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. 17 — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., NOVEMBER 26, 1910. — $1.00 A YEAR

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FIRST SESSION IN B. C.

Technical Commission Sits Here--Much of Valuable Information Gotten

SOME USEFUL DATA

Owing to the vast amount of labor devolving upon this body in their efforts to obtain the data necessary to conform to the requirements of their high office, and the brief space of time available for collecting the same, necessitated a change in arrangements.

Although all the members would have preferred to follow out the programme outlined originally, circumstances decreed otherwise, and so the Gordian Knot of difficulty was severed by the body dividing itself into two parts, the better to expedite matters, hence the reason for only two, the Rev. G. Bryce and David Forsyth, B. A., being delegated to visit Fernie. On Monday morning a delegation of prominent citizens accompanied by press representatives Pedlar, Mott and the editor of this weekly news compendium met the Rev. Bryce at the C.P.R. station. Mr Forsyth, who had preceded his colleague the day before, and was the guest of Messrs Cree and Suddaby during his stay, was on hand to make the several introductions. From the station the party repaired to the Council Chambers where the plan of action was mapped out. The names of the various individuals whom it was desired should appear to give evidence, the time it would be most convenient for them to come, etc., were dealt with. This concluded, there was an adjournment for lunch, and the hour for the opening session at 4 o'clock announced. At 2 o'clock the party paid a visit to the Coal Creek mines, under the guidance of Mr James Ashworth, but as the time was limited they merely took a stroll around the camp on a tour of observation.

A few minutes after four, in the presence of a goodly assembly, Mayor Herchmer, on behalf of the citizens of Fernie welcomed the visitors to this city, the first to be visited on their entry into the province of British Columbia. The Rev. Bryce in his reply explained the object of this commission, informing his hearers that after they had concluded their investigations in British Columbia that they would proceed through the United States, visiting various points where they could glean information pertinent to industrial and technical education, thence across the Atlantic and tour Europe to inspect the conditions in different centres of industry insofar as affects their mission.

Mayor Herchmer was the first called to the stand and gave evidence in response to the questions propounded regarding general civic affairs, particular stress being laid on all that affected education.

For two hours there was a steady stream of witnesses under examination. Among these were Messrs Julian and Macdonald, representatives sent by the miners of Michel, who were given an early hearing, so as to enable them to get back home on the eastbound passenger at 6.10.

In response to the queries relative to cost of living, sanitation, etc., Mr. Julian gave clear and intelligent replies, and upon being asked if he thought that the organization of which he was a member objected to technical and industrial training, replied that he did not. Mr. D. Macdonald answered along the same lines as Mr. Julian, and added that lack of opportunity for education in his boyhood days had always been a source of regret and that he hoped that the proposed technical education would soon be afforded to everyone through the Pass, and that there would be schools established like Nova Scotia, as anything which had a tendency to stir up the grey matter would be beneficial to all concerned, himself included.

Mr. Bruce, principal of the public schoool, quoted figures regarding the school attendance, segregating them firstly, the percentage of those of Canadian birth and Canadian parentage, showing that they represented about 48 per cent. whereas the balance consisted of foreigners, those from the British Isles predominating, although there was also a large percentage of Slays and Italians. Upon being asked what was meant by Slavs he answered those of Slavic origin, including the different components from Austria, Russia, etc.

Miss Hogan, assistant principal, gave some very interesting information regarding the advantage of kindergarten work, nature studies, etc., and thought that domestic science, cooking, dressmaking, etc., would be beneficial to the girls and that manual training for the boys would be greatly appreciated.

Mrs. F. C. Lawe, in her capacity of an active member of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, furnished some first hand information of her experience among the needy, and when the question was put regarding the cooking qualifications of some of those she visited, replied that in most cases there was not much food found in many of the dwellings she went into, hence did not have much opportunity for judging.

Father Michael, O.M.I., of the Holy Family Church, furnished some exceedingly valuable information on the subject of domestic science that is taught in Germany. Competent women give practical demonstrations in cookery and not only school girls can attend these lectures, but many women with families also take advantage. These lectures are all free and under the auspices of the government.

The importance of providing means for education to the many people from the non-English speaking countries was also strongly advocated.

The evening session commenced at shortly after 8 o'clock, and continued until 10.30, during the two and a half hours the following, among others, were examined:

A. J. Carter, secretary of District 18, stated that this organization was a part of the United Mine Workers of America, and had supervision of the mine workers throughout this eastern portion of British Columbia and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan he commented upon the need for better sanitary conditions in many of the mining camps; that domestic

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STRUGGLE IS ENDED

Long-Winded Litigation Terminated--Law's Many Delays

After a very long struggle that commenced with a case that our readers are well acquainted with, known as the Krzuz ase, we have just received from the solicitors in Vancouver the following telegram:

"Krzuz versus Crow's Nest Coal "Company Limited. Judge Clements "to-day decided that the relations of "working men killed in this province "although such relatives are foreigners "and residing in a foreign country, "can recover full compensation under "and have the main rights as persons "residing in this province. Judge "Wilson, also submitted two questions "as to the methods for recovery upon "an award, but under the Act he has "no jurisdiction to refer such matters "because they do not affect arbitra-"tion proceedings, or awards, hence "Judge Clements refused to answer "the same. The result is that all "foreign dependents of the same are "in like positions as residents of this "province. T. P. Davis, K.C. repre-"sented the Coal Company, S. S. Tay-"lor, K.C., and C. W. Craig, represent-"ed the Miners' Union."

We wish to call the attention of all our readers, more especially those who are mine workers, to the fact that this shows plainly what can be accomplished through organization of the United Mine Workers. The case quoted above was one used as a test, and upon which result will mean that many widows and orphans of foreigners, living in the old countries, including Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and Austria-Hungary, will now be entitled to receive the compensation just the same as if these relatives and dependents had been living in British Columbia. Had each one of these individuals been compelled, after losing their bread winner particularly, to have paid the costs of court and the lawyers' fees, very probably they would have lost the compensation because of being unable to pay the amount. Not so, however, when by collective action and the payment of their dues, they are enabled to build up a fund from which the necessary amount of money can be used in order to see that the widow and orphans are not deprived of their just benefits.

As can be readily understood, the expenses of fighting cases in the court entail the outlay of a lot of money, but the above should prove to all and every one the benefits of united action, and show men who are not already in the United Mine Workers the importance of becoming members.

On Wednesday night President W. B. Powell, Vice-president C Stubbs and District Board Member J. O. Jones, called a meeting in Blairmore for the purpose of re-establishing the local union of the United Mine Workers of America. There were some 100 names given by individuals as willing to become members of the organization, and steps were taken for the purpose of formulating plans relative to the election of the necessary officials to look after the affairs of the union. The meeting was adjourned until Tuesday.

What Happens After the Meeting

The men are met with their time checks. The following notice was posted around the mine:

NOTICE

"Blairmore Mine will be closed "down for an indefinite period, "commencing 24th November. Pay "checks for the workmen will be "made out for full pay up to the "24th November, and men will be "paid off at the mine office on Sat-"urday, the 26th November.

"Dated, 24th November.,

.....

Superintendent

Of course it is only reasonable to suppose that after the above notice the company are desirous of working the mine with non-union labor. Will the men of District 18 stand for these tactics practised by the West Canadian Collieries Limited? If the Blairmore operators wish to treat with the district as members of the Western Coal Operators Association, they are certainly adopting methods which are foreign to that body. It appears quite patent that they do not wish to recognize the District in the spirit which has heretofore prevailed between the operators and the U. M. W. of A.

The District officers again held a meeting on the 24th, and there was no mistaking the feeling of the large number present, that they intended to stay with the U. M. W. of A, in spite of any chestnuts which the management are trying to ring on them. If the reason of closing down is for the purpose of so re-adjusting conditions that it may be safer for the miners to follow their calling them it is laudable, but otherwise . . . . . !

A Sequel to a Fast Gait.

A young man by name of McLaughlin, formerly employed in the Crow's Nest Trading Company's Stores, is now an inmate of the city jail, where he will remain for six months, in accordance with sentence, imposed upon him by Magistrate Whimster. Young man was discharged by the firm for whom he had been working and attempted to evade payment of his board bill. Search was made by the city police of the room he had occupied in the hotel, and whilst so doing they discovered property belonging to the Crrow's Nest Pass Trading Company, and for the theft of which he was arrested with the result as aforementioned.

SECRETARY PERRY ISSUES NOTICES

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

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

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

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

Fraternally yours,
EDWIN PERRY.
Secretary-Treasurer

A CHANGE OF DIET

A quintette of local nimrods, consisting of Harry Gold, James Miller, Walter Price, Fred Dennison, and Harry Wilmer, all employees of the P. Burns Company Limited, went out in search of venison, succeeding in their efforts in the shape of a fine deer.

Ottawa, Nov. 13th, 1910

A. J. Carter, Sec.
Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A., Fernie, B. C.

Re dispute between Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and employees, Minister has today appointed Sheriff I. S. G. Van Wart, Calgary, Chairman of Board in absence of a joint recommendation from other members of Board.

Gerald H. Brown,
Acting Deputy Minister of Labour and acting Registrar.

Board will sit in Fernie, on Monday Dec. 5th., 1910.

TO INVESTIGATE CAUSE

District Officers on Blairmore Situation--Asking For Commission

LAW IS WINKED AT

The District Executive Board, at a special meeting held in Blairmore on the 17th inst., took up the question of the conditions of the mines in Alberta, as they affect the miners and others employed in and around the mines. This past year shows an alarming increase in the number of accidents, and more especially those terminating fatally, and it was from this serious standpoint that the matter was given their earnest and deliberate consideration.

The district officers have received a large number of appeals from the local unions as well as from many individual members, urging them to take some steps that will tend to bring about better conditions in the mines, that lives and limbs may be better protected, and the operators be compelled to adopt measures that will at least assure the men that they are not wantonly exposed to unnecessary danger, whilst following their hazardous occupation. It must be admitted that the miners' work even under the most favorable conditions, is not the most desirable. It is fraught with many dangers which can only be associated with coal mining. When a man enters the mine it is without doubt generally conceded that he takes his life in his hands, and never knows, should he be employed in the best regulated one, whether he will come out dead or alive. It will, then, be readily seen what are the excessive risks he works under when working in a mine where practically no thought is given to the safety of human life.

The following resolution was passed which it is hoped will have the effect of bringing about the desired results regarding the working condtions of miners in Alberta:

Whereas:

We, the District Executive Board assembled in special session at Blairmore, this seventeeenth day of November, 1910, after considering the many appeals from the members of istrict 18, U.M.W. of A. to formulate some plan that will compel the mine owners of Alberta to give more consideration to the safety of the miners when following their daily occupation.

Therefore be it resolved:

That we appeal to the Alberta Government to appoint immediately a commission to enquire into these flagrant abuses which are now being permitted with impunity by the mine owners of Alberta, that the miners may feel reasonably assured that their lives are receiving the consideration which the nature of their work warrants; and that a copy of this resolution together with the many details on the situation be forwarded to C. M. O'Brien, Member for the Rocky Mountain division, in order that he may be able to intelligently urge the government to accede to this request.

Coleman, Alta.
Nov. 16, 1910.

Mr. J. W. Bennett,

Dear Sir,—While at Hosmer last Sunday I picked up "The Lethbridge Herald" and one of the first items that caught my eye was an account of the suffocation of two men in the Blairmore mine, so decided to go there, and found upon arrival on Monday that the inquest would be held in the Police Station at 3 p.m., Tuesday. This building, which is new, boasts one bench and five chairs—grand total seating capacity for the accomodation of the public—nine. This case attracted a large crowd of people, for mark you, the men who work in these mines were greatly interested.

Here are the facts.

Two men, one about fifty, the other a young man of about twenty-two, both strong and able-bodied, went to work in the morning of November 11th. About 9 a.m. the fire boss came and fired three shots in the solid, each hole six feet deep, there was no mining or cutting of the coal, just blown right off the solid and this in a mine where the existence of gas is often reported.

At the inquest evidence was given that the fire boss fired the three shots and it was also proved that he did not go back to see the condition of the place as, according to the Coal Mines Regulations Act, he is instructed to do. He went about his other duties leaving the room full of deadly smoke and the men to their fate.

About 1.30 p.m. the same fire boss came again, this time found one hole ready. He admitted in evidence that he did not know whether the hole was six (6) or seventy (70) feet deep, nor what it was stemmed with, nor, in fact, anything about it. The other two holes he knew about and stood by and saw them stemmed, stating that the two (2) holes were five and a half (5½) or six (6) feet deep, and in the solid. The reader will note the time he fires these three (3) shots is 1.30 p.m., Nov. 11th.

The holes are ready, the two miners and the fire boss retire to a place of safetythe cross-cut—the holes are discharged. Did the fire boss return to face of the angle so as to ascertain the conditions after firing? No, sir, but went about his duties as I said before while the two miners also returned to their places and—Death.

Can any man with an atom of knowledge of mining conceive of such a wanton breach of the mining laws? A fire boss not going back to find out the state of affairs after firing three (3) deep holes in the solid stemmed with coal dust in a mine where gas is often reported and where locked lamps are used. These miners after waiting anywhere from five (5) to ten (10 minutes in the cross-cut (time enough in any well managed mine to allow the smoke to clear where only six (6 sticks of powder had been used) went back to their work, one to his death and the other very near to it.

This is the evidence of the young man: "Me and my mate go back; I feel something in my head, stomach and legs. . . sick. I know no more till next day, Saturday; I find myself in Frank Hospital."

When asked if he would go back and work in the Blairmore Mine he shook his head and said, "Never. Too much smoke, all the time—smoke,' and those responsible for this state of affairs were unable to deny it. In

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SACRIFICE OF CUTICLE

Man's Humanity to Man Makes the Heart Glad

The cuticle given by Thomas Harris for the purpose of being grafted upon the leg of Alec Thornton, an inmate of the Fernie Hospital (report of which was given in a previous issue) being found inadequate, Thomas Stewart, whose leg was recently amputated, volunteered to furnish amount necessary from the upper portion of the injured member, and now Alex possesses sentient mementoes of his comrades in misfortune, and irrefutable evidence that "Friends in need are friends indeed.'

SAFE JOURNEY GEORGE

George Eddie, male nurse at the Fernie Hospital, leaves on Saturday night's flyer, accompanying Mr. Dunwell, a former C.P.R. employee, who is now a paralytic back to the old country, where he intends to enter the Birmingham Hospital. George says that he will visit the old home in the Land o'Burns, from which he has been absent now over three years. He will be back early in 1911.

The Cup that Cheers but Does Not Inebriate

The Working Men's Club and Institute are now serving hot drinks, such as tea, coffee, cocoa and Bovril, instead of the heavy liquids pending the arrival of the license which has been so long sidetracked, although it may arrive "when the swallows nest again." who knows.

OPENING OF THE STAR

The initial performance of the new Star Moving Picture Show was given last Saturday in the Eschwig Hall, under the able management of A. Pizzocolo, who is showing some splendid films nightly.

DOINGS AT THE GRAND THEATRE

During the current week several companies have occupied the stage at thiswell-known resort. Tuesday night it was Harold Nelson with the "Wolf." A very sparse attendance greeted this well-known Canadian actor and his troupe.

On Wednesday nigrt "The Three Musketeers' was on the boards, under the direction of Mr. Sanford Dodge, and likewise the attendance was limited. But on Thursday night a bumper house witnessed "aust." presented by the same company. More modulated tones, and less vociferation would vastly improve the elocutionary efforts of some of the performers. The scenic effects were very good, and considering the difficulties confronted because of the long jumps necessitated in this Western country, they are certainly worthy of commendation.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS, BUT——!

We are delighted to learn that the orchestrian which has been so long grinding out the same old tunes in Bruce's Hall, will soon greet the ears of the visitors to the skating rink near the Elk River Bridge. New records will be heard, and we may even venture down to harken unto them—perhaps!

Michel, B. C.
Nov. 24, 10.

Dear Sir,—I should be very glad if you would answer the following questions through the columns of the Ledger.

1st. Can a commission be legally collected when an assignment is given for a debt contracted when the maker has earned sufficient money in wages to meet the obligation?

2nd. If the maker of an order or an assignment has not earned enough to pay the entire amount of the order or assignment can the parties upon whom made refuse to honor the same even in part, that is if an order calls for fifty dollars and only forty-five earned, can they refuse to pay the latter amount on account?

Answer to the first question—An order or assignment is a legal demand for its face provided the full amount is owing.

With regard to the second would say no, a partial payment is not compulsory unless so exxpressed or so directed in the order.

In the case cited to collect partial payment of $45, the order or assignment should read: "I, John Doe, do make assignment to Richard Roe, upon the Oldemhout Furniture Company, for wages earned anddue to me not to exceed a sum of $50.'

In giving the above information we assume no legal responsibility, and give the same without prejudice.

THE CITY FATHERS

There was an informal meeting of the City Council in the chambers on Thursday evening, and in consequence of the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Fred Johnson officiated in that capacity, assisted by Aldermen White, Broley, Beck and Kennedy.

One of the cases dealt with was the instructions given by the police to Thomas Mazzanobile to close his premises at 6 o'clock in the evening. Mazzanobile stated that his premises were not kept open after this hour for selling purposes, but for the accommodation of miners and other people in connection with repair work, and this being so, he thought the council ought to allow him to keep open till till 8 p.m. The matter was referred to the City Clerk, who will look up the by-law and give his decision accordingly.

A report was received from Chief Constable Clerke, respecting Victor Costa, who has once more become mentally aberrated. Instructions were given for Costa's removal to New Westminster as soon as the necessary papers had been taken out, and he will leave the city in charge of Constables Bowen and Gorman on Saturday next.

A number of estimates were discussed, and the various matters in connection with same will be brought up for further consideration and discussion at the next meeting of the council.

TODHUNTER—BIGGS

On Monday last a quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. Walton, of the Anglican Church, when Amy Biggs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Thomas Biggs became the wife of William Todhunter. The bride was long in the employ of this office, and during her residence in the city has made a number of friends who congratulate her on the steps she has taken. The groom, a very popular young man, and a baseball enthusiast, is employed by the Morrisey Fernie and Michel Railway.

The happy couple journeyed to Spokane for their honeymoon, and upon their return will take up their residence in Fernie.

THE Y.M.A.A.

The members of the Y.M.A.A. will hold an informal opening on Tuesday next in the basement of the Methodist Church, when a programme of gymnastic exercises will be performed.

K. P. SOCIAL

The social evening of the Fernie Lodge No. 3, K. of P. bids fair to be an unqualified success. Tuesday next, Nov. 29.

ARMS OF JUSTICE!

In the City Police Court a colored individual of the name of Brown was brought up on a charge of vagrancy. He was sentenced to 30 days, and is now in the city jail awaiting deportation to Vrgna.

Philip Adrian, the carpenter charged with theft in connection with Struther's fire will be brought up for trial to-morrow morning. It is reported to us that the accused is not a member of the Carpenters' Union.

Business at Clerke's Hotel is in a flourishing condition. Seventeen of His Majesty's guests have signed the register during the week, which speaks well for the growing popularty of the Maison de Correction and the zeal of the Fernie C. P.

The first dance of the Fernie Dancing Assembly was held in Bruce's Member for the Rocky Mountain div Hall on Thursday night, when about fifty couples occupied the floor, tripping lightly to sweet melodies furnished by the Ramsey orchestra. It is expected that these dances will be one of the principal features of the evening entertainment during the winter season. Dancing will take place every alternate Thursday night. For particulars of membership apply to D. Kennedy.

A meeting of the Retail Merchants' Protective Association took place on Thursday evening, in the City Hall, and a further meeting will be held on Monday night when the preliminary steps will be taken for the institution of the organization in Fernie. The association will be entirely separate from any other, but will be affiliated with the B. C. organization of like character.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

The First Anniversary Services of the Methodist Church will be held next Sunday, Nov. 27th. Subject of morning sermon: "The Present Need." Anthem by the Choir. Subject of evening sermon: "Principles of Progress.' Splendid musical program for the evening services.

Monday evening, Nov 28th, the Ladies' Aid will serve a sumptuous dinner from 6 to 8 o'clock, which will be followed by a grand concert beginning at 8 p.m. Admission to both dinner and concert 50c. Concert alone 25c. This will be a physical and mental treat.

Constable Arthur Ward arrested an individual by the name of Owens at Michel on the 14th inst. The culprit is charged with the theft of a trunk belonging to Bernard Maloney. Fortunately he was caught while endeavoring to break open the trunk, and was thereby prevented from getting away with any of the contents, among which were some $90 in money. Upon being brought up for examination before F. J. Burns, J. P., at New Michel, he was committed for trial on Wednesday the 16th, and spent the night in the city lockup.

To Investigate Cause

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court the evidence of Dr. Mackay was "Death from suffocation."

Miners of Blairmore, do not despair, they are going to make the airways larger; they are going to install a fan; that can do the work (next summer!); they are going to do things but be patient, learn to wait (and sometimes—this is a mere detail—die while waiting).

Mr. Pinkney, the coroner, in his address to the jury stated that these miners returned to their work too soon after the firing. Under the circumstances they did but had the law been caried out and normal conditions prevailed they did not. I do know about mining—Does Mr. Pinkney? I maintain that five or ten minutes is ample time to allow smoke to clear in any well ventilated mine, where only six (6) sticks of powder and three effective shots well planted are used and be perfectly safe for the men to return to work.

Mr. Pinkney if it was not safe for these men to go back to work why was it not safe? Answer that question, please.

This is a poser when we have the managers and government inspectors declaring (on oath) that there is thirteen thousand (13,000) cubic feet of air per minute with only thirty (30) men to use it.

One of the jurymen did ask the question, "Where does the air go?" but no one knew. We know that it did not go to the miners who were suffocated in the angle of the Blairmore Mine.

It might be as well for a coroner living in a mining community to study the conditions under which men work before making statements that clearly show ignorance of even a rudimentary knowledge of the subject but if it is not practicable to do this it is clearly within the scope of his intelligence to study that it is a coroner's duty when addressing a jury to sum up the evidence given by all parties and make recommendations accordingly, instead of voicing opinions and gratuitously insulting men who are trying to place the blame where it belongs and fix the responsibility when human life has been sacrificed. Yes, Mr. Pinkney, if facts prove that men have been done to death because of gross neglect on the part of company officials we will not fail to show it up regardless of any unasked for observations you see fit to make.

Sam Turner, fire boss, admitted in evidence that he had been knocked out in a similar way in the same mine and under like conditions with only two sticks of powder. Is that ventilation?

Mr Turner is entitled to praise for the efforts he put forth upon finding these suffocated men, and it is very probable that after he drew them into the fresh air away from the poisoned angle and applied resuscitative methods that he was instrumental in saving the younger man's life.

It is to be hoped that the disastrous effect of this wanton neglect may be a lesson to those in charge of the mines that will prevent a recurrence.

The asphyxiation of men in the mines of Alberta will never become popular among the mineworkers because, while stern necessity compels them to work in order to obtain a livelihood and the dangers of the occupation under the best conditions are by no means few, yet it not only is high time that such events as the ones in question reaches a finality, but we, as mineworkers, are determined that they shall cease.

Permit me to digress a little. On behalf of myself and the representatives of the United Mineworkers of America, who attended this inquest, let me offer an apology to the coroner and jury, the government inspector of mines (Mr. Elijah Heathcote) and last but not least the management of the mine for detaining them seven or eight hours on a mere matter of smothering a couple of miners. If any person was detained from attending to more important business I am not to blame. Speaking in all seriousness now the prevailing notion must be removed that half an hour is quite sufficient for the investigation of any mine fatality. There is one feature of these inquests that is noticeable and that is juries throughout the district are more painstaking than they formerly were.

Signed) W. B. POWELL,
President Dist. 18
U. M. W. A.

P.S.—Those who prate so loudly about "Freedom" should give the following a little consideration: **Six men who declined to enter the Blairmore mines because of the unfit conditions were discharged.** . . . . . .

"They are slaves who will not speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not dare
All wrongs to right, all rights to share."

AN OPEN LETTER
FROM C. GARNER

Editor, "District Ledger," Fernie, B. C.

Dear Sir,—With your kind permission I would like to place a few facts, through the medium of the Ledger, before the mine workers of Alberta and the public at large in order that they may learn of the true state of affairs that exist in the mines and have some knowledge of the conditions under which the man who produce the coal are compelled to work.

First, let me assure you that it is with deep regret that I read the account of the terrible death of our brother Resac at Blairmore in the last issue and more especially do I feel sad after reading the verbatim report of the inquest so plainly showinw what men have to submit to in order to obtain a livelihood.

It is common knowledge that the man who has to toil 8 hours underground every day, even under the very best of mining conditions, is engaged in a risky occupation, but when you know that the mining laws of Alberta (such as they are) are openly violated by the officials of the coal corporations, despite the fact that the attention of the Chief Mine Inspector has been called to the infractions, then to describe the situation as it deserves is not possible to be done in the English language.

As one of the officials representing the mineworkers in this district, it became necessary for me to write the Chief Inspector of Mines for Alberta, Mr. John T. Stirling, on April 23rd, 1910, informing him of the outrageous and inhuman conditions under which the miners of Blairmore Collery were working and adding that if something was not done at once to remedy existing conditions that there was *liable to be a fatal accident*. In view of the recent catastrophe this correspondence is of peculiar significance, and therefore below I give you copy of the letter from Mr. Stirling.

(opy)

"Government of the Province of Al-
"berta, Department of Public Works.
"Refer to file 13193
"Edmonton,
"May 28th, 1910.

"Sir,—With further reference to your "letter of 23rd April, and our letter to "you of 26th April, we beg to inform "you that Mr. E. Heathcote, District "Inspector of Mines, has investigated "the complaint made in your letter, "and he informs us that the ventila-"tion of the mine is good, and we can-"not understand why it should be ne-"cessary for men to be carried out "of the mine in a semi-conscious condi-"tion.

Your obedient servant
(Signed) JOHN T. STIRLING.

"Chas. Garner, Esq.,
"International Board Member,
"United Mine Workers of America,
"Lethbridge, Alta.

Now, having the read this letter quoting the statement of Mr. Elijah Heathcote. I ask you to weigh the matter carefully and then read my letter a copy of which is here given

"Lethbridge, Alta.
"June 2nd, 1910.

Mr John Stirling, Provincial Inspector
"of Mines, Edmonton, Alta.

"Sir,—Your letter of May 28th received in reference as to what Mr. E. Heathcote, District Inspector, says "about the ventilation of the West "Canadian Colliery Mine, Blairmore, be "ing good, and if Mr. Heathcote calls "ventilation good when miners have "got to come home every day after "working in powder smoke about four "hours instead of being able to work "eight hours, I pity what he would "call bad from the mine-workers' "standpoint, and I beg leave to call "your attention to the fact that Gen-"eral Rule 54 (rule b.) is not being "lived up to, and ask you on behalf "of said employees to kindly enforce "said section of the Coal Mines Regu-"lation Act of Alberta.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHAS. GARNER,
International Board
Member

Lethbridge, Alta.

I will address myself to any fair-minded person and ask if I expressed myself in language as strong as the case warrants.

It is not my policy to criticize any company or individual unless I honestly believe that it is needed, but I state positively that the mining laws of Alberta are not only quite frequently broken by those operating the mines, but that **there are District Mine Inspectors who are well aware of the fact.** That such be the case is by no means surprising to those who know that some of these same inspectors were positive failures as mine officials and were relieved of their duties because they were unable to fulfill them properly.

I believe that the time has now arrived when we, as mineworkers of district 18, should take a determined stand and insist that the wholesale slaughter of our fellow workers shall cease and more especially is this necessary when we know that at nearly every inquest that has been held within the past ten months, recommendations have beeen made by juries either asking that the Coal Mines Regulation Act be more strictly enforced or more safty appliances be used..

I am glad to learn that steps have been taken to have the Sec.-Treas. to petition the Legislative Assembly of Alberta for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into the conditions that prevail in every mine and mining camp in this province. Furthermore this commission would no doubt find out things that would enable them to recommend amendments to the Coal Mines egulations Act that would be beneficial to the mineworker

The Legislative Asssembly is in session and the time is opportune to take such steps along the lines outlined and see that some efforts are put forth not only to the enforcement of the statutes, but of adding such amendments and likewise seeing that they do not become a dead letter as will do away with all preventable accidents.

Thanking you for courtesy in printing this letter,

I am, Yours for Justice,
(Signed) CHAS. GARNER.

Editor.—The rule to which Mr. Garner calls attention reads:

(b) An adequate amount of ventilation shall mean not less than one hundred cubic feet of pure air per minute for each man, boy, horse and mule employed in a mine and as much more as the district inspector may direct. Every mine shall be divided into districts or splits of not more than seventy men in each district and each district shall be supplied with a separate current of fresh air. All intake air shall travel free from alll stagnant water, stables and old workings. On all main roads where a door is required, the inspector may order that two doors shall be placed so that while boxes are being taken through the one the other shall remain closed and no air shall be lost..

THE WELSH CHOIR.

Wednesday evening's entertainment, when the Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir appeared in Fernie at the Miners' hall, may be summed up in the brief sentence of several who were there: "I wish it had lasted longer; it was all too short."

The program, selected evidently with the greatest of care, was rendered in its several parts so exceedingly well that one can particularize with difficulty. Madame Hughes Thomas certainly is entitled to a large mead of praise from all lovers of song on the discrimination which she has shown in the selection of her artistes, the absolute control which she exercises over them, and last, but not least, the more than maternal care which she bestows on her proteges—outside—of their musical duties. As an illustration we may mention the fact that, although invitations were given to some of the young ladies by some of their countrymen, in a truly gallant manner, these were not allowed to be accepted, and one may compare this supervision to that of a duenna over an eligible maid of Andalusia.

After the rendition by the choir of two-part songs, the "Dear Homeland," by Miss Megan Harries, was sung in a manner which gained the interest of the entire audince. Her soulful expression, clear enunciation, and rich contralto tone demonstrated the finished artiste in such a manner as to leave no opportunity for criticism. Space is all too brief to pay full tribute to this aggregation of songsters, but we cannot pass by without making special mention of Miss Nansi Langdon, who sang from the wings of the stage in the operatic scena "Miserere," and as her beautiful tones swelled out, flooding both the stage and auditorium with its liquid beauty, the audience sat enraptured; but the climax of feeling was reached when in solo she rendered the old Scotch melody "My Ain Folk" with a beauty of diction, a quality of expression, and a soulfulness that appealed to all and every individual in the audience in a way that has probably never before been experienced in Fernie. Other numbers which are most assuredly entitled to commendation are the "Poor Wandering One," by Miss Beatrice Langford, who possesses a voice of extraordinary flexibility, that is heard to great advantage as she warbles out in birdlike tone the delicious trills and runs with which the piece abounds; in the "Enchantress," Miss M. Lewis, as a contralto soloist, demonstrates conclusively that she is possessed of a voice of rare volume and sweet expression, her lower register being exceptionally good.

To sum up, we may say that the performance was a delightful one, and we hope that this first concert may be repeated at some not far distant date.

There were a vast number of members of organized labor who failed to be union men at the polls on the 8th of November.

Roosevelt and Bryan can console with each other. Neither of them seem to be appreciated.

The Republican party is in need of medical attendance and a nurse.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE

The best rebuttal that can be advanced against the assertion of the labor haters that the Times of Los Angeles was blown up by unionists is the fact that 30 former employees taken out cards in the I.T.U. since the disaster.

John B. Stephens, "the working man's candidate' for governor of Colorado, was last seen climbing Pikes Peak to get a view of the ruins of Republicanism in the Centennial state.

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Letters To The Editor

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

FROM A CAMBRIAN MINER

To the editor of the "District Ledger," Fernie, B.C.

No doubt by this time you have already read in the papers something about the South Wales coal strike, but knowing that often reports that reach Canada are not strictly in accordance with facts. I thought that perhaps a few details from one on the spot would not be out of place, particularly as there are quite a number of my own countrymen working along the Crows Nest.

As far as I can learn there has been unrest for some time past. There has been a conciliation committee in the South Wales coal trade that have been figuring on the new seam at the Ely pit, which is one of the pits connected with the Cambrian Valley Coal Trust. There has been considerable juggling backwards and forwards for over a year, until a crowd of them got so tired of waiting that they threw down their picks. Then the company locked out the whole of the men in their employ about one thousand. This was the fuse that started the racket, and caused all of the men who were working for this Cambrian Valley Co., about 12,000, to show their belief in the justness of the cause of their fellow workers. Hasty meetings were called, and that well-known "Mabon," President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and a small gang of his clique, got the men to go back to work until the question had been settled as to whether they would be supported by a special levy or not. This took over a month, and the men, chafing as was natural, and so at the end of the month the men decided to wait no longer, as they were anxious to bring the matter to an issue, and out they went. Later the mine workers officials drew up a price list, and when it was put to the vote the men turned it down. Blacklegs were introduced, and then the strikers got on their high horse. Early in the morning, after a call on the bugle in Clydach Valley, which was evidently part of an arrangement, a crowd consisting of men, women and children, headed by a fife band, started off towards the pits. The police tried to stop them, but their efforts were useless, and they stopped all the ventilation fans and also drew fires of the boilers. There were quite a number of bruised heads in the scrap, and I have just learned that the cavalry has been sent down there to take a hand in the matter.

Altogether there are over 30,000 men out, this is on account of other men having gone out on strike as well as the 12,000 already mentioned. There has been quite a lot of property I believe damaged at the Powell Duffryn Collieries, in the Aberdare Valley, and there is no telling where it will end. any of these people are a bit sick of the dilly-dally tactics of their leaders, who sem to think that they can hold the men, regardless of what conditions they are working under. There is some talk of an election, and probably before you get this it will be definitely known when it is going to take place. These people are ripe now to be taught what is the meaning of the class struggle, but there have been so many various individuals who label themselves Socialists that they are inclined to be disgusted with parliamentary action. There are amongst them, however, a few who are able to distinguish between the commodity struggle and the genuine class struggle, but in the main they simply know that they are not gettting what they are entitled to; but instead of studying up the matter, they are much like a bull in a china shop.

May write you again if anything of interest takes place.

Yours in the scrap,
AN OLD PASS MINER

THE FEDORENKO CASE

On Sunady, the 13th of November, the Socialists of Edmonton, Alberta, held two rousing meetings, protesting against the extradition of Fedorenko, the Russian political refugee. The one in the afternoon was in the Socialist Hall of the Ukrainian Socialists, and the other in the Le Grand Theatre, when the speakers were C. M. O'Brien, Socialist M. L. A., Farmelo of Toronto, Steve Todchuk, and a Russian comrade from Winnipeg. The collections amounted to $42.50 over and above the expenses of the meeting, from which was taken one dollar fifty for the purpose of having the resolutions typewritttion,so that they could be signed in petition form, and the balance of $41 has been sent to J Berthal, 523, Pritchard Street, Winnipeg, to be added to the Fedorenko Defence Fund.

The meeting in the Le Grand theatre was the first of a series that the Socialists intend to hold every evening during the winter when all who are interested in knowing more of this world-wide movement will not only have an opportunity to listen to the various speakers, but also may ask any questions that they see fit dealing with the subject under discussion.

The Socialist movement is an educational one, and its philosophy can only be spread by obtaining a knowledge of it. Ignorance is the mother of all our troubles, and they who are anxious to know wherein lies the remedy should most assuredly endeavour to seek for the knowledge. If you do not believe in Socialism, then you must believe that the present system is right, and you are therefore cordially invited to come and show the Socialists that which you regard as furnishing a wrong solution to the many social evils that are existing. It has been truly said that the man who hesitates is lost, and we hope that none will have any hesitation not only of attending these meetings, but also of obtaining enlightenment on any phase of the subject treated upon.

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Too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of sending out your correspondence in a manner that will create a good impression. Don't save money by first attacking your expenditures for stationery. Get the best. The impression created by good business stationery is lasting, and many a house has lost business owing to the fact that letterheads, advertising, etc., were gotten up in such a manner as to leave the receiver under the impression that the concern sending out such matter was doing business in an attic. Send your orders for well printed matter to this office.

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Mr. James Ruddy of Killaloe, Ont., says: "I suffered greatly from piles. The pain from these—as anyone who suffers from them will know—was almost unbearable. I tried first one remedy and then another, but all without effect. Then I heard about Zam-Buk and determined to give this wonderful balm a trial. I obtained a sample and commenced with the treatment, and to my great joy, after perseverance with Zam-Buk, I obtained permanent relief from the agonizing pain of the piles. Having been cured by Zam-Buk I heartily recommend the balm to all sufferers."

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of thirty days from date, I, David Eckersley, intend to apply to the Honorable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated within lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District. Commencing at a post planted 200 feet north of the northwest corner of lot 1663, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located this 27th day of October, 1910.

DAVID ECKERSLEY, Locator.
Per Wm. Pigeon, Agent.
Witness—E. A. Stone. 15-5t

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.

Judging from the press reports 61 railroads running west from Chicago may be tied up from a threatened engineerss' strike. If such a strike takes place, it is to be hoped that the other trades and crafts in the railway service will respond to the strike and walk out with the engineers, thus demonstrating to the "aristocracy of labor' that real unionism prevails among the railway brotherhood.

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NOTICE.

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

RODWELL & LAWSON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

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

The Alberta Legislature

Now that the Alberta Legislative Assembly has once more convened we will resume reporting their doings from time to time, and for this purpose have engaged a special correspondent who will keep the members of District 18, and the readers of The District Ledger generally, informed on those matters of peculiar interest to them. The first gathering took place on November 10th.

In compliance with your request I once again assume the duties of correspondent and now report for the first time the proceedings of the assembly for this session.

Michener, M. L. A., for Red Deer, who was elected as an independent (whatever this may really mean) was chosen as leader of the Conservative party. The new members were introduced to the speaker, in accordance with the usual custom. The representative from McLeod, who was elected on an Independent Farmers' ticket, was presented by the leader of the Conservative party. This practically was all that was done on Nov. 10th, when the house adjourned until the 14th to consider the speech from the throne. Upon the body convening on the date mentioned, eulogizing in their speech both the King and the government. This concluded, the leader of the so-called opposition made a lengthy speech criticizing the party in power, and calling them autocratic, adding that his party should be called the people's party. He praised democracy, and advocated the loaning of money at low interest by the government to the farmers.

Premier Sifton, in his reply, clearly demonstrated that the so-called independents were really masquerading conservatives. He spoke with great rapidity, at some length, and after he had concluded, Bennett, the Conservative from Calgary, and attorney for the C. P. R., took the floor and also engaged in a speech that was likewise full of denunciations, characterizing the speech of the premier as ranting and irresponsible, and charging the government with not conforming to the constitution by the establishment of heretofore unheard of precedents. He also spoke loud and long. Attorney General Mitchell then addressed the assembly, most of his time being taken up with abuse of the Conservatives. This concluded Monday's doings.

On Tuesday, a number of bills were introduced, among others was one brought forth by C. M. O'Brien, (the only Socialist members in the house, and representative of the Rocky Mountain division) to the effect that the members of this assembly request the minister of justice at Ottawa to refuse the requests of the Russian authorities, and not surrender Lovvo Pedorenko, against whom a trumped up charge has been laid for the purpose of getting him back to inflict punishment solely because he was been connected with political movements.

Touching upon the speech from the throne, O'Brien said in part:

"Every member of this assembly is supposed to have the privilege of speaking on every question that comes up for consideration. This has been called an autocratic government, but, when I was denied the privilege on the 26th day of May last, of dealing with the resolution regarding the death of King Edward, they who have been so loud in stigmatizing the party in power as autocratic, these constitutional-loving, Democratic-Conservative-Independent-People's party had an opportunity to show if they really meant what they professed. But no! To a man these self-same individuals jumped to their feet in defense of, not democracy or constitution, but to assist this 'autocratic government' to prevent me from speaking at all. I am not urging you to practice democracy, we Socialists preach democracy but do not even pretend to practice it, for the simple reason that we know that it is impossible in a social system divided into classes whos interests are diametrically opposed to each other. We practice democracy insofar as it will pay us in our fight against the rule of capital; but we likewise are autocratic, whenever we think it will pay best.

We have heard both the greater and the lesser lights of the old parties abuse each other a great deal, and we have every reason to believe that what they have said of each other is perfectly true. I only wish the wealth-producers of Alberta could have been here and heard what was said, as it would have done more for the Socialist movement than I can ever hope to do.

The only feature that to my mind is worthy of remembering came from the premier when he stated that cheap money would not assist the farmers, as there are many places where farmers get everything much cheaper than they do in this province, and yet are no better off. He also went into considerable detail on the position of the farmer, showing the marvelous increase in productive power that they possessed in comparison with the farmers of bygone days; yet, in many respects, the farmers of old lived better than their modern successors. The old-time farmers wore good warm clothing, made from the wool of nature, and from the wool of the shep; they ate pure food for fifty-two Sundays and many holidays they toiled not, but feasted.

Mr. O'Brien, continuing on this subject, stated that the make-up of capital compels the modern farmer, as it does the rest of the slave class, to surrender what they produce, and receive in turn a wage—the price of their labor power. This wage does not enable them to buy good clothing and pure food, but clothes themselves in shoddy, and eat coarse adulterated food; and even of these they do not get any large quantity. Rest days, holy days are few and far between; Sundays, even, are not free from toil. They are forced to seek cheaper methods of living and the catalogues of the gigantic department stores is their modern family Bible. Wherever there is slavery there you will find proverty, no matter what the productive powers of the slaves may be. The farmers' supposed ownership of property is merely a cloak to conceal servitude; the real owners of any property are they who get the benefits thereof, and we need only to look to the instance of the United States of America to demonstrate this, as their soil and climate and chance for marthat of Canada. A very small percentage of the farmers are free from debt; true of late a large number of mortgages has been lifted, and so has the farmer. Wealthy corporations are are going into farming on a large scale, and the real farmers are fleeing to Canada; and although the land these same farmers are leaving is selling at prices ranging from $100 to $200 per acre, the real price is going to the real owners, as is conclusively shown by figures furnished by the Dominion government, that the average settlers coming here from U.S.A. bring with them in cash and effects about $811.

The speech from the throne admits failures of crops, but attributes this largely to the poor methods of farming. Scientific farming is much the easier and more productive method; farmers, like all others would follow the line of least resistence if they could; but poverty compels them to use methods that are clumsy and expensive. We hape heard a great deal about the homes that the being built in Alberta. There are some slave "homes' (shacks) within a stone's throw of this assembly, and they are mansions compared with what the average farmer's family has to live in.

Why should the farmers be compelled to suffer as most of them do, when they have assisted in producing a number of good crops? I notice they who farm the farmers the not suffering.

The Conservatives have said that they were not allowed to criticize the actions of the Lieutenant Governor. In olden times the King could do no wrong, but years have elapsed and we have had Liberals and Conservatives in power both in England and in Canada, who make their boast of democracy, liberty, equality and yet we must not criticize the representatives of the King. None of the honorable members have touched upon the great social problems of the day. No reference has been made to the poverty of the slave class or to the increased cost of living that is attracting attention the world over. It would indeed be interesting to hear some of the honorable members tell us about the democratic make-up of the Privy Council and how the highest tribunal of the empire is elected.

I used to think that they who were seeking to be elected were after the big pay and the prospects of graft; I find however, the measley little pay would not cover the actual expenses of the average member. As to graft, this is largely exaggerated on the part of disgruntled members of your own party, much to which is very petty. If there is anything worth while having perhaps a few of the shining lights do participate, but it comes out of the Strathconas, Morgans, and the rest of the capitalists, who will see to it that the members of parliament, like their coal miners and bank clerks, only get so much per. There is not a single millionaire in this assembly. You are not capitalists, but merely represent the interests of capitalists; my interests are identical with those of the party I represent—we are propertyless wage-slaves.

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LABOR IS ONLY SAFE WHEN WORKING IN CLOSED SHOP

By Clarence Darrow

Trade Unionism had a long and bloody fight before it won the right to organize; but to-day few men, however hostile to the cause of labor, would dare deny this right.

It is now generally admitted that working men should have the right to organize for mutual help provided they do nothing with their unions except to hold meetings and pass resolutions.

The attacks on unionism are now made directly, and are mainly made along the line of the demand for an open shop—that is the right of the employer to hire union or non-union men as he sees fit.

Of course, there can be small chance to doubt which he will choose so long as the matter is left to him. For this reason the hottest battle over unionism is over the closed shop.

In this struggle both combatants are perfectly logical and both are working directly for their class; the feelings of the great mass of men will be determined by their selfish interests and their natural sympathies for one side or the other in this conflict.

The financial interest of the employer and the employed are diametrically opposed to each other.

The employer buys his coal and his iron as cheap as he can.

For the same reason he buys his labor as cheap as he can.

He knows that his prosperity depends on selling his product high and buying his raw material cheap.

He knows that to sell high he should control and limit his product to make it scarce and dear, and that to buy cheap he should be able to get his raw material in the open, unrestricted markets of the world.

The employer is interested in buying his labor the cheapest he can and the workman is interested in selling his labor as high as he can.

The humanity of either employer or workman has nothing to do with the case, for unfortunately the laws of trade have nothing to do with humanity.

Thus far, the working man has no means of controlling the supply of labor except his union.

Industrially the business man is interested in buying his labor at the cheapest price and working it the longest hours and under the cheapest and poorest conditions.

The unions of working men are formed to bring about the opposite results; and to do this they must interfere with what the employer has always considered his business.

So from the employer's standpoint the union is meddlesome and expensive and destructive of the employer's rights.

Most employers never seem to know that they do not own the business.

They own the plant; the workman owns the labor, and the two interests must agree to make a business.

Bitter as has been the disputes over the open shop, the employer and the workman have always agreed upon the facts.

The employer knows that the open shop means more work and less pay and poorer conditions and more profits.

The workman knows that the closed shop means more pay, less work, shorter hours and better conditions.

It is for this reason that the division is so clear and sharp between the selfish interests and the sympathizers of either side.

Instinctively both sides know that the open and closed shop is really vital to the life of the union, and the employer who is against the closed shop is against the union whether he understands the case or not.

To deny working men the right to organize is no longer possible in this or any other fairly civilized land.

But giving the employer the right to choose union or non-union men as he will, the advantage is always with the non-union man who in effect is a traitor to his class.

The non-union man is chosen because he stands alone, because he is hostile to his fellows, because he is easily controlled, and because in all emergencies he can be depended upon to betray and defeat his fellow workman for his own narrow selfish ends.

Under an open shop the hardest, most dangerous job, the longest hours, and the smallest pay goes to the union man, while the easy places, shortest hours, safest work and the holidays go to the non-union man.

When work is scarce, it is the union man that leaves, and the non-union man that stays.

Both employers and employed know that such improved conditions as the working man now enjoys has come largely from labor unions which have been the first to make demands, and the strongest to fight for everything that improves the wage earner's lot.

It is not in human nature that men that have borne the sacrifice and toil and expense of sustaining the unions should sit idly by and see their members punished for their loyalty, and the scabs rewarded for his treason to his class.

The open shop never was anything except an insidious and indirect attack on trade unionism and trade union principles.

An industry cannot really be union and non-union at the same time, and the trade union is not completely recognized until it is able to insist on the closed shop.

There is only one place where a union is justified in waiving this demand and that is where the union cannot get it.

PENSIONS FOR MOTHERS

By Elizabeth H. Thomas

She was just a pale little woman, dressed in cheap mourning. She carried a pale little baby and two pale little children clung to her skirts.

"Is this the place where the mothers get the pensions?' she asked timdly.

The fat lawyer scowled, because he saw by her clothes that not very much money could be got from her. But he knew by experience that some money can be made even from poor widows. So he toook the cigar from his mouth and asked shortly, "Was your husband a soldier?'

"No,' said the small woman. "Oh, no! He was just a brakesman, killed in a railway smashup.'

"Then why do you want a pension?" said the lawyer sternly.

"Because I haven't any coal, and Joey and Kitty need shoes and warm clothes, and I can't get them enough to eat, and the baby is always sick.'

"And last night when I was coming home from the house where I do washing, there was a man talking on the street corner.

"And he said that it was ridculous to give pensions to soldiers and not to mothers.

'And he said that the mother's noble work was to bring human beings into the world, and the soldier's mean work was to shoot holes in them. And he said that every mother risked her life more than all the soldiers in our Cuban war, who were not in any great danger from the poor scared Spaniards.

"And the only risk our soldiers ran was from the embalmed beef which the government and the meat trust fed to them.

"And he said the most precious wealth of any country is its children. That when we defended them from disease and early death we are defending our nation a great deal more sensibly than when we sail away with rifles and bayonets to kill a few Filipinos or Spaniards who never came within a hundred miles of our country.

"Then he said that since the work of the mothers is to defend and care for our young citizens, they deserve to be rewarded by the government. And that every mother, specially every widowed mother, ought to draw a pension that would enable her to feed, clothe and house her little ones properly.

"So I thought I come to you and see if you could do anything about it. I need a pension so bad. Oh, you don't know how hard it is to hear the children cry and have no bread to give them.

The lawyer stared in amazement.

"Do you think we live under a Socialist government,' he yelled at her "That man on the street corner was a Socialist! That is the sort of people who destroy the foundations of society.

"I woud just like to put them all behind prison bars! Pension you! I guess not! Don't you know that society is maintained by the survival of the fittest? If your husband was killed in a railway accident that proves that your children are not fit to survive. Pensions for mothers indeed! Socialist rot!"

And when he went out to lunch on turkey and oysters and cocktails he told the story to a reporter who met him on the street on a hunt for humorous anecdotes.

And the reporter wrote it up in a delightfully comical way, making so much fun of the Socialist that everybody laughed when they read the account in a capitalist newspaper.

But the pale little woman did not laugh when as she dragged her little brood back to ereless lodging.

And litttle Joey said, "other, I'm cold!'

And little Kitty said, "Muvver, I'm hungry!"

And the pale baby wailed with a dying child's low, long pitiful wailing.

First Session in B. C.

(Continued from Page 1)

science should be studied also that a wider knowledge of the English language among the foreign was sadly needed.

J. W. Bennett, of the "District Ledger' was asked as to his experiences as a former representative of the Scranton schools and whether no not a technical school would not be superior to correspondence methods. He pointed out that both had their advantages, the former because of the facility for asking a teacher questions and having them explained on the spot, but that owing to the miners in these coal camps working on various shifts, that unless they were kept open all day as well as during the evenings, it would be difficult for these men to attend regularly. Speaking of the correspondence system he explained that its advantage was in the fact that no matter where a student went he could always get tuition, which was not the case with the technical school plan, because they were only established in large centres. Asked as to the number of students there were in this immediate locality, replied he thought between 250 and 300, and the average price about $60, where upon Prof. Bryce remarked that speaking roughly this meant $18000, a sum that would go a long way towards a technical schoool.

The need for the establishment of a night school to teach English to the foreign speaking inhabitants was strongly urged and the importance of men engaged in the dangerous occupation of coal mining understanding what was said to them.

Mr. James Ashworth, of the C. N. P. Coal Co., stated that he was greatly in favor of technical education, also referred to the difference in the methods that obtain in this country from England regarding apprentices, etc.

One feature which differed very largely from those of England was that in the latter the employees were practically all English speaking, whereas on this continent there was a very great number of workers speaking different languages, and that it was important that some provisions should be made enabling them to acquire more knowledge of the language of the country.

Mr. William Lancaster, mine foreman of No. 2 at Coal Creek, gave a resume of his carer and stated that the technical knowledge he possessed was obtained through the I. C. S. of Scranton. He was in favor of men getting all the education procurable from every source.

Mr. Thomas Riggs said that his experience of over 30 years had been gained in Wales and this country. Asked as to whether he did not think that knowledge of cooking would not be beneficial to miners' wives, said that speaking for himself, his wife was not only a good cook, but likewise a competent dressmaker, but that so far as he knew that many of the miners' wives were excellent cooks and that there were others besides miners' wives who needed better acquaintance with the culinary art.

Mr. F. Lawry, as president of the Board of Trade, gave a short description of what had been accomplished already and what was under consideration for the future.

F. R. Shaw, as a working carpenter and chairman of the Trades and Labor Council, said that as an individual he was in favor of technical education, and that he thought all the members of the Trades and Labor Council shared his opinion on this subject.

Answering a question relative to value of knowing how to cook as it affected the wives of working men, he said that his wife was a first rate cook, and that he was not acquainted with the capabilities of other men's wives in that line.

Mr. George Pedlar furnished some data on the printing profession regarding the apprenticeship question, also what was being done by the I. T. U. for the advancement of the craft in the way of instruction.

James McLean, superintendent of the Fernie Coke Ovens, in his evidence touched upon the manufacture of coke when asked about the loss of by-products by Mr. Forsyth, replied that the extraction of these by-products was believed to have a depreciative effect upon the coke. The most of the men under his supervision were foreigners who would be benefitted by classes for the study of English.

Several others were requested to be in attendance, but we do not know what they said, among these were A. B. Trites, W. S. Stanley, H. J. Johnson, J. Shanks, Rev. Dimmick.

At the conclusion of the sitting Prof. Bryce on behalf of himself and colleague, M. Forsyth, thanked those who had attended and said that he felt that this section of the country would receive immeasurable benefits by the establishment of a technical school, and he hoped that when the report had been printed that the Provincial Government would realize the need and make suitable provisions.

The gentlemen left on Tuesday morning en route to the coast, making only one stay at Nelson for a day.

The hope is generally expressed that this most useful institution, an industrial and technical school will be established as a result of this visit, as there is no point in Western Canada were greater benefits would accrue than right here in this locality.

Bert Black, superintendent of the M. F. and M. Railway gave a short sketch of his career as a railroader, and stated that when there was a rush on the western branches of transcontinental roads had difficulty in getting competent workers. He spoke on the value of technical education and its recognition by the C. P. R. being shown by the fact that instruction cars travel along their system from time to time with qualified demonstrators in attendance.

PALACE

Barber Shop

Across from Fernie Livery

First class work guaranteed.

Drop in and convince yourself.

Razor Honing a Specialty.

G. RADLAND, Proprietor.

JEFF

The Jeweler

Xmas. is Near

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

We have the Presents

The CORNER JEWELER

Victoria Ave., Fernie

H.L. BISSONNETTE

Veterinary Surgeon

Calls promptly made, day or night and satisfaction assured

Office, Fernie Livery. Fernie. B.C.

We Appreciate

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

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

GROCERIES

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

A. A. McBEAN

Opposite the Post Office, Fernie

NO ALUM NO LIME PHOSPHATE

"The use of alum and salts of alumina in food should be prohibited."
—Prof. Wood, Harvard Univ.

Safeguard Your Food by Using Always

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from Grapes

Its purity, wholesomeness and superior leavening qualities are never questioned.

Fifty Years the Standard

Get better cooking results from less fuel

THIS range was built to get more and steadier heat out of the fuel you burn.
—to bake and roast perfectly.
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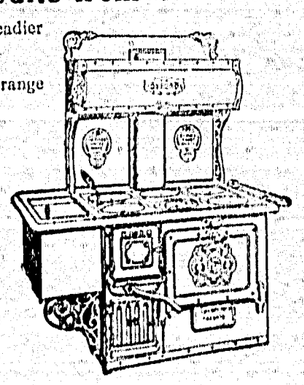


Gurney-Oxford Chancellor

Is built of dead flat, patent levelled steel, asbestos lined It has a reversible grate—the latest and biggest improvement. With this grate no coal can drop through until it is thoroughly burned—the interlocking teeth cut off the dead ashes from the bottom of the fire when the grate is operated, giving a quick, hot fire

Note the big, deep oven, with balanced door that drops down and forms a firm shelf for basting, etc.

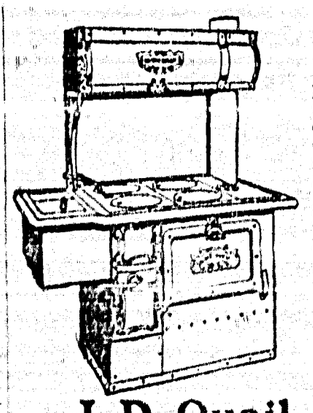
The detachable copper reservoir will keep you supplied with plenty of hot water

The Gurney-Oxford Chancellor Range will cut down living expenses by saving fuel, food and labor It bakes perfectly, roasts to a turn—is easily controlled and perfect in operation

This is the range you should have in your kitchen—the range you should write us about to-day asking for full information.

We would like to show you the range and explain its merits to you. Will you call at our showrooms?

GURNEY-OXFORD



Golden Nugget

No range was ever sold at so low a price [illegible] ent levelled steel, lined with asbestos and containing so many of the latest improvements in range construction.

The new Gurney-Oxford reversible grate gets the best out of any coal and gives a quickly responding fire.

The oven gives an absolutely even temperature and is extra large

Let us tell you more about it.

The Gurney Standard Metal Co., Limited Calgary Edmonton

J. D. Quail, Selling Agent, Fernie

The District Ledger

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

J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380

UNION LABEL

CIVIC GOVERNMENT

THE sentiment that municipalities governed by a mayor and council is not the best form of supervision is making progress everywhere and the substitution of a commission is advocated as far preferable to the existing method.

From the viewpoint of the business man that which may have served in the past has practically outlived its usefulness and the difficulty experienced in securing fully competent and absolutely independent men to attend to the onerous duties of the offices of mayor and alderman is becoming more evident daily.

Taking as a point of departure material interests, which striped of all verbiage and sophistry governs practically everyone, we are forced to acknowledge that the inter-relationship between a man's duties to the municipality and his own private interests make it almost an impossibility to dissociate the two opposing factors.

He may accept the civic office with the best of intentions (with which by the way Sir Walter Scott says the nether regions are paved) to fulfil the duties incumbent upon him to the best of his ability and understanding, but before his term has been completed very probably he may be placed in a position where his private interests and his public duties clash and he will be forced to debate with himself as to the proper course to pursue. Such a perplexing situation is obviated with a commission as then the governing body takes charge much in the same manner as a manager of a large business concern operates with an eye single to the welfare of the ratepayers as his position depends solely upon the showing made, hence he can administer affairs without fear or favor.

PERILS OF COAL MINING

IT is of common knowledge that coal mining is attended with far more casualties in the United States than in any country in Europe, but we doubt if it is realized that even the fearful mortality if it be realized that even the fearful mortality in the mining region of the republic to the south of us is greatly exceded in Canada, basing comparisons on the number of deaths and accidents to the tonnage mined. This, we regret is indisputable, and the dear public who consider that it is not just that they should suffer if conditions become intolerable, and the miners refuse to work, should be equally as vociferous in advocating that the lives of the coal producers be protected better. Will they do this? We doubt it, but will clamor only when their own interests are involved.

In this district where coal mining is the principal industry, in one short week three human lives have been destroyed, one at Blairmore, and another at Hosmer, reports upon which appear elsewhere, in these columns, and last Thursday an accident happened at Passburg with the result that one man is dead and the other lies in Frank Hospital in a serious condition.

From information received the two men, William Reed and James Blane, were engaged in getting out material for use in the construction of the new coke ovens at Passburg, and while at work preparing a blast, in some as yet inexplicable manner, an explosion took place, with the result as before mentioned.

An inquest was opened last Friday, but merely for the purpose of identification and further in quiry was set for Friday the 25th. The body of William was shipped back to the old home in Nova Scotia for interment. The deceased, who was well known along the Pass as he has worked in different camps, leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss for whom great sympathy is felt in this hour of affliction.

We only wish that we possessed the power necessary to stir every individual to the importance of of giving these disasters more than passing thought and so to paint the horrors of these too oft recurring incidents that they would take such action as might decrease, if not entirely eliminate, the frightful sacrifice of lives, with its attendant misery inflicted upon those left behind, of those who dig down in the bowels of mother earth that others may be warmed and they receive a pittance therefor.

FEDORENKO
A Blow for Human Liberty

FROM the various reports of meetings that are being held all over the Dominion of Canada, it would really look as though this political refugee will find thatCanada is not onewhit behind the United States in the determination of her people to see that he should be saved from the clutches of the Czar. Trades unions, Socialist locals, ministerial associations, and other bodies are united in their efforts to prevent the possibility of those who have sought an asylum in the Dominion, because of political action, being deprived thereof. The Russian government met with defeat in the case of Pouren, Rusovitz and Vezosal in the U. S., and we feel confident that they will fare no better in their efforts to clutch Fedorenko out of Canada.

Canada, see! at they feet there is kneeling
A refugee, holding thy robe in his clasp;
He trembles, his swift glance of terror revealing
His dread apprehension of tyranny's grasp.

All thou knowest as yet is, he seeks thy protection
From bloodhounds of Russia; thou well may'st assume
He is one who, with strong if perverted affection,
Has sought to enlighten his country's dense gloom..

B ware lest to Vengeance, not Law, thou surrender
A victim; th' impatiently rattling chains
Suggest this the case of a patriot tender
Whose one flagrant crime against Czardom is brains. . . . .

Nay; justly thou mightest with stern indignation,
Remembering the tale of Siberia, say "No!
With barbarous despots I own no relations;
No man from my soil to your clutches shall go!"

J. W. Bengough, in Toronto Globe.

MORE JUDGES NEEDED

MUCH dissatisfaction exists throughout the province on account of the delays of litigation. This state of things is not due to the members of the judiciary, because they are working all the time. The simple fact is that the province has made such rapid strides that five judges of the Supreme Court can no longer easily and expeditiously dispose of the volume of business that comes or should come before them. The province covering such a large territory and new places being opened up all the time, the judges have more travelling to do than was the case not so very long ago. Having to go on circuit so often and yet not often enough to meet the demands of litigation, it is often the fact that the coast cities are left without a judge. The only way to remedy this trouble is by apointing more judges.

Dealing with concrete matters as they affect this community we find many foreign dependents kept waiting for months instead of decisions being given expeditiously. It is, of course, well known that a dispute has been raised as to the right of foreign dependents to recover under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Since the point thus was raised, months have passed by, and we still are without a decision.

Now that the Fernie constituency has sent to Victoria a representative who is a member of the Cabinet, he may be interested in the enactment of such legislation as will eliminate this grievance.

Men's Clothing Department

Special Pay Day

Bargains

50 MEN'S SUITS

Your Choice $15

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

Fancy Goods

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

Boots and Shoes

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

Groceries

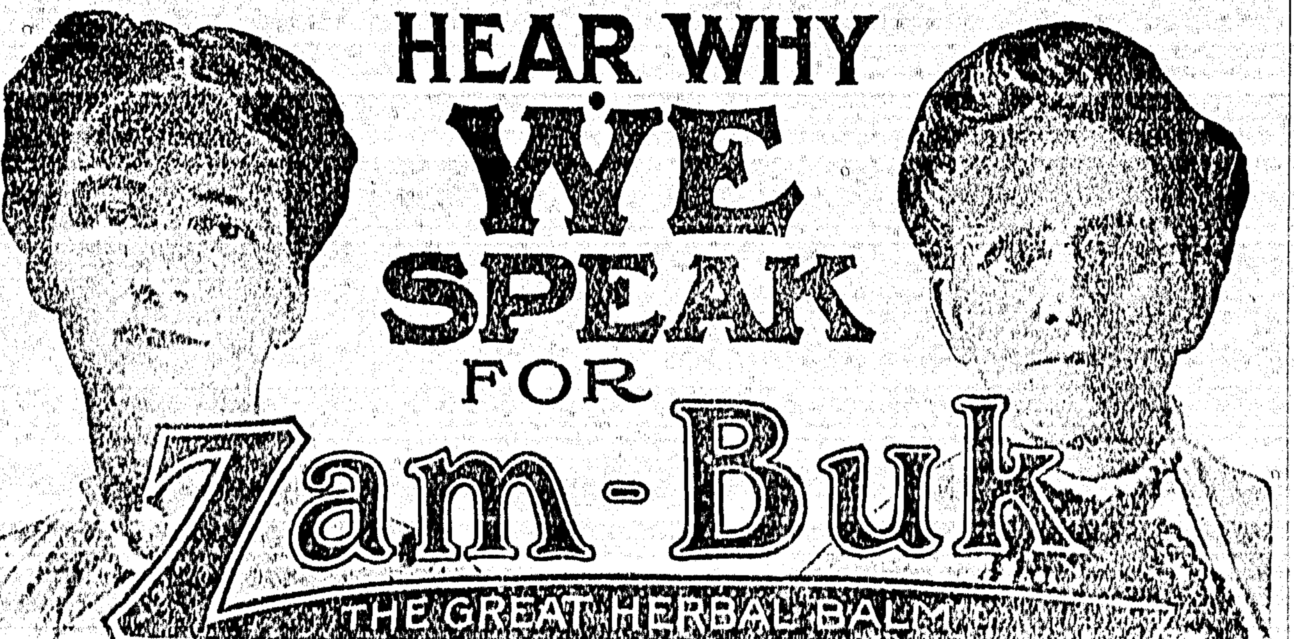
A full line of Fresh Groceries always on hand. See us for apples of every variety. A new shipment just received.

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

Toys

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

TRITES-WOOD CO., Limited



INJURED FOOT CURED.

"I speak for Zam-Buk because it cured me of a terribly bad foot," says Mrs. Alice Berryman of 100 John St. North, Hamilton. She adds: "The injury was caused by a wagon wheel, and the sore was on my right foot. It became very inflamed and swollen and [illegible] treatment, the wound got no better and the foot became more and more swollen until it was several times its usual size. The flesh was terribly bruised and blackened and it was quite impossible for me to walk. My husband's mother at last brought me a box of Zam-Buk. This was applied to the foot and it was surprising how soon I found relief from the severe pain. A further supply of Zam-Buk was obtained and I persevered in using this balm alone. In a couple of days the swelling had gone down considerably, the discoloration was less distinct and the pain was banished. In four days I could go about as usual: the bruised and injured foot had been thoroughly cured by the timely use of Zam-Buk."

Did you ever ask yourself: "How is it that Zam-Buk is so popular?" It is because it is superior and different to other salves. Contrast them! Most salves are nine-tenths animal oil or fat. Zam-Buk hasn't a trace of animal fat in it. Most salves contain mineral coloring matter. Zam-Buk is absolutely without! Many salves contain poisonous astringents. Zam-Buk doesn't.

Zam-Buk is actually more powerfully antiseptic than crude carbolic acid. Yet it stops instead of causing pain and smarting when put on a wound.

It heals more quickly than any known substance, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, blood-poisoning, cuts, scalp sores, chaps and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores sell at 50c a box or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Send 1c stamp for trial box.

POISONED FINGER HEALED.

Mrs. Frank St. Denis of 305 Thompson St., Winnipeg, speaks for Zam-Buk because it cured her of a poisoned finger, which had caused her days of agony. Hear her experience. She says:

"One morning, while washing, I felt a slight pain in the end of my finger. [illegible] the evening of the next day the end of the finger had become swollen and hard and so blue I became alarmed.

"The pain from it was almost too much to bear. It made me turn quite sick! Poultices of first one kind and then another were applied, but seemed to give me no relief. My daughter-in-law, who had had some previous experience with Zam-Buk obtained a box for me. I anointed the sore place liberally with this balm, and in a few hours, the throbbing aching pains were subdued."

Further applications of Zam-Buk gave me more ease, so that I could get a little sleep. In a few days the nail came off, but after that Zam-Buk seemed to reduce the inflammation quickly. I continued its use until in the end it had brought about a complete cure.

BLEASDELL'S

Xmas. Preseuts

Children's Toys

Phone 118 - Fernie

STOVES! STOVES!

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

Ranges and Cook Stoves

J. M. AGNEW & CO., ELKO

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

Why Not

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

The 41 Market Co.

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

S. Graham, Local Manager

"HELP"

Us pay money to *white* labor

FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY

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.

Central Hotel

Workingman's Home

Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

Ross & Mackay Props.

Prairie Hay

The quality is good and the price is right

O. W. HEMBLING

Didsbury - Alta.

YOUR [illegible]

Will come back to you [illegible] home. [illegible] the Mail Order [illegible] our advertising [illegible] idea where it will [illegible]

Ledger Ads Pay

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.

Frank Allen, an old Creekite, was a visitor up here on Monday.

Miss Belle Thomson, of Elko, visited the Creek last Friday.

Mrs. W. Evans, whose unfortunate death took place so unexpectedly last week, was buried at the Fernie cemetery on Saturday last. Service was held at her late residence by Rev. E. L. Best, of the Methodist Church, and a large number of friends and relatives followed the remains of the unfortunate lady to her last resting place. As stated in our previous issue, Mrs. Evans leaves a husband and five children to mourn her departure, and the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community is extended to them. Mr. Evans and family desire to exxpress their gratitude for the kindness and sympathy that has been shown to them in this the time of their great bereavement.

The funeral of the late Edwin Thompson, who died in the Fernie hospital on Thursday last following an operation for appendicitis, took place at Fernie under the auspices of the U. M.W. of A. The Club at Coal Creek was closed for the occasion, and a large number of friends availed themselves of the special train for the purpose of being present at the funeral.

Mr and Mrs. George Evely left on Monday last for San Francisco.

Mr and Mrs. Dawe left the Creek on Wednesday for Michel, where they intend to take up their residence.

Charley Carter was the victim of an unfortunate accident on Sunday last. While at work he accidentally got in the way of a horse which landed out and got home on Charley's ribs, breaking two of them and confining him to the house for the present. He is progressing favorably, and we wish him a speedy recovery.

On Monday last while in transit from number 5 mine some empty timber trams jumped the track, and getting foul of the legs supporting the steam pipes connected with No. 9 ventilating plant, the pipes came down on the track and No. 9 and old No. 1 were consequently idle for the rest of the day.

A number of old Creekites went down to Michel last Saturday for the purpose of witnessing the final between the winners of theMuntz Cup and the Crow's Nest League, which resulted in a win for Coleman by 1 goal to nil. Coleman are to be congratulated on the play they put up at the end of the season, resulting as it did, in the double event.

James McGechie paid a visit to the Creek from Frank last week end, in connection with the funeral of the late Edwin Thompson.

Professor Hughes, the Coal Creek terror, was down at Michel last Saturday assisting in the auditing of the books of the Crow's Nest Football League. He returned home quite safe, but—oh, so dry!

There has not hitherto been a sufficient number of mules at the Creek, and the officials of the company were determined that this deplorable state of affairs should cease. In consequence, 15 of the asinine hybrids landed up here last Sunday night, and quite a number of the genus homo (we beg pardon, the inhabitants of the Creek) were there to welcome them en famille. Horses are an expensive commodity, and are too easily killed. You can't kill a mule, at least, so we are led to believe; moreover, they don't presume to eat quite so much as a horses. Their installation is therefore along economic lines.

Thomas Nanson, the well-known hunter and amateur taxidermistor, left this week, his new address being Hosmer, B. C.

No. 5 mine was idle on Thursday morning owing to a breakage on the outside incline, which threw the two inside inclines out of commission. When the report came to hand it was fully expected that operations in this mine would be be resumed in the afternoon.

A practice dance was held in the Club Hall last night and was largely attended. Look out for the usual monthly social which will be held on the 7th December.

Messrs Bryce and Forsyth, representatves of theRoyal Technical Commission, accompanied by Manager Ashworth and Secy. A. J. Carter, visited the camp this week for a brief spell.

As we informed our readers in our last issue a social and concert was held on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Methodist Church, Rev J. F. Dimmick, of Fernie, acting as chairman, and the following programme was rendered in a most pleasing manner:

Part song. "Comrades," Choir; recitation, r. Dicker. song, Miss Euler, humorous song, Mr. Owen; violin solo, Miss A. Worthington; accompanist to same, J. Davison; song, Jno. Quinney; dramatic recital, Mr. Finlayson; song, Mrs. E. Bodwin; violin solo and accompaniment Messrs A Worthington and J. Davison; humorous song, Mr. W. Owen; recitation, Mr. Dicker; dramatic recital, Mr. Finlayson; violin solo and accompaniment, Messrs. A. Worthington and J. Davison.

COLEMAN BY 22.

On Monday last Alymer Bates motor man for the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Co., was returning home to the mine with the motor light, with brakesman J. Hislop and Surveyor Roberts riding on the motor, when the track was jumped and Roberts was thrown several feet. Bayes, we are sorry to say, was less fortunate, the motor catching him and breaking his leg. Had it not been for the presence of mind shown by Hislop, the affair might have resulted in more serious consequences. Hislop seized the trolley pole, and instantly put the motor out of action. After attention by Dr. Porter, Bayes was removed to his home, and we are pleased to report that he is progressing favorably.

We are pleased to report the arrival in town of W. Rae, senior, from Hamilton, Scotland. Mr. ae, we understood, has been in charge of several bands in the lands of the immortal Burns, so let us hope that he will come forward and help us out, a pretty hard task. We wish Rae senior and his son every success in their new venture.

It is with deepest regret that we have to announce the death of Mary J. Hislop, aged 23 years. Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to David and to all the relatives.

The Rev. Mr. Morain has resigned office in the English Church to take up office in Ottawa.

Mrs. W. A. Geddes, of Calgary, met the Woman's Auxiliary on Wednesday at Mrs. Disney's residence. There was a large attendance and the years' proceedings was gone through. In a complimentary speech regarding the satisfactory work, she urged them to stick together and good results would be seen.

At a general meeting of the Socialist party it was agreed to hold a social evening at the latter part of December. At the meeting speches were made by Organizer Gribble and Visiting Comrade Bennet. Some good advice was given, which it is to be hoped the comrades will take to heart.

R. R. Webb has transfered his business to Parks', former druggist in Coleman.

Another addition is reported to the football players. William Ashurst, F. B., of No. 4, has ben presented by his better half with a son. Both mother and son are doing well.

The doctor reports quite an epidemic in affliction to the eyes in the course of the last few days.

A very curious accident occurred in 131 Pillar, No. 9 mine. Elias Nausman, a Finn, was taking down some hard coal when a large piece fell on his back, and he lies at the hospital in a serious condition. From enquiries there is no paralisis, and every hope for his recovery is given. He is well known and highly respected in the camps.

HOSMER NOTES.

North Star Lodge No. 41 K. P.s held a social evening last Thursday and a number of knights and their friends spent an enjoyable evening.

A fatal accident occurred in No. 9 south of here onFriday'smidnight shift, a backhand, named Ivan Wynuoyzuk, being apparently struck by a car nad instantly killed. The following day Coroner Bleasdell held a public enquiry in the old school house in connection with this affair, Inspector Strachan being present at the proceedings. The jury consisted of Messrs Labelle, Smith, Snell, Davis, Pednault and Chatfield.

The first witness called was Mike Beseki a miner with whom deceased was working, who said he was working No. 9 south incline, and about 1.30 in the morning was putting a car in the side track when the accident occurred. He and two other men were pushing the car and it got out of control. He shouted "Look out below there!". On going down to where the car had stopped, he found deceased lying alongside the track, and he died almost immediately. Witness stated that his partner's lamp was lit when he left him, but out when he was found. He said he had been working in that particular place four shifts.

James Campbell, a miner, working in the same seam, stated that he was down in the main level after timber when a Slav miner told him that a man was killed down there, meaning the incline. He followed him out to look for the fire boss. On returning with him he found the body of Ivan Wynnoyzuk dead by the side of the track, about 10 feet from the car. Witness was asked by Inspector Strachan regarding general methods of lowering a car in this place. Witness said three men could push a car to the canvas door, after which it gained momentum. The General Superintendent, Mr. D. G. Wilson, was the next witness, and he said in reply to a question that the proper method of lowering a car into the switch was by a rope attached to the car. It appears that the first witness cut the rope off before getting to the switch. Mr. Wilson stated that the rope should not have beeen cut off the car, as it was against orders. Witness could not positively say whether said shift was so instructed, such instructions would be given by the night shift fire boss. In reply to Inspector Strachan witness stated that there were no special printed rules governing the methods of lowering cars. In reply to the coroner, Mr. Wilson couldn't say whether deceased was an experienced man, further than that he had worked for the company since May 16th, but from his observations he thought deceased was a good laborer. Mr. Wilson stated that the doctor was called at once and arrived on the scene between 2 and 2.30, and pronounced life extinct. This closed the evidence, the jury, after a short deliberation, bringing a verdict of accidental death.

The deceased was buried on Sunday afternoon, the large turnout, considering the inclement weather, doing great credit to the local organization. Father Salle, Roman Catholic pastor conducted the service, and T. A. Cornett made the mourning arrangements in connection with the funeral.

The mines were idle on Saturday, pay day, our foreign brothers putting in their time round the kegs with most of us English speaking people, "taking in the sights of the city."

Who said money was plentiful in Hosmer? One of our members does not think that so. He says he worked overtime trying to cash a $3.00 cheque.

We understand our popular young tonsorial artist, Sam Snell, has sold his business, a native of Palestine being the buyer.

MICHEL NOTES.

Mrs. A. Roberts and daughter arrived last Tuesday from England.

The remains of Patrick Shiels who died whilst travelling from Nova Scotia to Michel, came in on the passenger on Friday morning last, and were interred in the new cemetery. Mr. Chonnoworth, the minister of the Methodist church officiating. Much sympathy is felt for the wife and children of the deceased.

The morning shift was laid idle on Saturday owing to the bursting of a steam pipe opposite No. 8 boiler house. The pipe was caught by the G. N. Ry. switch engine and broken off at the boiler house. It was a lucky thing that the boilers did not explode.

The public of Michel are much pleased with the improvements the C.P.R. have made to the depot in the Electric lights.

Billy Hughes, better known as "Governor," was down to Michel last Saturday watching the football match. Billy had a new brand and he can certainly peddle it.

Mr. Echstein, of the firm of Eckstein and McTaggart, was in town on Tuesday attending the creditors' meeting of G. A. Black, of New Michel.

The Michel Orchestra gave a dance on Tuesday night, which was a great success, about 40 couples being present. The prize waltz was won by Mrs. Percy Johns and John Owens, whose waltzing was a treat to look at.

Tom Owen arrived in town Sunday from his ranch, which is located near Cowley, and reports that everything in that part of the country is flourishing.

Mr. Harry Smith, also returned from his homestead near Pincher Creek.

Saturday last the final for the Crahan Cup was played between Coleman and Michel. The game started at 2.45 prompt before a large crowd of spectators. Michel kicked off and were not long in getting in front of the Coleman goal and time after time they came within an ace of scoring. The play was all in front of the Coleman goal until half time, although Michel failed to score. On resuming, play slacked down considerably, and midfield play ensued for a great portion of the game. Coleman made a rush for the Michel goal and Fraser scored for them. After this Michel livened up a little, and made a rush for Coleman's goal but with no avail, the game eventually ending in favor of Coleman 1 goal to nil.

The line-up was as follows:,

Michel team—J, Raynor, goal; J. Mason and J. Wood backs; J. Ferguson, G. Millett and J. Watson halfbacks; M. Mather, F. Beddington, E. Gomm, H. Rose, R. Sudwirth forwards.

Coleman—S. McDonald goal; J. Penman and W. Roughead, backs; J. Hunter, G. Kellock and J. Kellock halfbacks; W. Fraser, J. Emerson, Wm. Banks, T. Graham, forwards. Referee, T. Wilson, Fernie. Linesmen. J. Caulfield, Coal Crek and Wm. Rankin, Hosmer. Great credit is due to T. Wilson for the manner in which he refereed the game, which was to the entire satisfaction of everyone.

After the match the Coleman boys were entertained to a smoker in the basement of the new opera house, which had been kindly lent for the occasion by the genial manager, Mr. Lockhart. Mr. Crahan presented the cup and medals to the Coleman team, also the league cup and medals to the Michel team. Quite a number of songs were rendered in fine style during the evening, and after three cheers had been given for the popular President, Mr. Thos. Crahan, and for both the Coleman and the Michel clubs, the smoker, which had been a most pleasant and enjoyable one, was brought to a close.

Wm. Weaver, the genial dairy rancher from the Elk had the misfortune to have a runaway, while delivering milk in town. The team started on a mad gallop and finally came to a stop opposite the post office, the sleigh being overturnedand the milk cans thrown in all directions. With the help of several the sleigh was righted and the cans gathered up, but when William looked into them, alas, butter had taken the place of cream.

The miners of No. 8 south have decided that they will not work at all as the company will not consent to their working in this new mine according to the clause covering new work in the general agreement.

Ernest Lapsley, rancher from the Elk, is in town with a bunch of horses which he is trying to dispose of at reasonable prices. Anyone wishing to get a good horse from $5 up can do so by seing Ernest.

Dick Beard now ranks amongst the big game hunters. Last Sunday Richard was in the hills and two large bucks fell to his good markmanship, one of them having the finest set of antlers that has been brought into town this season.

Last Tuesday Andy Waugh, who had gone to work on the morning shift had occasion to come home and when getting to the washhouse found that the door of his locker had been burst open and his shoes and socks stolen, on going up town Andy noticed the thief, Martin Jamigo by name, in the bar of the hotel wearing his shoes. He immediately informed the police, who arrested him for the theft, and being unable to prove his innocence in front of Justice of the Peace Burton, was sentenced to three months hard labor. This should be a warning to this class of thieves who, by all accounts, are plentiful in Michel.

A dance and supper will be given in Crahan's Hall on Monday, Nov. 28th. The music will be provided by the Michel Orchestra, dancing to commence at 9 o'clock and supper at 12 o'clock. The admission is 50 c., the proceeds to go to the English Church.

Harry Carr has traded his famous Pretty Polly for a horse which he got from Ernest Lapsley, although his new animal is not quite as large as Polly we notice that it has four feet instead of one which his former steed only possessed.

Mat, Jack and Tom Mathers arrived in camp last weeek from their ranch near Red Deer. Too quiet up there for us says Mat.

Manager Jensen, of the Imperial Bank, was seen in a hurry on Monday going to New Town to catch the Great Northern express for coast point, where he intends to spend his holiday. We hope you have a good time, Jensen.

Mr. Fred Bridgett, an old timer of Michel has been paying a visit to his sister, Mrs. Gamage. Fred is recuperating after a long and severe attack of typhoid fever which has left him in a very weak state. Hope to hear of your complete recovery soon, Fred.

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.

CORBIN NOTES

Mrs. R. D. McDonald, of Hosmer, is visiting Corbin this week.

Mr. Bough, of the Provincial Police, has been transferrred from New Michel to Corbin.

Brown's Vaudeville Company gave two fine shows here on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

At the Police Court last week a woman was fine $1 and costs for stealing two buckets of coal the property of the Corbin Coal and Coke Company.

Mr. W. R. Ross presented a beautiful clock to the Corbin Social Club.

Mr. Nat Howells and Mr. B. J. Lewis paid a visit to Fernie to hear the Welsh Choir, and judging from the report received in connection with the performance, we have every reason to believe they came away well satisfied.

Has anybndy seen that bay horse? The sign reads: "$20 Reward to anyone returning bay horse; location can be obtained inside. Flathead Trading Company."

The butcher is trying to reduce his fat by dancing. The butcher is cutting the boys out one by one.

The mines are steadily increasnig their output. The motors are running two shifts again.

We are pleased to hear that Tom Smith's leg is improving and we hope to see him handling the lamp again.

Mr. Nulty, the beer agent, is taking a lay off this week.

Mr. W. Gus Smith has returned from his trip to Spokane.

Mr. Billie Ball pays frequent visits to the Pioneer Club of late.

AN EVENT AT FLAGSTONE.

Last Saturday night a very enjoyable party foregathered at Flagstone for the purpose of showing a tribute of appreciation to Miss Williams, on the occasion of her departure. Supper was given in the dining hall by the Ladies' Aid, at which over 60 people sat down. After the tables had been cleared, Mr. W. Murdock made some very suitable remarks on the uniform courtesy that Miss Williams had shown to everybody whilst in their midst, and stated that he was pleased to present her with a gold broach and chain as a concrete expression of the high esteem in which she was held by all present (Loud applause). On behalf of the people of Flagstone, and the employees of the Down Lumber company, he wished her every success wherever she might go.

Miss Williams replied fittingly, thanking them one and all for their many kindnesses, and stated that she would always wear the token with which they had so kindly presented her, and in so doing would keep the memory of her experiences among them ever green.

A poem, the effort of the Lumberjack Poet, was then delivered by the chairman, and brought forth roars of laughter. The Hindoo contingent of the Downs Lumber company, not to be outdone by their co-workers of lighter hue, then stepped forward, and handed Miss Williams a purse of money as a mark of their respect for the way in which they had been treated by her. Our worthy chef added his tribute in the shape of a beautiful stickpin, suitably engraved with the lady's initials.

The rest of the evening was spent in dancing, at which Messrs. Crawford and Scully furnished some excellent music. Mrs. Lester, of Dorr, rendered a violin solo so admirably that an encore was insisted upon and freely and gracefully given. At the conclusion of this happy event many were the expressions of approval of the splendid manner in which all parts of the program had been carried out, thanks to the ladies of Flagstone.

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
Localle n. 2,334 Michel, B. C.

Your Last Chance

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

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

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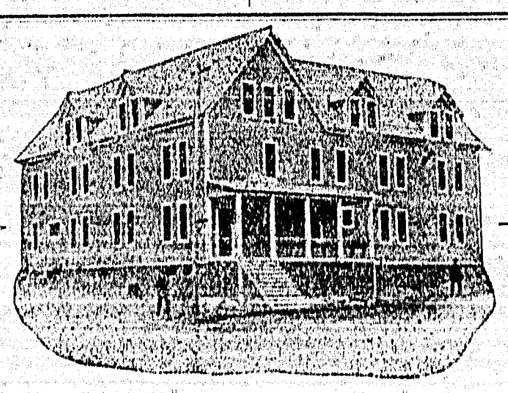

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Mining in British Columbia From Week to Week

A History of Mining from Early Days

Coal Mining on Vancouver Island.

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

History of Coal Mining.

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

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

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

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

Nanaimo Colliery, Nanaimo District.

The Nanaimo colliery, now owned by the Western Fuel company, of San Francisco, California, is the oldest colliery of those now being worked in the province. Its history dates back to the early fifties. Dr. Dawson (in "Mineral Wealth of British Columbia, 1887," p. 80.) After mentioning the bringing of specimens of coal by Indians, in 1855, to Dr. Tolmie, then stationed at the Hudson Bay Company's post at Fort McLoughlin, Millbank sound (now Bella Coola), and the exploratory work done at Suquash, between Port McNeil and Beaver Harbor, on the northeast coast of Vancouver Island, in the years 1849-1853, states that "meanwhile in 1850, the existence of coal at Nanaimo had been ascertained by Mr. J. W. McKay, and in the following year it appears that most of the miners were transferred from the northern end of the island to that place. Work was begun in earnest in 1852, and, before the close of 1853, 2000 tons of coal are reported to have been shipped, chiefly to San Francisco. The price of coal at Nanaimo was at this time $11 and at San Francisco $28 a ton. The Hudson Bay company, under the name of the Nanaimo Coal company, continued to work the mines thus opened until 1861, when they were sold to the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Ltd., by which they are still operated."

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

In 1887, No. 2 shaft was deepened 71 feet, at which additional depth it entered the underlying Newcastle seam, there about 6 feet in thickness, The Protection Island shaft was sunk in 1891, and the Douglas seam was reached at 670 feet. In 1892, it was sunk 62 feet deeper to the Newcastle seam, there showing about 3 feet, 6 inches of coal. In 1899, a shaft was sunk on Newcastle Island; this cut the upper seam at 324 feet, and the lower at 384 feet. This working was continued with those of No. 1 and Protection Island. In 1904, a main haulage slope was driven, from the bottom of a 60-foot shaft at Brechin, in the Newcastle seam to Newcastle Island; a counter slope was driven from the surface in the same seam.

The Vancouver Coal company was reconstructed in January, 1890, as the New Vancouver Coal & Mining company, limited, with an authorized capital of £215,000 in fully paid shares of £1 each. Mr. Samuel L. Robins, of Nanaimo, was general manager for the company, and Mr. Thomas Russell, manager of the mines and works. At the end of 1902 it was resolved to sell the entire property, which by then included 30,00 acres of land in the coal districts, together with several coal mines and extensive colliery improvements, both underground and surface works. The Western Fuel company, to which the property was sold, was incorporated on December 15, 1902, under the laws of the state of California, with an authorized capital of $1,500,000, in shares $1 par. Mr. John L. Howard was, and still is, president of the company. The Western Fuel company quickly entered upon a vigorous policy of enlargement of the coal producing business, and since then operations have been augmented to the extent market conditions have permitted.

The Nanaimo colliery originally included that portion of the Nanaimo coal field at and near Nanaimo harbor, underlying the harbor, the neighboring island—Newcastle, Protection (Douglas) and Gabriola—and Nanaimo city and adjacent country on Vancouver Island. Other parts of the coal field were added later. Today, the Western Fuel company is operating No. 1 shaft, Esplanade; Protection Island shaft, and No. 4, Northfield (Brechin) mine, No. 1, and Protection Island are operated as one mine, the main shipping place being at Nanaimo, where the company has wharves with 2000 feet frontage, at which vessels of the largest tonnage can be loaded at any stage of the tide. Shipping facilities are modern and effective, ensuring expeditious loading. Pithead arrangements in connection with shipping arrangements from No. 1 were some time since described by Mr. Thomas R. Stockett, the company's manager, as being "absolutely unique, inasmuch as it is possible to load coal direct from the mine to the ship without handling it, a thing which has not been attempted in any other part of the world."

Two years ago the writer accompanied the Canadian Mining Institute Summer Excursion party on a short visit to Nanaimo. As space is not now available for a detailed description of the extensive works at Nanaimo, the brief particulars concerning the mines then written may be quoted: "At No. 1 shaft, the visitors were shown through the extensive surface works. The large power-house was first inspected, and then the various coal handling operations were witnessed—hoisting from the shaft, dumping in the tipple, screening, picking, sizing, washing and automatic loading on to railway cars. Then Northfield No. 4 mine was visited, and here were seen similar processes to those above-mentioned, and, in addition, the unusual and advantageous arrangements for delivering coal from a loading tower on to vessels alongside the wharf in Departure bay. The output capacity of No. 1 and Northfield mines is now between 600,000 and 700,000 tons per annum, and that production could be maintained for an indefinite period, since development operations have been sufficiently advanced to warrant this statement being made. The machinery equipment at the collieries is thoroughly modern, the Northfield colliery having been equipped with a new pithead and plant in 1904, while the No. 1 pithead and plant were entirely renewed after the fire there, also in 1904."

Before turning from matters relating to equipment, it should be mentioned that early in the current year the Western Fuel company obtained for use in its mines, in cases of emergency, three complete sets of Draeger oxygen breathing apparatus for mine-rescue purposes, and had a number of its men trained in its use. As yet this company is the only one in the province that has made such provision for the protection of the lives of its miners.

The Western Fuel company's production in 1909 was 551,810 short tons of coal, with an average of 1135 men employed; for 1908 it was 438,720 tons, and 1071 men. As already mentioned, Mr. Thomas R. Stockett is the company's manager and Mr. Thomas Graham is superintendent.

Wellington Colliery Company, Ltd.

The original Wellington collieries included mines situated a few miles northwest of Nanaimo, operated for many years by R. Dunsmuir & Sons, but closed in 1900, apparently worked out, as regards mining through existing openings. The Wellington Colliery company, which a few months ago disposed of all its collieries and coal lands to the Mackenzie & Mann syndicate, organizers of the present owning company, the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, some years ago absorbed the Union Colliery company, which operated the Union colliery, in Comox district, also the Extension and Alexandria mines in Cranberry district. The Alexandria was opened nearly 30 years ago; after having been unworked for some time, operation were resumed in 1896, but in 1901 the mine was closed, and has not since been worked. It is stated the present owners contemplate reopening it.

Coming down to recent date, the Wellington Colliery company has been operating coal mines as follows: At Cumberland, Comox district, about 12 miles from Union Bay, Nos. 4 and 7 slopes, and Nos. 5 and 6 shafts. At Extension, Cranberry district, a dozen miles from Ladysmith, Oyster harbor, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 mines (all worked from what is known as the No. 1 tunnel and No. 4 mine, worked through a shaft.

Coal was discovered at Comox about 35 years ago, but active mining operations were not begun there until 1885. The two seams worked are the Douglas, averaging 5 feet of good coal in a 7-foot seam, and the lower or Wellington seam, giving from 3 to 8 feet of clear coal. The mines are connected with tidewater at Union Bay by a standard-gauge railway, equipped with four locomotives and ample rolling stock. At Union Bay the coal is stored in the 4000-ton bunkers at the shipping wharf, or delivered to either the Luhrig washery (capacity 500 tons in 10 hours) or the coke ovens, of which latter there are 100, of the beehive type, each taking five tons of charge and producing about three tons of coke. Production of coke during five years, 1905-9, was 76,260 short tons, an average of 15,252 tons per year.

At Extension colliery, the Wellington seam is being worked. It is practically free from faulting, and varies between 5 and 12 feet in thickness. Communication with the company's shipping wharves is by standard-gauge railway, equipped with one 77-ton and five 30-ton locomotives and some 200 gondola cars. At Oyster harbor, three wharves project into deep water, giving 27 feet at lowest tide. The main wharf is equipped with a coal-washer, and a belt-conveyor 36 inches wide. Loading of vessels can be carried on at the rate of 600 tons per hour, and if necessary up to 800 tons. The harbor anchorage is well sheltered.

No statistics are available showing this company's production of coal during recent years, except that it is known the output of all its mines in 1909 totalled 941,961 short tons gross, that is, including the coal made into coke. The management of the new company, the Canadian Collieries, has announced its intention to largely increase the output within the next two or three years.

Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd.

This company's coal-mining enterprise, established in 1908-9, is one of a number of evidences of the substantial progress made on Vancouver Island in recent years. The company possesses coal properties at South Wellington and Suquash, both on Vancouver Island, and on Malcolm Island, off the northeast coast of Vancouver Island. Its more important developments have been at its Fiddick colliery, South Wellington, four miles from Nanaimo, where it has driven two slopes, namely, No. 1 or Fiddick, and No. 2, or Richardson slope. The seam being worked is what is known as the old "South Wellington," a continuation of the "Douglas" at Nanaimo; it varies in thickness from 6 to 12 feet, and is of good quality coal. No quite recent information is available, but in 1909 development consisted of some three miles of slopes, levels, and roadways in the coal. The power plant installed at the South Wellington colliery included an air compressor and a large slope hoist; a tipple, having a capacity of 1000 tons a day, was built; seven miles of railway was constructed between the mine and tidewater at Boat harbor, and bunkers of 6000 tons capacity, a 400-ton per day coal-washery, shipping wharf and loading plant were all put in at the harbor. The year's production of coal was 67,045 long tons at South Wellington, and 2010 tons at Suquash, and an average of 295 men employed was the official record for the year.

At Suquash, the shaft entered the seam at 170 feet depth. The seam was found to be 6 feet in thickness, giving from 4 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 6 inches of good, almost smokeless, coal, the parting consisting of small bands of rock. The improvements planned for 1910 included a hoisting plant to handle 1500 tons per day of nine hours and the construction of a railway from the mine to McNeil Bay, together with bunkers, wharves, etc., for shipping purposes.

PRAIRIE PROSPERITY

Poverty, Sales and Political Pantomime

Spring, summer and fall our farm slave has toiled. He has harrowed packed, drilled, harvested, shocked and threshed. Now is the season of harvest home and great rejoicing, the papers are full of poetry and prose, be thankful they cry and paintt glowing pictures of the family gathering on thanksgiving day. The royal turkey, trimmed with strings of prosperous sausages and chunks of rich mincemeat, the peanut butter, cranberry sauce and "punkin' pie. Theoretically it is a time of harpling and feasting, of bronching of mighty ale and sparkling mead, yet somowhow the unreasonable beast seems to be anything but thankful.

Around the mills and elevators a bunch of savage and disgusted men gather from day to day, "What's the price of wheat to-day?" they cry, and the grain buyer calmly states his price, 56 cents. Only fifty-six they groan in mass and make a rapid calculation which shows that at 56 cents they have not enough grain to pay their way. Of course says the buyer you don't need to sell to us, take it to some other joint. The farm slave (O wise soul) acts upon this advice and hauls "his" grain off to some other of his masters' warehouses. Alas, however, for our wisdom, the telephone has been busy since he left the first mill and when he humbly asks at the second, "What's the price of wheat?" 55 cents saith the buyer and I don't know that I like to buy so poor a grade. Therefore be thankful farm slave

Not more than others you deserve
Yet God has given you more
For you have food while others starve
And beg from dooor to door.

And what more do you want so long as the Lord has a tab on you, you're right no doubt he will smite those robber barons who run stores in town and so everything will be O. K. Of course you're not robbed at the point of production, we all know that. In truth, however, our slave farmer is strictly up against it this fall, the summer has been a failure, for weeks and weeks no rain fell and the hot winds like tongues of unseen fire licked up the life out of the growing grain. The country sky gave no hint of rain for long spells and although the G. G. A. is chipper than ever, even they could not improve things. After harvest the rain fell, and then came a frost which added to the general misery, improving the grade quite a lot, as one can readily understand.

Threshing told a dreary tale, crops light and machine collectors thicker than flies in July, wherefor be thankful, for mortgage companies and banks are driving a thriving trade. The effect of all this prosperity manifests itself in a perfect drizzle of auction sales: "Auction sale to-day of valuable chattels and effects at Copers' Barn." said the bills, "Punk & Blighter, auctioneers," Being a Socialist, therefore greedy, my soul was stirred by visions of bargain galore, so to Copers' Barn I wended my way. I wandered about that barn for some time but no chattels or effects could I find; true, I passed a heap which the refuse collector had overlooked but gave it no thought. So to the office of Punk & Blighter for more definite information. You all know Punk; somewhat fat, oily and very polite, a voice like bubbles bursting in coal and a pudgy face. You all know these offices, little shacks hung about with helpful mottoes: "The door of prosperity never opens to the sound of a knocker,' etc., and then, with a vein of hidden sarcasm, "In the cause of our clients our interest never flags.'

Inside the office I ran into another evidence of prosperity, behold a lady in tears and a swell hat, a he slave with his hands dug deep into his trouser pockets and a lost! lost!! lost!!! look upon his face, evidently the lady's husband. Our Punk facing them and holding a chattel mortgage (ah those fatal pink papers) from which he was reading. I retreated and presently saw them come out, a dejected pair. no pity was there in my heart for them because I knew the man as a violent and very ignorant opponent of Socialism, one of those who tear down and spit upon our bills. Then I met Punk, "Yes, there was an auction." "Yes, and it was at Copers' Barn in half an hour and if I waited a few minutes he would walk up with me. So together to the barn and then revelation for he led me straight up to the pile of trash I had passed before. "There you are, sir, all those splendid chattels going for what they will bring.' I looked them over, dazed, and old oil can, a strip of failed carpet, a broken lamp, a damaged homesteaders' stove, a coffee pot, some straps, a once bridle and a table with a drunken gait. Valuable chattels and effects; "and which is a chattel and which an effect?' I asked at last and added, "In any sane community such a collection of trash would be dumped on the rubbish pile.' "Call 'em what you will, sir, they will go like hot cakes," was all he said, and alas, it was too true. The crowd who gathered to buy; they were farmers, oozing prosperity, bum old once cheap lined coats, near sealette collars, imitation Bulgarian mountain cat hats, unshaven faces, moccasins and overalls, a wealthy looking crowd all round. They bought feverishly, the bids ranging from 10 cents to 15 1-2, later there was to be sold a number of fine young geldings and good brood mares, but as I had already inspected said cattle and found them wanting, I faded away, heartsick at the mentality of my fellow men.

Later that afternoon, this same bunch cluttered with the rubbish heap they had purchased, gathered in the town hall as Grain Growers to pass a resolution of censure upon the government for purchasing the battleship "Niobe," and debate the advisability of forcing them (the government) to reduce the tariff upon manufactured goods, prefacing their demand with the usual petition, "which humbly showeth," etc., and to denounce Socialism. A funny bunch, are they not?—A BUDDEN in Western Clarion.

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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

NOTE DI PROPAGANDA

I progress del meccanismo sono costanti, stupefacenti, sconcertanti. Leggete i giornali; ogni giorno, viene annunciata l'invenzione di nuove macchine. le quali compiono il lavoro di centinaia d'operai con una precisione tale che non si puo eguagliare.

Non e molto tempo, e stata introdotta in Europa una macchina americana che confeziona cinquanta paira di scarpe all ora. Cio pero non impedisce che ci sia della gente che va ancora a piedi nudi.

Ultimamente l'ingegnere Owens ha inventato una macchina genialissima che sostituisce il soffiatore di vetro nella fabbricazione delle bottiglie. Questa macchina produce 15,000 bottiglie al giorno, mentre il soffiatore piu capace non arriva a produrre nel medesimo tempro pia di 300.

Si dice che il funzionamento di detta macchina sia cosa veramente sorprendente; pero essa ha privato bruscamente due mila operi del d'esistenza.

Negli Stati Uniti—ove e in uso l'arato elettrico—un uomo puo produrre tanto grano suciente a nutrire 250 persone; nei paesi arretrati dell'Europa un uomo puo produre solo di che nutrirne 30.

Oggi nel mulino piu perfezionato un solo operaio puo macinare 4500 chilogrammi di grano all'ora, mentre lo schiavo antico non poteva macinarne che 7. Cosi attualmente, un operaia macina la farina per 92,000 persone, mentre nella casa antica la poteva macinare per sole tre persone!

Colle vecchie macchine tipografiche non si potevano triare che 400 o 500 giornali all'ora; le rotative permettono attualmente di tirarne 100,000 all'ora.

E eon bisogna pensare che il progresso si arresti a questo punto; no anzi eso non fa che accentnarsi. Tanto che certuni credono che possa realizzarsi il sogno dell'industriale inglese; liberare il captalismo dalle esigenze della mano d'opera—per mezzo del macchinismo.

Gettar quindi tutti, o quasi tutti i lavoratohi sulla strada! Questo sarebbe il risultato ultimo a cui dovrebbe giungere lo sviluppo della meccanica!

Ma quando i nove decimi della popolazione rimonessero disoccupati, miserabili, morti di fame—a chi venderebbero i capitalisti tutta la enorme quantita di merci che essi potrebbero far produrre mediante le loro perfezionatissime macchine messe in azione e sorvegliate da pochissimi operai? Che varebbe mai—anche per loro—aver diminuita la mano d'opera, e spinta al massimo la produzione, quando perdessero i compratori?

Eppure la tendenza naturale del capitalista e proprio questa: avere la maggior possibile quantita di prodotti impiegando il minor numero possibile di lavoratori. Ogni padrone d'industria deve contenersi cosi, per diminuire le sue spese e aumentare i suoi profitti.

E appunto per cio anche oggi sebbene sia ancora molto lontano il giorno in cui le machine potranno sostituire quasi completmente l'operaio—noi vediamo, nel mondo capitalista, da una parte crescera sempre piu il numero dei disoccupati e dall'altra aumentare continuamente la quantita della merce che resta invenduta perche non trova compratori.

Di qui le cosidette crisi di sovraproduzione, che sono viceversa crisi di sotto consumazion. L'industriale fallisce perche non puo vendere i soi prodotti ; e il proletario stenta perche —essendo disoccupato o mal pagato —non puo comprarli!

La macchina--che moltiplica per cento e per mille le forze dellouomo o che doverebbe quindi costantemente e in ogni cosa moltiplicare di altrettanto il benessere sociale—nel sistema economico attuale diventa invece causa di misoria.

Supponete che i capitalisti impieghino ora 100 milioni di operai e che domani, con l'introduzione di nuove macchine essi possano impiegarne soltanto 10. Come potrebbero vivere gli altri 90 milioni rimasti senzi lavoro e senza un soldo in tasca? Questi sarebbero allora condannati a far la fine del onte Ugolino, accanto al magazzini e ai negaozi dei capitalisti rigurgianti di ogn specie di merci!

Anche questo dimostra che le macchine non devono essere e non potranno rimanere in proprieta die privati.

Esso son fatto per dimunir la facica e accrescere benessere della famiglia umana. Se la macchina-invce di abbrevaire la giornata di lavoro dell'operaio e di soddisfare piu largamente i bisogni dell'operaio stesso e della sua famigliaio getta nell'inferno della discocupazione, la colpa non e punto della macchna, ma dal modo in cui essa viene usta nelli-odierno ordinamento sociale.

Toglietela al privato, allo, speculatore, al capitalista—datela alla societa, alla collettivita dei lavoratori organizzati—ed avrete eliminato ogni danno.

Essa arrechera allora tutti gli immensi benefici che per sua natura e destinata a produrre. Per virtu sua, la famiglia umana potra lavorare semper meno e nel tempo stesso godere di ricchezze sempre maggiori.

VOLITVE

Pri volitvah dne 8. t. m. je dobila socijalistična stranka prvega zastopnika v kongres. Izvoljen je sodr, Viktor L. Berger v Milwaukee, Wis. Tam je priborila strandka tudi ves county. Stevilo socijalistignih glasov je narastlo velikansko—po nekterih državah za sto procentvo.—V splošnem so zmagali demokratje. Več prihodnić.—Proletaree.

AMERYKANSKA CZARNA REKA.

Stowarzyszenie przemyslowcow w očz&pmytnAegle SS SSHRLUSHDLU Los Angeles cofnelo swoja subwencye na wykrycie zbrodniarzy, ktorzy spowodowali wy buch w oficynach „Times." —Przypuszczaja oni i slusznie, ze szpicle pobudzeni wysoka nagroda zaprowadziliby za sladem do ofisow kapitalistycznych. Nie dadza zas takim nagrody. Konce w wode, jak pisal o tem RobotnikPolski. Wybuch w zakladach „Timesa" nastapil wskutek wypuszcezenia gazu. Na te okolicznosc wskazywali pracujacy w oficynach, že gaz uchodzi. Zarzad nie dbal oto. Zabral on pieniadze asekuracyjne i mogl rzucic podejrzenie na unistow. I jedna jeszcze szczegolna rzecz. Dynamit, ktory podkladano pod domy bogaczow byl owiniety w taki sam papier, jak dynamit uzywany przy robotach miejskich. Szef policyi napewno wie, kto dynamit podkladal pod domy „znakomitszych" obywateli.

Ale konce w wode!—Robotnik Polski.

Kapitalistični časniki izjavljajo ponovno, do je ½elezarsko in jeklarsko mesto v Gary, Ind. nekako vzor mesto. V resnici je pa to mesto podobno ogromni plantaži, na kateri delajo sužnji. Za železarski in jeklarski trust dela kakih šest tisoč delavcev. Delijo se v dva delavnika (šihta), Polovica dela po dnevu enajst ur, druga polovica pa trinajst ur po noči. Delavnik menjajo na štirinajst dni. Plača je 16 do 17 in pol centa na uro. Posebna policija straži delavce. Organizatorjem unij in časnikarskim poročevalcem je prepovedan vstop. Mesto je navadna jetnišnica, ki ima še strožje predpise, kot državne jetnišnice in kaznilnice.

Vzlic temu pa naivni ljudje in prefrigani sleparji trdijo, da živimo v deželi svobode.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTUERS

On the first of June next year a census will be taken of the manufactures of Canada. It will ascertain the capital employed in works in 1910, together with the value of land, buildings and plant, the kind or class of products of the works by quantity or number of finished articles and their values in the year. These statistics will relate generally to such industries as flour mills and grist mills, brick works, saw and shingle mills, electric light and power plants, and a few others where the value of products is large in proportion to the number of persons employed. Returns will be required without regard to the number of employees. The employees of work will include managers, superintendents, etc., on salaries; officers, clerks, etc., on salaries; operatives or workers classed as over and under 16 years on wages; and piece-workers employed outside of the works. Salaries, wages and payments to all officers and employees will be entered on the schedule for the census year by sex, and will include the aggregate weeks employed in the year, average hours of working time per week, and aggregate wage paid to them in the year. The aggregate weeks of time and the aggregate wages paid will refer to the whole body of employees for the year, while the average hours of working time will refer to an average computed for all employees in the year for one week only. For piece workers outside of the works the statistics are required to show by sex the aggregate payments made to this class in the year, and also the aggregate value of their products. The power employed in the works will show the number and horsepower of steam, gas and gasoline engines, water wheels and electric motors, as well as the power sold to or bought from other public or private companies. The fuel used at the works will show the quantity of coal, wool or other fuel and its value laid down at the works, including transportation and duties. The coal will be classified by measure to show whether it is foreign or Canadian. Custom work and raw materials will be reported by kind or class, and entries will be made to show amounts received in the year for custom work and repairs; and the cost value of raw or partly finished materials used at the works. The kind or class of products of the works in 1910 will be entered by separate name if more than one is made, the quantity or number of each finished ed article and the value of separate products in the year. The aim of this record is to show the extent and variety of manufactures in each province and district, but it will be understood that the statistics as compiled and published will give away no records of individual business. Totals will be published only where three or more industries of a class or kind are reported. All information here referred will be collected by enumerators on schedule No. 9.

The census of the dairy industry relating to the production of butter, cheese, cream and condensed milk, will be taken on schedule No. 12, and will show for each kind of product its quality and selling value, and thee quality of milk and cheese used for conversion at factories, the number of patrons and the amount of money distributed to them in the year.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

(Victoria Colonist

A fairly large audience assembled at the Grand Theatre on Sunday evening to hear Gerald Desmond, one of the lecturers and organizers of the Socialist party, lecture on "The Struggle for Existence.'

The real history of the human race, said the speaker, is not bound up in the record of wars and the actions of kings, but is the story of the struggle for existence. Food was the primal necessity of life, and the method of securing the food supply was the foundation of the institutions of any given period. In spite of the manifold production of the present day, for the mass of the people, was a sordid struggle for the bare necessities of life. When the condition was changed it was useless trying to develop the spiritual side of man. When the material problems of life had been solved, it would be time to develop the higher faculties.

The change from the primitive communism to the first form of slavery occurred with the development of agriculture, and the domestication of animals. Hitherto prisoners taken during the tribal wars, which were common, had been eaten. Had they been sent to range the wilds in search of either animal food or roots and berries, they would never have returned. But when it was found to be better to collect some of the roots of plants and cultivate these in a smaller area, and to capture and domesticate animals, the slaves were compelled to perform this labor. Slave guards were appointed by the master tribe, and this was the beginning of the standing armies which have now grown to such large porportions, and whose primary functions are still the same to keep slaves in subjection. Later weaker members of the tribe were compelled by the guards to take their places with the slaves, and as the system developed the head men of the tribes arrogated power to themselves and the feudal system came into existence.

The speaker then briefly pointed out the essential features of the feudal system, showing that as a general rule the serf worked one half of his time for the feudal baron and the remainder for himself. The feudal system was cheaper for the master than chattel slavery, inasmuch as the proportion of wealth received by the lord was greater, and the responsibility less. Present day wage slavery is better still for the master class, as is shown by the statistics issued by the ruling class governments themselves. It took eighty per cent. of the chattel slaves' product to maintain him; the serf retained one-half of his produce; the wage slave of to-day is handed back as his slaves' portion, in the form of wages, on an average less than twenty per cent. of the value produced. Yet the worker of to-day thought himself a free man because he had the privilege of leaving one master and going in search of another.

The problem of production has been marked by several revolts, and in each of these there had been an effort made by the slaves to get possession of the means of life—the land. When the working class develop the same knowledge of the cause of their problems, they would take over the control of the machinery of production.

The problem of productiion has been solved. The necessity of to-day was to carry the same principles as governed production into distribution, and with the elimination of much useless labor and abolition of the vast waste of the present industrial system, a comfortable life was possible for all at the expenditure of a quarter of the time now occupied in labor.

The working classes are to-day in the position they are because that is the only position they are fit for. They were proud of producing for the enjoyment of the master class. When they were educated in the facts of modern industry they would change the entire system, and insist that all who enjoyed both the necessaries and luxuries of life should take their part in production. Socialists had no harsh feelings towards capitalists personally, They were human beings like themselves. But their function as capitalists must be abolished and they must take their share of the labor of the world, and as useful members of society receive their full share of the good things of life.

Several questions were asked and were ably handled by the speaker.

The chairman announced E. T. Kingsley, of Vancouver, as next Sunday's speaker.

4,500,000 UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The number of unemployed in the United States is estimated at 4,500,000 by the investigating board of the Bowery Mission. Fifteen per cent of them are said to be in New York City and vicinity.

VANCOUVER SCHOOLS

That the City-by-the-Sea is going ahead by leaps and bounds is evidenced by the school trustees asking the council for the tidy sum of nearly one millIion dollars, to be exact, $967,000 for new schoools and improvements.

RETAINED ON VOTERS' LIST

The followng names objected to on the ground that they were repeated on the list have been retained:

Joseph Dodd, Coal Creek.
John Jones, Coal Creek.
Samuel Orr, West Fernie.

The following names objected to on the ground that they were not qualified to be placed on the list, have had their application accepted:

Peter Gaskell, Coal Creek.
John R. McPherson, Coal Creek.
Frank Lecker, Coal Creek.
Charles Robert Sayle, Coal Creek.
Oliver Winstanley, Coal Creek.
Andrew Tweddle, Coal Creek.
Jonathan Atkinson, Coal Creek.
Fred. Worsley, Welsh Camp.

The following names objected to on the ground that they have ceased to reside in the district, have been retained on the list:

No. Name and Address.
24 Henry Allan, Coal Creek.
27 Abraham Alldred, Coal Creek.
66 Peter Atkinson, Fernie Annex.
68 Thomas Atkinson, Fernie Annex
137 Robt. Beck, Coal Creek.
147 Wm. Vaughn Bell, Fernie, Mc Pherson avenue.
191 Herbert Booth, Coal Creek.
246 Wm. Bullen, Michel.
257 Wm. Cadman, Coal Creek.
284 Geo. Henry Carnell, Fernie.
335 Robert Clark, Michel.
342 Wm. Walter Clarkstone, Fernie.
383 John Cooper, New Michel.
415 Christopher Craddock, Fernie, Annex.
424 William Beaton Cruikshank, Michel.
433 Thos. Cunliffe, Fernie Annex.
449 David Davies, Michel.
452 Thomas Henry Davies, Hosmer
481 Ira L. Dewis, Michel.
494 Joseph P. Dixon, Michel.
502 John Donnachie, Coal Creek.
509 Thos. Douglas, Coal Creek.
522 John Dudley, Fernie.
537 Jas. E. Easton, Fernie.
545 Geo. Edgar, Fernie.
548 Henry Edmunds, Fernie.
581 Wm. Harcourt Evans, Coal Creek.
626 John Fleming, Coal Creek.
639 Albert Geo. Wm. Foster, Coal Creek.
654 John H. Fuller, Michel.
664 George Gallier, Fernie East.
670 Chas. Garner, Michel.
674 Joseph Gauthrie, Fernie.
688 John Glover, Fernie.
714 Joseph Gray, Coal Creek.
715 Joshua Gray, Coal Creek.
726 Joseph Gribbin, Fernie.
732 Wm. Griffiths, Fernie, West.
747 Isaac Halle, Coal Creek.
781 Wm. Harrold, Coal Creek.
782 Thos. Geo. Harries, Michel.
785 Thomas Harris, Michel.
788 Samuel James Harrison, Fernie.
797 Albert Edward Hartwell, Hosmer.
816 Lovison Heele, Coal Creek.
836 Peter Higson, Michel.
842 Wm. Hodson, Coal Creek.
851 Thomas Holmes, Michel.
852 Albert Holmes, Michel.
856 John Wm. Peter Horn, Fernie.
894 John R. Hutton, Michel.
895 Henry Hutson, Coal Creek.
920 Jonathan E. Jay, Coal Creek.
955 Frank Kapal, Michel.
1068 Wm. Long, Fernie.
1088 Herman Lyne, Coal Creek.
1103 Arthur E. Marcer, Coal Creek.
1131 Henry Machin, Fernie.
1207 Robert Moon, New Michel.
1237 Thos. Muirhead, Michel.
1254 David Murray, Coal Creek.
1255 Herman A. Murray, Coal Creek.
1285 Hector McDonald, Coal Creek.
1305 Alex McFegan, Coal Creek.
1312 Henry McQuire, Coal Creek.
1346 Mick McLean, Michel.
1354 Robert McLetchie, Coal Creek.
1392 Henry O'Neill, Coal Creek.
1401 Samuel Nicholls, Coal Creek.
1426 Jas. Wright Orr, Coal Creek.
1432 Thomas Owen, Michel.
1449 John Patterson, Fernie.
1462 Michele Perfetto, Michel.
1503 Percy Price, Fernie.
1521 Wm. Rankin, Michel.
1537 Wm. J. Reid, Coal Creek.
1539 Christ Reinis, Fernie.
1583 Michael Robinson, Michel.
1620 John Metcalf Rushton, Michel.
1675 Daniel Shaw, Coal Creek.
1684 Wm. Shorrocks, Michel.
1687 Wm. Silverwood, Fernie.
1702 John Singleton, Coal Creek.
1752 Thomas Spear, Fernie.
1753 Albert Spear, Fernie.
1789 Thos. Wm. Stewart, Fernie.
1818 Jas. Taber, Michel.
1822 Fred Talbot, Fernie.
1826 John Tantoum, Michel.
1832 Robert Taylor, Michel.
1836 Patrick Terrion, Michel.
1970 George Whalley, Fernie.
1989 John Whittaker, Michel.
2001 James Olaf Williams, Fernie.
2015 George Wilson, Fernie Annex.

These names were retained at the request of the several individuals through the agency of D. Paton, Thomas G. Harries, and Nick McLean, et al.

List of Locals District 18

Corrected by District Secretary up to November 19, 1910.

NO.	NAME	SEC. AND P. O. ADDRESS.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead Alta
481	Beaver Creek ..	W. Watson, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
949	Burmis	Thomas Gregory, Burmis, Alta.
1378	Canmore	J. Neil, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2378	Cardiff	L. Huckins, Cardiff, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
2178	Diamond City ..	George Dobson, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2388	Edmonton	M. Bonic, 434 Lorne street, Norwood, Edmonton.
2314	Fernie	D. Rees, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2407	Hosmer	J. Ayre, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. L. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	George Hincliffe, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	Harry Smith, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal Collieries.	Charles Smith, Royal Colliery, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. Brown, Taber, Alta.

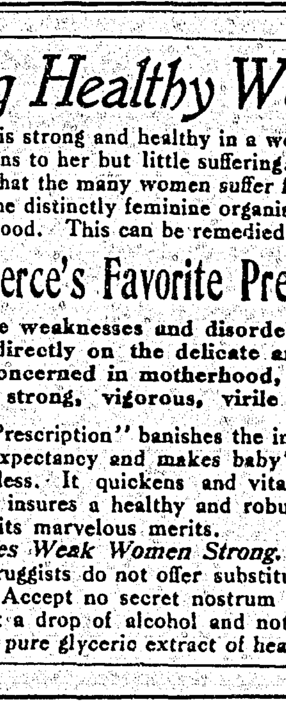
STAY AWAY.

Notice to All Mine Workers.

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

FRANCIS FEEHAN, President.
T. DONOVAN, Sec'y-Treas.

Strong Healthy Women



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

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

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

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

It Makes Weak Women Strong. It Makes Sick Women Well.

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

FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

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

3. Authorizing it to connect with foreign railroads.

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

ANDREW T. THOMPSON,
Solicitor for the Applicant.

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

THE BEST AT ANY PRICE

THE Art SHOE

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.

The Home Bank of Canada

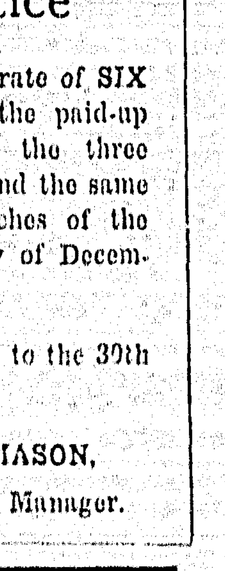
Quarterly Dividend Notice

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

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

By order of the Board. JAMES MASON,
Toronto, October 26th. General Manager.

BANK OF HAMILTON



THRIFT is rightly described as "Economical Management."

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

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

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

J. R. LAWRY, Agent
FERNIE

HEAD OFFICE
HAMILTON

HERE AND THERE

A beautiful range of Xmas cards at Suddaby's. 17-tf

Kathleen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. S. Dack, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Have you chosen your Christmas Annuals or Gift Books. If not see Suddaby's; a most complete stock to choose from. 17-tf

Mr. Kilby, piano tuner for the Mason Rich Co., well known in Fernie, died suddenly in Phoenix this week.

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

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

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

Q. Where can I get first quality candy?

A. Todd Block Candy Store.

Under the direction of Rev. Dr. Easterbook there is a splendid growth of interest in the affairs of the Baptist Church.

Frederick William Prince will deliver an illustrated "Travel Talk on alifornia," in the Fernie Opera House on Thursday, Dec. 1st., consisting of 275 beautifully colored lantern slides and 1000 feet of moving film.

The Provincial and Government Building and the Anglican Church possess what we believe to be a unique distinction in the West, both having imported slate roofs.

The best rebuttal that can be advanced against the assertion of the labor haters that the Times of Los Angeles was blown up by unionists is the fact that 30 former employees taken out cards in the I.T.U. since the disaster.

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

The case of Picarello-Pollock vs. Rex, which came up before J. F. Armstrong in the provincial court last Thursday, has been disposed of by the imposition of a fine of $100 and costs. The defendents were charged with having been guilty of a breach of the liquor act. Picarello, having obtained orders at Michel for spirituous liquors, took same from the stock of the Pollock Wine company and delivered it and made collection for it. The case was to decide a point of law as to what constituted a sale. G. H. Thompson of Cranbrook, representing the prosecution, contended that the sale was consumated in Hosmer, while W. S. Lane of Ross & Lane argued otherwise, but the fact that the fine has been imposed as above stated establishes the contention of the crown.

UKRAINIAN CONVENTION

The Ukrainian Socialists from B. C. held their inter-provincial convention at Coleman, Alta., last Sunday, Nov. 20th.

J. W. Semencik was chairman, J. Boychuk vice-chairman, J. Cossack and O Kraykivs secretaries.

Convention was opened at 2 p.m. with twenty delegates in attendance.

There was much of interest and enthusiasm.

Besides the party matters, on which delegates took hearty discussion, they passed a resolution to take up the matter of insurance association for which a committee was appointed to make a sketch of the statute.

Convention decided to enlarge their party paper, "obochyj Narod," to buy linotype and bring the paper west to Fernie. B. C.

A good printing shop is sorely needed; it would enable us to publish socialist propaganda books.

Propaganda and paper questions aroused such an interest in the delegates that they said they will get to work when back, and predicted that in half a year they will own a good printing shop with a good linotype.

Six shares at $50 were bought at the convention of the Ukrainian Socialist Publishing Association stocks

There is hope that the socialist movement will spread rapidly when the linotype is purchased, paper enlarged and brought west.

At 11 p.m. the convention adjourned and delegates went to their work to different camps. Yes, they went to work, and they will work with a will too.

Six lumber jacks beat up Bill Leacy in Elko last Monday and are now held in the city jail awaiting trial to-morrow (Saturday).

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

Fernie Orchestra

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

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

The CROW'S NEST TRADING CO., Limited

The Store of Good Values

Our constant aim and efforts is to give to our patrons the biggest and best vzlues ever and that our efforts are appreciated is evidenced by our ever increasing business. The highest quallty ot the lowest possible price, together with a store seavice that endeavors to satitfy in every particular, are the foundotion principals of our business.

We invite your inspection of the immense range of "Fit Reform" and "Faultless" Clothing that we have here assembled for the winter season. Designed by Canada's leading tailors the style and workmanship throughout embodies all that is best in correct tailoring. We are showing a broad range of patterns in Greys, Browns and Greens, subdued checks and diagonal effects. We especially draw your attention to the exceptional values we are offering at this time, every suite priced at only a fraction of its worth.

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

We are Sole Agents for Carhartt's Overalls

Men's Winter Caps in a pleasing assortment of dressy Tweeds, worsteds, melton and corduroy. All the newest shapes and patterns, both fur and knitted lined.

65c. to $1.65.

Children's Winter Coats made of All-wool tweeds, cheviots, serges and beavers; with cuff and collars trimmed with braids and buttons; patch and flat pockets; in navy, cardinal, reseda, hunter's green and brown.

Special, $3.40 to $7.65

Infants' and Children's All-wool Overalls. Just the article to keep the baby from catching cold; pulls on over shoes with draw string at the waist

Saturday 40c. pair.

Ladies' Wool Gloves in black and assorted colors and patterns.

Saturday 25c. per pair

Ladies' All-wool ribbed Vests and Drawers. Vest with self or silk facing and silk draw strings; in white cream or natural.

Regular, $1.25.

Saturday 95c. per garment

14 Pieces of Art Sateens, Critons and Silkalines. These materials are suitable for draperies, cushion tops, box coverings, and comfort coverings. A large variety of patterns with green, cream, cardinal, red, fawn and black grounds.

Regular, 25c. to 30c.

Saturday 5 yards for $1.00.

Leckie's Pit Shoe; a shoe as near waterproof as it is possible to make leather Eight inch top; best quality chrome leather; reinforced raw hide sides, toe and back. A shoe warranted to give satisfaction and service or your money refunded.

$5.50 per Pair

Special Bargain in Men's Fine Dress Shoes: a collection that includes all the popular leathers, made up in a wide variety of lasts. A good stout shoe in box calf or velour for winter wear; a Patent for dress occasions; a Tan for street wear; we have them all and every pair a bargain at the special price

Regular, $5.00 to $6.00
Saturday special, $3.95.

The CROSSETT Shoe
"MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY"

GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

Wagstaffe's and Kootenay Pure Fruit Jam, 5 lb. tins ..... 65c.
Fels Napatha Soap, 4 bars ..... 25c.
2 oz. Nutri Ox, regular 40c., special 25c.
4 oz. Nutri Ox, regular 70c., special 45c.
2 lb. Tins Preserved Strawberries 2 tins ..... 35c.
3 lb. Tins Preserved Apples, per tin 10c.
2 lb. Tins Preserved Apples, per tin 35c.
King Oscar and Concord Sardines, 2 tins ..... 25c.

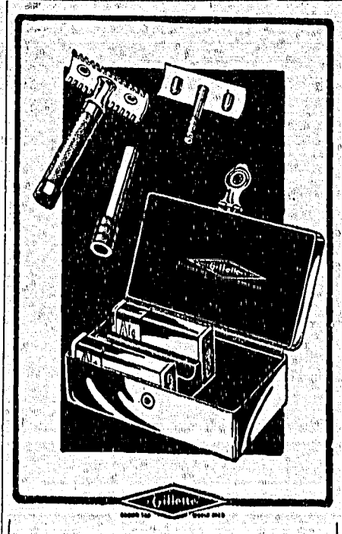
Suitable for CHRISTMAS

A Copy of

Progressive Fernie

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

The District Ledger
Fernie, B. C.



If you'll excuse us talking shop, we'd like to remind you of Razors. Of course, barbers are a necesity, but you can't carry one around in your "grip" nor have one on your dresser in the morning. Hence, Quails'. The Zenith Razor is the style your grandfather used, and it lasted him all his life, $2.50, guaranteed two years. The other is the latest serve-self safety, the Gillette, and Quail is handing out dozens of them in exchange for $5.00 or more. Razor Strops 50 c. up. Shaving brushes, 25c. to $1.50. Razor hones, shaving soap, etc. Quails is really the-e-e Razor Shop of Fernie. Come and see.

Dry Goods and Drug Stores display; Scissors and Shears. "Rag tag and bobtail" lots, but the wise folks, the really wise ones buy 'em at Quails, at hardware prices, from the The same old standad makes at hardware prices, from the dainty lady-like Embroidery Scissors up to the Zenith Tailor shears; Barber Shears and Office Shears. We don't really see how anyone would want to buy anywhere but at Quails, realy we don't. Please concur.

And as for Pocket Knives, it'll be Quails'. The best place to buy Pocket Knives is a hardware store, and the best hardware store is Quails, hence —. Which means when you want a pocket knife we want you to get it at Quails', there

J. D. Quail
Furniture Hardware

Mrs. E. Todd's Sale

Coats and Skirts

Crum's Prints and Dainty Goods for evening wear.

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

A SPECIAL LINE OF LADIES' SKIRTS

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

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

HATS—SPECIAL VALUES

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

See Window Display

MRS. E. TODD

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—One-fourth acre land; two sides fenced; West Fernie; $100 cash. Apply "D" Ledger Office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIT-REFORM

Fit-Reform
The Crow's Nest Trading Co.
Sole Agents in Fernie