Provincial Library 30 June 09

NOV 8 1910

VICTORIA, B. C.

The District Ledger

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

VOL. VI. NO. 14 — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., NOVEMBER 5, 1910. — $1.00 A YEAR

THE INITIAL STEP IS TAKEN

PORTABLE RESCUE STATION IS BEING ESTABLISHED IN CROW'S NEST PASS DISTRICT.

TO SAFEGUARD MINERS

INSTRUCTION CLASSES IN COURSE OF FORMATION—A BOON TO MINERS.

The new apparatus for the rescue station at Hosmer having arrived, we were, thanks to the courtesy of the government mine inspector, Mr. Robert Strachan, invited to make an examination of same, and also to witness a demonstration of its particular uses. We accepted the invitation, and on Wednesday afternoon journeyed to Hosmer n company with Drs. Bonnell and Corsan, Secretaries A. J. Carter and D. Rees, Mr. James Ashworth, and Mr. J. E. Smith of Coal Creek.

Upon arriving at our destination we made the acquaintance of Mr. F. F. Morris, the manager of the Draeger Oxygen Apparatus company, the manufacturers of the plant, who officiated in the capacity of demonstrator; and as we deem the information obtained to be of particular interest to mine workers, we give a short description of the designs of the various portions of the device, and of their application.

In brief, the outfit consist of four sets of Draeger Two-Hour and two sets of Half-Hour apparatus, and a pulmotor.

The two-hour apparatus comprises helmet, breathing bag, and regenerator. The latter is carried on the back of the wearer, and is so arranged that the weight is evenly distributed. Its principal features are an oxygen cylinder, circulating tubes (2), potash cylinder and cooler. The helmet encases the frontal portion of the head of the wearer, the admission of external air being completely excluded by means of the close-fitting pneumatic cushions with which it is fitted. There are two pipes leading from the helmet to the regenerator, through which circulation is effected. The modus opperandi is as follows: A cylinder stored with compressed oxygen sets up circulation throughout the whole apparatus, breathing being effected through the medium of a respiration bag, which hangs in front of the wearer and forms, in conjunction with the potash cylinder, an artificial lung, save that the air is breathed over and over again. The exhaled or residual air is drawn through one of the pipes previously alluded to, and passing through a cartridge containing a large number of granules of potassium hydroxide, is freed from all impurities and is once more in a state of what may be termed "atmospheric purity," less, of course, a large portion of the oxygen which has been extracted in its passage to the lungs. This consumed oxygen is replaced from the oxygen cylinder, the regenerated air returning to the breathing bag, and then again to the lungs, this continuing until the whole of the compressed oxygen contained in the cylinder is exhausted. The adaptability of the apparatus to the varying conditions of respiration is an important feature, a larger quantity of oxygen being supplied during periods of violent exertion, and at that period of respiration which immediately follows. The total weight of the complete apparatus is 35 pounds, and the design is such as to make it as compact as possible consistent with efficiency.

The half-hour apparatus is an application of the same principle as obtains in the two-hour device, but in lieu of the helmet we have goggles, and mouth and nose pieces. Its purpose is primarily for emergency work, forming an auxiliary to the two-hour apparatus. It is neatly constructed, weighs only 11 pounds, and can be donned ready for use in the brief space of 30 seconds.

Probably the most interesting feature of the entire equipment is the Pulmotor, a combination of the oxygen machine with which the medical fraternity is already acquainted, and a device for effecting artificial respiration in place of the cumbersome methods which have heretofore obtained. Should the lungs refuse to perform their normal functions, as in the case of a completely unconscious person, attachment is made to the mouth and through this channel the Pulmotor alternately pumps oxygen into the lungs and exhausts it again. This action is automatic; the lungs are filled to a certain pressure, when the reverse action comes into operation and a partial vacuum is created. This restores the action of the respiratory muscles, and the simple oxygen device is then attached, the patient breathing pure oxygen into the lungs by his own volitian. The value of this apparatus has already been proved in a practical manner in connection with the recent Starkville disaster in Colorado, when four men were revived after being in a state of complete insensibility for varying periods.

The several visitors were allowed the privilege of putting the various devices to a practical test, and experienced sensations peculiar to those who for the first time have been encased in so abnormal a headgear. It is our devout wish that the time may be long ere this apparatus is required for more practical purposes, yet we feel that a long felt want of inestimable value has been supplied in a district where mining disasters have unhappily been all too frequent.

It is the intention of the government to have the whole equipment converted into a portable rescue station for rapid transportation to the adjacent mines, and although the car for this purpose has not yet been installed, it is satisfactory to know that the apparatus is complete in all other respects, and ready for work should the occasion arise.

We understand that it is possible to equip this rescue apparatus with a device for telephonic communication, and if we may be permitted to offer criticisms or suggestions, we would strongly advocate the adoption of this invaluable adjunct. It would also appear to us that reduction of weight is a desideratum that could be accomplished without decrease of efficiency, and whilst realizing that the parts must necessarily be so constructed that they will resist outward as well as inward pressure, we think that the necessary strength in the oxygen cylinder could be obtained by the use of a composition such a alluminized steel, which, while possessing the resilience of the latter, has seven times its ductility, thus combining the maximum strength with the minimum weight.

THE 24-HOUR SYSTEM ON THE C. P. R.

Some years ago owing to the storm conditions trains were running very irregularly on the main line of the C. P. R. and two stockmen who, while waiting for a belated passenger train, had imbibed somewhat too freely, approached the bulletin board to ascertain the latest regarding the arrival of No. 1 and one of them after reading that "No. 1 will arrive at 26:20," turned to his companion and said: "26:20, what the deuce time is that?" To which the ready reply was made, "20 minutes past 2 tomorrow morning, you chump." This reply created amusement and wonderment among the bystanders and examination being made of the bulletin board it was discovered that it really should have read 20.20, but the upper portion of the first cipher having been blurred in the dim light it was not to be wondered at that the mistake had been made by the stockman and read 26:20.

A C. P. R. folder has been issued upon which is shown a watch face illustrative of the 24-hour system that is in vogue over their entire system and is so clearly explained that once understood all danger of missing a train because of the old a. m. and p. m. signs is completely averted.

It is so easy to arrive at the old way of designating the time by simply deducting 12 if the numeral exceed that number and if less than 12 you have both the new and the old way of figuring.

NOTICE.

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

MAURICE BURRELL, Sec.

AVVISO.

Minatori ci preggiamo di informarvi di stare via di Michel, B. C., quelle che siete fuori, essendo che nel tempo presente vié molta gente dissoccupata.

MAURICE BURRELL,
Segretario di Finanza dell; Unione Locale n. 2,334 Michel, B. C.

FORTUNATE EXPLOSION

NOBODY HURT—MATERIAL DAMAGE ONLY.

On Thanksgiving day an explosion occurred in No. 1 mine, Bellevue. Fortunately there was no one in the mine at the time of the accident, though, from the meagre details to hand, it would appear that considerable damage was done, the bulkheads and chutes being blown out, and the air line broken.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained, but it is very significant that the fan was stopped over Sunday, which would no doubt contribute to the mischief. It has of late become quite a practice to allow the fan to remain idle over Sunday, and as there is only one fan for No. 1, the mine must of necessity fill up with gas.

It is interesting to note that there are only two outlets to this mine, Nos. 45 and 81 chutes respectively, the distance between the two being approximately 1,800 feet. The distance from No. 81 to the face of the entry is approximately 2,450 feet. The company has decided to make an outlet at No. 100 chute, but this is not yet through to the surface. The fan, which is of the "Pusher" type, is located some few hundred feet from the mouth of the mine, and is approximately two and one-half miles from the face of the entry.

From the foregoing particulars, it is safe to assume that, had the explosion taken place inside of No. 81 chute, (where the majority of the work is at present in progress), and the shift at work the probabilities are that not a single man would have escaped alive.

CITY CLERK RESIGNS JOB

APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OPEN UNTIL THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER.

POSITION NOT A SNAP

RATEPAYERS TO DIG UP RECEIPTS FOR TAXES OR MAY HAVE TO PAY AGAIN.

A special meeting of the council was held in the council chamber on Tuesday, Nov. 1st, the mayor occupying his usual seat and Aldermen Johnson, White and Kennedy in their respective places.

The principal business transacted was the consideration of the claims made by various citizens that they had paid their taxes and had not received credit therefor. Considerable discussion arose, several of the taxpayers interested being on hand to present their views on the subject. The purpose of the discussion was that of enabling the council to arrive at the amount of the claim to be demanded from the security company under which the late city clerk was bonded.

Those ratepayers upon whom demand has been made for the payment of taxes for which they hold receipt will of course be exonerated therefrom and the several amounts charged to the shotrage, but those unable to substantiate their statement that payment has been made may be called upon to do so.

The resignation of the recently appointed city clerk, H. S. Womack, was read and motion made and carried to accept it to take effect on the 15th inst.

Applications for the position of city clerk and treasurer are now open and will be acceptable until Tuesday evening November 8th at 8 p. m. (20 o'clock C. P. R. time.

We are informed that the state of Mrs. Womack's health necessitating her departure to the east has occasioned the need for the city clerk severing connections with the civic office.

A motion was also put and carried that the Home Bank of Canada be notified that the city clerk be authorized to sign receipts for checks and vouchers and to certify balance.

PALACE DRUG STORE FOR POTATOES

There are excellent grounds for the current rumor that "Dad" Bleasdell is going into the chipped potato business. If you are from Missouri see the exhibit in his front window. These products of Ireland's staple food may be regarded as a fitting trophy to be associated with the two turkeys which were awarded to friend Bleasdell for his excellent markmanship at the recent Creston-Erickson shooting contest.

The tubers, six in number, were all taken from one hill, weigh over 12 pounds, one of them tipping the scales at 2 lbs. 6 oz., and were grown by Captain Cartwright at Erickson, by whom they were presented to our well-known druggist.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAKES A CONFESSION

The Catholic World, a magazine that circulates principally among the clergy and educational institutions, writing editorially, in its issue of October, draws specific attention to an article published in the Catholic Fortnightly Review, which states that in the cities where the Catholics have their highest percentage of members according to the recent religious census, ranging from 86 per cent. to 81 per cent. in Fall River, Mass., and San Francisco, Cal., to 68 per cent. and 52 per cent. in Chicago and Philadelphia, municipal administration, crime and prostitution are notorious.

The editorial goes on to say that it is with a feeling of shame and humiliation that it is forced to make such a statement of facts, when a large city like Milwaukee controlled absolutely by revolutionary Socialists is being reformed day by day, that it is necessary to notify the entire Catholic press of the country to wake up and do its duty, instead of indulging in vain glorious boasting of the wonderful progress the church has been making in America, when in fact it has not even, relatively speaking, been making the progress here that it has made in China, among the debased Orientals.

A SUBURBAN SCORCHING.

Fire broke out last Saturday night in a vacant house located in the segregated district and before it was extinguished destroyed seven of the dwellings, which being frame structures, made excellent fuel for the flames. The monetary loss is estimated at about $15,000, the major portion covered by insurance.

The origin is a mystery and there is reason to believe that it was the work of an incendiary.

OH! YOU CABINET MINISTER

FERNIE, B. C.
OCTOBER 14TH, 1910.

DEAR SIR:

AS I HAVE ACCEPTED THE POSITION OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF LANDS IN MR. McBRIDE'S CABINET, IT BECOMES NECESSARY THAT THE APPOINTMENT BE CONFIRMED BY THE ELECTORS. FOR THIS PURPOSE AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22ND, 1910, IN THE FERNIE ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

I AM ENDEAVORING TO SEE THE ELECTORS PERSONALLY BUT MAY NOT BE ABLE TO COVER ALL THE GROUND IN TIME, SO I TRUST YOU WILL TAKE THIS LETTER AS A PERSONAL REQUEST FOR YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE IN MY BEHALF.

THANKING YOU FOR PAST FAVORS, I REMAIN,

YOURS VERY TRULY,
W. R. ROSS.

No public meetings were addressed by me and no personal canvass was made, yet the net result secured for the Socialist party was a distinct loss along the whole line.

SOCIETY WOMEN JOIN IN FIGHT

AIDING THE GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO—DISGUISE AS FACTORY GIRLS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 1.—The mounted police charged threatening mobs of striking garment workers and made numerous arrests in three sections of Chicago today, only to be dum-founded when met by obdurate groups of well-known society women. It was a new experience for the police and plainly confused them. A score of these women, champions of the garment workers who faced the rioting were taken into custody. They were immediately released, however, when their identity became known. One of them was injured when struck by a policeman's club. She was hurriedly placed in an automobile and taken to her home. Most of the women of prominence involved were garbed as working girls and for this reason the police could not distinguish them from strikers until after the arrest had been made. Riotous and spectacular scenes developed in the down-town districts on the north and west sides. More than 500 men and women engaged in the down-town demonstration which was broken up by the police after considerable trouble. More than 2,000 took part in one of several incipient riots on the west side. In each instance women headed the crowds of strikers and their friends.

SPECIAL MEETING I. O. O. F.

All members of Esther lodge of Rebekahs No. 20 are requested to attend a special meeting to be held in the K. P. hall Thursday, November 10th at 8 p. m., for the purpose of winding up the affairs in connection with the recent ball.

By Order of the Noble Grand.

ROUNDING UP BUNCH

Jail Breaker Comes to Serve Two Periods of Six Months Each—Thief Gets One Year.

The total number of prisoners at the provincial jail was augmented by four on Monday night when Provincial Constable Lacey brought in James Crandell, sentenced by his honor Judge Wilson at Fernie to one year's imprisonment for theft; James O'Connor sentenced to six months by Police Magistrate W. H. Whimster of Fernie for theft and to a further six months by Mr. Justice Clement for breaking jail; and Cora Taylor, sentenced by Police Magistrate W. H. Whimster of Fernie to two months on a vagrancy charge. The fourth was Peter McLean who was placed in safekeeping by Provincial Constable J. D. Wightman on a charge of drunkenness, but was given another chance to reform yesterday afternoon in the provincial police court by Stipendiary Magistrate W. H. Bullock-Webster.

Provincial Constable Lacey assisted Provincial Constables McCuish and Bulger as far as Nelson in taking charge of Enrico Franceschelli, sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary at New Westminster at the recent assizes at Fernie and Fred Monroe, the Moyie holdup man who is under sentence of seven years, inflicted by his honor Judge Wilson.—Nelson News.

ODD FELLOWS ATTENTION.

The reception and banquet to be given on the occasion of the official visit of Grand Master Webber has been unavoidably postponed owing to illness.

VISIT FERNIE ON NOV. 21ST

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ARE COMING.

TO BUILD SCHOOL HERE

ARRANGEMENTS UNDER WAY TO ENTERTAIN DISTIGUISHED GUESTS.

This body is scheduled to reach Fernie on the 21st inst., for the purpose of making inquiry into, (a) the needs of existing industries in respect of labor, (b) the quality of labor which is available and (c) the needs of such labor for industrial training and technical education.

The plan for the work of the commission at each place has ordinarily been as follows: A local committee representing the mayor, the board of trade, the manufacturers' association, the educational institutions, the trades and labor interests, and any organization identified with the training of women, makes provision for a place in which to hold the sessions of the commission.

Each establishment visited or body interviewed is asked a series of questions pertinent to their work; the data is then forwarded to the government at Ottawa to be taken up later with a view to the furthering of the purpose for which this commission was created viz., to ascertain the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education and to investigate the conditions along these lines that obtain in other countries, particularly in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States.

This work has the endorsation of the several provincial premiers and may be regarded as the initial step looking towards the establishment of institutions that are already flourishing in the countries aforementioned.

The names of those comprising this commission are:

James W. Robertson, C. M. G., D. Sc., L. L. D., chairman; Hon. J. Neville Armstrong, Rev. George Bryce, M. A., D. D.; Gaspard De Serres; Gilbert Forsyth, B. A., James Simpson, M. I. T. U.

The following is their itinerary from November 8th:

8th—Portage la Prairie, Man.
9th—Brandon, Man.
10th—Moose Jaw, Sask.
11th—Regina, Sask.
14th—Saskatoon, Sask.
15th—Prince Albert, Sask.
17th and 18th—Edmonton and Strathcona, Alta.
19th and 21st—Calgary.
22nd—Lethbridge.

As Fernie is also billed for the 21st we do not quite understand this unless the party will be divided into two parts so as to expedite the work.

We would suggest that all members of organized labor take due note of this coming visit so that they may be prepared to present their side of the question and make any comments that they consider of interest in the premises.

We are informed by the president of the board, J. F. Lawery, that arrangements are already under way to afford a suitable reception to this body.

HOWDEN-BARCLAY.

We have just received the pleasing intelligence that two well-known and estimable young people, formerly of Fernie, entered into the bonds of holy matrimony at Calgary, Alta., on Wednesday, the 2nd.

The bride, formerly Miss Maggie Barclay, who was formerly employed at the Hotel Fernie, has a host of friends locally, while the groom, Thomas B. Howden, is so well known that practically everyone is acquainted with him and will be pleased to learn that he is making excellent progress in his chosen profession of electrician in Alberta's commercial capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Howden will reside in Calgary, where they will always be at home to their numerous Fernie friends.

THE ALLEN PLAYERS.

If a well packed house and an audience that gave every sign of appreciation be a guide as to the quality of a performance then the Allen Players can certainly congratulate themselves on the reception accorded on Thursday night at the Miners' opera house when they presented "The Defiance of Doris." As the leading lady and gentleman have been the recipients of numerous encomiums we will merely remark that the portrayal of their respective parts was good and turn our attention to some of the lesser lights.

The role of the ambitious politician with an eye single to the glory of office regardless of any human sentiment, was exceedingly well rendered and the only suggestion we offer is that greater care should be taken to so hold his head that the words may carry with more distinctness than they did on Thursday.

The part of the hysterical and whimsical mother with her regard for details regardless of essentials left nothing to be desired, and although it was not so much what she said but the inimitable way in which it was uttered that pleased the spectators.

The drunken sheriff overdid his part and while his antics may have amused a few in the gallery, yet it was marred by too much exuberance. To simulate drunkenness is indeed difficult, but under the circumstances of an interview with a governor even a Nevada sheriff with all the boisterousness of a westerner would have delineated the character somewhat differently thereby making it more natural by frantic efforts to appear more sober than he really was and in so doing created a better effect upon the audience.

In his capacity of private secretary to the governor a little more control over the facial expressions at the critical moment would have materially improved the part.

The various other characters were well sustained by their respective personators, and taking the entire play into consideration, may sum up by saying that it is well above the average.

Tonight (Friday) "The House of a Thousand Candles" will be presented and Saturday there will be a matinee as well as an evening performance when the curtain is to ge up punctually at 8:15.

A REAL HERO—THOMAS HARRIS.

The doughty deeds of the battlefield and the quarter deck have been described in prose and verse, the bravery in face of danger in various walks of life is chronicled through the press from time to time, the perusal making one's blood tingle as he pictures the self-sacrifice displayed, but while not wishing to speak disparagingly of these various actors in life's great darma all the circumstances surrounding buoy them to a state of excitation nerving them to play well their part.

The instance we are about to relate—is—entirely—void—of—these—concomitants. Several weeks ago an employe of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, Alex Thornton, had the misfortune to receive severe injuries to his leg while attempting to board a train, and having lost so much flesh the doctors, Bonnell and Corsan decided that great benefit would accrue by skin grafting and when this was made known, with a stoicism that was spartan-like another inmate of the hospital who had had an arm broken volunteered to supply the necessary cuticle, this was done without any flourish of trumpets nor with any expectation of its becoming known.

This MAN was an employe of Finch and Jones at Corbin and his name is Thomas Harris.

This is the type of man we gladly doff our hats to in recognition of his worth.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES PLEASE TAKE DUE NOTICE.

We understand that the firm of Bean Brothers intend adding a new industry to their machine shop practice by taking contracts for furnishing the different fraternal bodies with that indispensable part of the property, viz.: The butter-in. Recently as a result of an expedition into the mountains back of Procter mountain near the Three Sisters, two samples of the Caprine species fell to their guns and can be examined as samples for lodge purposes.

The firm of Bean Brothers has been somewhat changed, John withdrawing from the firm.

THE PASSING SHOW

FERNIE THEATER-GOERS IN LINE FOR RARE TREAT.

"Along the Kennebec," a New England comedy, with a fine band, comes to the Grand theater November 9th. The piece is now in its third successful season and has met with popular approval wherever presented, and has been used as a text by two ministers in their sermons. The play is full of comedy hits. It is comedy that a girl or woman can laugh at and not blush at the same time. The burlesque duel scene in the third act between Zeke Dasher and Bunlick Tubbs is said to be one scream from start to finish and five other comedy characters keep the audience in a happy frame of mind. All special scenery is carried for the production, and it is said to be strictly a scenic production from first act to last. Some pleasing singing and character specialties are introduced during the action of the play and "Along the Kennebec" sends its audience home feeling pleased and satisfied with "Along the Kennebec."

Don't forget the Welsh Ladies' Choir November 16th.

A PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION.

George Barton, proprietor of the Empress Transfer company brought back a string of general purpose horses from the prairie to be used in his rapidly increasing business. He is also expecting a shipment of rigs and cutters ordered in the near future. One vehicle which will be quite a novelty in this locality is a cab whether a four-wheeler or a hansom we omitted to ascertain.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES NEEDED

RECEIVED MORE WOUNDS THAN DID JULIUS CAESAR—IN CRITICAL STATE.

ACCUSED IS REMANDED

VICEINT LIES PROSTRATE IN MICHEL HOSPITAL—ASSAILANT IS IN JAIL.

Another of those stabbing affrays which are altogether too frequent in this locality, and which it is important that something drastic should be done to put a stop to, took place at Michel Saturday last.

As far as can be learned at the present writing two Italians named Prospero Capestrano and Andrew Viceint had had a conversation and out of some trivial remark made a dispute arose but apparently ended as the two men left together homeward bound but had only journeyed a short distance when it is presumed that the question that had been debated was again brought up because Constable Bulger observed two men on the track of the C. P. R. between the Hotel Michel and Trites-Wood store, and finding them engaged at close quarters immediately proceeded to separate them and finding that Viceint was on the verge of collapse and the other man, Capestrano, endeavoring to escape, he immediately arrested the latter.

Upon examination of the wounded man it was found that he had been seriously injured, the most dangerous stab being one over the left nipple which had penetrated the lung.

Viceint is at present lying in the hospital at Michel in a very critical condition while his assailant is held in custody in the Fernie jail pending developments.

The accused was brought up on Wednesday morning at the provincial headquarters, but was remanded until such time as it may be determined whether the injured man dies or recovers.

RE VOTERS' LIST.

In our last week's issue we reproduced the list of names objected to that are to be brought up before the Court of Revision November 7th for the purpose of determining whether or not they shall be retained. This crowded out considerable other matter hence our correspondents can understand why their reports etc., did not appear.

We were anxious that the greatest possible publicity should be given to the end that none should be disqualified who are entitled to the franchise.

We may add that this work is done gratuitously as we are more desirous that all entitled to vote should not be deprived than we are for a monetary reward.

Please do not imagine that we are so disinterested that we do scorn "filthy lucre," but we certainly would not for any amount be willing parties to the disfranchisement of any duly qualified elector.

As an evidence of our good faith we will say this that any person who has good and sufficient reason to advance why his name should not be struck off who will write to us giving us written authority to act on his behalf we will present the same to W. H. Whimster, registrar of voters.

In asking us to do this it is entirely unnecessary to state to what political party the petitioner belongs as we will do this without giving the question any further consideration that the objection is not genuinely a valid one.

There are a number of individuals at present on the list whom we do not consider are any longer eligible and to whose retention we intend to make objection, but in order that we may do no man wrong we shall publish the name in the columns of this paper, state our reasons for making the objection and mail a marked copy to each one at his last known post-office address and shall sign our own name thereto. In doing this our only guide will be the legal one totally void of any political partisanship.

HAMILTON HERALD ROAD RACE.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 1.—For the first time in its history, the Hamilton Herald race of 15 miles, 168 yards, which was run yesterday was won two years in succession by the same man, Jimmie George, an Indian from Beaverton, who won the Ward marathon at Toronto this fall. His time was 1 hr. 52 min. 52 sec., a little behind the record of 1:48:43 established in 1904 by Sammy Miller of Yonkers. Eddie Gotter of Toronto was second and Jack Near also of Toronto, third.

PASSING OF THE BY-LAW.

The by-law calling for an expenditure of $600 for the purpose of fixing up the Central school grounds met with the approval of the voting public who turned out in great strength, 48 votes in all being cast, 41 in favor and 7 against.

LABORERS GATHERING

Railway Men are Now in Closer Unity

ENGLISH WORKERS RESOLVE TO REDUCE NUMBER OF UNIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—During the past week two great bodies of organized workers, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, held their annual congress, the former at Edinburgh, the latter at Barry, near Cardiff, in South Wales.

Railway Men More Lively.

The railway men's congress was undoubtedly the livelier and more instructive of the two. Theirs has been a strange fate in the past.

Though originators of the famous resolution of the trade union congress of 1899, which established the labor party, their leader, Richard Bell, was the first to revolt against the new movement and to leave it for the sake of the Liberal party, for which act of "courage" he has now been rewarded by a comfortable berth in the board of trade.

Similarly, though holding in their hand the most vital artery of capitalist society, the railway men still belong to the worst paid and the most ruthlessly exploited category of labor fully 20 per cent. of them (over 96,000), according to official statistics, working over 12 hours a day and earning less than $5 a week.

Big Revolt.

Three years ago they broke out in a big revolt and threatened a general strike, but the movement was smothered under the weight of a national scheme of conciliation and arbitration, imposed upon them by Lloyd-George, then the president of the board of trade.

The A. S. R. S. is the largest and most influential of all the railway men's associations, and the spirit which it has exhibited on the present occasion of its congress is certainly very hopeful.

On the first business day of the congress a resolution was carried without dissent, demanding state ownership of railways.

Railroad Trust.

At present the railways of the United Kingdom have become practically one huge trust, and apart from its effect on the community, the fact is having a most disastrous effect on the railway servants.

The matter was well put by J. H. Thomas, M. P., in a lengthy speech.

"There was not," he remarked, "a single company in the kingdom but had a private working agreement with others, and the men were now left to choose between a large monopoly, run solely for profit, and state ownership for the community's benefit.

"If during the next six months 500 men were discharged on any service there would be such a hue and cry that the company concerned would be brought to its knees. But the companies were too clever. Rather than effect a wholesale dismissal they introduced a stringent medical test, and by this subterfuge, were able to dispose of the men they did not want."

Work Eighteen-Hour Day.

Another motion which was carried by the congress by an overwhelming majority was one relating to an eight-hour day.

In Ireland, said a delegate from Dublin, railway men were compelled to work 16, 17 and even 18 hours a day, and Mr. Hudson, M. P., pointed out that the mental and physical strain involved in a railway man's work rendered a short working day absolutely necessary.

"More work," he declared, "was at present done in eight hours than in 12 hours 15 years ago, while the board of trade did not deem the hours excessive unless they exceeded 12." The resolution instructed Mr. Hudson, as their parliamentary representative, to introduce in the next session an eight-hour bill.

On the day following a strong motion was adopted with regard to the Osborne judgment.

All Against Judgment.

The more impressive was it that no single voice was raised at the congress in support of the judgment, and a resolution was adopted unanimously, declaring that "nothing short of a complete restoration of the rights enjoyed by trade unions prior to that decision will meet the situation," and urging the members of the society to embrace every opportunity of achieving this end."

Coupled with this a further resolution was adopted urging the members to support the voluntary fund by which it is intended to tide over the financial Osborne decision.

COLEMAN BY 22

(Crowded out last week.)

The members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Coleman No 36, and Pincher No. 5, assisted by Grand Master Shear of Fort, Sask., P. G. Tulley of Calgary, and Deputy Grand T. Haines, of this town, instituted a new lodge of the order at Blairmore. The exemplification of the work upon a very large school of candidates was remarkably well exemplified and the degree teams came in for a large share of well merited praise. The baby lodge of Alberta starts out under very favorabl circumstances, and is particularly fortunate in the excellency of the caliber of those occupying the various chairs. The following or the officers: Rev. J. F. Hunter, N. G.; George Young, V. G.; J. D. S. Barrett, R. S.; J. W. McKay, F. S.; A. T. Heney, Warden; J. G. Smith, Conductor; E. A. Elliott, Treasurer; J. James, Chaplain. The grand master, in making his speech, congratulated all those who participated in the ceremony, and expressed the desire that the new lodge might flourish.

Monday last the Coleman lodge of Odd Fellows had a social evening on the occasion of the visit from the grand master and past grand master. These two officials delivered speeches relative to the growth of Odd Fellowship throughout Canada. There were several others whose names we do not recall, who also made short addresses, but we may say without flattery that the speech of the evening was that of our N. G., who certainly surpassed himself in the excellent manner in which he acquitted himself in the arduous task of addressing the gathering on subjects of interest to all that were assembled.

Sister C. Dunlop, G. W., of the Rebekah lodge, when called upon, stated that she was but a poor speech-maker, and although she is a lady we feel somewhat inclined to dispute her statement, and think that those who were there will agree with us that she is just as capable as any of the sterner sex.

The whist drive and dance was a doubly successful event and the Coleman band are the recipients of hearty congratulation from all participants.

The winners of the whist drive prizes fell to: First Prize, (ladies) Mrs. Maddison, silver-mounted toilet set; First Prize (gents), Mr. W. Pearson, marbelized clock.

The record-breakers on the low side were (ladies), Mrs. H. Clarke, handkerchief, and (gents), Mr. Goodeve who was the recipient of a box of children's building blocks.

The attendance was exceptionally large which speaks volumes for the popularity of these entertainments and also pays an excellent tribute to the band boys as entertainers.

Again we have to report some of these unfortunate events which are of constant occurrence in all mining camps. John Figner, an employe of the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke company, has been severely injured by a fall of rock which in addition to fracturing several ribs, also inflicted internal injuries. He is at present an inmate of the hospital in a serious condition, but it is to be hoped that with care and attention he may recover. Vince Hilling while doing some necessary repairs to a machine had the misfortune to get his fingers caught in the wheels and severely crushed.

Sunday evening last a party consisting of Walter McLean, his sister, Miss E. McLean of Hillcrest, and Miss A. Cotter, a nurse in Dr. Malcolmson's hospital at Frank, were driving back from a visit to friends and when passing East Coleman one of the horses caught the guy wire that runs from a telephone pole and the sudden jar caused by the stumbling of the affrighted animal resulting in the occupants being thrown out and all more or less severely bruised and shaken up. Miss McLean was severely bruised about the arm and Miss Cotter the legs and head. They were taken to the home of Mr. O. E. S. Whiteside where they were given every available attention and later removed to their respective homes.

Now that this accident has happened it is to be hoped that all danger of a recurrence will be removed by having these protruding wires done away with.

MICHEL NOTES.

(Crowded out last week.)

On Monday, October 24th, the men working on the tipple were frightened by a runaway trip of cars from No. 8 mine. The trip came out of the tunnel at great speed and ran into some cars that were standing on the tipple, hitting them with such force that seven cars and some timber trucks were piled up one on another and almost fell over the sides of the building. The railings on each side were broken. The tall narrow steel structure for a couple of minutes was rocking and swaying to and fro like a ship in distress at sea, and before the men wergans coal could make good their escape all was over but not forgotten. Accidents of this nature are frequent on the tipple. This makes two within a week and the men weighing coal are in great danger of losing their lives with trips coming out at such a speed.

We hope that this will be remedied in a short while and that the scales will be moved near the mouth of the tunnel.

The New Michel Young Men's club gave a dance on Tuesday last in Martin's hall which turned out to be a great success and dancing was kept up until the wee sma hours of the morning. The New Michel orchestra supplied the music to the satisfaction of everybody. Alec Derbyshire and Robert Parks most ably acted as floor managers. George Fisher, who so kindly lent his teams, was kept busy bringing and taking back the large crowd that attended from Old Michel. Everyone enjoyed themselves and look forward to more social occasions like this.

The children of Mrs. Horatio Nelson have been sent to the Children's Aid Society Home at Vancouver, where they will receive proper attention which the mother could not give them.

The stork has been hovering over Michel and as a result Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mason have a fine daughter.

Andy Waugh, late president of the Corbin local, U. M. W. of A., is in town, where he intends taking up his abode for a while. The coal company at Corbin are laying a large number of men off on account of having no orders for their coal.

The officers of the Michel Prize band intend holding a competition for the following on the 21st of Noyember: Melodian contest, skipping rope contest for girls under 16 and a sentimental duet contest. This promises to be one of those rare and enjoyable times and a large number of entires are expected. Admission 50 cents.

The football league medals are on exhibition at the Trites-Wood store. Anyone wishing to see same can now do so.

The football league meeting was held at Coleman on the 22nd, when the following delegates were present: Michel, James Sharp, (Chairman), and Sam Moors; Robert Levitt, secretary of the league, Bellevue; J. Oliphant, Coleman; J. Graham. The following business was transacted:

That the minutes of the last meeting be adopted as read.

That three clubs form a quorum.

That the league game between Bellevue and Coleman that was stopped owing to darkness be called a draw. The teams have agreed to this.

That Rougheads case be dropped, as the wrong man had been reported.

That the following dates be set for Frank to play Fernie at Fernie on October 29 and Frank to play Coleman at Frank on November 2nd. The above teams not complying will forfeit points.

That Frank lose the cup between Bellevue semi-final for Mutz cup.

That Bellevue play Coleman Oct. 29 at Bellevue. Referee to be G. Wilson, Fernie, Linesmen S. Moors, Michel and J. Cassfield, Coal Creek.

That the playing of Crahan's cup be governed by cup tie rules and that it be played for at Michel on November 19th.

That the next league meeting be held at Fernie on November 12th. Business to appoint officers for the next season.

Jack Rushden, better known as "Rush," has arrived in camp from Edmonton. Jack has been working for the C. N. R. and German Development company on their coal properties on the Big Brazeau river. The company has shut down for the winter on account of their not being able to get food in for the men in the winter months, but will resume operations early next spring. The C. N. R. are rushing a railroad in from Stettler which they hope to complete next summer. Jack leaves Saturday for a trip to the old country to visit friends.

Charles Garner, international board member, was in town Saturday and Monday on business. He also went to Corbin to straighten out matters up there in connection with the local.

Oh you kids! Get your tin cans ready for we have wind of another quiet wedding coming off in the near future so be ready to charivari the couple.

Ernest Lewis, timekeeper at No. 8 mine, has now secured a position more to his liking. He has been promoted to timekeeper to the cakewalk dancers. The only objection Ernest has to this new job of his is that he is rather cramped for room as his office is underneath a couch.

Arthur Goodman met with a rather serious accident Tuesday, the 25th. He was taking a horse to the stable when in some way he fell, the horse kicking him on the back of the head. He was taken at once to the hospital where Dr. Wehlon attended to him. The latest report is that he is progressing favorably.

Some one walked into the pantry of George Meikle of New Michel some time since covered with the cloak of an Independent party, and stole half of his loaf. Is this fair?

Joe Taylor, better known as "Hickory," was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Davis, sister-in-law of Thomas Taylor, of Old Michel. The wedding took place at the home of the bride and a very enjoyable time was spent by the guests. The tin can band did not forget to appear and home, sweet home was played until Joe coughed up.

Last Saturday one of the teams belonging to the Trites-Wood company started without leave on a mad gallop from the store in Old Michel to the new town. Luckily they kept to the road and when near the cemetery Dr. Shaw, who was riding, rode up along side of the team and turned them into the yard of the Trites-Wood store in New Michel, where they finally came to a stop. No damage was done.

Local 16, S. P. of C. Michel branch, appointed four local organizers at their last meeting to work in and around the camp. Those who wish to get on the voters' list should apply to them.

TELEGRAPHERS LOSE JOBS FOR GIVING EVIDENCE

Say Large Quantity of Gas Was Present in Los Angeles Times Office.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 1.—Witnesses in the Times explosion case testified before the coroner's jury that free gas was present in large volume in the building the night the explosion occurred. These witnesses, who were telegraph operators in the building, testified that they had lost their positions with the Western Union Telegraph company because of having made their statements.

NOTICE

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

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

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

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

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

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

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

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

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

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

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

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

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

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

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

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

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

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

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

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after the expiration of thirty days from date I, Maurice Conners, intend to apply to the Honourable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situate within Lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District: Commencing at a post planted 200 feet North of Lot No. 1662, thence North 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located the 27th day of September, 1910.

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

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

Located the 26th day of September, 1910.

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

Exp. Nov. 12

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

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

GEORGE C. EGG,
WILLIAM HALDANE.
Fernie, B. C., October 10, 1910.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN

Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience—a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is regarded as sacredly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases.

It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. It will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.,—take the advice received and be well.

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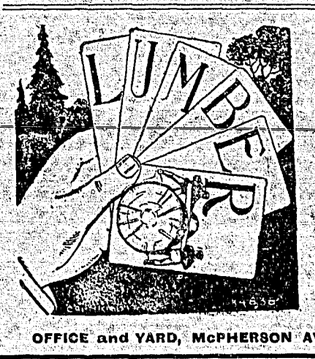

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THE CITY CALGARY.

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

"TENDER FOR STREET RAILWAY TIES AND POLES,"

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

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See The Ledger for Job printing.

The Solution of the Labor Problem

By Louis Alster.

While defenders of the present social system have been denying the existence of economic classes in America, there are those who are gradually awakening to this fact, that not only are there classes in America, but that the strife between them is growing more intense daily.

Clifford Howard, in the North American Review for September, diagnoses the nature of the struggle between capital and labor as a "cankerous thorn in the flesh." Something must be done to save the dying patient, i. e., capitalism, and as a remedy he revives the post-humous theory of William Howard, originated 15 years ago.

It is a scheme to annihilate the class struggle at the time of its origin. It met with little favor owing to the prematurity of economic conditions.

The remedy proposes the establishment of a national unit of value by the federal government, just as it regulates the unit for money, weight, measure, and time, and so shall the government regulate a unit of value for labor of all classes.

Neither employe nor employer will have a voice in the determination of the value of this unit. The unit of value shall be based and measured by the commodity wheat. This commodity has always been the keynote of all other commodities. If a day's unskilled labor be equal to 60 pounds of flour as the unit, and the price of flour is two cents a pound, the wages of an unskilled laborer will be $1.20. It matters not if the price of flour goes up or down, the wages are to be equal to the unit of value. If the price of wheat is three cents a pound, then the wages will be $1.80 per day. This, briefly, is the substance of the scheme to save capitalism.

Clifford Howard is evidently laboring under an illusion in believing that the working class in America can be won over by the assurance that their wages will not drop. He fails to understand the evolution of the mental attitude of the working class. He might learn a great deal if he were to study the development of the Socialist movement in Europe in general and Germany in particular.

In Germany the working class has been improving its economic conditions by forcing such concessions as employes' liability, workingmen's insurance, oldage pensions, all government measures, and, as a result, this has increased their trades union membership and the Social-Democratic votes and also their revolutionary spirit.

As economic conditions develop, so does the desire for a larger share of its product develop in the working class. Along with the development of capitalist production develops the consciousness of the workingmen to its class interest. Labor comes to realize that he is the sole producer of all wealth and that he will never be satisfied until he receives his full product.

The illusion of the proposed scheme might be unfolded from another angle. According to Mr. Howard the government is something separate and apart from any economic class. The falsity of this position is palpable when one examines the nature of political parties and the administration of the party in power. It is unnecessary to penetrate into the history of government in America to prove that government is but the political expression of the ruling class in society.

The Republican party is controlled by the large corporations and trusts These corporations and trusts did not furnish millions in the political campaigns of Roosevelt and Taft in vain. All the legislative and administrative power is in their favor. Washington is but the reflex of Wall street and it matters little to the working class whether it is Wall street or Washington that rules them so long as the capitalist class rules.

As for the Democratic party, it is but an outworn instrument of a dead class, that is, the middle class.

The struggle between capital and labor will continue until the basis of this struggle shall be abolished, namely, the private ownership of natural resources and the means of production.

There can be no peace between capital and labor until capitalism, which is the real barrier to peace, shall be abolished. It is the mission of the working class, through its economic and political organization, to abolish class rule through the establishment of the social ownership of the means of production. This will be the beginning of real democracy.

BURDENS BORN BY LABOR.

By Robert Hunter.

If there is any strange thing on this earth it is the burden of the land.

The land is said to be a gift of God to his children.

Like the air, the water and the sun, land, it is said, was intended for the good of man.

Like the woods, the coal mines, the ore mines and the oil wells, land, it is said, was given as a precious gift to man.

Why, therefore, has land become a burden, a crushing burden on the back of Labor?

Ireland is a nation that has been ruined again and again by the burden of the land.

At the door of the land there stood a man collecting toll and no matter how the Irish labored the only one enriched was he who collected toll.

When the land improved the toll increased. When the worker built better houses and better barns the toll increased.

When the worker improved his crops his stock, his fences and his roads the toll increased.

And the land of Ireland became a burden to Ireland and the man who collected toll became the curse of Ireland.

Even in the day of famine the man was there insisting on his toll, and at last the Irish ran away from the burden of the land in Ireland.

They fled from famine and misery and that awful figure at the door and they came, along with Germans, Swedes, Poles, Italians and Russians—multitudes of them, to another island, called Manhattan.

And they went to work here to improve the land. They built roadways and parkways and palaces and skyscrapers and warehouses and railroads and bridges and tunnels.

And the world seemed to be getting rich, but the workers soon saw that with every improvement made the burden of the land increased.

And the toll? The toll has gone higher and higher and higher until in no place else in the world does the man at the door collect such toll.

A few potatoes in Ireland would have paid for the space that brings in Manhattan a fabulous sum and here, too, the man stands at the door.

No one escapes him. The widow, the orphan, the unemployed—they must all pay him first.

He has only to stand at the gate or hire some one to stand at the gate and collect his toll, and the Irish, the Germans, the Bohemians, the Italians and the Jews toil to pay him toll.

And that toll mounts higher and higher each year.

Now laborers are born and new immigrants come and as the houses mount higher and higher toward the sky the toll mounts with them.

From hundreds the toll has gone to thousands and from thousands to ten thousands and from ten thousands to hundreds of thousands and from hundreds of thousands to millions of hard-earned dollars.

And who pays the toll? Who bears the burden of the land? Can idleness pay toll? Can useless labor pay toll? Do capitalists pay toll?

Whence comes the millions collected by the lord of the land? Who is the bearer of this ever-growing burden?

Well—it is an old story. John Gray, who lived many years ago, told the story and many others have told it again and again and perhaps better. But Gray's words will serve our purpose.

"We have endeavored to show," said Gray in 1831, "that the real income of the country, which consists in the quantity of wealth annually created by the labor of the people, is taken from its producers chiefly by the rent of land, by the rent of houses, by the interest on money and by the profit of persons who buy their labor from them at one price and sell it at another."

The burden of land is the debt—the debt humanity owes to those who own the land, and as an old Greek once said—debt make free men slaves.

HYPOCHLORITE TREATMENT OF WATER AT CHICAGO

The attention of the public, as well as health and municipal authorities, has been directed during the past few months to the purification of water by means of the addition of small, very small quantities of hypochlorite of calcium, otherwise known as chloride of lime. We have been led to believe the process is a very simple one; indeed so simply that a child might almost direct the treatment. It is true that in case of emergency, municipal and health authorities may, under the direction of a sanitary engineer, improvise the means for the application of the hypochlorite and thus prevent outbreaks of typhoid fever when the water is sewage polluted; but for the proper and scientific installation, as well as for the oversight and management, expert services give the best results, and where a municipality will pay for the services of an expert, the expenditure is more than compensated for by the results obtained. These facts are clearly shown by the work and operation of what is known as the Bubbly Creek Water Purification Plant of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co. at Chicago, which has been in operation for nearly two years.

The following information, descriptive of it is taken from the report of C. A. Jennings, chief chemist and superintendent of filtration:

First, as to the class of water. Bubbly Creek receives the sewage of some 350,000 people—about the population of the city of Montreal, and a larger population than the city of Toronto. The normal size of the creek is not given but the bacterial results for a period of 12 months show the maximum to have been 2,350,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter (about 13 drops), while the minimum was 30,000—the average being 354,000 per cubic centimeter.

Without entering into the details, it may be said that the plant consists of pumps, a canal, now part of the sedimentation system, three pairs of settling basins and mechanical filters. From these latter the treated water flows into the clear-water well and from thence it is supplied to the stock yards.

Consequent upon the close and intelligent oversight maintained, various changes have been made both in the operation of the plant and in the chemicals used in treatment of the water. These can be learned in detail by reference to the "Engineering Record" of September 24, 1910. At the present time, the coagulant used in sulphate of alumina, a solution of a strength of 3.3 per cent. being used. Subsequently hypochlorite solution of the strength of 1.2 per cent. is added, after which the water passes through the filters and is then ready for use.

As regards the cost of operating this particular plant, the contract guarantee called for nothing in excess of $20 per million gallons, this to include cost of chemicals, labor, and power of pumping, but not depreciation charges and interest on investment. The cost of operation has averaged only $10.54 per million gallons, and a still further reduction in cost of operation will be shown, as, since the use of hypochlorite, a total reduction of some 60 per cent. has been made in respect to chemicals alone.

Too much credit cannot be given to C. A. Jennings for this practical demonstration of how water strongly polluted with sewage may be converted into a potable water of a high quality. The reporter states it was drunk by himself and his assistants in preference to the city water, and he significantly adds, "There has never been a single case of sickness or intestinal disorder caused by doing so."

Undoubtedly, municipalities having water supplies liable to contamination by sewage have much to learn from this interesting work and they certainly can have no excuse hereafter for serving out to the public a sewage-polluted water.

NOTICE.

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

BODWELL & LAWSON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 19th day of October, 1910.

UNION LABOR MEETS WITH LEGAL DEFEAT

Judge Richardson Decrees That Favoring Union Makes Municipal Contract Void.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Union labor met another defeat yesterday when Judge Richardson, in the Superior court, decreed that municipal corporations must not favor organized bodies of union men.

The case in question was one in which the city of Boston let a contract to the Dolan Electrical Company to furnish electrical appliances for Curtis hall, in Jamaica Plain. The Dolan company's bid was $4,417, or $2 higher than that of the James Wilkinson company, which brought a suit, through 12 taxpayers, to have the city restrained from giving the contract to Dolan. Wilkinson alleged that he was refused the contract on the ground that he was unfair to union labor.

Discourses on Union Labor.

In allowing the injunction Judge Richardson spoke at some length upon the question of unions and said:

"Superintendent of Buildings Fish had a right to put in his contract clauses relating to the quality of work to be done, but the language of the document is very unfortunate—it isn't a test.

If there was a condition in this contract which required the contractor to favor any class of men, any corporation, any organized society, party, church or social organization, or show any favoritism or partiality, there isn't a person in this room who wouldn't say it is illegal. I think it wrong that Wilkinson did not get this contract, because he did not employ union men, or in some way or other was unfair to union labor.

Favor Makes Contract Void.

"We can't leave out the consideration in these case of what the heads of unions are trying to do. There are corporations and firms in this city who will not employ union labor. Why should any officer of the city of Boston pay more than necessary to have good work done to favor some organization? He might as well favor the Odd Fellows, the Masons, or the Knights of Columbus.

"I think that this contract was given to the man who got it because Fish was informed that Wilkinson was unfair to union labor. The city has no right to use public money to bolster up any organization. I don't think the contract ought to be enforced, and I shall issue an injunction in the case, restraining it from being enforced."

TYPHOID RAVAGES.

Typhoid Ravages Are the Penalty of Unsanitation.

According to a recent article in the Women's Journal, in Scotland, there are only six deaths per 100,000 of its inhabitants each year on account of typhoid fever, while in the United States the rate is 46 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants annually. Typhoid fever is largely due to preventable causes, if not entirely so. Every death due to this dreadful malady is a life prematurely snatched from society as a result of insufficient knowledge of hygienic laws and the lack of proper observance of throwing around our lives the proper safeguards that will prevent it from penetrating and crushing out of existence a single soul. Many societies, fraternal organizations and even the different states and the national government are awakening to the unnecessary havoc this disease is exacting in its death tolls and are urging the importance of guarding against those things which permit its easy control over the human body. Its origin and deadly work are chiefly due to impure water, bad sewerage, unsanitary homes, poorly ventilated and poorly lighted shops and factories, and impure foods. When the evils have been overcome by our municipalities and states for the benefit of their workers, death from typhoid fever will soon show a rapidly decreasing per cent. Every person can aid in improving sanitary conditions that will greatly mitigate the evil effects of this and several other diseases that can only thrive where the laws governing such things are either ignored or poorly observed and applied.

Reliable authorities reckon the coal fields of China as equal in value to all the other coal fields of the world combined, but so far they are practically lying idle. One province, Hunan, has 21,700 miles of solid coal, anthracite and bituminous.

NEWS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Bridgeport, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Sept. 28, 1910.

Reading last issue of Journal and letter in Forum, entitled "What Is a Square Deal," started me wondering when we were likely to get anything approaching a square deal from our employers and political representatives. Most every reader knows the situation here we are slightly mixed or worse between the P. W. A. and *ourselves the company have us almost* where they want us, by us I mean both unions, they are allowing us to dig in and fight one another, we haven't time to bother them much, but we, the U. M. W., are not dead yet, and have lately begun to show signs of revival.

W. W. White and J. D. McLennan addressed a large meeting in our local union last week, and I can tell you were well received. Before the meeting started I was asked why we were agitating here, why not be satisfied, we would only lose again, etc. The inquirer was told we were agitating for better conditions. When he replied, "What better conditions do you want," "Canada for the Canadians etc., etc." With your permission I will state some of the conditions we exist under here:

Ten hours per day with no break for dinner. Usual pay $1.52 to $1.65. Shiftmen $1.65. Drivers, except on score, $1.45. Miners 50 cents to 52 cents per ton (hand pick). The mine has been working years, and we have some two miles or more to walk to the face, which makes starting at 6 a. m. necessary.

A miner can sometimes earn $2 per day, but they are exceptions.

We also have a contract road maker here who, as a rule draws upward of $200 per month, while the actual men that are road-making draw $1.65 daily.

We also have an elegant system re dead work. No pay for the first six inches of falling stone or splint, and I can tell you it is seldom the men get anything at all for this, probably two or three hours' work every day.

We are surrounded by spies and police and the pits are surrounded by barbed wire fences, and some with live electric wires. Relics of our recent strike. Goodness knows what they are there for now, I don't, they may be useful later.

The above is part of the deal we are receiving from the company. I had almost forgotten to mention, we have several flourishing "Pluck Mc's." which we and the tradesmen here could well afford to lose.

Perhaps we will some day, after years of fighting the workmen's compensation act become law in this province, but the D. C. Coy, with others, are exempted from its ruling, so we are denied the benefits of the act. It is certainly taking the workers of Cape Breton sometime to realize how they are being robbed by their employers, fooled and deluded by their parliamentary representatives, condemned to lead a life devoid of any pleasure or comfort, sentenced to work for a mere pittance at the most dangerous occupation I know of. Work and struggle, never ending, never ceasing, and some of them are deluded by the cry of "Canada for the Canadians." Great scott, they don't control one inch of Canada from the east to west, or north to south. I have seen hundreds of Canadians not allowed to stand still on Canada. Families evicted in the middle of winter, guns and bayonets levelled at Canadians. Heard them called rogues and bums and worse from a pulpit, and for what, only for daring to join a union of their own choice. I want to ask you Canadians, especially from the east. How much real freedom do you enjoy, when you cannot express a wish, Canada for the Canadians? What does Canada do for you, after toiling your lifetime enriching a few? Old-age pension. Not on your life, nothing. Hor, or in what way do your conservatives or liberals protect your interest, and promote your welfare? Why you only hear from them when they want your vote. What makes doctors and lawyers so anxious to see you once or twice in four years, they have your interest at heart, I don't think. What did any one of them do for you, when we were on strike? Nothing to help you, and everything to defeat you. They turned the soldiers on you and had a train waiting two days before you came on strike to bring them here. Canada for the Canadians, it haunts me worse than a nightmare. I have just read that the D. C. Coy coal fields contain 2,556,900,000 tons of coal belonging to Canadians. How much do you expect to get of it? Do you intend to sentence your sons if you have any to the slavery you are now existing under? If not, why not take one step in the right direction. Be a union man, in action, in name, in everything. You might, Mr. Editor, give us your rendering of what constitutes a union man. Why not vote for your own representatives, one who with his party is pledged to assist the working man only. Commence to make history in this country. Read the Journal. Work for better conditions, and above all, don't be satisfied. Time enough to be satisfied when we get to heaven.

Fraternally yours,
ALF. BRENCHLEY.

Mascagas Ferrer Wrote In Prison.

"Never hope to get anything from others. Remember that the wise and the powerful, even if they give you the most beautiful things, make slaves of you at the same time."

"These same truths, vouched for as such by experience and by the teachings of history, will eventually point out to the disinherited classes the road to victory."

"And here is another truth for them: The working classes will emancipate themselves from slavery when, convinced of their strength, they take the direction of their affairs into their own hands without trusting any more to the favored classes."

"If men were reasoning creatures they would not allow injustice against themselves or against their fellow men, nor would they feel any desire to inflict such injustices."

"Let no more gods or exploiters be worshiped or served! Let us all learn instead to love each other."

"My ideal is teaching—teaching that is rational and scientific—teaching like that of the 'Escuela Moderna,' which humanizes and dignifies."

FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CRESTON

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

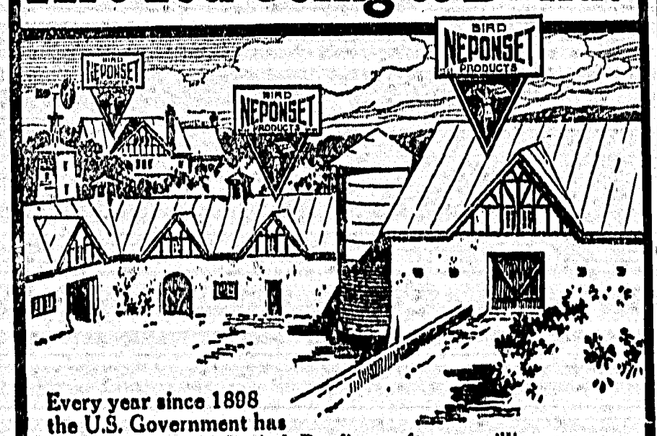
Joe Grafton

P. O. Box 48

Fernie, B. C.

CRESTON

Are You Going to Build?



Every year since 1898 the U.S. Government has bought Neponset Paroid Roofing—often a million square feet at a time—for use at home—in Alaska—Panama—the Philippines—in the coldest as well as the hottest climates.

Do you need stronger proof of the wearing qualities, economy, and the satisfaction that NEPONSET Paroid Roofing affords?

Do you want proof nearer home? We will give it to you. We will tell you where you can see a NEPONSET Paroid Roof. See how it looks, learn how long it has been on, and hear what the owner has to say about it.

NEPONSET PAROID Roofing

is sold on *proof*, not promises.

NEPONSET PAROID Roofing for the roofs and sides of barns, stables, poultry buildings. Slate in color. Costs less than shingles. Resists fire.

For brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings that require low cost roofing, use NEPONSET RED-ROPE Roofing. Far superior in every respect to tarred felt. It has been the standard low-cost roofing for twenty-five years.

NEPONSET PROSLATE Roofing, for roofs and sides of residences and all buildings calling for artistic roofs and siding. Looks like shingles, wears like slate.

NEPONSET WATERPROOF Building Paper for use under clapboards and shingles, in walls of residences, etc. Keeps out dampness, cold and draughts. Cuts fuel bill one-third every winter.

Consult Our Building Counsel Department. Tell us what kind of building you intend to erect or repair. State exact dimensions and we will send you illustrated suggestions for different types of buildings, or give you expert advice on any building question.

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

F. W. BIRD & SON, Lottridge Street, Hamilton, Ontario
Established 1795—Originators of Complete Ready Roofings and Waterproof Building Paper
WINNIPEG, 195 Bannatyne Street MONTREAL ST. JOHN, 144 Union Street VANCOUVER, B.C.
East Walpole, Mass. New York Washington Chicago Portland, Ore. 2032

Economy

In good or hard times is in buying the best and warmest wearing apparel and the best quality of groceries on the market.

We are headquarters for THE BEST. A trial order will convince you.

Before placing your order for that Overcoat that you are sure to need call and inspect our large range of samples. It will pay you.

A. A. McBEAN
Opposite the Post Office, Fernie

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

The District Ledger

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

J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380

WHAT CONSTITUTES A VALID OBJECTION?

ACCORDING to the voters' list of November 1st, 1909, there were 2,750 persons entitled to vote in the Fernie Electoral District, whereas according to the list of May 2nd of the current year there were only 2,068, which with the addition of 28 transferred from other districts made a total of 2,096, thus showing a diminution of 654. To anyone giving these figures more than a cursory thought the question must inevitably present itself. Whence the difference in the voting strength of a community in so short a period of six months?

Had there been an earthquake or an epidemic it would be explicable, but inasmuch as neither of these catastrophic events has happened we must look elsewhere for an answer.

While realizing the enforced migration that takes place in all industrial centers and that the grim reaper ever and anon steps in to deprive citizens of all participation in mundane affairs thereby effecting a decrease, yet on the other hand there are new arrivals in every constituency to offset, at least partially the loss sustained from the causes above referred to. Making every possible allowance under normal conditions the disparity between deductions and additions as outlined assume proportions that necessitate an investigation in order to ascertain the reason therefor. Basing our argument on the incontrovertibility of these deductions we must, perforce, seek farther afield for a satisfactory solution to the puzzle.

We wish it to be clearly understood that we are aware of the fact that the voters' list requires pruning from time to time in order that it may be as nearly accurate as is possible, but we do most emphatically object to the pruning being accomplished with the aid of a bludgeon.

Every individual legally entitled to the franchise, no matter what his political affiliations may be, should be afforded every opportunity to exercise that right without being hampered by the actions of those whose motives therefor are solely sordid.

We have made us of the word "sordid" and we not only mean what we say, but purpose to emphasize and amplify.

The printing of the names of those objected to is paid for at the rate of so much for each name consequently the more numerous the quantity the greater the bill to be debited to the Provincial Government, hence it is to the pecuniary advantage of those doing the work to swell the list to the utmost consistent with the policy of not killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The retort has been made, and in fact has been advanced as an excuse that such tactics like a two-edged sword cut both ways, and therefore why find fault because just as many of one political color as another may be affected.

To this we reply we do not care whether this were true or not, it does in nowise alter the moral force of the principle involved and as for matters of expediency in such a case we deem beside the question entirely. This excuse, if such we can designate it, is of the flimsiest possible character and we certainly challenge its accuracy because it is not natural to expect that no discrimination will be shown, and in fact, events conclusively demonstrate it.

In checking over the list while it is not possible to classify each and every individual's political brand, still an approximation can be arrived at and from our observations we discover that those objected to of the Government party are valid objections in the main, having either removed out of the constituency permanently or died, whereas many of those of known opposition tendencies whose names have been printed are still and have *been continuously residing in the district.*

Another argument that may be advanced in favor of the supporters of the Government not being objected to unless there are genuine and valid objections is the fact that it would be impolitic to run the risk of defeating the party holding the Provincial purse strings. To do so unless there really was a good and sufficient cause would very quickly result in a great howl from those who remit the cheque in payment. Further comment on that score is superfluous.

When we took up this matter before it was learned that the major portion of the objections had been made in the names of two individuals only and as it was a moral certainty that these two individuals could not know all of those against whom they had filed objections then there must have been some ulterior motive behind their action.

In the present case there is again a wholesale butchery and having been interviewed by many of those whose disfranchisement has been attempted, we have taken the trouble to ascertain the name of the objector and learn that this time as in the previous instance the name of but one individual is signed and he was not acquainted with those against whom he had filed the objection, and again we grasped the situation at once that it was the work of the same party that had engineered the prior deal, but had conveniently kept in the background leaving others to be the cat's paw. That those that are entitled to be kept on the list by making application therefor does not in the least excuse this way of doing. No man should run the risk of losing the right to vote solely because another is looking for the dollars that may be gathered in for the printing bill and it is high time that some means should be adopted that will compel those who make objections to furnish a valid objection and failing to do so that they may be subject to a penalty, thus we may expect that this will have the effect of stopping the milking of the government cow.

Form B.

Form of notice to be given to the registrar of voters:

To the Registrar of Voters for ..... Electoral District:

I object to the name of W. S., of (Describe person objected to as he is described in the list of persons claiming to vote, or Register of Voters as the case may be) being placed (or retained) on the Register of Voters for the ..... Electoral District (or ..... Polling Division of the ..... Electoral District), on the following grounds (here specify the grounds of objections.) Signed C. D.) (Objector to state here his qualification, his profession, trade or calling, and residence.)

The weakness of this objection is that anyone may make an objection and the only restraint that may be effective is that no man will raise an objection if he be honorable and those of opposite proclivities may thus rob a man of his suffrage with impunity because there is no demand made to swear him nor any penalty attached for unjustly objecting.

We find in the later list of objections the name of the objector is one who is well known to us as the soul of honor and that his action was absolutely free from any wilful intent to do any man wrong and that he has been lead to attach his name at the behest of another without realizing the purport of the document signed, and while this is indicative of a lack of caution, on the other hand it was a case of misplaced confidence and the onus of responsibility for the act devolves upon the individual whose fertile brain conceived the idea.

Bribery, corruption, impersonation and the other corrupt practices are not only condemned, but are punishable, but this wholesale slaughter has a very far-reaching effect as it is a method whereby representative or democratic government becomes a complete farce and in its stead we have an autocracy. Very likely those who committed this wrong against his fellow-man do not grasp the extent of the injury they may cause and we doubt that it was anything more than cupidity that was the prime motive.

In conclusion we may say that we do not feel one whit disturbed that the result of the election went against us and would inveigh just as strongly against such tactics if they were practiced by our side of the political fence, but we do unqualifiedly condemn the action of those guilty of such schemes that are put into operation primarily for monetary reasons and have the effect of robbing men of the opportunity to vote and by so doing perhaps thwart the will of the public.

While on this question of the cost of printing we would call attention to the fact that the bill of expense which should appear in the Provincial Government's balance sheet will be exceedingly heavy, but of this we are not particularly solicitous but simply point it out for the benefit of those who may labor under the belief that the McBride is an economical one.

We reiterate what we have already remarked that the printing of names that should be crossed out entails the cost that none can cavil at but to object to men in order that they may receive a little more than their three pieces of silver per, not only is an outrage but has the effect of making the much vaunted freedom of the press a misnomer as the difference between the legitimate bill and the illegitimate one in plain English spells "Graft."

In our issue of May 7th under the caption of "Busters and Boosters" we were foolish enough to imagine that those responsible for this state of affairs would take the warning and eschew such reprehensible tactics thereafter, but as they seem impervious to suggestion we throw down the gauntlet to all and sundry determined to enter upon a straightforward crusade of publicity and therefore J. R. Wallace of the Free Press and others of the same ilk may realize that we have reached that point when forbearance ceases to be virtue.

Builds you up and makes you strong

How do you feel to-day? Not quite right? Energy a little below standard—not strong enough to make much exertion?

NYAL'S COD LIVER COMPOUND

is what you need. Don't get frightened about these words "Cod Liver." You'd never know it from the taste. It's a real tonic, containing cod liver extract, extract of malt, wild cherry and hypophosphites—a splendid combination. The cod liver extracts build you up—so does the extract of malt. The wild cherry soothes the bronchial tract and the hypophosphites supply phosphorus to the nervous system—just the thing it needs. And the taste is pleasant. As an all 'round tonic, strength restorer and body-builder you'll find nothing better than Nyal's Cod Liver Compound—so why look further? You will be pleased. The price is One Dollar.

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

Sold and guaranteed by

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

Marswells' Heaters

For Coal and Wood

This is an entirely new stove at a moderate price. Has heavy Sheet Steel Body, Single Fire Pot, Ash Pan Door swings on double hinge, Tight Fitting Doors, Nickled Screw, Drafts in ash pan and Feed Doors; Wide Nickeled Steel Top Band, Nickeled Foot Rails. A splendid stove carried in four sizes, and as usual moderately priced.

J. D. QUAIL

Hardware Fernie Furniture

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Ladies' Coats

The very newest in style. The best cloths and highest class workmanship $10 to $25

Ladies' Suits

The kind that fit right and have the proper style, and designed by the best makers in America..... 18.50 to $35.00

Shirt Waists

See the new Muslin DeLoies, Lace and Taffetas — style and quality cannot be surpassed..... $3.50 to $15.00

Neckwear

Jabots, Collars, Bows in Paisley Silks, Lace Embroideries and Velvets... 25c to $2.00

See Window Display

Trites-Wood Co., Ltd.

STOVES! STOVES!

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

Ranges and Cook Stoves

J. M. AGNEW & CO., ELKO

Central Hotel

Workingman's Home

Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

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PALACE Barber Shop

Across from Fernie Livery

First class work guaranteed. Drop in and convince yourself.

Razor Honing a Specialty.

G. RADLAND, Proprietor.

McIntosh, McDonald & Snow

Contractors & Builders

Open for all kinds of business in their line

Address Box 07 Fernie

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

Why Not

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

The 41 Market Co.

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

S. Graham, Local Manager

Prairie Hay

The quality is good and the price is right

O. W. HEMBLING

Didsbury - Alta.

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.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Electric Lighted Steam Heated

CENTRALLY LOCATED

The Waldorf Hotel

FERNIE, B.C.

First Class Accommodation for Travellers

MRS. S. JENNINGS, PROPRIETRESS

Hot and Cold Water L. A. Mills, Manager

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 174.

John Shanks and Bernard Caufield are down at Hosmer receiving instructions in the proper manner to manipulate the Draeger apparatus. It is the intention of the company to form teams for the different mines so that duly qualified men will be on hand in case of the emergency arising. It is desired that those who take up this work are also well up in ambulance work so that after effecting the rescue they are capable of rendering first aid when called upon to do so.

On Saturday last a mysterious accident happened to James Steel, driver boss in No. 5 mine. It would appear that he was attempting to stop a runaway horse and in some manner not yet ascertained he was crushed by loaded cars as he was found in front of one when picked up. His injuries were found to be quite serious and he was removed to the Fernie hospital on a special train where he now lies, but we are pleased to say that he is progressing as well as can be expected considering the nature of his hurts.

Owing to the fact that there was no cold water in the wash house last Tuesday some of the men without any regard for decency while totally divested of clothing, walked outside to the creek to get the necessary cold water. This is particularly disgraceful as the wash house immediately fronts on the road where women and children are constantly passing and it is to be hoped that the company will take the necessary steps to prevent the possibility of a repetition of such a scandalous state of affairs.

Quite a contingent of our residents attended the roller skating carnival held in Fernie on Tuesday. Miss Lottie Gray was successful in winning the first prize for the best dressed lady, a handsome workbox.

Although men may come and men may go the birth rate keeps increasing here. On Friday the 28th of October, the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dawe was increased by the arrival of a fine boy.

The first arrival at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mitchell put in appearance on the first of this month. Mother and daughter are both doing well.

Mrs. J. Simpson of Coleman is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Evans for a brief spell.

Mrs. J. Thomson of the Columbia hotel at Elko was paying a visit to her many Coal Creek friends last Saturday.

J. W. Ridyard has gone to visit his father in the Nicola valley.

Ben J. Barnes, afternoon fire-boss in No. 9 had to take a week's rest owing to a nasty blowout, a piece of rock administer to his leg. He is now once again busy with his lamp.

Peter Dowey, accompanied by his sister, arrived in camp this week from their homestead in Saskatchewan.

John Caufield was compelled to hobble around by the aid of a cane as a result of a too sudden a contact with a piece of timber.

A notice is posted that all miners having miners papers must present them to their respective time-keepers and those without are requested to obtain the same at the examination next Monday, otherwise after that date all lamps will be stopped. The expense of obtaining these papers of one dollar is in compliance with the law as outlined in the Coal Mines Regulation act and has nothing whatever to do with the companies.

The opinion has been expressed up here that the treatment meted out to Frank at the league meeting held at Coleman was very unsportsmanlike and it is about time that some men better acquainted with the rules governing association football take up such matters and then there would be some expectation of a square deal. The Frank boys would like to have a general meeting of football players held in Fernie so that representatives from all the clubs could attend and have this matter thoroughly ventilated.

BELLEVUE NOTES.

Coleman football team were visitors here on Saturday last, October 29th, the occasion being the play for the semi-final for the Mutz cup. The weather was not very propitious, as the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane. At the termination of the game the honors were equally divided, the score being Coleman 2, Bellevue 2. It was therefore decided to replay the match on Monday, the 31st.

On the occasion of the replay a large crowd of enthusiasts lined up. No changes had been made in the Bellevue team, but Coleman were minus their center forward, Kellogg. On the Saturday's form, it certainly appeared that victory would come our way, but unfortunately our hopes were doomed to disappointment. The defence of the Bellevue team left nothing to be desired, but the forwards, with the exception of Varley, were certainly off their game. Goal Keeper Fisher played a really splendid game, which was most heartily applauded by the supporters of both teams. Time and time again it looked like dollars to cents that the Coleman forwards would put the ball through, but in spite of the fact that they had ten or twelve corner kicks in the first half of the game, half time recorded "no score."

On the resumption of the game for the second half, Coleman certainly had the advantage, and about six minutes from time were successful in placing the ball between the posts from a corner kick. During the last few minutes of the game Bellevue made strenuous efforts to equalize, and were within an ace of succeeding. Our defence was excellent throughout, and had they received the help from the forwards which was given them on the Saturday previous, the result would undoubtedly have been reversed.

James Wilson of Fernie, acted as referee at both games, and gave satisfaction to both teams.

James Ashworth, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass coal company, arrived here on Monday night last, and went through the mine on Tuesday.

Elijah Heathcote, H. M., inspector of mines, arrived here on Tuesday night's local.

Frank Boseley, Walter Miller, Jack Oliphant, and a few others left for a week's hunting on the North Fork, and will put up at Boseley's ranch.

John Herron, M. P., was a visitor here last Wednesday and Thursday.

BLAIRMORE NOTES.

H. F. Weber, the well known dry goods merchant of New Michel, is opening a store at Blairmore, Alta., and we bespeak for him a constantly increasing business as his methods of dealing with his patrons is such as to commend him to them. If fair and square dealing and a desire to please are factors, and everybody knows they are, then there is not the slightest doubt that the success that has attended Mr. Weber's efforts in New Michel will be duplicated in Blairmore.

SUICIDE IN CEMETERY.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1.—Standing in front of a monument in Odd Fellows' cemetery here today Henry McGee, a resident of Helena, Mont., and believed to be a former sheriff of Jefferson county, Montana, fired a bullet from a revolver into his brain, and died a short time after. He left a not for the coroner, stating that he was a member of Excelsior lodge, I. O. O. F., Helena. He was about 50 years of age.

HOSMER NOTES.

Maple Leaf lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F. held their annual ball last Friday evening and it proved a great success, a large turnout thoroughly enjoying the proceedings which lasted till the early hours of the morning. The Hosmer orchestra obliged with the music.

Thanksgiving day passed off very quietly, at least we haven't heard of any sudden deaths from undue excitement. We had a moving picture show in the opera house, which was largely attended; and the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church held a social evening where we hear everyone spent an enjoyable evening. This and watching the passenger trains arrive and depart about sums up the doings of the day.

Dickie-Campbell.

Frances Irving Dickie and Martha Forest Campbell were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Mr. Grant at Fernie October 28. Mr. and Mrs. Dickie held open house after their arrival from Fernie on the evening train a large crowd of friends and acquaintances were present and a good time was spent. Fun and frolic was the order of the evening, not forgetting Hosmer's juvenile coal oil tin band.

J. Madison was visiting friends in Hosmer over the week end.

Mr. Wilkes, of Fernie, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church Sunday in the absence of Rev. Elby.

George McQueen was down at Coleman Saturday and Monday helping the Coleman boys out in their Mutz cup tie with Bellevue.

Mr. Morris, a Draeger life saving apparatus expert, was giving exhibitions in Hosmer this week. A great deal of interest was taken in the proceedings.

The new coal washer having started operations, more coke ovens have been put into commission.

Local lovers of skating and hockey have been holding meeting in connection with the institution of a skating rink for the coming season, but up to the present not much enthusiasm has been shown. However, doubtless when the cold weather arrives things will begin to hum.

COLEMAN BY 22.

The city council celebrated its first Thanksgiving day in a befitting manner and one which we hope may be repeated from year to year as Thanksgiving days roll around. The entire population, both old and young, were invited to be the guests of the civic fathers and a very large number accepted. The kiddies were all presented with a souvenir each and a bag of sweeties, the former they pinned on the outside and the latter was quickly transferred to the inner recesses. The grown-ups were regaled by a feast of more substantial character, the banquet being held in the opera house. At 8 p. m. Mayor Cameron rising from his chair, expressed himself as delighted to see so many familiar faces before him and hoped that every single one present would thoroughly enjoy the proceedings. Mr. Willmott was then called upon to read the several letters of regret from some of the absentees. Among others these were sent by Premier Sifton, C. R. Mitchell, Mr. Murchell and T. Fryer, P. C. V. C.

The chairman delivered a very interesting discourse on the career of Coleman since its inception up to the present day touching particularly on the progress made in matters educational.

M. Gresham, J. P., of Frank, in a very happily worded speech, told his hearers that the present speed at which the town was expanding it would not be long before they were likely to be looking upon his town as a suburb of their own.

The Rev. Mr. Murray stated that as an old-timer it afforded him great pleasure to add his mite to the remarks that had been made by the preceding speakers and that if Canada was to make real progress it was entirely in the hands of its inhabitants whether she would become a God-fearing nation or not, but that while each in his or her sphere might not be able to accomplish much apparently yet all should join hands in their efforts to make Coleman a model community.

Mr. Ouimette, chairman of the board of trade, dealt with the efforts that had been made by that body with such beneficial results and forecasted that with the co-operation of the citizens the valuation of Coleman could be increased 40 to 50 per cent, and become the envy of the rest of the Pass towns.

These speeches were interspersed with songs rendered by the following artists: Mrs. McCalley and Messrs. Webb and Hayshon.

The remainder of the evening was given up to the light-footed entertainment of dancing. Professor Crawford's efficient orchestra supplied the sweet sounds.

The local lodge of the A. F. & M. held a very interesting social on the occasion of the visit of W. G. M. G. Dunlop of Calgary accompanied by Deputy G. M., T. Burnett from Lille. There was a very large gathering of members of the craft, including many visiting brethren.

Look out for Coleman King Edward Paddy we're coming strong as lions as we feel righteously jubilant at the result of the recent hardly fought battle we had with Bellevue and must say that if anybody enjoyed themselves it was the huge crowd that witnessed this game and the only thing that was decidedly in too much evidence was the hurricane-like Boreas snorters that prevailed, but even these were not strong enough to drown the shouting. Coleman will greatly admire the Mutz cup at close quarters.

Coleman journeyed to Frank to play the league match but the latter refused to play on account of the non-arrival of the referee, and regardless of the Coleman boys saying they could select any other man to referee the game, they still declined and when it is taken into consideration that there were two registered referee on the field who proffered their services we think that the points should be awarded to our team.

R. Easton, while skylarking with some of the boys, sustained nasty injuries to his ribs.

A number of W. Talbot's friends attended his marriage at Michel. Among others were C. Toffly and daughter and Jack Gibson.

There were two applicants for a wholesale liquor license made when the license committee met. The Coleman Wholesale Liquor company, of which W. Manly is the head, now enjoy the privilege.

MINERS—Keep away from Corbin, B. C., as they are laying men off. Morgan J. Davis, Secretary. (Seal of Local.)

LABOR TOPICS

£3,000,000 FOR WORKERS — IMMENSE AMOUNT PAID UNDER COMPENSATION ACT.

The past week has been one of vital statistics concerning labor matters. There has been issued a home office blue book concerning the working of the Compensation Act, and this shows that the great sum of £2,274,238 was paid last year to workers under the act. But as some industries are not included in the return the total amount is nearly three million pounds. In the groups included—namely, mines, quarries, railways, factories, harbors and docks, constructional work, and shipping, there were 117,391 employers, with six and a half millions of employes. The number of claims under the act worked out as follows:

Fatal cases	3,341
Average payment	£154
Disablement cases	332,612
Average payment	£5 6s.
Total compensation	£2,274,238

A very few claims under the act were the subject of litigation, but of these 3,087 cases, no fewer than 2,427 were settled in favor of the workmen. The average payment in case of death worked out at £154, and in the case of disablement £5 6s. Compensation was paid in 24 industrial diseases, due mainly to nystagmus, beat hand, beat knee, beat elbow, and 497 cases of lead-poisoning. Mining stands at the top of the list of dangerous trades, and in this industry the disease cases (2,290) resulted in £27,288 being paid by compensation.

Trade and Employment.

Another set of statistics refer to the work of the distress committees and of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London. This shows that there has been an improvement in trade, and consequently there is a decline in unemployment. There are 131 distress committees in England and Wales.

There was a more marked improvement in the provinces than in London, especially in the Midlands and Northern towns. There were 41,843 applications in London, which is 7,396 fewer than the previous year. The highest percentage of applications in London were from Poplar, Bermendsey, Camberwell, and Shoreditch. In the Metropolis the number of applications was 41,843, or 7,396 less than the previous year. Battersea, Greenwich, Kensington, Lambeth, Paddington, Poplar, and Wandsworth, recorded decreases of 20 per cent. and over. In London also, 7,886 persons were provided with work through distress committees and the central unemployed body, and 2,842 through local authorities. In the provinces, the distress committees found work for 14,994, and the local authorities 30,438. The total number of applicants who took up the work offered was 58,603, as compared with 88,190 the previous year. The total amount earned in wages by these people was £212,305.

The Labor Market.

Employment during the past month, on the whole, has been much about the same as in August. In 416 trades, with a net membership of 674,760, which made returns to the board of trade, there were 28,703 (or 4.3 per cent.) reported as unemployed at the end of the month. In September last year the percentage was 7.4 per cent, so there has been a considerable improvement. This is evident in most of the principal industries except the cotton trade. There was, however, an increase in the number of trade disputes. The most important of these was the lock-out of members of the Boiler Makers' society and the Iron and Steel Shipbuilders by the shipping federation. In all there were 45 disputes last month, as against 19 in September of last year. The total number of people involved in these disputes was 69,418. Definite results were reached in 28 disputes, involving 18,494 persons, and of these nine were settled in favor of the work people, eight in favor of the employers, and 11 were compromised. No fewer than 24,000 work people had their wages advanced, and it is estimated that the increase means £1,200 per week.

Building Trade Strike.

A strike which may have far-reaching results has occurred in the building trade in Manchester. The operative plumbers have struck work on the question of terms of employment. The plasterers and other trade unionists in the building trade have also struck work in sympathy with the plumbers, and the employers now threaten the men with a general lockout unless the matter is settled within a few days. The plumbers at a meeting have just decided that the terms of settlement are to include that operative plumbers only are to be employed on glazing after September 1, 1911, and that the men then employed as glaziers should, as their places became vacant, be succeeded by operative plumbers.

Steel Smelters' Long Strike.

In order to bring about the abolition of the contract system in what are known as Staffordshire mills a strike of steel smelters at the works of Messrs. J. Summers and Son at Shotton is going on. This strike has lasted for eight months. There are, however, as some signs of the dispute coming to an end, as G. R. Askwith, the head of the labor department of the board of trade, has met the parties concerned several times, and now after a final conference certain proposals are to be submitted to the men concerned. Two trade societies are concerned, namely, the Steel Smelters' union, and the Iron and Steel Workers' union. It is hoped that the intervention of the board of trade will bring about the desired result; and if the proposals made to the men are accepted, the strike will be ended.

Printing Trade Crisis.

In all probability there will shortly be a great fight in the printing trade. The administrative council of the men's National Federation have, ever since May of last year, been endeavoring to obtain a 48-hour week. This the Master Printers' Association has refused to agree to, and now the men's federation have decided to ask the men if they are in favor of handing in notices and bringing about a general strike to enforce a settlement on the following terms:

The establishment of a maximum 50 hours working week on January 1, 1911; and of a maximum 48 hours working week on January 1, 1912.

Ballot papers have been sent out to the members of the London and provincialSociety of Compositors, asking them to vote in favor of enforcing the above demands by handing in notices, and whether they are favorable to levies of 3d. per week by the federation and 6d. per week by the London Society of Compositors. The ballot papers have to be handed in on the 21st inst.

Miscellaneous.

The miners of the Birshwood collieries, Derbyshire, have decided by ballot not to contribute voluntarily 1s. year to the maintenance of labor members of parliament.

Recently Lord Gorell gave his award in regard to the labor troubles on the Great Eastern railway. This award has led to misunderstandings. Lord Gorell, in order to acquaint himself with the men's work, spent a day in one of the busy signal boxes and also visited the goods yards.

In order to convey fraternal greetings of organized labor in this country to the congress of the American Federation of Labor, William Brace, M. P. (South Wales Miners) and Alderman B. Turner (Yorkshire Weavers) will leave England this Saturday for America.

One thousand members of the Lancashire Miners' Federation at the West Leigh Colliery company's three pits at Leigh gave notice to strike unless 30 non-unionists working in the pits were stopped or joined the federation. The non-unionists having taken the latter course, there will be no strike.

The total number of vacancies filled during the past month by the labor exchanges were 45,314, or about 1,510 a day. Thirteen new exchanges were opened during the month.

The demand for workers exceeds the supply in the woolen trade, and for women in the clothing and laundry trades.

Mineral-Guard Levitt was recently suspended for a month by the North-Eastern railway on the ground of his alleged delay in the working of a train. This suspension threatened to cause a strike, but the company having had all the fact laid before them by the men's deputation, they have decided not to further punish Levitt, and have removed the remaining 15 days of his suspension. The matter is now consequently closed.

The Shoe Workers' Journal for September, which is published at Boston, Mass., contains a review of the unions in the shoe trade in America.

THE FINAL FOR MUTZ CUP.

Just as we are going to press we have an announcement that arrangements have been made for the final for the Mutz cup to be played on the Fernie grounds on Saturday, November 12th, the contesting teams being Cranbrook and Coleman. Both teams mean business, and lovers of the "leather sphere" will doubtless witness some excellent and exciting play.

A meeting of the league will be held at 1 p. m. in the King Edward parlors on the day of the match.

ENGLISH CAPITAL FOR TIMBER AND MILLS

A private cable received yesterday in Calgary contains information that will be of considerable interest to the lumber dealers and lumber buyers of this country. Some months ago, it will be remembered, the mill and limits of the Mundy Lumber company, near Revelstoke, were sold to an English corporation, the Dominion Sawmills & Lumber Co., Limited. The sale was a large one, involving over a million and a half dollars.

It is now announced that this same corporation has bought the Bowman Lumber company (limits and mills), the Yale-Columbia Lumber company (limits and mills), comprising in all 240 square miles, containing about 3,500,000,000 feet of timber, and four first-rlass sawmills, the purchase price being in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

By this deal the Dominion Sawmills & Lumber, Limited, becomes one of the largest factors in the Canadian timber business, having now in its possession over 400 miles of territory, containing 5,500,000,000 feet of standing timber, and six mills, with an annual capacity of more than 100,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber. There is no doubt that this company will in future be a large factor in determinin gthe price and extending the facilities for an ample lumber supply to the people of the prairie provinces.

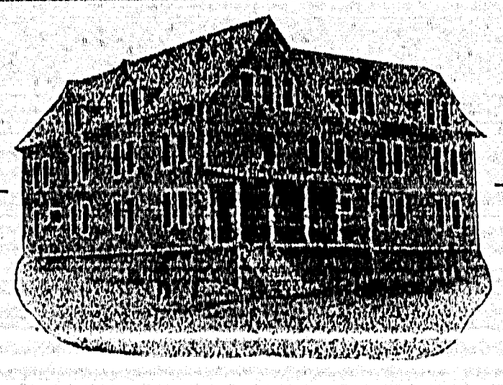
Mr. Mundy is to be the managing director of the company, and S. Bowman, president of the Bowman Lumber company, will become head of the retail department, which will be a very large portion of the company's business, involving a great number of yards. It is understood that the sale of these limits was put through by H. W. Blaylock, formerly of this city, who has been in England for some time past, in connection with the Canada West Investments, Limited.—Calgary Herald.

ANARCHISTS BROKE UP MEETING IN PARIS

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A meeting was called tonight by M. Pelat to pay honor to the memory of Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish Republican leader, who was executed at Barcelona last year. It broke up in a riot.

M. Pelat had put a motion before the meeting asking that Spain free herself from the yoke of the church, revise her method of criminal procedure, and rehabilitate the honor of Ferrer, when a group of anarchists, armed with sticks, stormed the platform and attacked and forced from it M. Pelat and other speakers. The fight then became general, and benches were torn up and men and women knocked down and injured. The janitor of the building switched off the lights, which ended the melee.

Afterwards the disturbers issued a statement saying that they were Spanish anarchists, and broke up the meeting because they were opposed on general principles to parliaments.



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One Night Only Wednesday NOVEMBER 9th

That Latest Successful New England Play

"Along the Kennebec"

By one of the best companies travelling

Friday Nov. 4th — "House of a Thousand Candles"

Saturday Nov. 5th — "When we were Twenty-one"

The "Popular Allen Players Company"

Mining Conditions in Nova Scotia

Low wages, debt in the company's store, and because of these pay days with never a cent coming out of the pay office is the lot of hundreds of mine workers in Nova Scotia. Every miners' meeting, whether P. W. A. or U. M. W. of A., is deluged continually with solicitations for help from the unprovided human wrecks of the coal mines. The mine workers of this province are not only unable to provide themselves with the current necessities of life, but if they would hold their miserable jobs they must learn to keep their mouths shut at the dictates of the boss. The man who has the pluck to stand up among his fellows and advocate any trade union not approved of by his employer shall do so at the peril of having sentence of death by starvation passed upon him and his family. Our "captains of industry" who never tire in their hypocritical ravings about "individual initiative" demand that their every employe shall be docile, obedient and tractable to all their wishes, especially in regard to trade union matters. Bend or break is the doom of every manly man employed in or around the mines.

The insatiable greed for dividends is grinding the manhood out of the Nova Scotia mine workers and has forced their wages away below that of any other of their class who make any pretence to organized effort on this sentiment. This little article is written to show them how they are robbed in order to provide large profits for their employers, and, if possible, get them into one organization that is strong enough to defend themselves, their wives and children from the heartless rapacity of professional dividend hunters.

We propose to show that government reports that the mine workers of Nova Scotia work a longer day, are paid less, while their product is selling at a higher rate than the organized mine workers of British Columbia.

The only reason why the mine workers of Nova Scotia are in their present plight is because of their disorganized condition for the last dozen years. We want you, Mr. Workman, to read over these extracts from government reports carefully and think about them until they get fixed on your memory. Let your wife read them and talk over the question with her, whether it would not be to your material advantage for you to get into a trade union that is going to demand a great deal higher wages for its members in this province, and so make their homes brighter and families happier. The U. M. W. of A. is the only mine workers' organization strong enough, in sight today, to do this for you. Are you going to help in this campaign or are you going to lay back and let others do the fighting?

The first government report we shall quote from is by R. H. Coats, who was appointed by the Dominion government "to make an investigation into the cause of wholesale prices in Canada during the past 20 years, namely from 1890 to 1909 inclusive," and who submitted his report to the government May 10, 1910. You can get this report for yourself by applying to your local representative at Ottawa. Mr. Coat's investigation covered no less than 230 different commodities that are in daily demand and use. He gives the wholesale price obtained for each of them, and amongst the others he gives the wholesale price for coal in the Montreal market, where the thing you produce and get your living from is sold. He also gives the wholesale prices of coal sold by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company at the mines in British Columbia. The tables of prices given for these two markets cna be found on pages 192 and 196 of his report. Look them up for yourself!

We will give in parallel columns from these two tables the prices obtained the first day of each month for the years 1901 and 1909 in each of the above named markets, and we ask you Mr. Nova Scotia mine worker, to try and answer the question to yourself, why you are paid so much less than the fellows in British Columbia if it is not the direct result of your half-organized condition?

Price per ton, F. O. B., at the mines on the first day of each market month. Quotations supplied by Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd,

	1901	1909
January	$1.73	$2.04
February	1.74	2.07
March	1.77	2.07
April	1.77	2.03
May	1.78	2.04
June	1.81	2.07
July	1.77	2.13
August	1.80	2.14
September	1.78	2.21
October	1.76	2.21
November	1.82	2.23
December	1.88	2.21
Average	$1.78	$2.12

Price per net ton of 2,000 pounds on wharf at Montreal on first market day of each month. Quotations supplied by large wholesaler at Montreal, Que.

	1901	1909
January	$3.30	$3.88
February	3.30	3.88
March	3.30	3.88
April	3.30	3.88
May	3.57	3.43
June	3.57	3.43
July	3.57	3.43
August	3.57	3.43
September	3.57	3.43
October	3.57	3.43
November	3.57	3.43
December	3.79	3.70
Average	$3.49	$3.60

Read carefully over again the prices obtained for your product and compare them with the prices obtained in British Columbia, where the men are well organized, and as a result their wages are from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than yours.

You will notice that the British Columbia prices are the rates obtained at the mines. If you deduct the cost of shipping from Glace Bay to Montreal from the Montreal wholesaler's rates, the result will be the price obtained at the mines in Glace Bay.

During the late coal conspiracy trial held in Halifax, the Dominion Coal company's sales agent, on his oath, said that it cost that company, in the month of September, 1909, $1.28 per ton to ship coal from Glace Bay to Halifax. Official after official of the coal companies got on the stand in that case and swore that one of the reasons that coal was higher in Halifax than Montreal was because it cost more to ship coal there than to Montreal on account of the better facilities at Montreal for handling coal. But let us grant that it costs as much to ship coal to Montreal as it does to Halifax, and deduct $1.28 from the average given by the Montreal wholesaler in the year 1901, and it will follow that the Dominion Coal company was receiving at the mine that year $2.21, or 43 cents more for their coal than the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, who was paying far higher wages.

How did the wages of these two coal companies compare with each other that year? Well, here is another little book issued by the Dominion government that tells exactly how the wages of the Nova Scotia mine worker compared with his fellows in British Columbia in the year 1901. The book was issued in 1907 and is called "Census Statistics, Bulletin No. 1, Wage-earners by Occupations." We quote from pages 1 and 3 where it is recorded that the mining class of British Columbia worked in the year 1901 9.11 months and each man earned on an average of $644.81, while the men in Nova Scotia worked 10.60 months and earned $381.45. How does that strike you, Mr. Nova Scotia Mine Worker? Work over a month longer for $236.36 less than your fellows in British Columbia, whose employer got 43 cents a ton less for his product than yours got for the coal you dug. Oh, but you are easy—very.

So much for the year 1901. Let us again deduct $1.28 for the cost of shipping coal from Glace Bay to Montreal from the rate given above by the Montreal wholesaler for the year 1909, and we find that the price obtained at Glace Bay at the mine is $2.32 per ton, or 20 cents more than is obtained by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company. You know the rate of wages you receive today; if you are paid by the day you are getting anywhere from $1.45 to $1.75 per day. You get such wages not because your employer cannot afford more, but because through fear of the boss or through utter indifference about your own welfare; you stay out of the only trade union which is able and willing, with your support, to get you more.

Is it not a fact that many of you have allowed yourselves to be divided from your fellows by the henchmen of the employers, the leaders of the so-called Provincial Workmen's association, an organization that was voted out of existence June 24, 1908, and reorganized and financed by the men who are robbing you, for the very purpose of dividing the strength of the mine workers of Nova Scotia so that the robbery of you may continue?

Below you shall find the rates that are now being paid the day men of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company. Just go over them and compare them with the measly wage you receive and remember that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company is getting 20 cents a ton less than your employer is receiving for his coal.

Overground Day Rates.

Slate picker, boy	$1.25
Slate picker, man	2.25
Tally boys	1.25
Teamster	2.62½
Blacksmith	3.67½
Blacksmith's helper	2.62½
Carpenters	3.67½
Carpenter's helper	2.62½
Power house engineers	3.67½
Tipple engineer	3.15
Tipple dumpers	2.62½
Railway car handlers	2.36
Ashmen	2.62½
Ashmen's helper	2.25
All other outside labor	2.25

Underground Day Rates.

Shot lighter	$3.00
Brattice men	3.00
Brattice men's helpers	2.50
Timber men	3.00
Timber men's helpers	2.50
Drivers	2.75
Drivers in wet places	3.00
Drivers, spike team	3.25
Track layers	3.00
Track layers' helpers	2.50
Miners taken out to do company work	3.00
Machine runners	3.50
Machine runners' helpers	3.00
Rock miners	3.50
Laborers	2.50

Is the sickly condescending vampire smile of your boss of more importance to you than getting into an organization that will enable you to take home to your poorly fed wife a rate of wages like the above?

There are in around the mines about two men paid by the day for every one that is paid by the ton. Here is another government report which shows the number of days that these day-paid men can work in the year:

"Report of the Commission on Hours of Labor," issued by the Nova Scotia government this present year. On pages 109 and 110 you will find the following:

"Working Days in Nova Scotia—The nominal year in the mines includes every day except Sundays, National, Labor day, Christmas and with some church holidays. This gives about 300 days. And apart from a very few cases of a short Saturday in summer, there are no recognized short days. It is, however, seldom that any mine worke 300 days in the year.

"Days Lost Through Climate Conditions—Ships and trains are occasionally blocked by snow and the weather at times renders it impossible for the bank men to work on the outside.

"Days Lost Through Accidents and Funerals—For example, in nine collieries the Dominion Coal company lost, through accidents, in 1906, 31 days; 1907, 42 days; 1908, 43 days.

It will be easily seen from the above extract that men cannot get more than 260 days' work in the year. A man paid $1.45 per day earns in the year $377; at $1.65 per day, $429, and at $1.75, $4.55 per year.

General Manager Butler, in the Glace Bay Gazette of Sept. 16th, said, in speaking of a reduction in wages being made: "When the P. W. A. contract expires we will deal with the wage scale of our workmen in a fair and honorable manner." When he said that he was only saying what every mine manager in the province is always saying. They are always dealing "fairly and honorably" with workmen; that is, according to their standard of "fairness and honorableness." I will show below what kind of life their fair wages and honorable conditions enable the ordinary working plug to live, and what they consider fair and honorable profits.

Let's take an ordinary working plug's family, who, unlike his employer, has not so much as heard of Dr. Malthus, and so has five children to provide for out of his $429. If he is going to live at all he will spend each year.

	Per year.
Rent for coal company house	$72.00
Coal and light	18.00
Taxes	4.00
Doctor's monthly fees	6.00
Soap and soda	6.50
Boots for the man	3.50
Boots for the woman	1.50
Boots for the children	7.50
Outside clothes for man	8.00
Outside clothes for woman	6.00
Outside clothes for children	15.00
Underwear for man	1.50
Underwear for woman	1.40
Underwear for children	5.00
School books	4.00
General household wear	1.56
Total	$161.46

Which leaves $267.54 for food for these seven persons for the year, or $38.22 each, or 73½ cents a week each, or 10½ cents a day each, or three meals a day at 3½ cents a meal. Is that not "honorable?" Is it not "fair?" Butler says it is.

According to the annual report of the department of mines of Nova Scotia, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1908, the Dominion Coal company raised 3,816,958 tons of coal, and in the doing of that employed 5,486 men and boys. That was well over 695 tons per employe. The Dominion Coal company sold that coal at $2.32 per ton, which means that for every man and boy employed in and around the mines the coal company realized $1,612.40, and out of that amount had only to pay back, in the shape of wages, an average of $429 to each of their employes, leaving a profit from the product of each employe's labor of $1,183.40. Do you, Mr. Workman, think that "fair?" Do you think it "honorable?" Butler says it is.

Should the man who receives $1.45 a day, while working for these robbers, treat his wife and children to such luxurious living as particularized above—he will at the year's end be $52 in debt? Should the jocker, who is recognized as a "skilled workman," and therefore paid $1.75 per day, live up to the same high rate, he will at the end of the year have $26 over. With that he is more than likely to become a regular sport and spend it on church, rum, tobacco, nickle shows, ball matches, train and railway fares, newspapers, postage, and in a sport of generosity on their birthdays, may even buy little Mary a doll or his wife a 50-cent brass bangle.

If you want to remain contented under these conditions, subscribe for the Mining Record, a bi-monthly jaundiced journal, edited by an old, unnatural, green-eyed protrudence of antiquity, who, with rotten heart and gangrenous brain, can jabber and grimace against all discontent in a fashion that is heartily endorsed by your boss, as evidenced by the amount of advertising he gives the atrabilious freak.

You hold your present jobs not because your employer cares whether you get a living, but because he can make profit out of your labor. Profit is the end for which you are employed at all. The kind of life you live is only an incidental matter with your boss. Get into an organization man, that exists for no other end than to get the highest possible wages for your labor for you and so make your life happier and your home brighter. Profit is only an incidental matter with yours truly.

J. B. McLACHLAN, Secy.-Treas.,
District No. 26, U. M. W. of A.

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Right of Domestic Animals to Run at Large.

The plaintiff's and defendant's farms both unfenced, were separated by a highway. The plaintiff's mare strayed onto the defendant's land, ate some wheat designed for vermin, and died. It was held by the full court of the province, that the defendant was not liable for the loss of the mare, which had no right to be on the defendant's land. The court specially referred to Pouting vs. Noakes (1894) 2 Q. B. 281. The common law, the court declared, has not been so modified in Saskatchewan by custom and legislation that it can be said to be lawful for cattle and horses to range at large in unfenced property.—The Labor Gazette.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer *One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure.* Send for list of testimonials.

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BRIEF BITS FROM BRITAIN.

Messages Chalked on a Door.

Messages from three of the miners who were entombed in the Wellington mine at Whitehaven in May last were found chalked on a door, when an exploring party removed 50 bodies from the pit.

Tragedies of No Work.

Two tragic tales of unemployment were told in East End police courts a few days ago.

One was of John Pardoe, a Canning Town boilermaker, who, after being employed for 20 years by one firm and 12 years by another, found himself without work, with a wife and family to support.

The last straw came when a furniture company asked him to pay arrears amounting to £1 17s. 6d. Pardoe cut his throat, and then went to a policeman, who took him to a hospital. The magistrate remanded him.

The other story was of Edward Pollard, a clerk, also of Canning Town, who took three blocks of wood from the street to make a fire for his wife and child.

Pollard has been out of work since January, and a policeman who visited his house said that he found very little food.

"I had nothing to eat since Thursday," Pollard told the magistrate. "On Saturday night a friend gave me 2½d., and I took the blocks to boil the kettle.

"For days and days I have been without food, and weeks and weeks I have had insufficient food. I had to walk to London hospital and undergo an operation, and walk back home without a bite of food.

"I have been to the labor exchange and to the docks, and can get no work."

Pollard was bound over under the Probation act, and the magistrate said that the missionary would help him.

The Prevailing Fashions.

Brown suits, dark blue evening dress coats, puce handkerchiefs, velvet waistcoats, and soft white shirts will be fashionable for elegant young men this winter.

School Kitchen to Cost £2,432.

The Tottenham Education committee has decided to erect, at a cost of £2,432, a central kitchen where 3,000 meals will be cooked for free distribution to school children.

Extreme Poverty Disclosed.

A case of extreme poverty was disclosed at the West London police court a few days ago when a widow, Mrs. King, aged 39, living at 27, Almtree street, Fulham, was charged with attempting to murder her 7-year-old son, Herbert, and with attempting to commit suicide.

It was said that the woman was driven to such desperate straits through poverty and lack of food that she first cut her boy's throat and then turned the weapon on herself. The wounds, however, were not dangerous.

A neighbor, Mrs. Harnetty, who went to the woman's assistance on hearing her children crying, gave evidence, and said that Mrs. King was very worried over the rent and the fact that she had no food to give the children. She (witness) lent her a penny with which she bought some bread.

Mr. Fordham (the magistrate). Is she a hard-working, struggling woman?—Yes. She is all for her children.

You think she has done her very best to get food for the children? Oh, yes.

Mrs. Rose, of Halford-road, said that since her husband's death four or five months ago, Mrs. King had been in very straitened circumstances, and evidently had the greatest difficulty in supporting herself and her six children. She was a sober, industrious woman.

Mr. Fordham (to the accused): I am afraid you have been in great misfortune, and it is a thousand pities you didn't go to the relieving officer, but whatever sympathy I feel for you I can do nothing else but commit you for trial.

Inspector Draper, in answer to his worship, said that the children were being looked after by friends.

FOOT-BALLER'S BAD KNEE

Zam-Buk Once Again the Only Cure!

Mr. H. Allinson, of 457 King street, London, Ont., says: "While a member of the East Kent Division football team, and during a rough and exciting game of football, I fell on the hard gravel, sustaining a badly lacerated knee. This required prompt medical attendance, as sand and gravel filled the open wound, which was very painful and sore.

"For several weeks the doctor treated my injury, and it was thought to be well healed over; but no sooner had I begun to move about than the skin broke, and I suffered more than at first. For seven long weeks I was actually laid up. It then developed into a running sore, and I was alarmed for fear the result might be a permanently stiff knee. The doctor's treatment failed to heal the wound, so I procured a supply of Zam-Buk.

"It was almost magical in its effect on the sore. The discharging soon ceased. The soreness and pains were banished and perseverance with Zam-Buk made the badly-lacerated knee as good and firm as ever. Zam-Buk has no equal in clearing and healing open wounds, and I recommend it to all athletes and sportsmen."

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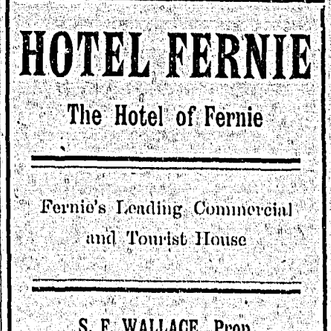

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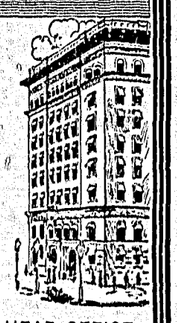

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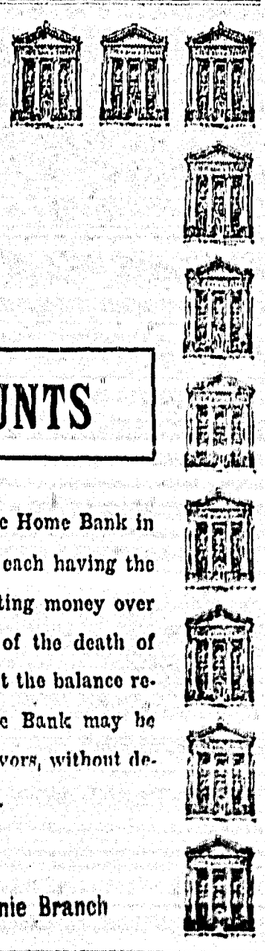

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C. P. R. TRAIN SERVICE.

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

312—9:20 a. m. Local, eastbound.

313—10:00, Regular passenger westbound.

7—11:49, Flyer, westbound.

314—18:10, Regular passenger, eastbound.

311—20:38, Local, westbound.

8—24:39, Flyer, eastbound.

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

LA PRODUCTION ET LA CONSOMMATION MONDIALES

Du Carbon.

Le Board of Trade vient de publier des renseignements intéressants sur la production de houille dans le monde en 1909, d'ou il ressort que cette production est en général en progrés sensible par rapport a celle de l'année précédente mais sans pouvoir atteindre celle de 1907, qui est jusqu'ici l'année-récord.

L'Allemagne et la France seules dépassent toutes les années précédentes.

Les Etats-Unis ont pris le premier rang depuis 1899 parmi les pays producteurs de charbon et maintiennent aisément leur suprematie. Leur extraction a dépassé de 50 p. c. environ pendant l'année 1909 celle de l'Angleterre, tandis que des autres producteurs les plus importants l'Allemagne est arrivée a extraire un peu plus de la moitié de ce que produit l'Angleterre et que la France et la Belgique réunies arrivent a un peu moins que le quart de l'extraction anglaise.

Voici les chiffres de la production de houille de scinq principaux pays producteurs depuis 1906:

	Grande-Bretagne.	Allemagne.	France.	Belgique.	Etats-Unis.
	Unité—kilotonne—1,000 G. T.				
1906	251,068	134,914	32,920	23,191	369,781
1907	267,831	104,885	35,411	23,324	428,896
1908	261,529	145,298	36,044	23,179	371,228
1909	263,774	146,507	36,654	23,182	390,336

L'introduction de la journée de huit heures n'a, on le voit, pas apporté de changement dans la production de houille de la Grande-Bretagne, mais ce systéme a fonctionné depuis trop peu temps pour qu'il soit possible de juger de facon définitive des effets qu'il pourra amener.

Si l'on calcule quelle est la production par tete d'habitant, la Grande-Bretagne dépasse encore les Etats-Unis.

En ce qui concerne l'importance de la population ouvriére charbonnages, il est assez difficile de faire des comparaisons exactes entre les différentes catégories d'ouvriers employés. Autant que l'on peut en juger, l'Angleterre employait 966,200 ouvriers, les Etats-Unis 690,400, l'Allemagne 591,000 la France 191,000 et la Belgique 145,300.

Quatre pays seulement, en dehors de l'empire britannique, exportent plus de charbon qu'ils en importent: ce sont l'Allemagne, les Etats-Unis, la Belgique et le Japon.

Dans l'empire britannique, outre la Grande-Bretagne, l'Australie, l'Afrique du Sud et les Indes anglaises font ressortir un excédent d'exportations, ces deux derniers pays n'étant entrés en lice que depuis 1900 comme pays d'exportateurs.

En 1909, la Grande-Bretagne et l'Allemagne ont atteint le record des exportations et de l'excédent des exportations sur les importations, tandis que pour les Etats-Unis, quoique les exportations aient légérement diminué par rapport a 1908, l'excédent des exportations a dépassé celui de l'année précédente.

Les deux tiers des importations de l'Allemagne en 1909 étaient de provenance anglaise, ces importations ayant atteint un total de 10,4000,000 tonnes environ.

En fait, les importations annuelles de houille anglaise en Allemagne ont été a partir de l'anée 1907 plus que doubles de ce qu'elles étaient pendant les dix années précédentes; mais ce mouvement a coincidé avec un mouvement de progrés trés accentué des exportations allemandes vers l'Autriche-Hongrie, la Belgique, les Pays-Bas et la France.

En ce qui concerne la consommation de la houille, on voit par le tableau ci-dessous que les Etats-Unis consomment plus du double que ce qu'absorbe le pays qui les suit de plus prés, la Grande-Bretagne. Voici le tableau de la consommation approximative des principaux pays pendant les annés 1909 et 1908:

	1908	1909
	Unité—kilotonne—1,000 G. T.	
Etats-Unis	360,935	389,059
Grande-Bretagne	176,228	177,745
Allemagne	129,845	129,738
France	52,995	54,327
Russie	28,808	non encore
Autriche-Hongrie	25,028	connue
Belgique	22,515	22,455

Les Etats-Unis occupent également la premiére place la consommation par tete d'habitant.

Z POTULEK AGITACNICH.

Budu to vypravovat v „pritomném čase", protože se to stalo zrovna „tyden zpatky".

Vejdeme s partnerem do domu, zaklepeme a zustaneme stati na „borci". Vyjde pěkně oblecený, čistě vyholeny muž a pta se, cože tu chceme.

Podivam se mu do oči a vidim hned, že dostanu. Snad prišel pravě že kostela a ja měl odnést celé naddržené kasani. S blahoskolnnym našem listu, proc jej vydavame, proc ho ma dělnik podporovat atd. Muj dobry muž posloucha bez odmluvy. Ale ja najsem z těch, kteri nepoznavaji, když soupor v debatě koutkem ust škubne a dava našemu duvodu predem „fjek" a vim, když konečně zakašle, že už ma svych myšlenek tak pravě dost. A proto, když jsem viděl, že už nabira dech, umlkl jsem, jakobych také chtěl dechu nabrat.

A naš nobry muž, hraje si s retizkem od hodinek — sazim krk, že byl zlaty—konečně spoušti:

„A to s tim chodite v neděli?"

Nevěděl jsem okamžitě, je-li pravě neděle; ale rychle počitam: v patek cvičeni v D. T. J., v sobotu jsem byl v knihovně — jiz odpovidam:

„Sur že v neděli!"

Viděl, že mu nechci rozumět a proto mi to dava po lopatě:

„A to vy nevite, že neděle je den paně?"

Nu, pomyslim si, tedy s panem bohem do boje. A rychle se ptam:

„Tak nam tedy povězte, kdy mame chodit?"

„Chodte si ve všedni den."

„Ale jak mohu ve všedni den, když jsem v praci?"

„Well, ja pracuji také. Chodte večer."

„Nu, večer! Ale kdy? Když se pravě večeri? To nejde. Anebo když žena s večeri teprve muže čeka? anebo když muž něco v bani spravuje, abych ho vytrhoval? anebo aby lidé mysleli, že chodim vybirat taxy? A na „borči" se už ted také nesedi."

Tu maš, pomyslim si, pět duvodu kontra — jsem na vrchu. Ale zapomněl jsem, že intelligence takovych lidi podoba se ruženci, ktery oni louskaji: když dolouskaji, začnou se zdravasy znovu. Také naš hrdina preskočil hned na svém ruženci:

„A ja vam reknu, pokud nebudou lidé dělat jaké krestané a nebudou světit den paně, nic s tim „delnictvim" nedokažete."

To mne dohralo. Rychle sbiram sve „biblické" vědomosti a pravim:

„No a neni psano v pismě, nerek pan Ježiš fariseum, když ho obvinovali ze znesvěceni dne svatečniho tim, že v sobotu uzdravil nemocného, nerek jim v podobenstvi, pakliže spadne někomu vul anebo osel do jamy v sobotu, že to dobytče vytahnou hned a nebudou čekat na neděli?"

Tim jsem mu dodal. Byl poražon. Ale hned projevil velikou radost nad tim, že znam bibli. Nevěděl ovšem, rekl-li jsem to všecko do posledni joty „all right", ale radost měl. Jenže nemohl pochopiti, jak to s agitaci pro Dělnické Listy souvisi. Vysvětloval jsem tedy. A z pouhé lidumilnosti nepoužil jsem podobenstvi o tom dobytku, nybrž toho druhého o tom nemocném. A pravim:

„Well, neni takovy dnešni dělnik, ktery každodeně čte zpravy o velkych stavkach, o katastrofach v dolech a na železnicich, o tom, jak milice strili do lidu, když chce trochu větši kousek chleba o tom, když reknou pravdu, ktery čte o grafteech politikaru a o všech jejich hanebnostech a ktery pak jde pri volbach k osudi jako beran a ještě jim pomaha do tepla — — neni takovy dělnik také chory na duši i na mozku a nemam mu donašet medicinu i když je to na den paně? Ja myslim, že tim pravě neděli světim."

Naš dobry muž byl nadobro poražen. Ale nechtěl to priznat, nechtěl takovému svěceni neděle nijak rozumět.

„A proč to nedělate jako jini novinari?"

„Proč! Protože dělnikum nikdo neupisujo stodolarove akcie na časopis, ani nevydělavame tisicu v čas voleb, ani nevytloukame penize rozbijenim stavek a nepodkurujeme žadné pochybné veličině. A to je pak těžka prace, kterou by mělo dělnictvo uznat."

Ale naš muž začal zase na svém ruženci od repetice:

„A ja vam reknu, že dokud — —"

Inu, šli jsme. Ale myslel jsem si. „Chlapiku, měl jsem na tebe preco jen užit podobenstvi s tim volem a oslem, bylo by to pripadnějši. Ostatně, medicinu jsem ti prines, čislo jsem ti nechal; budes-li je čisti, nevim, porozumiš-li mu, pochybuji, ale že si predplatiš, to nevěrim. Ty jsi pravě v to jamě a po provaze se nahoru nedostaneš, na tebe je treba hever. S nami nikdy nepujdeš, protože maš svuj pytel klerikalniho rozumu a do smrti nepochopiš, že ty svym ružencem neděli utloukaš a že my ji užitečnou praci skutečně světimo."

A šli jsme — o numerko dale.

JOE M.

SOCIALIZEM.

vtemeljen v enakopravnosti in svobodi vseh ljudij, ki zahteva, da vsakdo vživa sadove svojega dela, ki se bori za neodvisnost posameznikov, plemen in narodov, mora zmagati in bode zmagal — prej ali slej. To tirja naravni zakon, ki nas goni vedno naprej, naj že hočemo ali nočemo, zakon, kteremu se ne moremo upreti, ker je močnejši nego mi.

Socializem bode zmagal! Svoboda bode zasijala ubogim trpinom, dan sreče se porodi iz noči sedanje bede. Vprašanje je samo, kedaj. Ali tudi na to lahko odgovorimo. Leta sicer ne vemo, dneva v koledarju ne moremo naznačiti, pač pa povemo lahko trenotek naše končne slave. Kadar bode delavsko ljudstvo po vsem svetu zavedno in združeno, padejo verigi in jarmi, a mesto trpljena zadoni od morja do morja veličastni poj svbode.

"F. S."

Property Interests vs. Human Life.

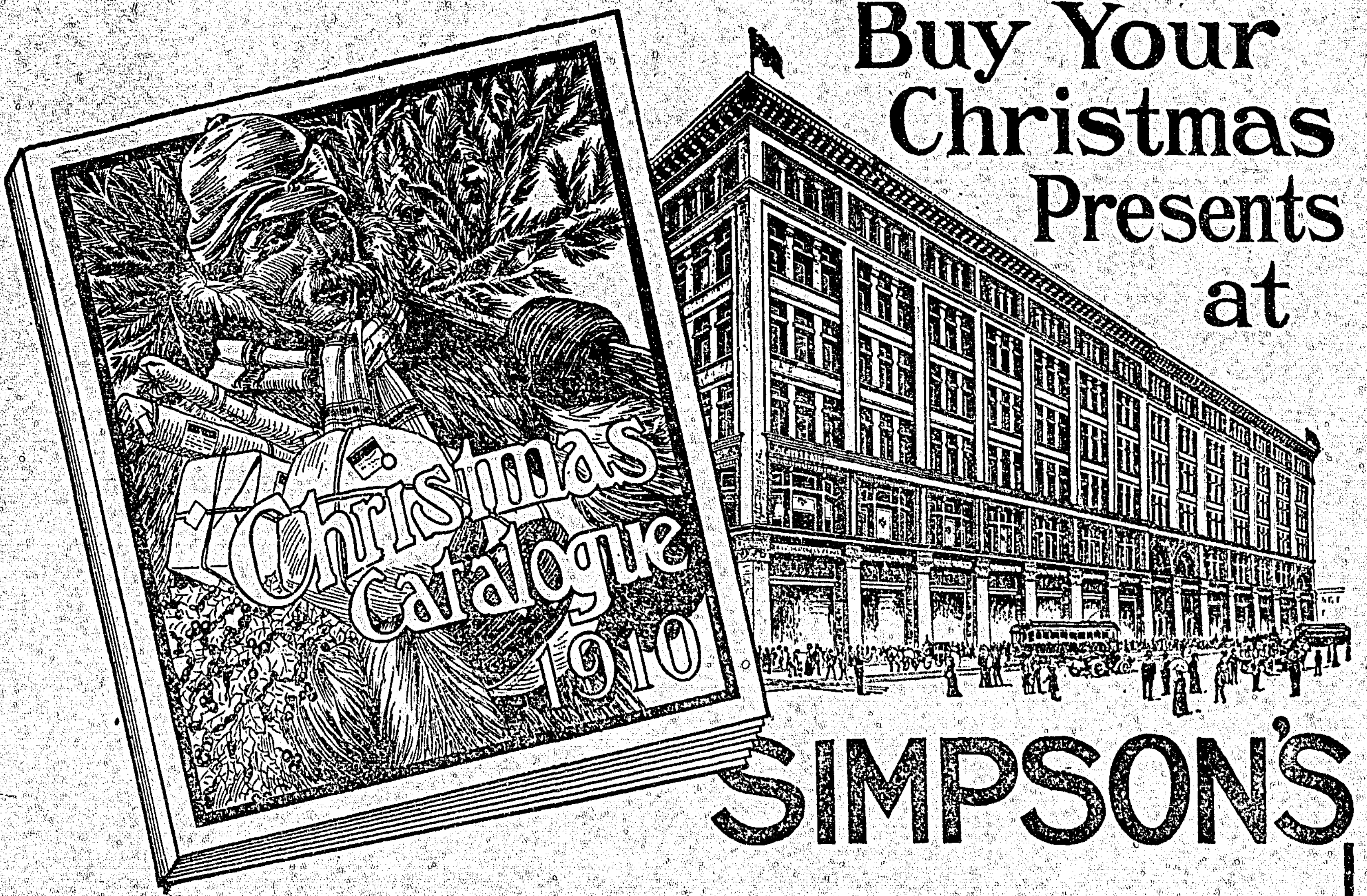
So thoroughly is the public health neglected by Mr. Ross' government that the citizens of Michel have been compelled to "petition" the government "to take such immediate steps necessary for the early sanitation of this town whereby the dangers of an epidemic be averted and the lives and health of the citizens be safeguarded."

The government-Bowser machine has been too busy fortifying itself in power to pay attention to such mere details as the public health. As Attorney-general Bowser would say: "They're only a lot of 'foreigners' anyway."

List of Locals District 18

Corrected by District Secretary up to November 1, 1910.

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



We Pay Delivery Charges on Every Article in this Christmas Catalogue to any Destination in Canada

How far will my Christmas Money Go?

You Will Be Asking That Question Soon

It will go much further than you think—if you order your gifts from this Special Christmas Catalogue—just issued.

Suppose you could take your time about your Christmas buying—wouldn't your money go twice as far as if spent in a few hurried, crowded shopping hours?

Think of spending a whole day—a week—in our great store—looking over our extensive stocks, comparing prices and making out lists of the presents you would like to buy!

That's just what you do when you buy through Simpson's Special Christmas Catalogue.

We have a copy of the catalogue for you, just waiting for your name and address. It's free—send for it now.

WE PAY DELIVERY CHARGES on every article shown in our Christmas Catalogue. You buy just as cheaply as though you lived right here in Toronto, and you ship the goods back *at our expense* if you don't like them when they arrive—*and get your money back.* This means, of course, that we are going to be very careful about sending exactly what you order.

Our general mail order catalogue enables you to buy—at Toronto prices—almost anything shown in our great store. *We also pay delivery charges on all goods* shown in our General catalogue with the exception of a very few heavy, bulky articles.

Just write on a post card: "Please send me Christmas Catalogue No. 68 ." We will send it by return mail, prepaid.

The Robert SIMPSON Company Limited

TORONTO

OUR LANGUAGE BRANCHES.

By Moses Oppenheimer.

The visit paid to the United States by our distinguished comrade, Ignatz Daszynski, once more focuses attention on a problem within our own ranks: the problem of language groups.

It is not exactly the same problem that confronts our comrades in Switzerland or in Austria-Hungary. For in both these countries the different national or language elements are in the main settled in different parts of the national territory, forming practically compact groups of the population. They are native to the soil, historically connected with the development of their own land.

It is different with us in the United States. Our elements speaking foreign languages are recent arrivals. They are immigrants, in the main unfamiliar with our history, institutions and national peculiarities.

And they are not massed together in separate territories. They are scattered over the industrial centers, forming foreign colonies, as it were, in our great cities. A sort of clannishness develops among them, caused by the natural difficulties they encounter in a new environment.

They still preserve a most lively interest in the affairs of their native land, in the struggles going on there. That interest is human and praiseworthy.

But after all, they have come here to stay with us, to become parts of us, they and their offspring. Our own problems now have become their problems. Their own interests are henceforth bound up with the interests of the American working class of which they have become a part.

To mention here only the most noteworthy elements, we find the following well defined language or national groups: German, Yiddish, Bohemian, Slav, Russian, Lett, Pole, Hungarian, Roumanian, Swede, Norse, Dane, Finnish, Italian, French, Spaniard, Greek, Syrian, Armenian, Chinese and Japanese.

Among most of these national elements the propaganda of International Socialism has taken root, crystallizing into organizations with newspaper organs of their own.

In some cases ways have been found to establish close and harmonious relations with the organized Socialist party of the United States. In other instances the existing national groups hold aloof as independent clubs, pursuing their own way according to their own ideas.

This condition, it would seem, is not calculated to produce the best results either for them or for our own national movement.

It is almost inevitable that in those separated and isolated national organizations the bulk of the work should be directed toward the support of the struggles going on in their former homes, and that co-operation in our own struggle should be feeble or altogether lacking. Such at least is our experience up to date.

When we consider the position of these language groups, calmly, we must at once grant that they are justified in their plea for the use of their own language. In that way they can best push their own propaganda, manage their own business, conduct their own publications.

But in freely admitting all this, we have a right to point out to them that as followers of International Socialism they have assumed solemn obligations outside of their own national or language circles.

They have become a part, and an important part, of our own working class. It therefore is their plain duty to take their place side by side with the organized party of the American working class.

This should require no elaborate argument.

"Divide and rule" was the crafty maxim of the Roman statesmen of old by which they kept so many tribes and nationalities under their thumbs. It was the cunning maxim of Metternich and his reactionary system in Austria-Hungary. It is the natural maxim of every wily oppressing class.

For that obvious reason, enlightened workingmen of all nationalities emphasize their community of interests, seek co-operation of all the wage-workers.

In spite of all the apparent difficulties a way must be found to bring all our organized language groups into closest organic relations with the Socialist party. In this way only can all their resources in human material and finance be utilized in the fierce struggle for emancipation from wage slavery.

Comrade Daszynski's stay among us should be made the starting point for immediate consideration of this most practical problem.

Francisco Ferrer.

One year ago the government of Spain, under the domination of the clericals, murdered Ferrer. These black-robed, progress-hating ecclesiastics hoped that by killing the man they could kill ignorance and superstition, [illegible] path of the inquisition that fearful organization of hatred which blasted Europe for centuries.

The world will not stop or Spain. The passion of democracy, for freedom, thrills the race. Republics will rise where stood the thrones of the puppet kings. Portugal and Spain will take their place in the march of the nations.

Ferrer died not in vain. The volley which killed his body was heard around the world, and is stirring the backward races to political and mental emancipation. And then, having attained political freedom, having the power to change laws in a constitutional way, they will proceed to emancipate themselves economically.

First the ballot and then freedom from physical poverty, which can only come through the intelligent co-operation of the workers of the world.—Daily Socialist.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

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

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

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

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

Mines and Miners is so well known to every manager, superintendent and coal mining official that it is not necessary to make any explanation of its merit for their benefit. There are many, however, who are newcomers in the country and as they very probably would like to get ideas regarding matters dealing with the mining industry, we can say without fear of contradiction that this publication is the very best of its kind.

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

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

Combination price $5.50.

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

R. W. McDonald

Accountant and Auditor

P. O. Box 1126 Calgary

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

HERE AND THERE

Nat Howells of Corbin was in town this week.

William Scott is up from the coast for a few days.

C. J. and Mrs. Digby spent Thanksgiving day at Hosmer.

Fred Kirkpatrick is now clubbing brakes on the M. F. & M.

GEORGE E. KNIGHT—Your letter will appear in our next issue.

Messrs. Brovey and James were visitors at the office this week.

Vice-President C. Stubbs visited district headquarters on Friday.

The bowling alley is now well patronized at Ingram's Club cigar store by those practising for this winter indoor pastime.

The final counting of votes is in progress as we go to press and it is expected that Ross' majority may be very slightly increased.

The first drawing in the automobile contest by the Fernie steam laundry will take place Monday evening next at the Fernie opera house.

It is expected that the Home Bank of Canada will occupy its new palatial quarters on Victoria avenue before the end of the current month.

L. E. Drake, the homesteader from South Fork, near Bellevue, Alta., is in town rusticating after the arduous labors incident to life on the farm.

W. G. Bruce has purchased the property formerly known as the Gill boarding house from W. S. Lane and will renovate and remodel it into a first-class rooming house.

F. F. Morris, of the Draeger Apparatus was a passenger on the westbound Friday morning en route to Nanaimo. He expects to return to the Fernie district about three weeks hence.

Mrs. E. C. Spalding, accompanied by her daughter Louise, mother and sister respectively of J. G., arrived in the city on Wednesday from England and will reside permanently in the house in the park formerly occupied by Mayor Herchmer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pugmire accompanied by Major F. Morris will visit Fernie Thursday, November 10th, and deliver his lecture on the S. A. Citadel entitled, "Life Within the Prison Walls." A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to attend.

We regret to report that the condition of Mrs. C. C. Wright grows gradually worse. The latest advice from Banff being that there is no hope of her recovery.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rudinski, have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in this hour of affliction.

G. G. S. Lindsey, formerly president and general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, now head of the firm of G. G. S. Lindsey & company, has returned to Toronto from an extended trip through the northern British Columbia mining regions. Mr. Lindsey has staked many mineral claims in the Pacific coast province and comes back with an optimistic report of the prospects there. Much capital is needed for development.—The Monetary Times.

F. C. B.

There is considerable activity in Pythian circles, the Tuesday evening meetings being well attended and new members added to the roster furnishing plenty of material for the team to operate upon.

We understand that it is the intention of the local lodge to have fourth rank work every month.

STREET CARS IN NELSON AGAIN.

NELSON, B. C., Nov. 3.—The long expected street cars for Nelson arrived from Ottawa last night and are being tested today. Cars are of the latest design and seat 40 passengers. The service has been interrupted for three years since the burning of the barns, and the cars will be immediately resumed. The track has been extended and is ready for operation.

SNOW FELL NOV. 3.

"Ala! Ala! Alabaster
Snow! snow! faster
Killing geese in Scotland
Sending feathers over here."

The first consignment of the fleecy, fluffy struck town on the 3d, but old Sol putting in appearance soon absorbed it.

VERDICT FOR RAILWAY CO.

The assizes came to a close at Fernie on Saturday evening when the civil case of Kingswood vs. Morrissey Fernie & Michel railway was concluded, the jury bringing in a verdict in favor of the defendents. This was an action to recover damages for the loss of a foot by the plaintiff while crossing the railway company's tracks at Coal Creek, she having been run over by an engine. The jury decided that it was owing to her own carelessness and brought in a verdict accordingly. H. W. R. Moore and W. J. Lane for the defendants and Eckstein & McTaggart for the plaintiff.

VACANT CITY CLERKSHIP.

Elsewhere will be found an advertisement calling for applicants for the position of city clerk and treasurer which will be vacant on Nov. 15th.

Divers rumors are current that already a certain individual has been slated for the prospective vacancy which is having the tendency to create an impression in the minds of some of the presumptive candidates that it is futile to apply.

This we hope may be contradicted by the proper authorities so that the selection be made without the slightest discrimination and result in the city obtaining the very best talent for so responsible a position.

Our motto is a free field and no favorites and may the best man win.

SLIPPED IT TO THEM AS EASY AS EASY

FERNIE RIFLE TEAM VISITS CRESTON ON THE HOLIDAY AND LOST.

The Creston-Erickson marksmen conclusively demonstrated at the recent meet that not only they can and do pluck the finest pomological samples from their trees, unearth gigantic tubers from the soil but also pluck the laurels from the brows of our target trimmers.

Yes, Fernie lost the contest by two points. There was one no each side who scored 76, the C.-E., shot ought to have done better in order to harmonize with his name "Gunn," yet sooth to say he may congratulate himself that he was by no means the poorest marksman on either side.

After the smoke and smell of powder had vanished into thin air another smoke and another smell was provided at the Burton hotel and there's no instance recorded that at this game any of our local sportsmen missed the target. Although Creston-Erickson won the contest by two points the Fernie aggregation likewise had two points the best of it in the gobbler class by carrying off nine out of the 14 turkeys.

It was altogether a rattling good time and as hosts the Creston-Erickson residents both male and female are unsurpassed:

Fernie.

Gould	30	28	33	91
Wallace	28	31	29	88
Minton	31	28	28	87
Bleasdell	31	29	23	83
Boulton	30	29	22	81
Laurie	28	29	20	77
Pedlar	29	p7	20	76
Lawe	21	28	17	66
				649

Creston-Erickson.

Fitzgerald	30	32	29	91
Battereil	28	31	28	87
Wigen, C.	30	28	28	86
Wigen, J.,	30	29	26	85
Cartwright	27	28	22	77
Gunn	27	28	21	76
Crawford	22	31	24	77
King	24	29	19	72
				651

BY THE ROPE ROUTE

Saturday last early in the morning the body of a young Englishman named Chambers was discovered by a neighbor hanging to one of the rafters of the shack he was occupying. From information received it appears that on Friday night the deceased had gone to the Coal Creek train expecting to go to work, but upon reaching the station and learning that the mine was idle went to his dwelling and the fact that he has not been working steadily since his arrival from the old country where he had been for some time previous to his departure among the list of the unemployed, that the brooding over his troubles produced a mental aberration hence the grim tragedy.

The deceased was about 25 years of age and leaves a wife and children destitute in England.

THE WELSH CHOIR.

The visit of the Welsh choir on November 16th to Fernie will mark an event in musical circles that will, long after their departure, be a subject for conversation. The press reports are exceedingly eulogistic but of far more value than these are the unsolicited expressions of praise from those who have heard them.

This is a treat that none should miss as it is rarely that such an opportunity is afforded Fernieites to hearken to so excellent and aggregation of songsters as comprises this Welsh ladies choir. November 16th. Don't forget.

ARBITRATION OF TEAMSTERS STRIKE

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Only the word of Frank H. Platt, head of the United States Express company is needed to bring about an arbitration of the express strike, according to the claims of the strike leaders.

Through a series of conferences yesterday at the office of Mayor Gaynor the consent of the strikers to permit their grievance to arbitration weighed in the balance, and it is said the heads of all the companies except Mr. Platt are willing to entrust the settlement to a board of arbitration.

The strike leaders express the hope that by tomorrow Mr. Platt would be won over to this program. During the day the ranks of the strikers were strengthened by several more departmental stores joining them. Aid was also tendered by the longshoremens' union, which sent a committee to the steamship companies with notice that they would not handle packages of freight brought to them by strikebreakers and threatened to strike to enforce their decision. Minor disorders continued during the day but the police did not control the situation for a moment and more wagons were moved under police guard than on previous days.

DEATH OF MRS. E. H. STANLEY.

The sad news reached town on Tuesday that Mrs. E. H. H. Stanley, of Baynes Lake, who recently removed to Los Angeles, and mother of our fellow townsman W. S., passed away on Monday last and was interred at Los Angeles.

KING GEORGE'S DISTILLERY.

England's new sovereign, King George, is a master of many industries, but it is not generally known that he is the owner of a distillery which produces some of the finest whisky that ever drew praise from a connoisseur. The whisky finds its way to all the royal tables via the cellars of Buckingham palace, where it arrives in bulk and where it is matured in large vats, so that it is from 15 to 20 years old.

The distillery was at first an ordinary commercial undertaking, doing a fair amount of trade and producing a whisky of sound repute, but when the property passed into the possession of the crown in the reign of Queen Victoria the products of the distillery were reserved exclusively for the use of the royal family and their respective households.

Although the king manufactures his own whisky he actually drinks very little of it, for the acute indigestion from which he occasionally suffers has placed it under a taboo. But the "Lochnagar Scotch" is often drunk by the Duke of Connaught and it was practically the only stimulant that was taken by Queen Victoria for many years before her death.

AN INTERESTING NUMBER

We have received the September number of the British Columbia Mining and Engineering Record. In addition to the editorial notes there are articles criticizing the promotions of the Kootenay Silver Lead Mines, Ltd., Sheep Creek Summit Gold Mines, Ltd., and the Grand Trunk British Columbia Coal company. An interesting article is that on the history and development of the Tyee Copper company, which it appears is now extending its business by taking up the smelting of silver-lead ores, and the manufacture of copper products, the first industry of its kind in Canada.

Other articles are: Pacific Tin Mining and Smelting Co., Lorne Amalgamated Gold Mine, Lucky Jim Zinc Mine, Explosibility of Coal Dust, descriptions of the New Dominion Government Assay office at Vancouver, the towns of Ladysmith and Duncans on Vancouver island; the mineral and industrial entries at Vancouver exhibition, the Hamilton powder works and Dobeson iron works at Nanaimo.

A very full account is given of the development work, ore occurrences, and values on the new mineral field being opened up on the Skeena in the vicinity of Hazelton.

A description is given of the coal mines on Vancouver island and their development, from which it appears that British Columbia has a coal mine in the conducting of which as far-reaching economy in the handling and saving of coal has been achieved, as in the case of the pork-packer who saves all of the hog but the squeal.

The magazine is beautifully illustrated and neatly printed.

APPOINTMENT OF CITY CLERK FOR THE CITY OF FERNIE.

Applications for the position of City Clerk and Treasurer will be received up to 8.00 p. m., Tuesday next, 8th November, 1910.

Must be prepared to commence duties at once.

H. S. WOMACK,
City Clerk.

14-1t.

The CROW'S NEST TRADING CO., Limited

The Store of Good Values

Ladies' Silk Veiling in Polka Dots, Chiffons and Mesh Weaves. In Blues, Browns, Green, Wisteria, Black and White. Saturday, per yard.....40c

Unbreakable Dressing Combs, fine and coarse teeth; regular 25c, Saturday.....15c

Seven pieces Reversible Cretons in Red, Green, Fawn, Brown and Cream Grounds. Full 44 inches wide. Saturday, per yard.....25c

Children's Wool Winter Coats, made of all-wool Frieze, trimmed with Rat-Tail Braid on Cape Collar and front, relieved with silk, covered buttons and military braids, in Navy and Reseda. Sizes, 22, 24 and 26. Regular $3.75, $4.00 and $4.75. Saturday....$2.90, $3.25 and $3.95

Twelve pieces Wool Dress Goods, in Plain and Tweed effects, Panama Venetians, and Lustre, in Green, Navy, Cardinal Taupe, Rose, Brown, Copenhagen and Black. Regular 60c and 65c, Saturday.....45c

Fourteen pieces Queen's Quality Taffeta Silk, a fine, sheer silk suitable for dresses and underskirts, in all shades. Regular 75c and 85c, Saturday....55c

Six pieces of Colored Velveteen in a nice quality close pile, full 18 inches wide, in Cardinal, Brown, Navy, Reseda, Emerald and Sky. Saturday, per yard.....25c

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Outside of special Mourning orders we will be unable to accept any more commissions for November delivery. That you may not be disappointed we would suggest the placing of your order for December delivery at the earliest possible moment. Mrs. Davy will be pleased to confer with you regarding the latest styles and models, together with the most favored materials for this season's wear.

There's exceptional values in our special offering of Men's Ready-to-Wear. Fit-Reform and Faultless clothing represent the highest achievements and all that is best in Men's High-Grade Ready-to-Wear. Your range of selection here is so broad that no matter how particular or exacting you may be, we are capable of pleasing you.

Fit-Reform, regular $25.00; special.....$19.50

Fit-Reform, regular $22.00; special.....$17.25

Faultless, regular $16.50; special.....$12.25

Faultless, regular $12.50; special.....$9.50

Faultless, regular $10.25; special.....$8.25

SOLE AGENCY CARHARTT'S OVERALLS AND GLOVES.

You will make no mistake in allowing us to cater to your table wants. We serve you best and charge you less.

GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

All money-saving opportunities for you.

White mealy Potatoes from Old Ontario, fully matured for winter keeping; 90-lb. sack.....$1.30

Ogilvie's Cream Rolled Oats, 8-lb. cotton bags.....25c

White Star true flavored extracts, warranted pure and full strength.

2-oz. bottle.....15c
4-oz. bottle.....25c
8-oz. bottle.....45c
16-oz. bottle.....90c

Colgate's Imported Toilet Soaps, a pleasing assortment to suit the most particular. Regular 40c and 50c per box, special, per box.....25c

The season affords but a limited assortment of fresh fruits but here are two lines specially priced for Saturday selling:

Bananas, per dozen.....30c
Oranges, per dozen.....25c

Fancy Table Raisins, regular 25c per pound, special, per pound.....10c

Shredded Wheat, 2 pkgs.....25c

THE BEST AT ANY PRICE

THE Art SHOE

$4.00

THIS STEEL ARCH SHANK SUPPORTS THE INSTEP

This shoe has a specially designed steel arch shank, and is made on a perfectly modelled last, which entirely eliminates any uncomfortable feeling when walking. Although we particularly recommend this style, which is one of the Custom Grade at Four Dollars, we have other ART SHOES at $3.50 and $3.00. For sale only at this store.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished room in private family. McPherson avenue. Appiy Ledger office. 25-p-1t

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

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

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

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

FOR RENT—Newly plastered two-roomed house. Apply Robert Wright, West Fernie. 25-1t-p

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Young man wants position as helper to engineer or electrician. Willing to work for board in order to learn trade. Address P. O. 75, Fernie, B. C.

WANTED—To buy two or four Calgary suburban lots for cash, direct from the owner. Give exact location and price. Apply P. O. Box 1006, Calgary, Alta.

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

Now Open for Business

With a new Stock

Boots, Shoes, Trunks

W. R. McDOUGALL J & F Block

H.L. BISSONNETTE

Veterinary Surgeon

Calls promptly made, day or night and satisfaction assured

Office, Fernie Livery. Fernie, B.C.

Just Received

A full line of

VIOLINS,
ACCORDIONS,
BANJOS,
GUITARS,
MANDOLINS,
MOUTH ORGANS, ETC.

Strings for all musical instruments and all necessary parts

Marked at prices that will sure sell 'em

A. W. BLEASDELL

These Overcoats were made by Canada's foremost tailors

The famous Fit-Reform designers originated the styles.

The equally famous Fit-Reform tailoring corps created the garments from the cloth.

These Overcoats offer every essential of tailoring perfection, and make their strongest appeal to those who demand the best there is—regardless of price.

FIT-REFORM

We illustrate the "ARCTIC", with reversible collar, and the "FIT-REFORM DOUBLE BREASTED" — both made in new and exclusive patterns.

$18 to $35. 127

Fit-Reform

The Crow's Nest Trading Co.

Sole Agents in Fernie

"HELP"

Us pay money to *white* labor

FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY