

The District Ledger

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Industrial Unity is Strong

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

Political Unity is Victory

VOL. VI. NO. 18

THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., DECEMBER 3, 1910.

\$1.00 A YEAR

MICHEL MAKES MERRY WITH VIM

Social Evening Under Auspices of St. John's Ambulance-Brave Deeds Are Recognized

CERTIFICATES FOR FIRST AID

On Wednesday night an entertainment was given in the Opera House under the auspices and for the benefit of the St. John's Ambulance Association, that was an unqualified success in every way. At 7.45 every available seat was occupied clear back to the doors and further admission impossible. After the remarks of the chairman (J. W. Bennett) a "Travel Talk" was given by Mr. Prince who, as the pictures were thrown upon the screen described them in appropriate language, thereby impressing a lesson in geography that was at once interesting and pleasing. Splendid stereoscopic slides were shown, interspersed with moving picture films, the latter enabling the lecturer to rest his voice a little and the audience furnished a change to the eye from the still picture to the moving one.

The journey started at Portland, Oregon, and traversing the web-foot state ended the first part in the city of San Francisco.

Mr. Bishop sang a comical ditty, which was well received.

Dr. Weldon delivered a brief lecture on the advantages of "First Aid," also touched upon the plans for the future regarding the study classes of the all-important subject.

Mr. James Ashworth then stepped to the front of the platform and spoke of the advantages of men being well versed in the best way to administer First Aid in mining camps such as Michel, where although he was glad to say there were not many fatalities, the number of minor accidents such as injuries to fingers, toes, etc., was considerable, and the proper knowledge of how to attend to the same until the doctor could be obtained was of incalculable benefit.

The large gathering present certainly showed that the residents of Michel were strong supporters of the movement, and this was particularly encouraging to those who have taken up the work with such zeal, and the fact that there were 21 certificates to be awarded to those who had passed their examinations, spoke highly for the interest shown. Speaking of 21 he said that this was suggestive of the fact that manhood was reached, and he hoped that similarly they hoped that a like stage figuratively speaking had been reached by the St. John's Ambulance Association of Michel.

Andrew Matuskey was the first to receive his certificate, and upon handing it to him Mr. Ashworth expressed his pleasure that in addition to this evidence of desire for education he had also passed a creditable examination as to the correct manner of using the Draeger oxygen apparatus in Seattle, so that now, with his combined knowledge of rescue and first aid he was fully qualified in case the emergency arose.

The following were also on hand to receive their certificates, B. J. Lewis, M. McLean, E. Hayos, F. Spruston, R.

Spruston, T. Cunliffe, J. Mason, W. Blaney, N. Fraser, T. G. Armstrong.

The names of those who were at work, hence unable to attend, will be found in the complete list published elsewhere.

Then followed the reading of a letter from the Whitehaven Colliery Co. regarding the heroic services rendered on the fateful day, and commenting upon the same, Mr. Ashworth said that there is far more courage displayed by those who go down into the mines to rescue their unfortunate fellow workers than on the battlefield, because in the latter case there is a kind of exhilaration, a passion; so to speak that is absent among the volunteers in a mining accident, who calmly court death in their efforts on behalf of humanity instead of going forth to slay. The reason doubtless that the medals had been delayed was probably that these brave men who were now working in Michel with that modesty that is characteristic of men of their type, had left England without any thought regarding themselves as worthy of special consideration because they had only done what they felt was their bounden duty without any thought of reward. He regretted that the medals had not arrived, but felt that he expressed the sentiments of all present in congratulating Messrs. Humphries, Branch and Ferguson for the noble work they had done and knew that when the medals did arrive they would be dearly prized.

The next item on the programme was the second part of the "Travel Talk," resuming at the city of San Francisco, and views of points of interest were thrown upon the canvas until the southern border of the flower bespangled state was reached. Following this were some moving pictures of a lighter tone which created roars of laughter.

Below is a letter addressed to Mr. Prince which speaks for itself, and we are glad to say that a tidy sum was netted for the association.

The operator of the machine said that Coleman furnished the best electric light service of any place visited, and was better by far than at Michel.

A meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association was held in Crahan's Hall on Sunday, Nov. 27th, for the election of officers for the commencement of their second year. The following officers were appointed:

Hon. President, James Ashworth; President, T. Spruston; Vice-President, Jos. Mason; Sec.-Treas., T. G. Armstrong. Committee: John Moores, Thomas Mathers, Thomas Cunliffe, Alec. Dorbyshire.

It was decided to send away a St. John's Ambulance stretcher, splints, bandages and books as the present supply is inadequate for the class.

The following is a copy of a letter forwarded by the society to Mr. Prince the "Travel Talk" man.

Michel,
Dec. 1st, 1910.
Friedrick W. Prince, Esq.,
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir,—The St. John's Ambulance Association, Michel Branch, desire to thank you for the geographical treatise and lucid explanation which you gave last night in your illustrated trip through Oregon and California. The entertainment will prove to be a distinct financial assistance to this branch. The Crown's Next Coal Company was the first coal company in British Columbia to organize classes in first aid to the injured, and in the St. John's Ambulance Association. There were over 600 tickets sold for the entertainment, and we had a packed house.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JAMES ASHWORTH,
Hon. Pres.
(Signed) T. G. ARMSTRONG,
Sec.-Treas.

The following is a list of the men who received certificates of competency:

M. Joyce, J. McLeod, B. J. Lewis, M. McLean, B. Chesham, R. Evans, E. Lewis, T. Spruston, T. Cunliffe, G. Bremer, R. Spruston, J. Mason, W. Blaney, J. Moore, J. Dorbyshire, N. Fraser, H. White, A. Matuskey, T. G. Armstrong, E. Hayos, H. B. Kirkberg.

The gross receipts were \$320.00. Further particulars will be given in a later issue.

AVVISO

Minatori di preghiamo di informarsi di stare via di Fernie B. C., quelle che siete fuori, essendo che nel tempo presente sono molte gente disoccupata.

ARTHUR L. SIFTON,
Secretary, United Mine Workers,
Ferne, B. C.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

Editor, Mine Workers' Journal:

What is the interstate joint movement? What was its object and what has it accomplished? These are the questions that every mine worker and every mine owner of the country should be able to promptly and intelligently answer.

The interstate joint movement is simply a method agreed upon by which the representatives of the miners and operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois met together in what is known as a joint convention for the purpose of exchanging propositions, discussing the mining situation, presenting argument and facts in defense of their respective positions and finally agreeing (if possible) upon the terms of a wage contract for the mine workers of the central competitive field for a fixed period of time.

While the primary object of the interstate joint movement was to arrange wage contracts and avoid strikes and indiscriminate suspensions of the operation of the mines, there was still another object which had to be considered—the competitive relation of one mine owner with another, the peculiar formation and condition of veins of coal, the division of the markets into local and general, steam and domestic, coupled with the diversified transportation facilities made it difficult and complicated to arrange wage contracts that would be equitable to all parties interested.

The object of the interstate movement was not only to arrange wage contracts for the purpose of giving stability to the mining industry, but to arrange those wage contracts on such a basis as would give each mine owner an equal opportunity to secure a share of the general as well as the local markets. To give each mine owner an equal opportunity as well as to protect the rights of the mine workers, there are a great many things to be considered. The thickness of the seams of coal, the physical conditions of the veins, the real capital invested the market requirements and opportunities, the shipping facilities, the selling price of coal, the cost of production, the earning power of the mine workers, and the cost of living. A practical knowledge of all those phases of the mining industry is necessary for intelligent conclusions in arranging an interstate wage contract.

The first interstate movement was organized in 1886 and met with varying success and failure until it went out of existence. Its history, until 1898, I shall not review at this time. At the close of the great miners' struggle of 1897, the interstate joint movement was re-established and an interstate joint convention was called to meet in Chicago in January, 1898, for the purpose of agreeing upon the terms of a wage scale for mining and day labor and a uniform work day.

When the operators and miners' representatives of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and a part of West Virginia met in Chicago in January, 1898, it is known to the older miners that the "recognized work day" ranged from eight and a half hours in the Massillon district of Ohio to ten hours in Illinois and Pennsylvania. There were all kinds of screens, with any length or dimensions of bar and little regard for the space between the bars in the screen. It is well known there is no uniformity of wages paid the different classes of day labor.

The Chicago interstate joint convention established the eight-hour work day. It established a uniform day wage scale for certain classes of labor. It advanced wages 20 per cent. It gave to Illinois a run-of-mine system. This was all accomplished without suspending work at the mines. The work began in Chicago joint convention in 1898 has grown until the joint conference method of arranging wage contracts has extended to include the States of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Washington and three of the provinces of Canada.

It is a matter of keen regret that the work so well begun in Chicago in 1898 has not grown more powerful and inspired more confidence in the minds of those who have done so much for the interstate joint movement. While the joint conference method of arranging wage contracts has extended all over the country, the original interstate joint movement went out of existence in 1906, and was partially re-established in 1908 only to be completely disbanded this year.

The joint conference method of arranging wage contracts has been indirectly the cause of advancing wages of the mine workers about 100 per cent. in the central mining states. It has given stability to the mining industry and it should be continued, but cannot be permanently re-established until new methods are adopted. Personal animosities, personal ambitions, personal advantages and special privileges can have no place in the interstate joint movement if it is to be a permanent benefit to those who are depending for their existence directly upon the mining industry.

Why the interstate joint movement was not re-established this year will be explained in my next article.

Yours truly,
T. L. LEWIS.

Ed.—Article will be in our issue of December 10th.

CLARK'S SHOW

Bruce's Hall has been remodelled and the latest pattern undervriters' fleecless portable machine installed, and will present a fine programme of moving pictures on Sunday night. The Clark Moving Picture Vaudeville Co., of the Pantages and Orpheum Theatre of Vancouver, B. C., will present one of the finest illusions ever shown in Canada. This is one of Herman and Kellers greatest features. Watch for handbills.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

Court of Revision
Public notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision for the purpose of correcting and revising the municipal voters list of the City of Fernie, B. C., will be held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Fernie, on Saturday, the 10th day of December, 1910, at the hour of eight o'clock p.m.

S. W. BARCLAY,
City Clerk.

DISTRICT BOARD MEETING

A special meeting of the District Executive Board was held at Blairmore, Alta., on Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1910. There were present W. B. Powell, president; C. Stubbs, vice-president; A. J. Carter, sec.-treas., and Board members John O. Jones of Hillcrest, Alta., and J. E. Smith of Coal Creek. The business transacted was solely of an executive character hence details of same will be forwarded to the respective local unions in due course.

All Scotchmen, old and young, of Scotch parents on either side, are urgently requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the undersigned in the Roma Block, on Sunday afternoon next, the 4th instant, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of establishing the Order of the Scottish Clans in this city.

A. CROWSTON,
Royal Deputy for B. C.

A. F. L. CONVENTION IN SYMPATHY VOTE FOR FEDORENKO

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—At today's session the convention of the Federation of Labor adopted a strong resolution protesting against the attempt on the part of the Russian government to have S. Fedorenko, the Russian revolutionist now detained in Canada, extradited.

Intense feeling and sympathy for the Russian revolutionist was displayed by the delegates when the matter was brought up by Samuel L. Landers, of Hamilton, Ontario, member of the United Garment Workers' general executive board.

W. H. Hoop, of Winnipeg, was granted the floor to state Fedorenko's case, which he did nobly, and in a manner which immediately won the convention for the Russian fugitive.

Hoop said it would be a crime on civilization, and a disgrace to constitutional government, if the bloody hands of the Czar was allowed to lay hands on Fedorenko, whom he praised as a great patriot, and a member of the first Duma who, as a revolutionist had only served his people and his country.

The Fedorenko resolution was passed without a single dissenting vote.

Session as Usual Today

In order to get through with its work by Saturday the convention decided not to celebrate Thanksgiving Day, but to have a regular session tomorrow.

The fraternal delegates, Messrs. Turner and Brace, of England, and Pettipiece of Canada, were presented today with gold watches as tokens of international friendship and solidarity.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Todhunter arrived home on Monday evening from their honeymoon trip to Spokane.

Mr. W. Baird, of the Manitoba government Telephone Line, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Buckley.

The re-opening services of the new Baptist church will take place on Sunday, Dec. 11th, 1910.

Lawrence Brooks left for the coast on Monday where he will make his home. Mrs. Brooks will follow shortly.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church will hold a sale of home-made sewing on Tuesday, Dec. 20th. More particulars next issue.

Look out for the Scotch Dance to be held at Bruce's Hall on the evening of December 30th. Scotchmen take note. Further particulars later.

The monthly tea of the Ladies' Aid of the M. E. Church will be given at the home of Mrs. Pollard, December 6th, 1910, north end of the Annex.

E. O. Windsor, piano tuner, well-known in Fernie and the Kootenays for many years. Leave orders with Mrs. Eiley, Heintzman Piano Parlor.

A branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada has been opened at Porcupine, Ont., under the management of W. Bourke, formerly of the Gowanda, Cobalt Branches.

The Ladies' Guild of Christ Church intend holding a sale of Xmas cooking and other home-made articles on Dec. 17th at the Heintzman Parlor. Open at 3 o'clock.

Joseph McQuillan, late of Colorado County Derry, Ireland, last heard of in Fernie, B. C., at the beginning of this year, when he was an inmate of the Fernie Hospital, with an attack of rheumatism. Mother in County Derry anxiously enquiring his whereabouts.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

Supplementary Agreement to the Agreement entered into June 30th, 1909, between District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, in which the following contract prices for the No. 2 Seam at the Hosmer Mine are made a part of said agreement:

NO. 2 BEAM HOSMER MINE

Gangway.
Eight foot collar between notches, 11 foot clear spread, 8 and 9 feet legs timber not to exceed 14 inches, lagged top and sides, timber 5 feet from centre to centre. Mining and loading coal, rock to be loaded separately, including temporary track and ditch, \$11.70 per lineal yard.

Counter Gangway.

Seven foot collar between notches, 11 foot clear spread, 7 feet and 8 feet

logs, timber not to exceed 12 inches, lagged top and sides, timbers 5 feet from centre to centre. Mining, loading, handling and dumping coal into chutes, including track laying, rock to be separated and loaded, \$9.00 per lineal yard.

Chutes
Ten foot collars between notches, 10 feet sill between notches, three 7 foot posts, lagged top and sides, timbers 5 feet from centre to centre. Mining coal and putting into chutes, building of chute, stairway, and all-right brattice. Company to furnish cutting machine for the purpose of shearing the coal to be operated by the miner. \$3.70 per lineal yard.

Breasts.
Twelve foot collar and sill, three 9 foot posts, lagged top and sides, timbers 5 feet from centre to centre. Min-

ing, loading, handling, and dumping coal into chute, including track laying and brattice. Rock to be separated and stowed, \$11.00 per lineal yard. Where the coal is abnormally hard, the Company to furnish when practicable a cutting machine for the purpose of shearing the coal, to be operated by the miner.

On behalf of District No. 18, U.M.W. of A.

W. B. POWELL,
President.
A. J. CARTER,
Sec.-Treas.

Witness: H. B. FULLER

On behalf of the Hosmer Mines, Limited

LEWIS STOCKETT
General Manager

D. G. WILSON,
Superintendent.

Witness: H. B. FULLER

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

SITUATION IS NOW IMPROVED

Interviews Between U. M. W. of A. and the Company Officials Results in Success

HOPEFUL NOW AT BLAIRMORE

We are pleased to report that since our last issue matters at Blairmore have undergone a decided change for the better.

After several interviews between the management and the district officers a better understanding was reached by both parties with the result that the axe is buried and from now on it is earnestly to be hoped that the amicable relations established will continue and expand.

Mr. R. W. Coulthard asserts that the closing down of the mines and the reorganization of the union were merely coincidental; this was, nevertheless, a coincidence which had a tendency to create misunderstandings whereby serious trouble might eventuate.

He also stated that it was not expected that the shutdown would be of long duration and that when work was resumed in the near future it would be on a full swing basis. Pres. Powell, Vice-Pres. Stubbs and Local Member Jones attended meetings of the local union Friday and Wednesday last, when the position was clearly and fully explained to the members. There is not the slightest doubt that there is a unanimity of satisfaction with the general outcome particularly as the aspect at one time looked unfavorable to so favorable a termination as has resulted.

It is a foregone conclusion that hereafter the men of Blairmore will protect themselves and their organization to the fullest extent.

From present indications we feel confident that in the future District 18's members will have no cause to think that the camps at Blairmore, from the viewpoint of organization, will be second to any throughout the district.

Below we append a copy of the memorandum.
Memorandum of Meeting held on the 28th of November, 1910, between the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., and District 18 U. M. W. A.

Union Guarantees:
"1—Same rate to apply at Blairmore Mine when it re-opens, and no attempt made to influence the employees of said mine to quit work until such time as an agreement can be arrived at after the usual routine as set forth in the Agreement with the Western Coal Operators' Association"

Company Guarantees:
"1—To reinstate employees who were working at the time mines were shut down in preference to new men.
"2—No signed papers to be asked from the men as to conditions."

R. W. COULTHARD,
For Company.
W. B. POWELL,
President U.M.W. of A.
District 18

Present for the Union: W. B. Powell, C. Stubbs, C. Garner, J. O. Jones.
Present for the Company: R. W. Coulthard, J. Monard.

"The early bird catches the worm." In other words don't wait until the last minute to make your purchases.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Crowston Heights which appears on page 3 of this issue. The proposition should appeal strongly to the small investor because of the favorable conditions offered; there is likewise one feature that is worthy of consideration and that is, vexatious delays of transfer are obviated, because the transactions are between principal and purchaser hence title deeds can be obtained with dispatch. In addition to selling realty, Mr. Crowston is organizer for the Order of Scottish Clans and has already secured a goodly number for the charter list.

METHODIST MATTERS

The past week has been a busy one

Monday was the anniversary day and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Dimmick, delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion the day preceding.

The anniversary was fittingly celebrated by a social and concert under the able supervision of the members of the Ladies' Aid.

Tuesday the gymnasium was formally opened. The larger portion of the equipment is already being utilized by the membership which is receiving constant additions. The engagement of a competent instructor is under consideration for the near future.

POZOR

Ponevac praca ide teras slabo na Coal Creek uhlo-deni loch musva ste upovedomeni aby ste sa stranilo od Fernie na tento cas.

NELSON PETITION TO AID FEDORENKO

People's Class of Trinity Church Ask Minister of Justice to Prevent His Extradition to Russia

At the session of the People's class at Trinity Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon, the case of Savvo Fedorenko, the former Russian student now in detention in Winnipeg on a charge of murder preferred by the Russian government and whose extradition has been granted by a Manitoba judge, was taken up.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the People's Class, petitioning the Canadian minister of justice to intervene and prevent Fedorenko being surrendered to the Russian government under the present circumstances.

Be considerate—Shop early.

The indoor bowling fever is now on at Ingram's.

"Procrastination is the thief of time"—Shop early.

A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind—Shop early.

The curlers are making preparations for indulgence in the roarin' game.

See the notice published in these columns regarding municipal voters' list.

H. H. Dspew, the electrical contractor, is exhibiting a novelty in his window in the shape of a Christmas tree illuminated by diminutive incandescent lights.

Show your disapproval at the attempt to return Fedorenko to his Russian executioners by attending the mass meeting on Sunday afternoon at 2.30 in the Grand Theatre.

Mr. Tucker of Baynes Lake and Waldo, left Fernie on Friday night's train on a visit to his old home in Grimsby, Ontario, and expects to return in the spring.

S. Hutcheon has tendered his resignation as book-keeper with the Fernie Co-operative Co. to accept a position as representative for the East Kootenay District with A. Crowston, owner of Crowston Heights. He will make Fernie his headquarters.

The Trades and Labor Council at their session on Monday passed a vote of thanks to all those who contributed towards making the recent smoker a success.

Among others the Fernie and Fort Steele Brewing Co. and the J. R. Pollock Wine Co. for liquid refreshments donated, and Mr. Eschwig for the use of his new hall.

ACCIDENT IN C.P.R. YARD

Brakeman Lodge Has a Narrow Escape--In Cranbrook Hospital

On Wednesday morning a young man named Harry Lodge while at work on the gravel train in the C.P.R. yards had the misfortune to slip and his foot caught between the wood stay on the car and the plow. His heel was completely macerated but it is believed that the anterior portion of the foot can be saved. He was removed to the hospital at Cranbrook (this home town) on Friday's flyer, having been kept in the Fernie Hospital for two days.

NOTICE

Miners please stay away from Bankhead, as they cannot obtain work here.

FRANK WHEATLEY,
Fin. Secretary.

NOTICE

Owing to the slack times at Coal Creek, miners are requested to stay away from this camp.

COMMISSION REQUESTED

Alberta Mining Camps Demand Attention--Reply From Sifton

In our issue of last week we reproduced a resolution that had been passed by the Executive Board of District No. 18 relative to the need for a commission to be appointed for the purpose of investigating the conditions of coal mines and mining camps throughout the province of Alberta and below is a copy of reply thereto:

Edmonton,
Nov. 28, 1910.

Dear Sir,—Your letter enclosing a copy of the resolution passed at the Executive Board Meeting has been received.

As you are aware considerable evidence was taken some time ago by a commissioner on the points you mention, and the necessity for further investigation will be considered by the government.

Yours very truly,
ARTHUR L. SIFTON,
Secretary, United Mine Workers,
Ferne, B. C.

Child Labor Laws in Other Countries

Lessons to be Yet Learned in This America of "Ours"

Child labor legislation in six European countries—Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland—is the subject of an article printed in Bulletin 89, of the bureau of labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. All of these nations have recognized the existence of a child labor problem and have attempted to solve it by means of legislation restricting the gainful employment of children and by providing a corps of officials whose special task it is to secure compliance with the terms of the law. The experience of Germany and of Switzerland in this direction is peculiarly suggestive for the United States, because there, as in this country, there is division of legislative and administrative powers between a central government and the local government.

The article, the result of a study by Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, is not confined to a presentation of the details of the law concerning child labor, but discusses as well the relation of the school and labor laws, the organization and actual work of the labor inspectors, and the present extent and nature of child labor in these countries.

In most of the countries included in this study the limitations upon child labor are not all found in legislative enactments. In many cases the laws themselves constitute merely a framework which is filled out by means of numerous decrees, ordinances, police regulations, and other legislative or administrative measures. These measures sometimes constitute a relaxation of the rules laid down by the statute, when, for instance, the administrative authorities are given far-reaching power to set up "exceptions" to and "exemptions" from the operations of the laws, and exercise this power in such a manner and on such a scale as partly to abrogate the law. Sometimes, on the other hand, administrative measures result in a much stricter regulation of child labor than appears on the face of the law.

Fourteen Years in Austria
Austrian legislation fixes the regular age of factory employment for children at fourteen years, but children of twelve and thirteen may be employed if such employment does not interfere with school, is not detrimental to health, and does not exceed eight hours a day. Below twelve years no regular industrial employment is permitted. In a considerable list of injurious no employment under fourteen is permitted, and in many of the employment of children of fourteen and fifteen is much restricted. The hours of labor for children under sixteen must not exceed eleven, though for a few industries twelve hours are permitted. Night work between the hours of 8 and 5 is prohibited for all children under sixteen, except that in industries with special needs night work is permitted for children of fourteen and fifteen.

The complaint is frequent in the reports of the labor inspectors that the staff of inspectors is insufficient to carry out the law with any degree of severity and that the increase in the number of inspectors has not kept pace with the increase in the number of establishments subject to inspection. Only one-fourth the children under sixteen actually in industrial employment have the benefit of an inspector's visit during a single year. A large number of establishments subject to the law, have never, according to the report, been inspected even once, and to inspect all of them with the present staff would require fifty-nine years.

A recent Austrian official investigation into the extent and nature of gainful employment among school children under fourteen years of age indicates that in various parts of the empire the proportion of these children regularly at work varies from 30 to nearly 60 per cent. A large proportion of the working pupils are employed in agriculture and domestic service, oftentimes at kinds of work which requires more strength than children under fourteen may reasonably be supposed to possess. Orphaned children and illegitimate children furnish a relatively large quota of child laborers than the other pupils. In several of the provinces it was discovered that half of the working pupils began work before they were eight years old and a considerable number began before they attained the school age of six years.

In Belgium the law regulating child labor permits industrial employment at twelve years, although between twelve and sixteen the conditions of work are much restricted. For an extended list of occupations regarded as dangerous or injurious, employment and even presence in the factory is entirely prohibited. For children under thirteen the hours of work per day must not exceed six. For children under sixteen the hours in many industries are limited to ten, though in the cotton industry the limit is eleven and one half per day, or sixty-six per week, and in other textile industries the limit is eleven per day. Night work between the hours of 9 and 5 is prohibited for males under sixteen and all females under twenty-one years in a list including many industries.

In Belgium, also, the number of inspectors is reported as inadequate, and inspectors complain that the fines imposed for violation of law are altogether too low to produce proper deterrent effect, particularly in view of the numberless devices employed by certain manufacturers to circumvent the law.

In France the age at which industrial employment may legally begin is thirteen, but if the school requirements are satisfied and a physician's certificate of physical fitness can be secured, employment may begin at twelve. In occupations regarded as dangerous, injurious or unhealthy, employment under eighteen years is prohibited, or even presence in certain classes of factories. The hours of labor are limited to ten per day. Night work between the hours of 9 and 5 is prohibited for all children under eighteen.

In France the official statistics show that the number of inspectors has increased over 30 per cent during the past fifteen years, while the number of establishments inspected has doubled and the number of persons employed therein has increased 65 per cent. At the end of 1908 there were still 173,000 establishments subject to inspection that had never been visited at all. Many of the visited establishments had not been inspected for two or three years, for in 1908 the officials were able to inspect only 162,000 establishments, each departmental inspector visiting during that year at least once an average of over 1,200 concerns.

Certain provisions of the French law, like that of a medical examination of all children believed by the inspectors to be engaged in occupations injurious to physical development, are considered by most of the inspectors to be somewhat illusory. Much the same thing is true of the provision that all child laborers must have an age certificate. Frequently the certificates are altered or carelessly made out, or actually forged. This has been the case to a notable extent in connection with the large number of Italian children imported into France by padrones for distribution among glass works and the yards of France, as well as for employment in boot-making and chimney sweeping. This system of importation became so serious as to lead to international negotiations between Italy and France with a view to its curtailment.

Inspection Almost Worthless
The French inspectors complain of leniency in punishing violations of the law, just as in other countries evaded by the study. The inspectors report great resourcefulness, both on the part of employers and children in escaping detection. To stimulate the agility of children in disappearing when the inspectors visit their works some glass manufacturers have offered prizes for the children who could hide themselves most quickly at a given signal.

The German child labor law permits industrial employment to begin at fourteen years, although work not exceeding six hours per day may begin at thirteen if the required school attendance has been completed. For occupations considered as dangerous or injurious, the employment of children is prohibited, or is permitted only under special regulations. For children under sixteen years the hours of work are limited to ten, and night work is prohibited between the hours of 8.30 and 5.30.

In many respects the most radical departure in child labor legislation on the Continent is found in the German child labor law of 1903, which attempts to regulate the employment of children in their own homes and under the direction of their parents. This law owes its enactment largely to the systematic investigation inaugurated by a national organization of school teachers who became convinced that the factory laws had in many instances driven the child laborer out of the factories into home industries and into non-industrial pursuits not reached by previous legislation. This new law is not proving easy of enforcement, and some time will be required to draw valid conclusions in regard to its actual effects. The German inspectors are able to visit only about half of the establishments subject to the factory law. In some states of the empire only one-fourth are inspected. Here, as in other countries, only a small proportion of the offences reported against the law were in any way punished.

In Italy the law fixes the age at which industrial work may be begun at twelve years, although for all workers under fifteen years certain restrictions are imposed, including the requirement of a physician's certificate of physical fitness, and in dangerous and injurious occupations employment is entirely prohibited. The hours of labor are limited to eleven per day between the ages of twelve and fifteen. Night work between the hours of 8 and 6 (or between 9 and 5 from April to September) is prohibited for persons under fifteen years and for all females.

The Italian experience with their factory inspectors has been too short to justify any general conclusion with regard to its efficiency. The system, in fact, does not yet appear adequately to the kingdom as a whole, but only to certain industrial portions.

Switzerland's Many Laws
In Switzerland the federal law prohibits the factory employment of children under fourteen years, but for dangerous or injurious occupations, which include an extended list, employment may not begin under sixteen. The maximum hours of labor per day under sixteen years are eleven. For employees under eighteen years night work between the hours of 8 and 6 (or between 8 and 5 during June, July and August) is entirely prohibited.

Switzerland presents a bewildering variety of cantonal labor laws, as well as considerable divergence in the enforcement of the federal law. The matter of the revision of the entire law is under consideration, and the enactment of a new law is expected in Switzerland at an early date.

A striking feature of the study in Switzerland relates to the employment of school children outside of school hours. A recent investigation furnished much detailed information showing the employment of very large numbers of children working long hours and at night under such conditions.

ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN
In each of the last five years more than 4000 wage earners in the United Kingdom have been killed. Roughly nearly a thousand seafaring men and more than a thousand miners lose their lives at work every year, the remaining 2,000 victims being engaged in the railway service, the manufacturing trades, and other occupations, writes a correspondent in the London Times. Since 1901 the following number of deaths have resulted from industrial accidents (including mining, seafaring, etc.) in the United Kingdom: 1901, 4628; 1902, 4223; 1903, 4172; 1904, 3775; 1905, 4384; 1906, 4118; 1907, 4477; 1908, 2220; 1909, 4062.

These bald figures hardly seem to justify the contention that accidents are on the increase. Nevertheless, 4,000 deaths a year are far too many, and, while in seafaring and the rail way service dangers are decreasing, it is a deplorable fact that in some manufacturing industries and in coal mining dangers and accidents are on the increase.

The case of the mining industry calls for special notice, because the recent rise in the accident rate follows upon two generations of steadily and persistent decrease. Between the middle and the end of the nineteenth century the mining accident death rate declined by about 60 per cent. In the decade 1846-55 the average annual number of deaths was one for every 240 employed, while in 1896-1905 it was one for 769.

There was a remarkable record of progress. But the decline in the accident rate has been arrested, and now despite the continued growth of scientific and technical knowledge, coupled with more stringent state control, the number of accidents is increasing. From 1900 to 1904 one in every 779 was killed on the average every year, while in 1905-1909 the average was one in 744. The figures for 1909 alone are worse and while in 1902, for example, only one mine worker in every

\$85, and in 1899 only one in every 740 was killed, in 1909 one in every 700 was killed. Non-fatal accidents have increased concurrently, and in ten years the percentage of the member of the miners' relief societies claiming accident benefits has risen from 184 to 249 per 1000.

Part—Electricity Plays
There are reasons for thinking that the wider application of electricity to coal mining is one of the causes of the recent increase of accidents. It is quite true that only fifty-one deaths have been officially attributed to accidents in connection with electrical apparatus since the special electrical opinion is held that some recent fires and explosions, involving great loss of life, have been started electrically. Electricians declare that electricity has not yet had a fair trial in British mining, save in a few cases.

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Speeding-up Process
Again, there is the question of "speeding-up." No general speeding-up can be proved from statistics; indeed, for some years the per capita output of coal has been declining despite the adoption of superior appliances. But when due allowance is made for the deeper and more difficult mining, coupled with the increasing frequency of stop and short days, of petty strikes, there is seen to be ground for the idea that the "Americanization of industry," which has done so much to increase accidents in some of our workshops, has spread to mining. With the diminishing earning time of the hewers on one hand and the more difficult mining on the other, it seems certain that some speeding-up has occurred, or that decline in output per man would have been still greater than it is.

Not only is it conceivable that some managers have attempted to speed up the haulage and windage, but it is miners themselves, under stress of increasing difficulties with their trammers and putters, and the loss of earning time involved, have made extra efforts to make good their pay by lessened attention to faults of roof, and so forth.

So far as speeding-up is concerned, the Eight Hour Act is bound to have a bad effect. In many mines, under this measure, speeding-up will become a fine art. Elderly, experienced and cautious men will be turned adrift; the young and reckless will be goaded on; the speediest appliances will be introduced; repair work and propping will be scamped; and a huge increase of dangers and accidents will be the inevitable result.

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Compensation Law
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Some twelve or fourteen years ago it was urged in some quarters that an extension of the principle of employers' liability would result in a diminution of industrial accidents. The assumption was that employers were careless and callous, and that all that was needed to promote safety in the workshop was freely to tap the employers' pocket every time a workman was injured. The Workmen's Compensation Act, became operative in 1908; but instead of the anticipated diminution of accidents an increase was soon noticeable.

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Letters to the Editor

Three Epistles That Make Interesting Reading

MICHEL MAN ABROAD

News of other lands is always interesting and James Douglas, formerly a partner with George B. Stedman, gives a lucid description of his views in the noted lines to an old friend:

"I suppose you and all thought that I had forgotten my friends in Canada, once I was out of the country. I was longer in England than I anticipated, chiefly because my father persisted for me to stay all summer. I did not write to any one much whilst there, because you are all so much in touch with the Old Country and its conditions and have so many new people continually coming and going from there, that I thought it superfluous to write, as I could not have written anything much except what you know.

England and English conditions are not being transformed at such a rapid rate, not to be unrecognizable in six years. I have only been here four days and so I can't say very much about New Zealand, but I will give you my impressions and if I stay long enough I shall tell later how right or wrong they were.

To the ordinary person who comes or goes to any fresh country he most likely in the first place looks to see how the working 'plug dresses,' because I think it may be accepted as a universal axiom that no one wears poor clothes because they like to. From what I saw at Wellington until I got to Auckland I was very favorably impressed.

I have not seen anyone man or woman ill-dressed (or child either) according to our English ideas, and my experience has been confined to the towns. I have been in Wellington, Napier and Auckland, and they are the chief towns in the North Island. My observations though necessarily limited to say that this condition prevails throughout the whole of New Zealand.

In all of the towns mentioned there are some really fine buildings and the hotels are really very nice. In contrast I was disappointed in Capetown and Hobart. Even Fernie has Capetown and Hobart skinned to a frizzle so far as hotels go. It is a charity to term them cities, although they contain the necessary wind-factories incidental to their titles, i.e., the homes of the chief person and politicians. A store keeper was pulled in Capetown for selling the passengers of the Corinthian steamship oranges on Sunday. It is the old proverb, "Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." I have tried to get into conversation with as many people as possible and there is an almost perfect unanimity that this (N.Z.) is a good country if you have a job.

It must not be assumed that the working class are wealthy, because they are not, nor is there any avenue for them obtaining wealth any more than any other country. I read a letter from a leading politician who stated that the average wage was £2 10s., and that to live an average life (working man's) cost £2 9s. 9d., which leaves a surplus of 3d. or 6 cents per week.

I met a young, shrewd Englishman, who had been a ship's officer (not flunky) and he informed me that he thought if he could get a small business he would be able to go ahead a little, but he said just a bare living was the result of three years' trial, and he is going to Australia. Except in the seaport cities there does not appear to be much development. In this city at present, carpenters and bricklayers at 36 per hour of eight hours per day. Other wages appear to run about \$2.25 per day. All work people are limited to eight hours and some have even less. I was informed that a week's cessation would plunge most into extreme poverty.

It is a fact that there are quite a large number of people leaving here for Australia and quite a number for Canada. What public land is left is hedged around with fantastic and obsolete law and it seems as elusive land hunting as chasing a sunbeam.

As compared to Canada so far as money making is concerned, it does not stand a show at all. The country topographically opposed to any extensive railway development, it is too mountainous and the Islands are too narrow to warrant a network of railways hence there are few new towns to develop. The country is chiefly adapted to sheep farming and dairying. I have heard the school inspectors "bawl" the dairy farmers out periodically for "farming their children, because they go to sleep in school." There does not appear to be much heavy drinking, and there is a great fight in sight at the next election. The government is going to take a referendum as to whether there shall be national prohibition of sale and manufacture in the whole of the country. It requires 55 per cent to bring it into effect, but the vote has a dual effect, the constituency that votes dry are to go dry irrespective of the national vote falling to carry prohibition. There is a great fight on in N. S. W., where prohibition overshadows everything else. Wages on the farms are low, from four to six dollars a week.

I will never forget the very many friends I have in Canada, having some of the truest friends that ever any man had. The houses here are built very "jerry" as compared to Canada. There is just one weather board on the outside, and just a guage and paper cover on the scantling inside. The roofs are corrugated sheeting generally.

It gets very warm during the day and it is the first month of spring. The parks and gardens are full of flowers and palms, so you can judge for yourself."

Auckland, N. Z., Oct. 12, 1910.

AMONGST MINERS IN CANADA

To the Editor of "The Life of Faith." Sir,—Many of the readers of "The Life of Faith" are familiar with the name of Glynn Vivian Miners' Mission. This mission has done valuable work among the miners in Wales, Japan and Johannesburg, South Africa.

The Crow's Nest Pass in Alberta is an extensive coal mining district. Here are thousands of men having no hope and without God in the world, quite unreachd by existing Christian churches. Whereas in the old country Agnosticism is the exception, here it is the rule; rank Atheism is here also. Throughout the Pass, Socialism, drink and gambling are the dominant powers. Almost every man is a Socialist, and as a Socialist he is hostile to the Christian Church, because he conceives that the church is hand-in-hand with Capitalism, which exploits him, consequently, although there are churches in the larger towns, the miners as a class never enter a place of worship. Here in Hillcrest acknowledged to be about the "toughest" place in the Pass, the Glynn Vivian Mission has built its hall, hitherto there has been no place of worship. During the week the hall is used as a public reading room, this meets a popular need and a good number of the boys are to be found there daily, reading periodicals or playing simple games, etc. Of course, this is the thin edge of the wedge. Accustomed to attend the hall during the week, they will not be so shy of coming to the Sunday services. Meanwhile the homes are being visited and individual work being done. There are about 600 people in Hillcrest, of whom possibly 250 are English speaking, the rest being Slavs, Italians and French. The Sunday services is yet very poorly attended, usually about 15 adults being present; but the Sunday school work is highly encouraging as we have between 35 and 40 children.

Quite a respectable sum was donated towards equipping the reading room but the miners themselves have been asked for nothing.

We are greatly in need of a musical instrument to help the singing, which at present is a somewhat painful affair. Good music is such an attraction. A small Bellhorn organ would be a great and welcome boon.

Yours in the "Master's service," (Please sign me as "Miner," Hillcrest.)

Hillcrest, Alta., Nov. 14, 1910.

To the Editor of the "District Ledger," Dear Sir,—The letter which I send along with this tells its own story. Here is a truly "Christian" way of trying to inveigle the working plugs into being good by writing about us to the old country papers. One might imagine that this place was named wrongly for this writer's viewpoint, and instead of "Hillcrest" this place should be called "Hellcrest." The "nice" manner of connecting Socialism with drink and gambling is certainly "laudable" in the extreme. We have an indistinct recollection of hearing "from slander, hypocrisy and all uncharitableness. Good Lord deliver us!"

I am a Socialist and enjoy attending lectures on the subject as it deals with those matters affecting our daily life, also I take a glass of beer when

thirsty; and as for gambling, as this means taking a risk, which every miner takes daily in following his occupation, I would ask if any of these individuals who take such interest in our hereafter welfare ever criticize the actions openly of those who gamble for profits with human lives as a side stake. When do we hear of these self-appointed saviors of humanity telling the operators to install better appliances for safeguarding our lives? When do they investigate the causes that result in accidents? Do they call down the companies because men are discharged because of their refusal to work in dangerous places unless made safe? No, sir!

According to this writer's own statement there are 600 people in this camp and yet there is only one hotel where liquors are served. Does this look as though we were such a terrible bunch of hard drinkers? Again, the R.N.W.M.P. who patrol this locality and are known for their strictness, can show by their books that there is very little crime registered against the Hillcrest residents.

If this individual is so anxious to prove that the Socialist philosophy has not a sound base he has every opportunity given him to discuss the subject and be assured of a fair hearing.

The boys in this camp know full well that the writer of the letter feels his material interests are at stake because they will not listen to his story—hence the wall.

Yours truly,
A REAL MINER.

DRAFTING NEW COAL MINES REGULATION ACT

Deputy Minister Tolmie of the Department of Mines, with the assistance of Chief Inspector Shepherd, is busily engaged in the redrafting of the bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act, embodying the various practical suggestions received from miners and mine owners during the four of these officials through the mining districts some weeks ago. The bill has now been under especially careful consideration during the years past and when it passes the legislature may be regarded with pride as one of the most complete and comprehensive, as well as practical, pieces of legislation for the protection of the miners lives and limbs to be found upon the statute book of any land.—Nanaimo Free Press.

Let no man fear the name of "Socialism." The movement of the working-class for justice by any other name would be as terrible—Father William Barry.

The Catholic priest who gave utterance to the above sentiment is worthy of wearing the garb of the church.

The man who feels his heart beat for oppressed and crushed humanity is a true and loyal disciple of the Crucified Man, who nineteen hundred years ago preached against the injustice of a privileged few who grew arrogant on the slavery of labor.

Father Barry is permeated with a true Christian spirit, but his sentiments will not be rewarded by donations from the coffers of exploiters.—Miners' Magazine.

BIG BILL HAYWOOD ON THE FIRING LINE

Big Socialist Miner Stirring Workers of British Coal Fields

A despatch to the New York Times from London says:

The presence of William D. Haywood, of Idaho, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, in the Welsh coal fields where extra police and soldiers have been required to check the rioting of strikers, is interesting the authorities who have to cope with the situation. Considerable tension still prevails among the miners.

A number of continental labor leaders are in the district, but the authorities are acquainted with their methods of conducting strikes a knowledge which is lacking in the case of American labor chiefs.

Haywood has addressed the miners at some of their demonstrations. Though the strikers are remaining quiet, troublesome undercurrents continue to manifest themselves, and as a precaution the local militia, which is made up of miners, has been ordered to return to the supply station any ammunition it may possess.

THE "HONORABLES" AND THE WORKERS

By E. L. Dudley

"Honorable" men come to you voters asking you for your votes. I wonder what makes them "honorable"?

They come to discuss sundry fake issues of the campaign, but they will not discuss the real issue of this and all campaigns, which is: When will the rich men get off the poor worker's back and himself go to work!

Likewise, they would have to go to work should the wage worker send one of his own kind to represent him in the state and national legislature of this country.

But they need not worry, nor do they, for the wage worker of this place will yet for some time send aristocrats his most certain enemies, to misrepresent him.

They come to you with soft lies before election and with hands unhardened by toil (for they do not produce their necessities of life; you produce theirs in addition to your own). And if they give you the warm hand before the election, they will give to labor the cold shoulder after.

And when they turn from you after election and labor finds itself again stung, you cannot fire them by the aid of the Socialist right of recall, as they can and do in Los Angeles, but have to submit for two or four years more in silent disgust and suffering.

As wage workers, as laborers and producers of wealth, you have nothing in common with those very aristocrats that "cause you to give up half your produce and pay double the value for the necessities of life, in order that they may live without producing, in order that they should slave and starve while they feast and toil not.

Neither have you, as wage worker and producers of all the world's wealth any interest in common with the parties

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Xmas. is Near

Christmas is now approaching. Suitable presents now on view. Call and see them. Special attention is given to Out-of-town Orders.

We have the Presents

The CORNER JEWELER

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H.L. BISSONNETTE

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Calls promptly made, day or night and satisfaction assured

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Homeseekers

Are you a homeseeker, or are you seeking a safe and profitable investment in the district of the future, with spring the whole year round, soil of inexhaustible fertility, crops growing every month in the year, and transportation at your very door to take your products to all markets; where there is a fine ocean harbor, and where grows everything eatable necessary for the country?

THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE COUNTRY

Where you will get well on the climate.

Where medicine is unnecessary.

Where there is plenty of rainfall and heavy dews.

Where the cool air from nearby mountains ensures rainfall every month in the year.

Where you are at the Coast.

Where you do not need to irrigate.

Where you are near the deep water ports.

Where the constant sea breezes make life worth living.

Where it rarely freezes.

Where there are no winters, cyclones, blizzards or tornadoes.

Where the flowers bloom every month in the year.

Where you can wear the same kind of clothes comfortably all the year round.

Where you farm every month in the year.

Where you save more than you can make Eastward.

Where the tide of immigration is rapidly going, and land values are rapidly rising.

Where the land will yield anything equal to any part of the country.

Where sunstroke is never known.



SMALL INVESTORS OPPORTUNITY

Market unlimited; soil most fertile; climate ideal; middleman eliminated; produce from cultivator to customer without intermediary. The proximity to the principal coast cities of the province furnishes the best possible markets. Transportation facilities unexcelled.

Apply to Owner

A. CROWSTON

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LOCATION: in the midst of mining, lumbering and other large industries, which afford large remunerative employment to the owners of small farms in the early stages of their development.

TERMS: 10 per cent cash; balance on terms to suit the purchaser. NO INTEREST ON UNPAID BALANCE.

Homeseekers

Where you do not work six months of each year to keep from freezing and starving the other six months.

Where vegetation is so strong and so rapid as to astonish any Easterner.

Where five or ten acres put in fruit or vegetables, or poultry, will make a fortune.

Where water is soft, pure, and plentiful.

Where rattlesnakes are unknown.

Where you can live in a summer house surrounded by flowers, fruits and ferns.

Where there are practically no taxes.

Where it is so healthy that people rarely die except from old age.

Where lung trouble, catarrh, hay fever, asthma, bronchitis, rheumatism and all the ills of variable climates are practically unknown.

Where you will live ten years longer.

Where you work less and obtain more than in any other place on earth.

Where your land yields enormously, and freight rates are not necessary.

Where there is the best fishing and hunting.

Where all the industries are nearby.

Where great opportunities are lying dormant.

Everyone buying one of these farms or lots prepares for the future and old age.

Labor is the foundation of wealth, but without its proceeds invested you will toil on to the end. Do not miss the opportunity. The only difference between rich and poor is one of investment.

A farm in the country, and at the door of the city.

To be sold in small parcels of from 5 to 10 acres at terms to suit the purchaser.

Practically all the water front is a clam bed at low tide.

The District Ledger

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J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380



ALARMIST REPORT CONDEMNED

FOR some time past the mines at Coal Creek and Michel have not been worked to their full capacity, and this week there are several of them temporarily idle. This fact has given rise to the circulation of alarming reports to the effect that there will be a prolonged shutdown. Upon applying for information at the proper source we learn that somebody is guilty of gross misrepresentation, and the cause of the cessation is the refusal of the Great Northern Railway Co. to accept some consignments because there was an abnormal quantity of rock mixed with the coal, therefore the management decided to shut down for the purpose of taking steps to eliminate this grievance. Meanwhile certain needed adjustments and repairs such as are customary at this season of the year are receiving attention.

Although there is room for improvement and the slackness of work is not conducive to the creation of heavy pay envelopes, nevertheless the spreading of exaggerated statements such as have been far too numerous recently, is highly reprehensible and the authors thereof should bear in mind that "half a truth is worse than a whole lie."

THE ROYAL TECHNICAL COMMISSION

THE recent visit to Fernie of this body at the instigation of the Dominion Government at Ottawa marks a decided epoch in the labor movement in Canada.

Although each province has supervision over its educational matters, yet the plan adopted was with the full concurrence of the ministers of the different provinces because of the realization that better results would accrue, than if undertaken individually. If each of the nine units had appointed separate commissions there would have been a great waste of energy owing to repetition and necessarily an attendant increase of expenditure; under the course pursued this has been obviated, consequently the ends desired are better subserved.

Inasmuch as vast areas must be covered and much time spent in gathering the requisite data, it will probably be the latter part of 1911 or the beginning of 1912, before the report is submitted, when copies of the same will be distributed and the representative legislative assemblies will then take such steps in the premises as they may deem advisable.

Practically all the constituent elements that go to make up industrial society will have been consulted and, despite the fact that the interests of Labor and Capital are fundamentally divergent, yet on this subject of technical education, in the main, they concur while viewing the question from different angles.

From the viewpoint of the employer it is vitally important that the worker should be skilled, thereby becoming a more efficient productive unit with a corresponding diminution of cost, hence the reason for the unqualified support that is given by manufacturers' associations and kindred bodies.

In the past the working class has shown opposition, quite frequently amounting to violence, in their attempts to prevent the adoption of labor displacing machinery, and better educative methods, whereas now, not only have they recognized the futility of such action they also are giving concrete evidence of the benefits as instanced by the International Typographical Union, the Sheet Metal Workers, the electrical workers and others who have established schools of instruction under their own supervision.

Consciously in many cases, and subconsciously with others, the workers, alive to the inevitability of the situation, have reached the conclusion that the more the brain is trained to grasp the mechanical problems incident to industry the more capable it becomes to solve the social problems that vex the body politic.

In brief, it may be stated that the employer, alive to his own material interests, will advocate any measures that may enhance the value of every

utilizable commodity that is essential to his business whether it be contained in a dead machine or a live individual.

The worker, noting the wages paid (i.e. the nominal wages) in the more skilled trades where the competition is not so acute as among the lesser skilled, determines to obtain more knowledge so that he may get a higher price for his only sale-commodity—his labor power—and like the purchaser thereof, is actuated because of his material interests.

With the development of industry and the increase of intelligence among the producing class the intensification of commercialism proceeds apace and the time approaches when the system upon which society is based to-day must undergo a transformation.

WORKERS OPPOSE TERRITORIALS

THE insistent opposition of labor men generally and the International Socialist Party universally against militarism in all of its forms whether in its open state, i.e. army and navy, or whether veiled partially under the titles of Militia, Boys' Brigades, Boy Scouts or Territorials, creates vexation among those who often rush into print to declaim against such anti-patriotic (!) sentiment. As an evidence of the hollowness of the pretensions of the latter and their thinly masked hypocrisy the foregoing stands out in bold relief to any who take the trouble to make those comparisons (which dear Mrs. Partington says are odious). The London (Eng.) glass blowers introduced a motion at one of their gatherings condemning the latest attempt to militarize Great Britain through the medium of the Territorials and use them against members of the working class should they rebel against conditions and go on strike. This action aroused the Hon. Secretary of War to send a denial and shew them wherein they erred, and that in the event of such disturbance the use of Territorials was strictly forbidden, quoting the following from the regulations:

"Duties in Aid of the Civil Powers."
(Not to Aid the Civil Powers)

"212.—Officers and soldiers of the Territorial Force are not liable to be called out in aid of the civil powers as a military body in the preservation of peace."

This should satisfy the most captious critics among the different members of industrial organizations, yet, strange to say, many of them do not believe that "soft words butter no parsnips," and instead of being satisfied to accept this as final further examination of these regulations disclose the following under caption of

"Special Constables."

"213.—His Majesty's subjects are bound, in case of the existence of riots, to use all reasonable endeavors, according to the necessity of the occasion, to suppress and quell such riots. Soldiers of the Territorial Forces are NOT EXEMPT FOR THIS GENERAL OBLIGATION, and they may in common with all other subjects of His Majesty be required by the civil authority to act as special constables for such purposes. When so employed they will be armed with the ordinary constable staff and will not wear uniform."

"Cases in Which Weapons May be Used."

"214.—In all cases of serious or dangerous riots and disturbance the civil authority may require His Majesty's subjects generally, including soldiers of the Territorial Force, to arm themselves with and use other weapons suitable to the occasion, and such weapons may be used accordingly by soldiers of the Territorial Force, according to the necessity of the case."

"Defence of Storehouse and Armories."

"215.—In the event of an attack upon the storehouses and armories, soldiers of the Territorial Force may combine and avail themselves of the organization to resist, and may use arms if the necessity of the occasion requires it."

The plight of those who are anxious to build up a military organization to protect private property interests is simply laughable. Conscription under no circumstances will be tolerated or even seriously considered by the free born (!) Briton, so some sugar-coated remedies for this must be built up and sweet sounding titles applied to them. These bird-line tactics are losing their effectiveness and the worker who is to serve as a victim growing inquisitive asks very embarrassing questions, and in order to bolster up the case lies that have the essence of transparency are resorted to. Assertions that the Territorials would only be used in extreme cases will not deceive any but the most superficial, consequent upon the different viewpoint entertained as to what constitutes extreme varying according to the material interests of those involved.

Citizen soldiery because of its uncertainty is of questionable value owing to the doubt entertained as to its reliability. Conclusive evidence of this is presented by the action of the authorities in the South Wales coal fields ordering that the local militia, largely composed of miners, must return any ammunition they have to the local supply station.

THE POWER OF ORGANIZED DISCONTENT

By William Restelle Shier

"A thousand men aglow with faith and determination," says Upton Sinclair, "are stronger than a million grown cautious and respectable."

In his "War of the Classes," Jack London expresses himself in life fashion. "Five men, standing together," he says, "may perform prodigies; 500 men, marching as marched the historic Five Hundred of Marseilles, may sack a palace and destroy a king; preaching the propaganda of a class struggle, waging a class struggle along political lines, and backed by the moral and intellectual support of 10,000,000, more men of like convictions throughout the world, many come pretty close to realizing a revolution in this America of ours."

Lord Rosebery said in a recent speech, "Minorities should never be despised. Though weak to-day they may be strong to-morrow. A turn of Fortune's wheel may throw them unexpectedly into power."

"The International Socialist Movement," writes Dr. Lyman Abbott, "is without exception the most pregnant movement of modern times. It is the creation, not of one man or any set of men, but of the titanic forces of social revolution. It is becoming a mighty force, attaining great strength in all civilized countries. It has built up a powerful press, and furthermore has produced a scientific and philosophical literature that commands the respect of scholars everywhere. Its numbers among its advocates many of the foremost writers, artists, thinkers, economists, orators and scientists of the Old World and the New. It is gaining control of the labor unions, infecting the military and bringing legislature under its sway. Its progress is steady, rapid, irrepresible."

In 1867 the International Socialist vote did not exceed 30,000. To-day it is almost 9,000,000. It has multiplied itself three hundredfold within the last forty years. In 1867 Germany was the only country in which the Socialists had parliamentary representation. To-day they are a recognized factor in the public life of twenty-five modern nations. In national legislatures alone they have 493 deputies, while the number of mayors, aldermen and school trustees in Europe and Great Britain serving under the red banner of revolt approximates 12,000.

Nor are the United States and Canada outside their sphere of influence. There are hundreds of Socialist municipal officers scattered over this continent. Alberta, British Columbia, Wisconsin and Massachusetts have Socialists in their respective legislatures. A Socialist has now been elected to Congress. And the presidential vote has risen from 2,000 in 1892 to 457,000 in 1908.

It is quite plain from these figures that society is confronted not with a theory, but with a revolutionary movement of the first magnitude. Indeed, if Socialism keeps on spreading at this rate it will be the dominant power within the next decade or two.

Many writers will receive this last statement with derision. But let them

get out their pencils and analyze three things, namely the growth of Socialism the increase in population and the electoral returns of various countries. If they do not make them change countenance they are poor mathematicians.

Andrew Carnegie has warned business men that "the Socialist movement is bound in the near future to have a marked effect on wages and profits, on the scale of professional fees, on the rates of insurance, on the value of stock, and real estate, on taxation, on the cost of living, on the hours of labor, in short, every department of human activity."

Once in the saddle the Socialists would be able to carry out their elaborate program of social, political and industrial reform. They would make the courts, the militia and the police subservient to the interests of labor. They would use the taxing powers to an unheard of extent, not against the small property holders, but against the rich. They would provide steady and remunerative employment to all persons desiring to work, but unable to find it. They would thereby enable the workers in the private industries to command higher wages and shorter hours. They would enforce wholesome conditions in the mines and shops and factories. They would extend the principle of public ownership into the domain of all highly organized industries. They would insure working people against sickness, accidents, old age and death. They would make medical treatment just as free as education. They would establish bureaus of free legal advice. They would, ultimately, completely transform society, supplanting industrial aristocracy by industrial democracy, private control of the means of life by public control of the means of life, competition by co-operation.

This means a struggle, a struggle between those who have little and those who have much, a bitter, world-wide struggle between mass and class, a struggle that will involve all sections of the population, a struggle the outcome and duration of which no man can with certainty predict.

An appreciation of present-day tendencies led Professor Godwin Smith to say "Society is nearing one of those periods of stress and storm that stand out as landmarks in the world's history" and that "the time has now come when no man deserves to be called intelligent who neglects to inform himself about the Socialist movement."

CHARTER FOR WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—Whether the Western Federation of Miners will be granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor was the subject of a lengthy discussion at to-day's session. No decision was arrived at when adjournment was made. The report of the committee directing that labor federations in the several states be directed to investigate the charges that the United States Steel corporation is importing criminal labor from Europe was adopted. The convention adopted a resolution to congress urging the exclusion of Asiatic labor.

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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

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

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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 '14.

We regret to advise that our old friend, W. H. Evans, after only a couple of weeks' work has again had to lay off. We understand the doctor has advised him to return to Los Angeles. A benefit concert is being held in the Miners' Opera House on Sunday evening, the 4th inst., on behalf of our unfortunate comrade, when it is to be hoped the proceeds will be of a substantial nature. Admission 25c.

Ike Wattelworth left last week for a trip to Nicola Valley.

Pat Lavry left the camp last week for a trip to Montana.

We are sorry to have to announce the death on Friday night last of Hubert Clark, the 7 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, of Welsh Camp. The child took ill about a week previous to his death, with abscesses in the neck. Our sympathy, and the sympathy of all in the Creek is extended to the parents.

The Christmas billiard tournament started at the club during the present week. The presents are sensible and appropriate, in shape of fine fat gobblers, which will doubtless add their charm to a number of festive boards on the festive day now approaching.

The mines were idle up here last Saturday.

T. Wakelom has put away his pick and taken up his duties as fire boss in No. 5 mine on the night shift.

Eliza Evans has lately been the victim of a plethora of unfortunate incidents. A fortnight ago she lost her mother, and has now had the misfortune to fall down and hurt her thigh. She was advised to go to the Fernie Hospital for treatment, and is now an inmate under the care of Dr. Corsan.

John E. Smith, president of the Gladstone Local, was down at Blairmore on Wednesday on district business.

A grand concert and dance will be held in the Club Hall on the 13th December, the whole of the proceeds to be devoted to the purpose of making presents to the children of the Creek on New Year's Eve.

The whole of the mines on the south side of the Creek were laid idle on Wednesday. This, we understand, is owing to the "rocky" condition of the coal, which, when remedied at an early date, will bring a resumption of work. "An unbridled tongue is the cause of much woe." See Editorial.

Owing to the mines being closed quite a number of men have drawn their time during the week and are pulling out for fresh fields and pastures new.

Quite a number of inquisitive Scotchmen are speculating on the meaning of the notice which has been posted up at the Creek inviting all Scotchmen, old and young, to attend at the Roma Hotel on Sunday afternoon. We understand that quite a number of them are determined to investigate. We offer the suggestion that some of the ardent Scotchmen might vest themselves in kilts for the occasion, though, to use an old pun, while some of them might seriously object to allowing themselves to be killed with the cold, they would most assuredly be killed by the kilts.

A trip of cars ran down the outside incline of No. 5 mine on Wednesday morning and damaged the trestle work to such an extent that operation had to be suspended for the day. The damage was rectified for the following morning. Thursday, when the slope hoist went on the bum, causing the men in the slope district to return home.

Joe Grafton, in spite of his disguise, was noticed here on Thursday. He is still exploiting the advantages of the fruit growing industry.

The examination for competency as coal miners will be held in No. 5 time office on Monday next, the 5th inst. All miners who have not yet got their papers should take advantage of this opportunity.

Old friends and acquaintances of Nathan Mitchell will be sorry to learn that he passed away at Fernie Hospital on Thursday afternoon. In the first instance it was supposed that he was down with an attack of the grip, but on removal to the hospital it was found that he was in reality suffering severely with erysipelas. The deceased man was a native of Cumberland, England, and had been in this country for about 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday under the auspices of the U. M. W. of A. when a special train will run for the accommodation of those wishing to attend.

CROWTHER-DAVENPORT
A quiet wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr and Mrs. Sharples on Tuesday between John Crowther and Harriet Davenport. The Rev. Dimmick officiated. The bride is a recent arrival from Cottonopolis-by-the-Canal.

BORN—At Whitehaven, England, on November 11th, a daughter to Mr and Mrs. Jos. W. Buchanan. Mother and daughter are doing well.

CORBIN NOTES

Mr. Jack Truran and Fred Mast paid Corbin a visit on Thursday.

Billy is on the warpath. All's fair in love and war.

On Friday evening there was a grand concert in aid of the Corbin Social Club. With Mr. J. B. Thomas in the chair, the following programme was rendered: Messrs. Bell and Datis, violin solo; Miss Chambers, selection; Mr. Albert Allan, comic song, "I am doing his job now," encore "Peep a bow"; Corbin Glee party selection; Mr. J. Daniels, solo; Messrs. Allan and Warren, duet; "Master and man"; Mr. Joe Chambers, solo; Misses McDonald, dialogue, entitled, "Maid in Society"; Mr. A. M. Black comic song, "Who dare tread on the tail of my coat"; Mr. Albert Allan, comic song, "I'm the Plumber," encore, "That's how he sat on the tack"; Mrs. R. E. Nulty, recitation, entitled "New Year's Eve"; "The Creation of Sam McGee"; Corbin Glee party, selection; Mrs. Warren and company, song, "The Grasshoppers." This ended an excellent programme, after which the floor was cleared and dancing commenced. The dance broke up in the early hours of the morning.

Mrs. Ted Armstrong, of Michel, was her on Monday renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. Wade and Mr. Ball paid a brief visit to Michel on Thursday. The butcher returning after a stay of 7 minutes. Mr. Ball returning the same evening after settling some important business.

Mr. Dan McDonald, of Michel, was here on Tuesday. He says there is no pipe like Michel for him.

On Tuesday evening a special train bringing back the organizers of the Odd-fellows' lodge which was organized on Tuesday night, initiating 27 new members to the Corbin branch.

Mr. B. J. Lewis is paying a visit to Fernie and Michel for a few days.

MINERS' BODIES BLOWN INTO AIR

Five Bodies Recovered—Fourteen Killed or Entombed—Gas Probable Cause of Explosion

ANTLERS, Okla., Nov. 28.—Fourteen miners were killed or entombed in a mine 20 miles north of here today. Five bodies have been recovered. Nine men were entombed in the mine and Secretary Thomas of the mining company says there is no doubt that all were killed.

The five men whose bodies have been recovered were thrown from the mouth of the mine more than 100 feet into the air. The cause of the explosion has not been determined but it is believed to have resulted from gas formation. The mine is the property of the Choctaw Asphalt Company of St. Louis.

MICHEL NOTES.

Harry Kirkeberg, who has been in the employ of the Crow Nest for some years past in various capacities, driver, boss, fire boss, and was also one who passed a very creditable examination for pit boss as well as the certificates from the St. John's Ambulance, leaves shortly with his wife and little boy to take up the joys and felicities incident to homesteading in the vicinity of Red Deer, Alta. He carries with him the best wishes of his friends in his new sphere of life, working above ground instead of gaining his livelihood beneath it.

Construction on the new building between Trites Wood and the Opera House in Old Town is being rushed as rapidly as the saw and hammer artists can work.

There is a sign on the outer door of the English Church that would lead one to suppose that it was in a flourishing financial condition, but this is merely a banner announcing the title of a moving picture film.

Thomas Crahan, of the Hotel Michel, is away on a short business trip to the "land of the free" (?)

Several of our residents attended the 'At Home' given by the Fernie K. P., and all report having enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

The moving pictures at the Opera House under the able management of H.G. Lockhart are well patronized.

Mr. Tom Prentice of the A. Macdonald Co. was here this week on behalf of the firm.

Potter, of the I.C.S. spent several days here this week looking for investors and met with considerable success.

The time of the year has arrived when—"You must be wise, you must be good And help your wife to cut the wood."

HOSMER NOTES.

Dr. Wilson, superintendent of the Presbyterian Home Missions in B. C., occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church here Sunday.

Robert Gourlay, our enterprising hotel keeper, has installed a Victor electric gramophone in his bar. He is willing to bet that it's the finest instrument between here and the coast.

Now that the election day for district officers is getting near, we hope to see our nominee for vice-president, J. A. Tupper, getting some consideration from brother members in this district. Don't think we are canvassing but we have an idea that a close vote gives our officials a keener sense of their responsibility.

Our smoker for the Sick Fund has the appearance of being a great success, quite a lot of local talent having already consented to assist us; and with lots of the stuff that is supposed to cheer, there is promise of a lively evening on December 13th.

The mines were idle again Tuesday. We'd advise the Hosmer merchants to limit their stock of Christmas goods.

The ambulance class which was formed recently held their first practice last Wednesday evening, Dr. Higgins being the instructor.

Tom Fitzpatrick is wearing a broad smile these days. Tom reports the arrival at his house of a 10 lb male boar.

Bert Swanton is about to sever his connection as chief mechanic with the Hosmer Mines. Bert is heading for the coast. The baseballers will lose an enthusiastic fan.

At the Hosmer Opera House on Friday evening the children of Hosmer gave a large audience a treat in the shape of recitations, action songs, etc., and their performance reflects great credit on themselves and their instructor, Mrs. Musgrove and Mrs. Brownrigg. The entertainment was for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church.

The men employed in No. 2 seam balloted on the proposed contract for that seam last Thursday, the result being a small majority in favor of contract.

President Powell and Secretary Carter were here Tuesday to sign the agreement for No. 2.

Hosmer miners nominated W. Partridge, W. Hankin and F. Dickie for the position of examiners on the Government Miners' Examination Board.

"SCOTCH LASSES" AID THE FISHERMEN

There are two seasons for catching herrings on the west coast of Europe. One begins late in May or early in June at the Orkney Islands and follows the shoals of herrings down the east coast of Scotland and England until it reaches Yarmouth, where it ends late in September or early in October, says the Trade and Consular Report.

The fishermen go out in trawlers and land their catch at the numerous ports along this coast. The fish are sold in "crans" containing 1000 herring each. In a good season the trawler owners and the fishermen and fisherwomen make good profits but in a poor season the reverse happens.

One feature of the herring season at the different ports on the east coast is the arrival of the "Scotch lasses," who follow the fishing fleets down and "gul" and "pickle" the fish on the piers as they are brought in by the trawlers.

In a good season these "lasses" will earn from \$8 to \$10, but in a poor season, like the present one, they will receive little more than their board, which is guaranteed them on engagement.

SECRETARY PERRY ISSUES NOTICES

I desire to inform you that the assessment of 25 cents per week, or one dollar per month, is still in effect and will continue indefinitely.

While our International Executive Board, in the early fall anticipated at that time, that the assessment would be discontinued soon thereafter, its hopes failed to materialize and consequently the assessment will continue until such time as settlements are made and all our men are at work.

Many of our local unions in different sections of the country have made application for exoneration from the assessment. The Board, however, ruled that exoneration would not be granted under any consideration. But if a local union is making every reasonable effort to pay the assessment, and cannot, I am authorized by the Executive Board to extend the time of payment of the assessment of such local unions.

Our local unions will be promptly advised when conditions will warrant either reduction of the amount of the assessment, or the abolishment of the assessment entirely.

Fraternally yours,
EDWIN PERRY,
Secretary-Treasurer

Coleman Hotel

Wm. Muir Prop.

22's Weekly budget did not reach us until 4 o'clock Friday, hence reason for non-appearance.

"THE NEED OF REVISING MORALS AND LAWS."

A pamphlet with the above title reached us this week. It is a lecture delivered by Lady Cook (nee Claffin) and published for the modest sum of one penny by Hayman, Christy and Lilly, Ltd., 113-115, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

The subject treated is one that all parents should discuss with their children, but is often deferred by a false modesty, only to regret their stupidity in after years.

The social evil is touched upon, and the fearful conditions existing criticized, but the remedy advocated is valueless until the cause be eliminated. The authoress is more interested in the subject because of its influence upon taxation than in the only possible solution—the abolition of the profit system from which all of society's ailments emanate. The Malthusian theory, which has a certain value when first advanced, because of the existing premises upon which it was based, under a sane system is an anachronism, because to-day there is abundance for all if equitably (not equally) distributed. It is these methods that need revolutionizing, then the petty bourgeois suggestions that characterize this lecture can be thrown on the scrap heap of obsolescence.

There is much that we could object to, yet, at the same time the amount expended, one penny, has often been spent without as much benefit as will be afforded by a perusal of this brochure.

WHOLESALE BREEDING

Mrs. Anna Kelly, of Philadelphia, is thirty-five years old and she has had nineteen children. Her husband is a driver and his wages scarcely suffice to support himself and wife. But she attempted somehow or other to make the money stretch far enough to cover some of the wants of her big brood, but her ability is not great enough. Probably she didn't know how to economize, and had not studied diet charts and did not know how to make over clothes and do the other things a poor man's wife should.

Possibly, though, the time she had to give to bringing children into the world, one a year, at least, sometimes twins to break the monotony, did not leave her many spare hours to study anything.

So how she has been attended for not feeding, clothing and properly caring for her nineteenth. A vigilant society suspects her of starving it, and a horrified and outraged society is eager to punish her.

But society did not seem in the least concerned over the number of children she was bringing into the world, with no means of providing for them. In spite of all our prating and posing about sacred motherhood, there is nothing we penalize more severely and there is no one we take advantage of quicker than the mother. In this instance there is no blame attached to the woman she did not know any better, and an attempt to teach her better would bring forth howling the whole chorus of law, order and social murder. For, if the Anna Kellys of the world were taught better, where would we get material for our founding asylums and charitable institutions?

Letters To The Editor

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

Coleman,
Nov. 28, 1910

To the Editor of "The District Ledger":
Sir,—Kindly allow me space in your paper to bring to the notice of every reader who is a member of District No. 18 the important duty that devolves upon him to act in the best interests of himself and the organization at the next election of District Officers which is to take place the second week of December.

It will be for them to decide whether they shall re-elect the present officers for another term or not.

Now it goes without saying that if men have honest convictions they are bound to acknowledge that the present conditions of District No. 18 on the whole, are satisfactory. Of course we all know things are not perfect and never will be, therefore we must not deceive ourselves by expecting to get them so in these days of agitation and strife.

I refrain from enumerating the good results that have been achieved in the District during the past two years, but perhaps I may be pardoned for quoting a few that have been brought before the eyes of the public at different times through the columns of the Ledger.

One of the many important cases that our officials fought to a finish was that of one of our Belgium members at Frank, imprisoned charged with an attempt to take the life of a fellow worker through a runaway car which was proved to be a false accusation, and after several weeks seclusion was liberated and his innocence completely established. Now let me ask what would have been the case if the organization had not interceded for him?

Again, we know a few weeks ago at Blairmore a man lost his life and another nearly so, owing to lack of ventilation, and at the inquest we find the district officials asking pertinent questions and in a practical manner pointing out the slackness of some company officials in their duty and non-compliance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

We can speak boldly that the line of economy that our present officers have followed is music to our ears when it echoes the fact that the district is out of debt. Furthermore, this is pleasant news, particularly so if we should have to meet trouble at the end of this existing agreement (which I do hope we will not). Again, Mr. Editor, that in view of the good work that has been done by the present administration, I say frankly it is not wisdom to change for men who have not been tried with the reins of government. I am afraid that we are too prone to show appreciation by placing flowers on the easels of our friends, whereas we should be showing a more humane and brotherly spirit by praising them while alive. Give them a pat on the back and a word of encouragement as their tasks are by no means light ones. Finally, let us cleave to that which has been tried and not found wanting, and at the same time we can show an appreciation when the second week in December arrives.

AN OBSERVER

AVVISO.

Minatori e preggiamo di Informarvi di stare via di Michel, B. C., quello che siete fuori, essendo che nel tempo presente vió molta gente disoccupata.

MAURICE DURELL,
Segretario di Finanza dell'Unione Locale n. 2,334 Michel, B. C.

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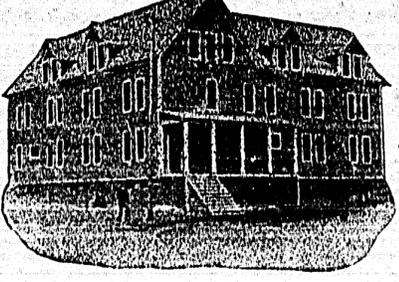
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Utah Fuel Company's Rules Governing Shot-Firing

Outside the Mines

By A. C. Watts, Chief Engineer

The main supplies of powder are kept in the magazine at safe distance from the mines, habitations, and the traveled main roads. The powder for daily use is distributed from small magazines situated near the mine entrances and to which the miners go on their way to work. In the distributing magazines not more than 45 hours supply of powder is kept. The giant and black powders are not kept in the same magazine. The giant powder distributing magazines are equipped with steam thawing coils, the steam not being under pressure. The floors of all the distributing houses are of soft earth, which is kept moist so that any powder that falls on them will be rendered harmless. Accumulations of inflammable materials are strictly forbidden in or around the magazines.

Care is taken to keep intoxicated persons away from the magazines, and the powder man must be temperate and not an habitual smoker, when on duty he is not allowed tobacco matches, nor any material which might create a spark. All lighting is done by electricity from the outside, and in the magazine the powder man wears rubber or cork soles and heels. Only the powder man is allowed inside the magazine when powder is being distributed, and no person with a light, or who is smoking, is allowed closer than 25 feet.

But one can (25 pounds) of black powder may be opened at a time; to open this the powder man must use a wooden mallet and a hardwood wedge. Before the cans are thrown away, all powder possible is removed and then water is poured into the can.

To obtain powder the workman must hand in an empty zinc can that will hold 6 1/4 pounds. The powder man is not allowed to give out more than one man, nor to give powder to any one who has not the regulation can to keep it in.

No frozen giant powder is given the miners. The maximum amount of giant powder issued for any working place is 15 sticks (7/8 inch in diameter), and no fulminate caps are delivered to any person without a written order from the superintendent or foreman. The powder man is not allowed to issue powder for company use without written orders. The detonators are delivered to the men by the shot inspectors as needed for immediate use.

Inside the Mines

No workman is allowed to take into the mine more than 6 1/4 pounds of powder, and he is prohibited from accumulating powder in the mine in excess of daily needs. This rule is enforced by rigid inspection. Not more than two cans of black powder (one per man) may be kept in any working place. The company furnishes a wooden box approximately 8 inches x 9 inches x 16 inches inside dimensions with a hinged lid for keeping powder cans in. The workman must furnish his own lock and keep the box locked when not handling the powder. Whenever these boxes are broken the workman must immediately call upon the mine foreman for a new one. The powder boxes must be at least 50 feet from those of another working place. In entries they must be 200 feet from the face, in rooms 10 feet from the face, or when kept around a projecting pillar they must be 75 feet from the face, and they must be kept from the immediate vicinity of the mine tracks.

Dynamite must be carried into the mine in approved canvas sacks. If, by chance, giant becomes frozen, the miner must not under any circumstances attempt to thaw it out in the mine. The giant powder is kept in wooden boxes in the mine and the rules for black-powder boxes apply to the boxes containing giant. No boys under 16 years of age are allowed to obtain explosives from the magazine nor to carry them into the mine, nor to handle them, nor to charge or fire a hole.

Shooting Regulations

Miners are prohibited from smoking

when making up cartridges, and must place open lights 5 feet away and on such side of them that the air-current will carry any possible sparks away from the powder. Cartridges must be so made that they can be easily shoved into the hole; and to tamp them, a wooden stick must be used for giant and a wooden stick, or a stick with a copper head, for black powder.

All coal dust must be taken from the holes before they are charged, and the cuttings and dust must be shoveled back a sufficient distance from the face so that there will be no danger of ignition when the shot is fired. Miners are prohibited from using mife dirt for tamping. All holes must be tamped with wet wood pulp. No shots may be fired until all places within 30 yards of the face are in a wet condition. When squibs are used for firing they must not be saturated with oil, nor tampered with to shorten the time they would ordinarily burn. Shots are not allowed to be fired where there is standing gas in the vicinity. If gas is encountered in a non-gaseous mine the firing can only be done after all the places in the vicinity have been examined by the shot inspectors or fire bosses and pronounced safe. After firing the places must be examined for gas before the miner is allowed to work.

Recharging of Holes

It is not permitted to recharge standing shots, or parts of standing shots, nor may holes which have missed fire be reopened, except that holes charged with giant powder and tamped with wood pulp, may be reopened and recharged with new explosives by the shot inspectors. In such cases the miners are not allowed to enter their working place until the shot inspectors have withdrawn or fired the mife. After black powder misfires or delayed shots, the miner is not allowed to return to his working place for 30 minutes if a fuse was used or 15 minutes if a squib was used. When black powder charges have missed fire they cannot be withdrawn, and the miner must drill a new hole 18 inches from the old charge, and have it fired before any other holes are fired in the working place or any other work done. Miners cannot fire shots during the working hours until they have notified the workmen in the vicinity who might be endangered thereby, and have given them time to seek places of safety.

When giant powder is used, the holes are not charged until the miner is ready to leave the mine. After the holes are charged he is not allowed to work at the face until after the shots are fired. Not more than 5 sticks of giant powder (30 or 40 per cent powder in 7/8 inch sticks) are allowed in one hole. When using black powder the holes must not contain more than 16 inches of powder in cartridges 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and miners are warned not to use more than necessary. This latter phase has to be watched by the shot inspectors, as many of the miners are ignorant as to the proper amount of powder to use.

Size and Placing of Holes

Holes cannot be over 5 feet in length, and if they are drilled deeper they must be filled up with clay or wet wood pulp. If they are not 5 feet the shot inspectors require them to be made so or demand a new hole be drilled. The drill hole should be 6 inches less in length than the coal undercut. Drill holes must not be less than 12 inches from the rib at the nearest place. In undrilled narrow work the same instructions apply. In shooting off the solid, every hole must be placed obliquely and not have more than 4 feet of a lift at the back end. When not shooting by electricity, center shots must be fired first. In all cases holes must be at least 2 1/2 feet deep; no shorter holes are allowable. All underdrifting is done before drilling or shooting, unless instructions are to the contrary. In two of the mines where the coal is thin and tight, the holes are placed not more than 5 feet apart, and not less than two holes may be fired at the same time. In coal over 7 feet,

no hole may be more than 6 feet above the floor at the back end. The bottom bench must be shot down before the top bench. In seams from 12 to 16 feet thick a bottom bench of 7 feet is first taken down and the top bench is usually taken down when the pillars are being drawn.

Shooting by Electricity

All persons must be out of the mines before any shots are fired, and to insure this, a careful record is kept of every man entering the mine, with the location of his working. It is the duty of the shot firer to know that all men are out of the mine, and he must also shut off all electric currents going into the mine. He must then enter the mine and close all shooting switches. These switches are in boxes and locked open with handle showing through the bottom of the box. After coming out of the mine, and before throwing in the main shooting switch, which is located outside, the shot firer must see that a proper signal is posted in a conspicuous place warning everybody that shooting is to take place, and he must also see that no one is in the vicinity of the mouth of the mine. The main shooting switch is kept in a cabin which is always locked except when the shooting is done. After the shooting, and before the electric currents going into the mine are turned on and persons are permitted to enter the mine, the shot firer must go inside, open all switches controlling them and report at the mouth of the mine that this has been done. At the time of shooting, the speed of the ventilating fan is reduced to one-third.

Shot Inspectors

In the mines where shooting is done with black powder, shot inspectors continually visit the working places, inspect the placing and preparations of shots and see that all the rules are obeyed. They must refuse to allow any shots to be fired which, in their judgment, might be dangerous. They are not allowed to take any chances but are instructed to always be on the safe side. They must refuse to permit the firing of any shots in rooms or entries which would tend to make such places wider than allowed. If, after having warned a miner not to put in or shoot a certain shot, they find that their instructions have been disobeyed, the shot inspectors must send the man out of the mine and report him to the mine foreman.

The shot inspectors are required to keep a sufficient supply of wet wood pulp on hand. In the mines where the shooting is done electrically, the shot inspectors take in and distribute the electric exploders. These they carry in leather bags done up in bundles of 1, 2 and 3 exploders each. The miner purchases a ticket good for a certain number of exploders and as the shot inspector gives out exploders he punches the ticket accordingly. But one exploder is allowed for each hole. The shot inspector then loads the holes, and after they are loaded the miner must leave the mine.

When more than one shift is worked all places must be examined by a fire boss before the new shift goes to work. If any charges are found that have failed to explode he must detach the shooting wires immediately and report the place. The use of wood pulp permits the drawing of the charge, and this is always done after the charges have failed to explode the second time. The leading wires are then examined if the cause of the missed shot is not known before. Besides the fire bosses and shot inspectors, the mine foreman exercises the usual supervision of the workings, and special attention is paid by the general mine inspector to the use of powder in the mines.—Mines and Minerals.

WILL THE SOCIALISTS SELL OUT?

By Robert Juniper

It is said now and then, "When you Socialists get into power you will be just as corrupt as those now in power."

Well, Socialists make no claim to being superior human beings. As a fact, they are just as liable to go wrong as other human beings.

But have you ever noticed that Socialists elected to public office in this country and abroad do not go wrong? And can you imagine why?

The Socialists have great power in some places. They might get a very handsome sum for their votes.

And the Socialists papers might be "self-supporting" if they could only be induced to accept bribes.

Yet, strange to say, Socialist legislators do not go wrong, and Socialist papers do not sell out.

The fact is, and can you imagine why?

In the first place they cannot. The papers, the legislators, the officials, the organizers, the whole party machinery is owned by the rank and file.

If a trust magnate bought a Socialist he would get burned. He would get nothing but that man.

The day after the legislator sold himself his followers would be gone, his credentials would be taken away from him and he would no longer represent anybody or anything except himself.

When an organization is owned by a boss, the boss can sell that organization.

When Thomas F. Ryan buys Murphy he buys the whole Tammany outfit—lieutenants, captains, ward heelers and even the sheep-like voters.

But while a Socialist leader might be bought, he cannot deliver the Socialist organization, because he does not own the organization.

In fact the organization owns him. He is a servant of the organization, elected by the rank and file and often paid for his work.

The membership can dispense with his services whenever they so desire. If he is elected to a public position

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NEWS AND NOTES

First Aid After Colliery Explosions

In the course of an ambulance lecture, delivered at Cromer, Camp, by J. Henton White, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., the following suggestions were offered for relief parties: (1) Do not go near the site of the explosion until some means of ventilation has been devised (2) The rescue party should go with the fresh air current if possible. (3) Six or seven men form convenient sized parties. (4) Each party should be followed up by a relief after a short interval. (5) Men exhausted by a long day's work, or after a long walk, or with empty stomachs should not be selected. (6) Each party should take a small bird in a cage, and a mouse. The bird will die very soon if after-damp be encountered; and some time before the men are at all affected the mouse will show signs of distress and stagger about shortly afterwards. This is the danger signal, and the party must at once retreat, taking with them their patients if possible; but they must retire, in any case, to fresh air, they will be overcome by the gas. (7) If one of the party becomes affected, all must retire forthwith. (8) The circumstance that the lamp burns brightly and that the flame is not "capped" is no sign of freedom of the air from after-damp. (9) Never attempt to perform artificial respiration in the mine. Get the patient out quickly not attempting any elaborate treatment of injuries. (10) In fractures of the lower extremities merely tie both ankles and knees together. Put fractured arms alongside the trunk and tie to the side by two broad bandages. In fractured collar bone put a pad in the armpits and tie the arm to the side at the elbow. In severe haemorrhage put on a tourniquet above and do not stop to dress the wound. (11) Use discretion in deciding which patient to save first, if you come upon a crowd of wounded men, fractured spines take long to move, rarely recover, and the time so spent might save two or three more promising cases. (12) Get after-damp cases to the pithead as quickly as possible. It is better to save one than to get two up just too late. In some pits oxygen helmets may be available; they are cumbersome, and men can do little rescue work with them unless the wounded are very near to the shaft; they are of little use except perhaps for the first party going down after the accident.

They can at any moment recall him from that position. If he votes wrong or acts wrong, they can censure him, and if they choose, fire him.

He must give an account of himself frequently. The committees of the party, and the membership of the party, get from him reports weekly of exactly what he is doing.

He can take no step not approved of by the organization and whenever any question of principle arises it must first be decided by a general vote of the whole organization.

Mr. Hearst owns the Independence party, and he can dispose of it at his own price.

But Mr. Debs does not own the Socialist party, and he can no more sell it than a wage worker is a steel trust.

And the same is true as regards the newspapers. They belong to the party. Their editors, their managers and their reporters are hired by the party and paid for by the party. No body can sell the Socialist papers except the party itself.

In other words, the Socialist party is a demonstration in Democracy.

It cannot make serious mistakes, unless the people make serious mistakes. It cannot be sold unless the people sell themselves.

We hear much nowadays about the people's rule. But go up and down the land and scan carefully every political organization and see if you can find other political organizations in which the people rule.

The Socialists are building a nation within a nation.

They are establishing democracy as they go along. Every step is a step forward in democracy.

From the time the party first employs an organizer and begins to sell newspapers, up to the time it takes into its hands town councils, state legislatures and even national governments, it represents the onward rush of democracy, that is to say, the people's rule.

The party knows that it will be capable of ruling the nation democratically, because it has ruled democratically every institution that has come into its hands at any stage of its advance.

When two or three Socialists first gathered together this democracy began.

When thousands, upon thousands joined the Socialist organization this democracy was broadened and strengthened.

When millions upon millions throughout the world came into the Socialist movement this democracy was not abandoned.

It is in working order in every country of the world; Russia and Germany, as well as here.

No, do not fear. When the Socialists come into power they are not going to sell out.

No one can sell what he does not own, and no man, nor any set of men own the Socialist party.

It can only be sold by the rank and file, and they have about as little incentive to sell themselves as you would have to invite a public hangman to put a noose about your neck.

DECAY OF CHURCH ATTENDANCE

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NEWS AND NOTES

First Aid After Colliery Explosions

In the course of an ambulance lecture, delivered at Cromer, Camp, by J. Henton White, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., the following suggestions were offered for relief parties: (1) Do not go near the site of the explosion until some means of ventilation has been devised (2) The rescue party should go with the fresh air current if possible. (3) Six or seven men form convenient sized parties. (4) Each party should be followed up by a relief after a short interval. (5) Men exhausted by a long day's work, or after a long walk, or with empty stomachs should not be selected. (6) Each party should take a small bird in a cage, and a mouse. The bird will die very soon if after-damp be encountered; and some time before the men are at all affected the mouse will show signs of distress and stagger about shortly afterwards. This is the danger signal, and the party must at once retreat, taking with them their patients if possible; but they must retire, in any case, to fresh air, they will be overcome by the gas. (7) If one of the party becomes affected, all must retire forthwith. (8) The circumstance that the lamp burns brightly and that the flame is not "capped" is no sign of freedom of the air from after-damp. (9) Never attempt to perform artificial respiration in the mine. Get the patient out quickly not attempting any elaborate treatment of injuries. (10) In fractures of the lower extremities merely tie both ankles and knees together. Put fractured arms alongside the trunk and tie to the side by two broad bandages. In fractured collar bone put a pad in the armpits and tie the arm to the side at the elbow. In severe haemorrhage put on a tourniquet above and do not stop to dress the wound. (11) Use discretion in deciding which patient to save first, if you come upon a crowd of wounded men, fractured spines take long to move, rarely recover, and the time so spent might save two or three more promising cases. (12) Get after-damp cases to the pithead as quickly as possible. It is better to save one than to get two up just too late. In some pits oxygen helmets may be available; they are cumbersome, and men can do little rescue work with them unless the wounded are very near to the shaft; they are of little use except perhaps for the first party going down after the accident.

They can at any moment recall him from that position. If he votes wrong or acts wrong, they can censure him, and if they choose, fire him.

He must give an account of himself frequently. The committees of the party, and the membership of the party, get from him reports weekly of exactly what he is doing.

He can take no step not approved of by the organization and whenever any question of principle arises it must first be decided by a general vote of the whole organization.

Mr. Hearst owns the Independence party, and he can dispose of it at his own price.

But Mr. Debs does not own the Socialist party, and he can no more sell it than a wage worker is a steel trust.

And the same is true as regards the newspapers. They belong to the party. Their editors, their managers and their reporters are hired by the party and paid for by the party. No body can sell the Socialist papers except the party itself.

In other words, the Socialist party is a demonstration in Democracy.

It cannot make serious mistakes, unless the people make serious mistakes. It cannot be sold unless the people sell themselves.

We hear much nowadays about the people's rule. But go up and down the land and scan carefully every political organization and see if you can find other political organizations in which the people rule.

The Socialists are building a nation within a nation.

They are establishing democracy as they go along. Every step is a step forward in democracy.

From the time the party first employs an organizer and begins to sell newspapers, up to the time it takes into its hands town councils, state legislatures and even national governments, it represents the onward rush of democracy, that is to say, the people's rule.

The party knows that it will be capable of ruling the nation democratically, because it has ruled democratically every institution that has come into its hands at any stage of its advance.

When two or three Socialists first gathered together this democracy began.

When thousands, upon thousands joined the Socialist organization this democracy was broadened and strengthened.

When millions upon millions throughout the world came into the Socialist movement this democracy was not abandoned.

It is in working order in every country of the world; Russia and Germany, as well as here.

No, do not fear. When the Socialists come into power they are not going to sell out.

No one can sell what he does not own, and no man, nor any set of men own the Socialist party.

It can only be sold by the rank and file, and they have about as little incentive to sell themselves as you would have to invite a public hangman to put a noose about your neck.

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

312-5:20 a. m. Local, eastbound.

313-10:00, Regular passenger westbound.

7-11:40, Flyer, westbound.

314-12:10, Regular passenger, eastbound.

311-20:38, Local, westbound.

8-2:39, Flyer, eastbound.

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

TOLSTOJ ZOMREL

V nedelju dne 20. novembra o 6.05 rano zomrel v Astopove, v Rusku svetochytrny muz, spisovatec a priatel probeného ludu, prof Lev Nikolajevič Tolstoj—Smrt' prisla tisko, zomrel bez toho, aby sa bol s cirkvou smieril, ačik' oľvek tafo na to cakala. Pred domom, v ktorom Tolstoj zomrel stal jeden pravoslavyň pop, aby umiera-jucemu "preklatcov" poslednu utechu udelil. Ale Tolstojova rodina popa do domu nevpustila — "preklatce" sa s cirkvou smieril' necheel.

Grof Lev Nikolajevič Tolstoj narodil sa dňa 28. Augusta, 1828 v Jasnej Poljane, v Guberni Tul'skej v dedinke vzdialenej od Moskvy asi 150 mil. Keď bol tri roky starý zomrela mu matka a o dva roky neskoršie zomrel mu otec. Keď mu bolo 23 rokov vstúpil čo dobrovolník do ruskej armady a súčasťou sa aktivne krmyšskej valky. Už vtedy bol literárne činný, ale jeho skutočnou činnosťou literárna datuje sa od doby kedy vstúpil z armady.

V roku 1862 pojmol Tolstoj za manželku dečru istého profesora z moskevskej univerzity, ktorá mu bola skutočnou družkou v jeho burilvom živote.

Grof Tolstoj bol veľmi plodným spisovateľom a jeho niektoré ré spisy su preložené aj do Sloven činy (Kreutzerova Sonata, Vzkresenie, Otroctvo novej doby a iné). Pre svoje hlasné netaľkovanéj Kristovej nauky prisiel Tolstoj do sporu s ruskou pravoslavyňou cirkvou, ktorá ho v roku 1901 preklatila a z lona cirkev čo pašivu ovču ho vypovedala. Tolstoj si hromženia cirkev nevišimunal, a svoje presvedčenie ani po vycobovaní nezmenil. Jakým bol takým zomrel, ačik'ovek cirkev chcela jeho slabosti pred smrt'ou ve svoj prospech využitkovat'. Chcela, aby k zomlerajucemu starcovi bol vpustený knaz, ktorý by ho bol s bohom smieril. Co by z toho bolo, klerikalne časopisy potom vyt'ykali, to vie jeden každý z nas.

Tolstoj bol grofom, ale okrem mena nebolo no nom nič grofskeho. Žil jako mužik, pracoval jako mužik a tiež aj zomrel jako mužik. Zastával sa utlačeneho chudobneho ruskeho naroda a kde mohol aj hmotne pomahal. Zastával sa roznolnikov, ruskych kacirov, zvlášť duchoborcov, s ktorými sympatisoval. Svojimi spismi narobil mnoho neprijemnosti nielen cirkvu, ale aj vláde, ktorá ich konfiskovala, kate len na ne prisla. Ale na samého Tolstoju ruku nevyložila. Tým citelnejšie prenasledovala Tolstoju cirkev, a jako oznamuju zpravy, ide ho ta samotna cirkev prenasledovat' este i po smrti. Na svojom rozhodnutí neche ničeho zmenit' odporela pohreb alla obradov pravoslavyň cirkev a biškupom bolo zakazano vykonavat' za zomreleho jakol'ovek rekvie. Je to ma lomočný vztek cirkevnej hierarchie, ktorá ho exkomunikovala, a ktorá sa na nom msti este i za hrobom. To ovšem slavnemu mužovi na škodu nebude. Jeho život, jeho praca, jeho snahy a myšlienky učinia jeho pomiatku nesmrteľnou.

Z OBORU PRACE

Výbuch plynu udal sa dňa 8. novembra v Delague, Cole v uhľodolu ktorého majiteľom je Victor Amerling Fuel Co. za obeť tomuto výbuchu padlo asi 80 banikov. Len nedavno sa udal výbuch v uhľodolu spoločnosti Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. pri ktorom bolo tiež zavraždeno asi 70 robotníkov. Obe spoločnosti spoločnosti su neprijateľmi organizovanej práce a majú hlavnu zasluhu na prenasledovaní uradnikov Western Federation of Miners, na Haywoodovi, Meyerovi a Pettibonovi. Tieto spoločnosti kontroľujú celý stát a robotník tam nenaide spravodlivosť ani kedy by hľadal so sviecom. Pozoruhodným je, že v tomto uhľodole sa udal vražedný výbuch ešte lon pred kratkym časom, na Cherry sa poknie zabudnulo a vo vecl sa rozmienilo ani toho najmenšieho výbuchu ani neuplynul rok od osudného výbuchu v Cherry, Ill. a už tu máme druhý vandný výbuch. Tu vidno, jako sa repu-demokratickei "zastupcovia ludu" staraju o bezpečnosť robotníka.

Zo Sattlo, Wash., sa tiež oznamuje výbuch plynu v Lawson uhľodolu v Black Diamond asi 20 mil od Seattle ktorý slyžlinal životy asi 12 banikov. Podom ut'okojne isto do prace a pri' ich kto domov z prace. Všetci boli medzi prvou a šiestou hodinou keď sa udal výbuch a všetci boli nasledkom toho usmrtení. Výbuch bol tak silný, že tramec 16 color silno a osem suchov dlhe body utlačenej sot nide od svojho miesta. Stalo sa, že v dobo výbuchu nebol vlné banikov ani jeden by sa nebol zachranil. Takto vraždil kapital robotníkov a to úplne beztrastne.

Stavka expresných vozkov ktorá bola dost' buriliva, bola v sobotu ukončena a v pondelok sa vrátili všetci vozkovi do prace. Ovšem, len s tou podmienkou, že spoločnosti budu riešit' ich spor spravodlivo a neustranne. Stavka trvala asi štyri tisíce vozkov. V St. Louis bola v pondelok zahajena 30. výročia konvencia Am. Federation of Labor a jej zasadnutie potrvá asi dva týždne.

IL CASO DELLA COMPENSAZIONE PER I DEPENDENTI ALL'ESTERO

Dopo una lunga fase più o meno coercitiva a cominciato il caso che i nostri lettori riassumono in seguito dal presente telegramma che noi abbiamo ricevuto

dei trasmettitori di Vancouver quale il seguente: KRUIZ vs. CROW'S NEST COAL CO., Limited.

Il giudice Clements oggi a deciso che in relazione dei lavoratori morti nella mine della provincia della Columbia Britannica. Qualora i suoi parenti risiedono nei vecchi paesi ovvero all'estero non potranno ricevere la piena compensazione sotto l'articolo di compensazione per i lavoratori di questa provincia. Avranno soltanto diritto quelle persone residenti nella sua detta. Il giudice Wilson a tal'uoop a sottomessa la questione ad un metodo per ricuperare la sua detta, ma sotto l'articolo di detta legge non avri giurisdizione a procedere perche risulta im-potabile di procedere ad un arbitro od altro. Il giudice Clements, a rifiutato di rispondere al medesimo riguardo. Il risultato di questo e che tutti i stranieri che dipendono da lavoratori che temporaneamente ostabile risiedono in questa provincia. Caso qualcun di essi venisse a morire per causa di infortunio (del suo dovere) i parenti non potranno ricevere la piena compensazione. T. P. Davis, K.C., rappresentante la compagnia di carbone; S. S. Taylor, K.C., e C. W. Craig rappresentante l'unione dei minatori D'America.

Not cerchiamo a tal'uoop di richiamare l'attenzione di tutti i lettori e più specialmente coloro che sono lavoratori di miniere. Per il fatto che questo pienamente insegna cosa possa essere emesse attraverso l'organizzazione dei minatori D'America. Il caso su indicato e stato l'ultimo colpo, ed il sopra citato risultato indica che molte vedove ed orfani residenti nella Gran Britannia, Italia, Russia ed Austria Ungheria, etc., non avranno diritto a ricuperare detta Compensazione in pieno che la legge di questi paesi emana per tutti i lavoratori.

In ogni di questi casi individuali dopo che i loro parenti anno perduto il braccio supremo della loro esistenza e non avendo fondi abbastanza per saziare l'appetito legalista che come di consueto in detti casi richiede dono somme enormi sono costretti, a rassegnarsi alta piu squallida miseria, Attal'uoop noi raccomandiamo a tutti i lavoratori per una energica azione collettiva in modo da le vedove ed i loro figli non siano privati da codesto per quando meschino beneficio che la cazzorra capitalista alligatoriamente ci a regalato.

A tal riguardo si facilmente comprende le enormi spese che si devono affrontare per ogni di questi costi chiamati fuori legge.

SPRAWA FEDORENKO

W nedlu dňa 13 lystopada, socialisty v Edmonton, Alberta, mali dva volycyany mityngy, protestujúcy proti vydaniu Fedorenko, rosyjskeho polityczneho utikacka. Oden mityng vldovnu sia popoludny v haly ukralnskych socialistov, a druhij v Le Grand teatri, de besidnykamy byly: C. M. O'Brien, socialistyčný posol z Alberta, Farnelo z Toronto, Stefan Podszak i oden Rosyn tovaryš z Winnipegu. Zlbrano kolektu i, po pokrytí vstich vydatkiv, lyszylo sia \$42.50, z ceho \$1.50 vialno sia szezbo by vydrukavaty rezolucij tak szezbo ony mohly buty pidpyesani v formi peteyei, a rezstu \$41.00pisano na ruky J. Bernthal, 523 Prichard Avenue, Winnipeg, na fond Fedorenko.

Mityng v Le Grand teatri buw perszył, jakij socialisty postanovyly maty kozdoho veczera zymoju, koly vsi, kotri ciknvi znaty blizso pro slu svitovnu organizacuju, budut maty nadodu no lysh sluchaty rlynych besidnykiv, ako akoz zmozut stavyly pytnia vldnostaczi sia do predmotu pid dyskusyjoju.

Socjalistyczny rush je ruchom progresyvnym i jeho sluzobna mozo lysz togly rozszyryty sia koly my budemo rozumty lejt Tomnata je maturuju vstich kopotiv i ti szezbo ciknvi znaty de lozty likarstvo na nyeh, povynni najstaranjšzo szukaty znania. Koly ty no vlyryh v socjalizm, lod ty musysz vlyryt szezbo teperišnyj system je dobry i tomu my tebo serdeczno prosymo pryty i pokozj socjalistam to szezbo ty dumajesz je zloju radoju v rozvlyzaniu socjalneho zla jako teper istnujo. Pravdywo, skazano szezbo ezolovik, kotryj valnaje sia, je propavšy, a my spodyonno sly szezbo zudet ne bude valnaty sia no to lysz pryty na mityng ale i zapytaty sia, koly chozje rozumty jasnjšzo predmet na jakij bude mowa.

YOUR LITTLE DEEDS

By Robert Hunter

Don't throw your vote away. I don't mean sell it. But get full value for it. It is about the most valuable right you possess. In this little paper lies a power for good that you little dream of—yet.

Millions are spent to control that vote. Speakers, writers, bosses, ward heelders, repeaters, political tricksters are paid handsome salaries for getting from you that vote. If millions were spent and all this energy employed to get from you a piece of land or a ham sandwich, you would sit up and think. You would study the proposition, talk it over with your wife; investigate the matter to the bottom.

You would say those fellows seem mighty anxious to get that land or sandwich. You would look at the land or sandwich and perhaps think, "I don't see much in it to make a fuss about."

But since those who want it are paying so much money to get it, you would have a suspicion that there might be a gold mine or an oil well concealed somewhere in that land, or ham sandwich.

But when all the fuss is made about your vote you never for a moment suspect that a precious gold mine resides in that vote. That vote decides your future. It decides the fate of your children. With that vote you give certain persons the privilege to tax you, and then to spend out of the income millions of dollars every year.

With that vote you select men to betray you. They put you on the back, set up the drinks and cigars until they get that vote, and then they bargain with men higher up and sell you out.

Most men give away their votes. They are so anxious to help those who betray them that they even march and shout for them.

A few men refuse to give away their votes. They sell them. They are worth in the market from \$2 to \$10 apiece. And the same men who speak and write and jolly you into giving your vote to them buy the votes of those who don't give them away.

They have got to have the votes. And if they cannot get them for nothing, they buy them with good money. Did you ever think about that? Did you ever study out why it is that some men in this country are willing to do almost anything to get your vote? And do you think men are willing to do almost anything to get something that is worth nothing?

If your vote is so valuable to them, why should it not be valuable to you? If your vote is worth billions to the few, why is it not worth something to you?

And did you ever think how it is that the man to whom you give your vote is willing to give \$10 to your neighbor to get his vote? If you sell or give away a horse, you expect the one that gets the horse to make profit out of it. You know that men are not paying money for horses unless they expect to make a profit out of horses.

But when men spent millions to induce you to sell or give away your vote, you seem to think they are good natured philanthropists, whose only wish is to serve you.

You go about in a dream. You hear the great men speak. You listen to their high sentiments and splendid patriotism, and you can hardly wait until election day to express your approval.

Well, some people give away their votes, and some people sell their votes. It amounts to the same thing in the end. For the people who want your votes, your city and your money, somehow get your vote, your city and your money.

Perhaps you think I am a cynic. Well, when a group of men come to you and says, "Look here, we want to work for you, serve you, fight for you. Now, don't refuse; we'll do it for nothing. All you do is—vote for us."

"Have a cigar? No? Want a drink? What? Don't drink? Well, here's some \$10 bills. We're giving them away. Take one"—then, I say, watch out!

And remember, don't throw your votes away. They may be little deeds to wealth, to justice and to liberty.

Great Northern Ry.

Xmas. Excursions

From Fernie to Toronto and Return	\$64.35
From " Montreal "	69.35
From " New York "	80.35

For further particulars make application to
LOCAL OFFICE, G. N. RAILWAY

Suitable for CHRISTMAS

A Copy of

Progressive Fernie

YOUR LITTLE DEEDS

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A Special Offering of 25c. a copy or 5 Copies for \$1.00

The District Ledger

Fernie, B. C.

Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic.

"Favorite Prescription" banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits.

It Makes Weak Women Strong. It Makes Sick Women Well. Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this non-secret remedy. It contains not a drop of alcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. Is a pure glyceric extract of healing, native American roots.



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. J. 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 G. 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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the District Court of the District of Calgary

In the Estate of Stephen Coughlin (Deceased)

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the order of His Honor Judge Winter, dated the 24th day of November, 1910, that all persons having claims against the estate of STEPHEN COUGHLIN, late of the City of Spokane in the State of Washington, one of the United States of America, who died on the 10th day of March, A.D. 1909, at Fernie, in the Province of British Columbia, intestate, are requested to mail by post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned Solicitor for Harry E. Shenfield, to whom administration of the said estate was granted by the said court on the 23rd day of September, 1910, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims in writing, and of any security held by them (such particulars to be verified by a statutory declaration) on or before the 31st December, A.D. 1910, after which date the administration will administer the assets of the said deceased, and will not be liable for any part thereof to any person whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Bowden, this 15th day of November, 1910.

JOHN BARNETT,
Innisfail, Alberta,
Solicitor for the
Administrator

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 or near Dunvegan, thence to Parsnip river, thence southerly to the Nechaco river, thence southwesterly to Dean's Channel, or to Gardner'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 Coult.

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

HE GOT SIX MONTHS

F. D. Warren, of Girard, Kas., editor of the paper, Appeal to Reason, must serve six months in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., and pay a fine of \$1,000 imposed by a jury in the United States Court in Kansas. The sentence of that court was affirmed by an order of the United States court of appeals filed on the 24th inst. Warren was accused of sending through the United States mails envelopes marked on the outside of which was printed, "\$1,000 rewards will be paid to any person who kidnaps ex-Governor Taylor and returns him to the Kentuckian authorities." The indictment charged that the words were scurrilous, defamatory and threatening in character.

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 10th 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

THIRTY is rightly described as "Economic 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



HERE AND THERE

After Christmas Day the next event of importance "Agatha"
For high-class chocolates call at the Todd Block Candy Store.
Music lovers are requested to keep December 26th in their mind as there will be a treat in store for them.
Have you chosen your Christmas Annals or Gift Books. If not see Suddaby's; a most complete stock to choose from.
It is rumored that "Agatha," who was lost will be found December 26th. Call and aid in the discovery.
An appetite for sweets can be gratified at the Todd Block Candy Store.
A large and well assorted stock of the best just received at the Todd Block Candy Store.
Q. Where can I get first quality candy?
A. Todd Block Candy Store.

A beautiful range of Xmas cards at Suddaby's.
Boxing night is December 26th, date in the evening "Agatha" will be presented.
George C. Egg, of the I. C. S. is entertaining his mother from Toronto, who is making a short stay in Fernie.
J. T. Lawry, manager of the Bank of Hamilton, left for a well-earned two weeks' vacation Saturday last. He intends visiting Winnipeg, St. Paul and other points. During his absence Mr. Swinton will be in charge.
Correspondence lessons in mining, by Thomas Morley, first class B. C. (Highest percentage obtained) and England. Each lesson complete \$1.50; \$50 for complete course of 40 lessons. Apply Thomas Morley, Merritt, B. C.

A SLAVE

A little, old woman with wisps of gray hair falling about her wrinkled, yellow face, sits by an empty grate. She has needlework in her hand, and some unfinished garments are spread upon a table. She sits bent—stitching, stitching. For hours she sits thus.
Under the meager light of a gas jet that throws a hazy mellowness over a bare room, and gleams in a few odd bits of china upon a sideboard, she toils with her needle and thread.
Not a moment does she stop—not a moment's respite, not a moment to breathe, but one long soulless drudgery through the endless hours. She does not think or brood, she does not speak or sing—she simply works. Stitch, stitch, the needle flashes in and out—so monotonous, passionless, brutalizing.
She heeds not the mawkish cries that come from the street, or the confused murmur of the great city, or the bustle of the people about the house. She has only one thought, one conviction, one certitude—to work, to go on for ever working.
Oh, the aching eyes and aching fingers, the cramped back and feet icy cold with inaction. Such things must not be noticed—should be forgotten. To work desperately, feverishly, forever and ever—that is her portion.
And behind this terrible anxiety to finish her work there is ever present like a ghastly grinning skeleton—the haunting dread of there coming a time when her masters will say to her:
"We are unfortunately compelled to dispense with your services. You are too old. There is not that nicety about your work that is necessary. Your eyes are going dim and your needlework is clumsy. We must have younger women to do it properly!"
Shadows gather in the corner of the room and seem to threaten her. Instinctively she feels the presence of the Hunger Demon, and faster, still faster flies the needle. Her fleshless fingers dart over the cloth as quick as snakes upon the sand.
On, on she toils far into the night. A numbness seizes her spirit, her head grows dizzy, her eyes become blurred. She sighs with utter weariness. Placing her arms upon the table she rests her head upon them.
Sitting thus she falls asleep. She sleeps till the eastern sky glints with light, when once more her toil begins.
Poor, frail and suffering slave, imprisoned within that bare room, joyless, emotionless, dreamless. A masterpiece of misery.
The lamp of her soul has long been blown out. The woman has gone from her body and only the slave is left. Necessity and her masters, like impenetrable floods, condemn her to infinite toil and infinite woe. No hope has she, no prospect of joy no time for pleasure or grief. Poverty and despair crouch upon her shoulders, and hold out to her hard, dull days of strife—until the end.
She is one of thousands. Trouser-makers, blouse makers, the makers, shirt stitchers—their number and call of civilization they are to be found. They work the denizen-of-makers they work to death—fourteen, fifteen and sixteen hours daily—for miserable pittance. Ruthless, merciless, this hellish system seizes the weakest and knows when to visit doom.
Comrades, brothers and sisters, the future demands ceaseless effort. Humanity cannot wait. There is not a moment to lose.—Tom Quetch in New York Call.

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.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

TO LET—Four-roomed house Victoria avenue; rent, including water, \$16.50. Apply J. J. Hughes, Box 120.
FURNISHED ROOMS to let in modern house, situated on Dalton avenue; bath, hot and cold water, and every convenience. Apply "X" care Ledger office. 16-3f

TO LET—Six Rooms, Basement, water and Sanitation, \$17.50. Apply, W. Minton, Lindsay Avenue, Fernie Annex. 17-3t

TO RENT or Sell, House and 2 adjoining lots in the Annex extension, opposite Macaroni Factory. Apply on premises or to T. Kynaston, Fernie Steam Laundry.

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 Triltes-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.

HOUSE TO RENT in West Fernie, 4 rooms; rent \$10. Apply, P. O., Box 1019, Fernie.

WANTED—Kitchen girl for the Hospital. Apply, Fernie Hospital.

WANTED—A competent Book-keeper, lady or gentleman, for the Fernie Co-operative Society, Limited. Applications to be made in writing, address to Secretary, P. O. Box 564, Fernie, not later than December 6th.

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 Bleasdel'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. 15-4t

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

FOR SALE—A Edison Gem Phonograph and 70 records all as good as new; \$40 or the nearest offer. Apply by letter to William Forshaw, P. O. Fernie. 17-3t

FOR SALE or to Rent, a two-roomed plastered House. Will accept reasonable offer. R. Wright, West Fernie. 17-6t

The CROW'S NEST TRADING CO., Limited
The Store of Good Values

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!
Nineteen shopping days and Christmas will be here. We have worked and planned to make this our biggest, and for you the most satisfactory season of holiday shopping ever experienced. Our special offerings comprise an exceptionally wide range of holiday goods, all priced at figures that will more than uphold our reputation as "The Store of Good Values."
To the little ones Santa Claus sends "Greetings" together with the promise that he will be with us shortly.

FAULTLESS AND "FIT REFORM" CLOTHING

"Fit Reform" and "Faultless" Clothing specially priced for the holiday season. An event well worthy of your consideration, coming as it does at a time when every man wishes to look his best. Blacks and Blues, Tweeds, Worsteds and Homespuns, tailored equal to the best custom tailor, together with a range of exclusive patterns that are bound to please the most exacting. Our wardrobes contain different types to fit all forms, thus enabling us to guarantee complete satisfaction in every respect. We invite you to participate and share in the special holiday values now within your reach.

- Fit Reform, Regular \$25, Special \$19.50
Fit Reform, Regular \$22, 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

SPECIAL SATURDAY SHOE OFFERING FOR MEN

Nettleton—Regular \$7 and \$8 values for \$5.45
This is an offering that should bring to our store every man that requires shoes and who appreciates good values. The "Nettleton" is the highest priced American Shoe in the market to-day, but our Special Saturday Value makes them yours at a fraction of their worth.
"Nettleton" Shoe Special \$5.45

The quality of our table supplies from A to Z is equalled by few and excelled by none. A comparison of prices will convince you that we can save you money.

- Quaker Brand Canned Vegetables, warranted first grade and solid pack, Corn, Peas and Beans, 2 tins 25c.
3 lb Tins Tomatoes, each 15c.
Christie's Cream Sodas, 2 lb tins 30c.
Blue Label Tomato Catsup, per bot. 30c.
Canada First Cream, large 20 oz. tins 10c.
Ogilvie Cream Rolled Oats, 8 lb Cotton bags 35c.
3 lb. Tins Baked Beans Plain and Tomato Sauce 15c.
Seal Brand Coffee, 1 lb tins 40c.
Barrington Hall Coffee, 1 lb tins 40c.
Reindeer Condensed Milk, 2 tins 25c.
Fancy Table and Cooking Apples, per box \$1.75, 4 lbs. 25c.
White Swan Laundry Soap, carton 6 bars, 20c.
Table and Gloss Starch, 3 pkts. 25c.

GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

- 10 lb Tins Corn Syrup 45c.
20 lb. Tins Corn Syrup 90c.
1 lb. Tins Finnan Haddies, 2 tins 25c.
Bananas, per doz 30c.
Grapes, per basket 60c.
Japanese Oranges, per box 75c.
4 lb. Pkts, Ogilvie's Rolled Oats 20c.



An ideal Xmas gift for the home, a Wilton, Brussels or Axminster Carpet that all will appreciate and remember long after the holiday season has passed. Our range of patterns and colorings are so extensive that we are sure we can more than please you. The matter of price you will find equally satisfactory, all being specially priced for the holiday season. We invite your inspection and will hold your selection until such time as you wish delivery to be made.

Imported Fancy All-Linen Dollies and Centre Pieces. We cannot suggest a more appreciated Xmas gift than these useful fancy linens. Every piece is a beautiful specimen of needlework, worked in hemstitched borders and hand embroidery designs.
35c to \$4.00

English colored Flannelettes. A cloth suitable for Children's Dresses, Kimonos, Dressing Jackets and House Dresses in dots, figures and stripes, with cream, gray, brown green and navy blue grounds.
Saturday 10c. yard

10 Pieces of Apron Gingham, full 40 inches wide; in dark and medium blue checks.
Saturday 8 yards for \$1.

5 Pieces Velvet Dress Cord; suitable for Children's and Ladies' Dresses, Coats and Blouses; in brown, green, cardinal, gray and navy blue.
Saturday 40c. per yard

Ladies' fancy Belts in Elastics, Leather, Tinsel, Silks and others all cotton.
Regular, 65c. and 75c.
Saturday 45c.

Ladies' Corsets made of the best quality black coutil; in medium length.
Regular \$1.25.
Saturday, 65c.

Children's All-Wool Toques; in cardinal, white and navy blue.
Saturday, 25c.

10 Dozen Face and Hand Towels; made of all linen and others all cotton. Hemmed and fringe ends. Large sizes.
Regular 30c and 35c.
Saturday, 25c. pair.

DISCOUNT of Ten per Cent.

N. E. Suddaby will sell from Dec. 1st to Dec. 21st for cash at a discount of Ten per Cent. any Xmas. or Holiday Goods in the store. This offer is made to encourage early buying and to avoid the Xmas. rush

N. E. Suddaby

Suggestions For Christmas

For the benefit of those who wonder what they will buy for a Christmas Gift we just mention a few useful as well as ornamental articles in

- RICH CUT GLASS
SILVER PLATED WARE
CUTLERY, LAMPS and NICKEL PLATED WARE

that you will find at our store. For instance:

- Cut Glass
Berry Bowls \$6 to \$10
Water Bottles \$7.50
Tumblers (set of six) \$6 to 7.50
Cream and Sugar \$7 to 9.00
Pickles and Olive Tray \$2 to 4.50

All of this line is high grade and latest patterns.

- Silver Plated ware
Teaspoons, doz. \$1.25 to \$2.50
Knives and Forks, set \$2 to \$6
Butter Dishes, \$3 to \$4
Cake Baskets \$4 to \$4.50
Napkin Rings, each \$1 to \$2
Baking Dishes each \$0.50 to \$0.80

- Nickel Plated Ware
Tea and Coffee Pots \$1.00 to \$3.50
Salt and Peppers, pair \$1 to \$2
Crumb Trays, each 35c to \$1.50

- Lamps
Library and Hanging, from \$3 to \$6 each

- Pocket Knives
From 25c to \$2.50 each

D. QUAIL Hardware Furniture Fernie, B. C.

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, 1 1/2 yd. lengths, in fashionable hues \$3.50

See Window Display MRS. E. TODD

Specials

- GETS FURNISHING Made to Measure Suits For Saturday
Regular \$26.00
Special \$22.00
Regular \$25.00
Special \$21.00
Regular \$21.50
Special \$18.00
Regular \$17.00
Special \$14.00
Regular \$15.00
Special \$12.50
On Overcoats the same liberal discount will be given. We guarantee delivery in time for Christmas.
GROCERIES
Blue Ribbon Tea, 3 lb tins \$1.10
Coffee in bean or ground regular 30c. special 25c.
Mixed Biscuits, regular per lb 25c., special 20c.
Christie's Reception Wafers, 2 lb tins special. 30c

A. A. McBean

Opposite Post Office Fernie