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The District Ledger

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

Vol. V., No. 4. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C. SEPTEMBER 16, 1911. $1.00 A YEAR

TORIES HAVE WARM MEET

The Conservative Candidate Speaks to Large Fernie Crowd

The decorations that graced the platform of the Grand Theatre on Tuesday night were most tastefully arranged, the blending of colors such as would please the most critical eye, the profusion of flowers of various kinds and hues conclusively proved that the science of the floriculturist finds fertile soil for development in this locality. Whoever had charge of these arrangements is certainly entitled to great praise for the artistic effects produced.

Long before the meeting began standing room was at a premium, and if there have been any gatherings more numerously attended than the one which greeted McBride, Goodeve and Ross it must have been because on the previous occasions there was a preponderance of thin people in attendance. Looking around the hall one could note that practically every point east as far as Michel and west to Cranbrook had its representative contingent.

Mayor Bleasdell occupied the chair and discharged the duties of his office, which were by no means light, in his usual happy style. In his remarks he left no room for doubt as to where he stood on the question of Reciprocity, and that was flat-footed (with both feet) opposed to it, hence there is no hesitation as to the vote he will cast on the 21st September.

While he was on his feet addressing the gathering, William Minton asked from the body of the hall whether questions would be allowed and answered, to which Mr. Bleasdell replied that full opportunity would be accorded. Whereupon J. W. Bennett rose to his feet and said that inasmuch as the promise at previous meetings of the Conservatives had been given, and then the exigencies of the case (viewed, of course, from a Conservative standpoint) had necessitated such precipitancy that it was not carried out, he had been delegated to present a number of questions suggested by different citizens and that this method would facilitate matters, prevent confusion and leave no loophole for evasion as there were questions for Mr. Goodeve, Mr. Ross, and one for the Premier. Upon the chairman stating that he would be pleased to receive them, and the three gentlemen on the platform would then handle them to the best of their ability, the envelope containing the questions was handed to Mr. Bleasdell and by him passed over to the parties for whom they were intended for perusal.

After the Premier had been presented with the key to the city and informed that the policemen's guns were spiked, a little girl came from the wings with a huge bouquet which completely hid her face, and presented it to the Premier. The little maiden was, we are informed, the daughter of Mr. H. W. Herchmer. The Premier thanked the child for the gift in a few words suitable to the occasion, this concluded, the Chairman presented W. R. Ross as the first speaker of the evening.

Mr. Ross, after expressing his pleasure afforded of again visiting his home town, immediately grasped hold of the thread of his discourse, and we acknowledge delivered, undoubtedly the best speech of the evening, viewed from either a political or oratorical standpoint. He quoted as an authority an official of the Crow's Nest Coal Co., who was in attendance at one of the meetings of the Board of Directors at Toronto as stating that before Reciprocity pact had become the great topic of discussion, Mr. Elias Rogers had said that it would not materially affect the business, except in so far that it might perhaps affect in a slight degree the volume of business. In speaking of the sending of the special police to Coal Creek he said that the officers of the law had discretionary powers in such matters, but upon receiving notification of the fact he had immediately wired Mr. Thomas Uphill in reply and that the police were withdrawn. With reference to the compensation to the dependents of men killed while at work and his action in the matter, he said that when this first came up for consideration he was in the employ of the Coal company, and that the best answer he could make regarding the view the electorate had taken of his actions was the fact that they had returned him to the house at Victoria.

He then went into considerable length, critising the actions of W. D. Scott, of the Immigration Department, for allowing aliens to enter who had been contracted to come over to do rail road work by employment agencies in Seattle, as a result of the temporary amendment of the regulations.

Following Mr. Ross, came Mr. Goodeve, who went over practically the same ground as he had covered at the previous meeting regarding the Verville Bill and the Japanese treaty, making use of Hansard at considerable length in support of his contentions, and as rebuttal to the argument of Mr. A. J. Fisher, which were so fully reported in The District Ledger, incidentally criticizing the language of the headlines.

Mr Goodeve, as an evidence of the inconsistency of the leading Liberals in their advocacy of Reciprocity, read a resolution that was forwarded on behalf of the lumbermen of the Kootenays to Sir Wilfrid Laurier requesting that restrictive measures should be placed upon rough lumber from the U. S. because the millmen south of the line were seriously injuring the market of the B. C. lumbermen by their "dumping" policy. This was signed by Lester Patrick and W. B. Farris, of Nelson, and M. A. Macdonald. "This same gentleman, Mr. M. A. Macdonald is now the friend and ally of Dr King in the present campaign, who is the standard bearer of the Liberal party and espousing Reciprocity."

Replying to one of the questions touching upon the Taylor controversy, Mr. Goodeve stated that this gentleman was financially interested in the coal property at Hillcrest during the time that there was a dispute there, and realizing the importance of doing all that was possible to promote peace between employers and miners, he had not said that miners should be sent back to work at the point of the bayonet." These words, said Mr. Goodeve, had been made use of by the flamboyant lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier who in a despicable and dastardly manner put them into the mouth of Mr. Taylor.

Replying to the question that the supporters of the Reciprocity Pact claim that it will decrease the tax on staples, Mr. Goodeve stated that if they did have a cheap breakfast what was the use if you did not have the money with which to buy the commodities, and this we find is the case in other countries, also in the Eastern provinces.

The question regarding labor power as a commodity Mr. Goodeve considered he had explained by the reply made to the previous query.

After Mr. Goodeve concluded a lengthy speech, bristling with citations

(Continued on page 5)

WAARSCHUWING

Alle steenkool mijners worden verzocht weg te blijven van Alberta en Eastern British Columbia, daar de werkstaking mog niet is op geheven.

TO POLICE STRIKE AREA

Regina Men to be Sent to Prevent any Possible Trouble

To prevent rioting in the coal districts during the coming months the North-West Mounted Police at Regina are gradually drafting troops to points outside Lethbridge, Calgary, and other areas. At present it is not feared that any serious disturbances are likely to take place but the authorities are anxious to do all in their power to prevent any unnecessary scenes at a time when the effects of the strike will be most acute.

Not only to points in Alberta are the soldiers being reinforced but a detachment of men have also been sent to the coast where they are under orders to remain for the winter. In the event of the strike being averted before that time the men will be sent back to Regina.—Medicine Hat Daily News.

A FERNIE FIRM BRANCHES OUT

As an instance of the growing importance of Baynes Lake the firm of Kofoury Brothers have decided to establish a branch of their business at that place, with Mr. James Haddad as manager. It is the intention to carry a full line of furnishings similar to that which they have in Fernie, and will no doubt find an excellent opening for their wares in the Kootenia District.

B. C. BOY IS PRESIDENT

Trades & Labor Congress Members Help Finance Krzuz Case Appeal

CALGARY, Sept. 14.—On Monday morning at ten o'clock the 27th Annual Convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council commenced its deliberations in the City of Calgary, with 189 labor representatives in attendance. At the opening session addresses of welcome were delivered by the Premier of the Province, the Mayor of the City of Calgary, and the three candidates for the Dominion Parliament: Bennett (Conservative); Masters (Socialist); and Van Wart (Liberal).

A delegation, consisting of most of the representatives interviewed Premier Sifton in a body for the purpose of discussing the question of special police and protesting most emphatically against their employment. Special attention was called to some of the incidents that have transpired along the Crow's Nest. The Premier, after listening to the statements made, promised that he would at once bring the matter to the attention of the Attorney-General's Deparment, with a view to taking such steps as would effect an elimination of some of the causes of dissatisfaction.

Regarding the present situation of District 18 the following clause was embodied in the officers' report and will be a subject for discussin to-morrow (Friday).

The Lemieux Act

Careful enquiry should be made into the cause of the Western miners, who have not been at work for some time and whose cases have just recently been investigated by a Board of Conciliation over which the Rev. C. W. Gordn presided. It is inconceivable that so many men should complain without a cause and the Congress cannot spend its time better than in hearing all that can be said upon the subject. Recent legal decision in the West point to changes in the Act, and those should be carefully considered. Ten o'clock to-morrow (Friday) morning has been appointed to give the district the privilege of bringing the Krzuz Compensation case before the Congress for its consideration. Vice-President Stubbs, Sec.-Treas. Carter, Board Member McNab accompanied by delegates McVety and Wilkinson, of Vancouver, Bancroft and Bruce, from Toronto, attended Bankhead this evening and addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of the mineworkers of that local of the U. M. W. of A.

The speakers were loudly applauded as they took their respective places.

CALGARY, Sept. 15—(Special to the Ledger.)—The election resulted in J. C. Watters, of Victoria, as president; Bancroft, of Toronto, vice-, and P. M. Draper re-elected as secretary. Situation of District 18 is under discussion now and hope to be able to send a little more information tonight.

A DEFINITION OF THE WORD "SCAB"

In defending a machinist picket who had been arrested without warrant and against whom the charge of "provoking an assault" was finally placed because he called a scab a scab when he bumped him on the streets, Thomas B. MacMahon, attorney for the Machinists' Union, compiled the following definitions and presented them for the defense. The picket was acquitted without other testimony.

Websters' International Dictionary, page 1281—"A nickname for a workman who engages for lower wages than are fixed by the trades union; also for one who takes the place of a workman on a strike. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow."

Standard Dictionary Twentieth Century Edition, page 1500—"A workman who does not belong to or will not join or act with a labor union."

Selected N. Y. Cases, Vol. I, page 262, 1911—The offending member was then termed a scab and wherever he was employed no others of the society were allowed to work. "Mr. Abbott asked Passfield if he had not told him he heard Hall call Harris a scab."

Oxford English Dictionary, Advance Sheets, July 1, 1910.

Wootton, page 1278—A dirty, paltry fellow; a shabby fellow. The loathsomest scab in Greece.—Shakespeare.

Standard Dictionary, page 1590—Scab—A workman who refuses to join an organized movement on behalf of his trade.

The Oxford English Dictionary, July 1, 1910, pages 155 and 156—Applied to moral or spiritual disease. Much Ado About Nothing. Borrow: "My elbo itcht, I thought there would be a scabbe follow." A mean, low, scurvy fellow; Shakespeare. Rudyard Kipling, 1899.

Slang and its Analogies, Vol. VI.: Henley; page 107—Scab—A lousy, scabby, nasty, scurvy, skulking lubberly noodle.

Kipling, 1900. Stalky & Co., page 71—"You're Three Beastly Scabs." "He's a regular scab."

Henley, page 107—A workman who refuses to join, or continues at work during a strike; a blackleg, generally applied to all non-union men.

Twelfth Night, Shakespeare — "Out, Scab!"

1890, Leeds Mercury, 1 July—Many of them acted as pickets with the object of preventing any strangers commonly known as "scabs" or "blacklegs" from entering the works.

Westminster Gazette, Sept. 30, 1905.—Scabs. A surplus of labor which can be relied upon to scab on their neighbors when these rebel against the capitalists.

Chicago Times, June 11, 1886.—It was decided to stop the purchase of what is termed scab beer today.

Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch, Sept. 27, 1893.—Their rules prohibit them to work along with scab workmen.—Ex.

THE TAYLOR (LEEDS) INCIDENT

Mr A S Goodeve came to the defence of his colleague, Mr George Taylor, Conservative member for Leeds, Ont. This is praiseworthy. Mr. A S Goodeve said: "I am sending you by this mail a copy of Hansard containing the whole debate on the subject," and yet we find that in July there was still further discussion when the correspondence was brought in by Mr King, and as these proceedings were reported in Hansard it is only reasonable to suppose that all the M.P.'s were aware of this fact, hence our interpretation of "whole" and Mr. Goodeve's do not coincide. This may be "politics," but by no means politic.

That Mr. Taylor did not actually use the words ascribed to him is true, but what he did say was:

"... If settlement is not reached the mine owners should be allowed to import men whom the Government should protect with soldiers.

"Yours faithfully,

GEORGE TAYLOR."

We make no comment leaving the inference to be drawn by our readers as to the purport of Mr. Taylor's observations, as per the above extract.

In order that we may not be misunderstood, will state were it not for the correspondence containing matter which we consider would be bad taste at this juncture to reproduce verbatim, not a partial, but the whole of the day's proceedings from Hansard would have been printed.

In 1909, Mr. George Taylor was very much interested financially in the Hillcrest Mines, and it was at a time when there was a dispute there that he visited the mines, later engaging in the correspondence at present under consideration.

We may say of Mr. Taylor that his correspondence shows conclusively he was very much alive to his class interests, and when the men had refused to go to work, the whole trend of his suggestions shows that if he is consistent in his own contituency that there will be no protestations made by him during his campaign that he is a friend of the workingman.

He was a former whip of the Conservative party, consequently cannot be charged with any loss of ability in that line by the transfer of his sphere of influence from the political to the industrial arena.

A CHALLENGE TO PUBLIC DEBATE

Fernie, B. C., Sept. 15, 1911

The District Ledger, City—

Dear Sirs,—I am enclosing you herewith copy of an open lettergram which I am sending tonight to the Honorable W. R. Ross, and trust that the people here may be favored with a joint debate early next week.

Yours truly,

ALEX. I. FISHER.

Fernie, B. C., Sept. 15, 1911

Honorable W. R Ross, Minister of Lands, Victoria, B C.—

Dear Sir,—I understand that you are expected to be in Fernie next week and intend to take part in the political campaign now pending. In order that the local electors may have the opportunity of voting after a free and full discussion rather than after a "still hunt," I would suggest that we should arrange for a joint debate to take place in Fernie before Thursday next on the issues now before the people especially as they affect the interests of your constituents in the Fernie riding, each of us to be allowed equal time in the debate, the order of speakers to be determined by lot, and the first speaker to have a few minutes' right of reply.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this lettergram to the local papers so that a meeting may be anticipated by the public, and an immediate reply would greatly oblige

Yours truly,

ALEX. I. FISHER

CHINESE GO ON STRIKE

Conditions Pretty Rotten When the Slant-Eyes Refuse to Work

BANKHEAD, Alta., Sep 15—(Special to Ledger)—Briquette started Tuesday, 12th. Briquetters quit and surveyors, Dougall and Longmore working in strikers places. Chinese refused to work on slack dump following day, but were forced out during the day. Special policemen guard them. Resembles the negro compounds of African mines; a startling example of slavery and bondage in free Canada, and an instance of what will become of Canadian workers without unionism. Men firm here; everything quiet.—Wheatley, Secy. Local 28.

ELECTION DAY IS THE REAL AMERICAN LABOR DAY

By Frank J Hayes, Vice-President United Mine Workers of America.

This is Labors holiday—a day when the character and progress of labor is reflected in parades and addresses. Too often this day is commercialized and devoted to the advertisement of capitalist politicians and the "business interests." It should be a day for the display of the class spirit of the men of labor, and the education of the workers in the rudiments of social economy.

The real Labor Day is Election Day, and as the workers march, so should they vote—as a unit for the emancipation of their class. This, I am glad to say, is rapidly becoming the accepted view of the men in the ranks of organized labor, and as the rank and file awake, so you will find an awakening in the servant of labor, the so-called leader. The Labor Leader generally is a reflex of the intelligence manifested by the men in the ranks. In other words, if the Labor would be free and partake of the blessings of our modern civilization, the men in the ranks must strike the blow. It is time for Labor to quit looking for a leader to lead it out of the darkness into the promised land. The prophet Moses has been dead, lo, these many years, and the future Moses must be found in the organization of the whole body of Labor into a compact army, that dares to think, that dares to act, and knows how to fight, each man a peer among his fellows, for the aims and aspirations of a new social order, based upon equity and truth and the principle of universal co-operation.

The day of individualism, like the day of the the simple hand tool, has passed away never to return. No hand can stay the tide of evolution and evolution points straight to the Socialistic commonwealth. Teddy, the "trust buster," the great individualist, admitted the other day, before a congressional committee, that he could not cope with the United States "Steel" trust, and rather than see his beloved constituents suffer, he agreed to the destruction of the principle of competition as it applied to the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. This admission is significant and points to the early dissolution of our boasted competitive system of society. If this be true and we'll take Roosevelt's word for it, if we can't control the trusts, what is the matter with the people owning the trusts?

The Socialist party has a practical program in dealing with this question while the capitalist parties, the Siamese twins, are visionary and ridiculous in their advocacy of trust busting. If cooperation as exemplified by the trusts is a good thing for the few, it ought to be a good thing for the great army of the disinherited—the workers—out of whose sweat and blood these institutions were created. You made them, and, through the ballot, it is up to you to take them. Down with graft and exploitation, and up with the banner of industrial freedom. When Labor shall have attained this end, then, for the first time in the history of a greed cursed world, will we have a genuine, sure-enough Labor day.—Chicago Socialist Herald.

MINE ACCIDENTS OUTRIGHT MURDER

British Employers Also Show No Concern for Human Life

According to the report of the British chief inspector of mines for 1910, that year was a record one for fatalities to miners. These are called deaths from accidents. We have no hesitation in giving them the uglier name of murder, says London Justice.

WARNING

All coal miners are urged stay away from Alberta and British Columbia, as the strike is still on.

For murder they are in most cases, the cold-blooded, wanton, doing-to-death of men and boys by the deliberate neglect of reasonable precautions through the insatiate greed for profit of the capitalist class. At the mines under the Coal Mines Act there were 1,242 separate fatal accidents, causing 1,775 deaths. Compared with 1909 there was an increase of 60 in the number of accidents, and of 322 in the number of persons killed. The death date of the underground workers at these mines was 1.91 per 1,000 persons employed as against 1.61 in 1909, and the death rate of the surface workers was .76 per 1.000 employed as against .67 in the previous year. For young persons employed underground the death rate was 1.77 per 1,000 as compared with 1.49 in the previous year, and for those on the surface 1.03, as against 0.62.

Thus, in every direction there was a distinct and serious increase in the number of deaths. And, as the inspector says: "The ratio of deaths per 1,000 persons is the proper criterion of comparison to adopt, and we have to go back to the year 1890 to find a higher death rate from all causes underground—viz., 2.09 per 1,000. That year, like the year under review, was marked by serious colliery explosions, the comparative death rates from explosions being: 1890, .57. 1910, .59 per 1,000." Thus, the death rate from explosions was higher in 1910 than in the previous worst year on record twenty years earlier. And we know that some of the worst explosions of last year might have been prevented by reasonable precautions. 1,775 colliers killed—murdered—in a single year.

The tale of fatalities in the Boer war in three years on the British side amounted to 20,00. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war; and she has her slaughter, also. The collier going to his daily toil runs a risk a third as great as that of a soldier going into battle; and still there are people who howl with indignation at the demand of the collier for a living wage! They think he should be satisfied with the wages of sin—death. —N.Y. Call.

NATIONALIZE RAILROADS

Government Considering Possibilities to Meet Future Trouble

LONDON, September 8.—"Nationalization of the railroads' is to be the remedy of the British government against the recurrence of the recent great strike. The cabinet today has a scheme prepared by experts. This will be submitted to the next session of parliament.

The present time offers an opportunity for which administrations have been seeking for many years. The shareholders are also favorable to the national control of railroads now. They say that to be 'bought out" at this time would mean rich fortunes, because the roads have been making much money. This would mean that the government would be forced to pay fabulous prices.

The British taxpayers could, afford almost any burden because strikes like the last one are ruinous to the country and force prices to the sky. Another big railroad strike lasting a week would paralyze the country as much as a hostile invasion.

No one believes that the present truce between the railroads and their workers is more than temporary. Government ownership of the roads would operate so satisfactorily that strikes would be at an end according to general opinion.

Military authorities have for years been urging that the government acquire the railroads from the point of view of national defense and military transportation in time of war. Lord Haldane, Secretary of War, is unremitting in his advocacy, and his influence with the cabinet is great.

Present intentions are to give shareholders a choice—either to be bought out for cash or to take government stock. If the former method is chosen it will mean that a large loan will have to be floated, but the second alternative would cost the nation relatively nothing.

UNIONISM OUTLAWED

Labor Movement Doesn't Depend on Crime for Its Success

OAKLAND, Cal, Sept 9.—Justification of organized labor's criticism of the courts for their anti-labor application of the Sherman law, denunciation of the methods of the detectives in the McNamara case and a warning to big business that it was making a fatal mistke in opposing labor organizations, were features of an address made at the Rice institute here by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"Big business is organized completely and efficiently,' declared Gompers, "and it is manifestly illogical for big business to deny our right similarly to organize. Big business purpose is to crush the labor movement and it may be expected to do anything it can to outlaw labor.

"The fact is that unionism is outlawed right today under the recent interpretations by the courts of the Sherman anti-trust law. And in the same breath the Standard Oil Company and the tobacco trust have been told to rob the people in some other way and have been given six months to find the way.

Referring to the initiative, referendum and recall, Gompers declared he was glad for the progress that was being made toward securing these provisions for the people. He said labor had stood 25 years for the recall and had used it in its own sessions.

"How long," he asked, "if we had the recall would such judges as Wright and Handford retain their places? It is a well known fact that any lawyer will accept any side of any case if the fee is large enough. Our judges come from the ranks of our lawyers. How do they become sanctified when they ascend the bench? What changes them? We hear talk of the independence of judges but judges are not independent. The jurists of the federal benches are dependent upon the corporations for their appointments, and there is not one of them but has served corporate wealth after corporate wealth has given him his job."

Referring to the McNamara case, Gompers said:

"This business of man stealing by Detective William J. Burns and other detectives has got to stop. Never have we heard of a Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Astor or Morgan being kidnapped when charged with crime. If Burns was so sure of his evidence against these men, why did he steal them away as he did? The trust was unable to buy John McNamara, so it is trying to hang him.

"The labor movement does not depend upon crime for its success. Crime is not only abominable in itself, but the labor cause does not need it. Murder is indefensible and crime is unpardonable. We are going to assume that the McNamaras are innocent because we know why they are charged with this crime.

"I warn the employers' associations that are fighting labor that they are making the greatest mistake of their existence. It will be far, far better for them to meet the unions rationally and treat with them. Unionism they can never exterminate."

BRITISH UNIONS IN CONVENTION

NEWCASTLE, Eng., Sept. 4.—There is an unusually widespread interest in the annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress, which opened here today. Five hundred and fifty-four delegates were present, representing 1,667,000 members, which is considerably in excess of anything heretofore known in the deliberations of labor.

President Mullin claimed that the long-drawn agony of arbitration had about reached its limit. He denounced the railroads' policy of non-recognition of the unions, and sharply criticized the Government for employing soldiers for strike duty.

One of the larger proposals to be considered is the fusion of the various organizations into one grand national federation, to be called the Labor Congress, with the object of better furthering the solidarity of labor.—Ex.

MUSIC ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday afternoon (weather permitting) the Fernie City Band will appear on Victoria Avenue at 4.30 and furnish sweet sounds for the benefit of the citizens. We understand that it is their intention to have the medals that they were the successful contestants for at Lethbridge recently, on exhibition.

Dr. KING ON RECIPROCITY

The Liberal meeting on Wednesday night, when Dr. King, M. A. Macdonald and others addressed the electorate of Fernie, was of such proportions that even the Grand Theatre could not contain the crowd, consequently an auxiliary meeting was held in the Fernie Opera House.

As we give so much space this week to the speeches themselves we deem it superfluous to make any comment thereon.

Dr. King's Speech

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am sure it gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of addressing such a large audience in the City of Fernie. As we came through the door it appeared to us that it would be necessary, owing to the great number of people who are compelled to stand during the discourse, to hold an overflow meeting, and I believe Mr. Macdonald has proceeded to the other opera house where he will speak for an hour. After I am through with my discourse I propose to go over there myself and address the people there, and Mr Macdonald will then be able to give you his views on this great question of reciprocity which has been placed before you for ratification by the government of the Dominion. We want to discuss this matter freely, and we want everybody to be comfortable.

There is only one question before the Canadian people today. Our Conservative friends at Ottawa, some weeks ago, contended that the government should submit the question of reciprocity to the people, and in our form of government, while the majority rules, it is possible for the minority to obstruct and to carry that obstructionto such an exent as to seriously interfere with the operations of the house and the business of the country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier considered he was obeying the mandate of the people in attempting to effect legislation that would result in an agreement such as we have before us today, and it is well known that our Conservative friends in the Dominion of Canada have always contended that reciprocity was one of the planks in their own platform. We know that Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1879, when he introduced the national policy, placed in the customs tariff a standing offer to the United States that any time they were prepared to give to Canada free trade in natural products, that not the people of Canada, not the House of Commons would pass an act of that kind, but the Governor-General in Council would be the authority; so I think you will quite agree with me that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier had secured an agreement that the people of Canada had desired for some 45 or 50 years, he had good grounds for his contention that the parliament of the country should support that bill. But our Conservative friends said: "No, we will obstruct it; we won't allow this measure to go through," and while we in Western Canada expected before the next election came along that we would have, on account of our increase in population, an increased representation, still, owing to the obstruction raised by our Conservative friends, Sir Wilfrid said: "Well, you say you want to appeal to the people on this question of reciprocity, so we will put it before them." As far as we are concerned, we are anxious that the issue should be decided by the people, because we feel that the masses throughout Canada are in favor of the proposed arrangement.

Having taken up the glove thrown down by our opponents, one would naturally expect that the Conservatives would be only too willing and anxious to fight this campaign on the actual issue; but after hearing the speakers who were here last night (the Hon. Premier McBride, whom we all respect, though we don't agree with his politics, and Mr. Goodeve, who was our last representative i nthe Dominion House at Ottawa) after hearing those speakers last night, I say, I am sure you will all agree with me that the campaign carried on by the opponents of reciprocity is not actually being fought as a campaign against reciprocity, and they are persistently introducing other irrelevant questions into the real and important issue which the people are asked to decide. As far as the people of Canada are concerned, and the people of the Kootenay district, I claim that they have one issue and only one issue before them, and that is whether they consider reciprocity will be good for them or not. I believe that is the sole issue before the people today. Of course, during previous campaigns there have been a great many other issues, but after the stand taken by our friends, a few months ago, that this this tariff question should be placed before the people of the country for their expression of opinion, I claim that reciprocity is not a party question, and should not be made a matter of party politics at all. When Premier McBride comes into this district and attempts to make a political question of this pact, I say he is not doing what is in the interests of the people of this province.

As far as the agreement itself is concerned, we people who have been born in Canada, or have lived in Canada for some years, know that reciprocity is not a new idea. We know that in the early days, between 1854 and 1865 Great Britain sent their representatives to Washington and there renewed the treaty with the Washington Government, whereby the individual provinces which now, under confederation, go to make up our Dominion, should have free trade. In fact, the agreement entered into between Great Britain and the United States on that occasion was exactly the same agreement as the one we are asked to ratify now. We know also that under that agreement, between the years 1854 and 1865, the people of Canada received great benefits from the trade which they carried on to the south. We will also find, if we consult history, that the American people questioned whether it would be good for them, and there was some opposition with regard to the treaty. In 1855 the strong argument of the people opposed to the treaty on the American side was that under the treaty the Canadian people had had the balance of trade in their favor. If that was so between the years 1854 and 1865, when our country was not united as it is today, I claim, and I think I claim justly that now that we are united under the Dominion federation, now that we have developed our country and our natural resources to such an extent that we are today producing very much more than we were at that period, a similar condition of affairs will exist and the balance of trade will be with Canada, and the Canadian people will derive very gret advantages on account of that trade.

I don't think it is necessary for me to consider with you what the agreement means, but as I have travelled through the country I have found that there are some people who haven't given it much attention. Mr. Borden and Mr. McBride have stated that the agreement is no good for Canada, aud, therefore, there are certain Conservatives amongst the people who are quite satisfied to accept the views of their leaders on the question. Now, as I have stated before, I claim it is not a party question, and I have had ample evidence of this in the last three weeks. During that period I have travelled through the western portion of this district, and I have had on my platform, speaking in the interests of reciprocity, many very prominent Conservatives, and although Mr. McBride has had the hardihood to say that he has undertaken to deliver seven seats in British Columbia to Mr. Borden on the 21st of September, and last night stated that he had the Conservatives and Socialists with him, and only wanted to talk to the Liberals, still, I have come to Fernie with the determination of taking the platform irrespective of party and party politics. (Applause, and cries of Hear, hear!)

I wish to say that the people of Canada and the people of Kootenay particularly, will receive distinct advantages under the new tariff agreement. I believe I can do that by fair argument, and in that case I will ask you gentlemen to lay aside your party principles and vote on this occasion for yourselves.

The agreement itself deals with free trade not only in the products of the farms and the seas, but it also deals with the products of our forests. Under this agreement we acquire certain advantages as far as the lumber industry is concerned, and we will deal with those advantages a little later.

The agreement also deals with the product of the coal mines of this country.

Outside of those things that I have mentioned there is just one other very important matter which I don't think Premier McBride mentioned in his discourse to you last night. If he had discussed the matter fairly I think he might have told you that under this agreement the Canadian people will receive this one very important advantage. As the condition of affairs is today the United States Government maintains a general tariff against Canada of about 45 per cent. Up to this time the Cnadian people have maintained a tariff against the United States of about 24 per cent. At least, those are the figures that Mr. Goodeve quotes, and I am quite satisfied to accept them. Now, under this proposed reciprocity treaty there is a general levelling up of the tariff between the two countries, the American people have reduced their tariff so that the people of Canada will have the advantage of selling to them on the same terms that they are selling. I don't think any man in this audience will say that that is not a distinct advantage to the people of this country, no matter whether he belongs to the Conservative, Liberal or any other party.

That is, I think, the whole agreement. It deals with the natural products and gives free trade in such products. For years the Conservative party have contended that they were the only party that could secure an arrangement of that kind. After the treaty was abrogated in 1865, and from that time down to the present time, the Conservative Government had Canadian statesmen going to Washington time and time again. For what? To secure just this agreement. Sir John A. Macdonald went himself; Sir Charles Tupper went himself; and in 1891 Sir John A. Macdonald appealed to the people on Canadian reciprocity, and told them that if they wished to secure free trade in natural products with the United States they would have to look to the Conservative party, as the Liberals would not be able to secure that agreement. I need only quote to you a paragraph from the address of Sir Charles in 1891, and quote from speeches by Sir John A Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, and the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, to show that all parties in the past were of one mind in regard to this question. (Mr. King reads quotations.)

In 1893 there was a convention of the Liberals held in Ottawa, and I believe a resolution was passed in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier pledged himself to secure an arrangement with the United States such as the one you have before you today, and that was the issue on which they went before the people in 1896. When they were returned to power, that was not an issue in the Western portions of Canada, but it was the issue at that time in Eastern Canada—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was returned to power on that issue, and I claim that any party that has gone before the people and represented to them that they could secure an agreement of this kind have invariably been sustained and returned to power, and it will happen again on September 21st. (Applause.) When the Government were refused this agreement in 1897, Sir Wilfrid took a different stand. He made a statement in Ottawa that as far as he and his party were concerned they were not going to Washington again bag in hand, and that they would undertake to develop the trade of Canada along other lines, and on account of that we had the British preference. The British preference was introduced in 1897 by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government. At that time the Conservative party opposed the preferential agreement with Great Britain. Although they say today it is going to be interfered with, and seem to be very anxious about it, this loyal party —this lip-loyal party — opposed the British preferential. They said: "If the people of Canada give preference to Great Britain they should get some thing in return." But Sir Wilfrid Laurier, wise statesman that he is conceded to be, not only in Canada but throughout the whole British Empire, took the bold stand that so far as Canada was concerned she was anxious to build up a larger trade with Great Britain, and if the granting to them of a preference in our markets would secure a larger trade for our products which we had to sell, that he and his Government were willing to give it to them. They gave the preference to Great Britain, and our Conservative friends said they were going to ruin the whole of the manufacturers throughout Canada. What has happened? Has the Canadian manufcturer been ni any trouble? They were in 1896 a great many of the factories were closing down, but today we find that they are all prosperous. We find that to be the case with practically every manufacturing industry throughout Canada, and we find that the British preference had this effect, that it not only enabled the British manufacturer to ship his goods into our markets under a preference, but it also had the effect of bringing into Canada a very large and desirable British immigration from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and that immigration has flowed into this country since 1897 in a proportion that never occurred before. The policy of Sir Wilfrid and his government in regard to British preference has been absolutely endorsed, and is being endorsed today by the Conservative party. In fact, they say we are going to spoil it. But that is not so. Do we in Canada export to Great Britain cabbages, turnips, produce of the soil? Do you export fish to the? No; they buy it from the world. She is the manufacturing centre of the world, and she doesn't export the natural products of the soil, and this agreement cannot in any way affect the British preference. But to set at rest the imaginary fears of our Conservative friends who are worrying about this which they opposed some years ago, you have the statement of Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding that as far as the Liberals are concerned they are prepared to stand by the British preference, and they will increase it, making it not 33 1-3 per cent, but 50 per cent if necessary. (Applause.)

As I explained a moment ago, Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the firm stand that they would not again approach the people of the United States in regard to this treaty, and any renewal of negotiations in that respect would have to come from the other side. A year ago the American people came to Ottawa and requested that trade negotiations should be opened out. Now, there are some people outside of this district—I have met some of them —who say, "I don't see why we should give to the American people something which they refused to us years ago." In other words, "They would cut off their noses to spite their own faces." That is not business. We know that certain conditions have arisen on the the other side. The American people have proceeded along on a high tariff, they have had a large immigration, and they have built up a great country, but we also know that that building up has been at the expense of the masses, and today we find that the political party who have their ear to the ground all the time have realized that if they were going to remain in power, or secure power, it meant a reduction in tariff, because the masses had not had fair treatment. And so we find the Republican party during the last year representing to the people that if they were returned to power they would undertake to lower the duties and tariff. They had control of Congress, and Mr. Taft, the president, apparently saw the wisdom of listening to the demands of the masses on the other side. They have built up there a great population, a consuming population, and that being the case it was necessary for them to secure from other sources supplies of what they might require to consume. So today we have in Canada an advantage that we have never previously possessed. Hitherto Canadian statesmen have been appearing on public platforms throughout the Dominion stating that if they were granted the power they would be able to go to Washington and secure an agreement of this nature; but on this occasion we have the advantage of the American people having passed the agreement on their side. We know it is a sure thing, and if we think it is a good thing all we have to do is to accept it. There will be no further travelling of our commissioners to Washington to make arrangements like this, because it has been already arranged, and the American people have accepted it. And I claim that as far as the people of Canada are concerned they are in a very different position in voting on this question today. The Conservative party at Ottawa realize this, and they know that if the Liberal party once more get into power after having secured an agreement of this sort, it would never be possible for them to get them out because of the benefits that will be derived from it by the people of the Dominion.

(Ed.—We deeply regret that owing to circumstances which bear out the saying of Robert Burns: "The best intents of mice and men oft gang agley," that we were unfortunately unable to complete the verbatim report furnished t ous of the excellent address of Dr King, consequent upon the extraordinary amount of additional work entailed in the setting up of this report, and our desire to avoid delaying publication later than Saturday. At the last moment it has therefore been necessary for us to rush through an abbreviated report of the remainder of the speech, and while this method of overcoming the difficulty eliminates those rounded periods and pleasing characteristics with which the Doctor's address was frequently interspersed, the details given will, we hope, enable our readers to appreciate the arguments of the Liberal Candidate and the merits of his remarks at the true worth.)

Dr. King then took up the question of reciprocity as it would affect the agricultural industry and the large mass of farmers throughout the prairie provinces. It was a well-known fact that the great masses throughout the country had requested the Government to supply them with an agreement of that nature, and large deputation of farmers from the prairie provinces, and from Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime provinces had presented their demands to the Liberal Government at Ottawa for this identical arrangement. It was also beyond dispute that the prosperity of the farmers under this pact would be increased and, although the question had been asked by the members of the Opposition how the farmers could possibly get more for their products and the consumer of those products at the same time obtain them at a lower cost, he would proceed to show them that it was by no means an impossible proposition. Today we are only cultivating 5 per cent of our arable land in the North-West, and that is true not only of the North-West but of other portions of Canada, and with the larger markets consequent upon the reciprocity agreement there would be a proportionately increased production. The farmers would then become wholesalers, whereas they are now retailers; they would then be able to sell to the consumer at wholesale prices, and he would make his profit on his wholesale production. The Canadian farmers had produce to sell, under reciprocity the amount of that produce would be enormously increased. With that increased production they would require additional markets and one important feature in the reciprocity pact was that the additional markets wuld be furnished.

The Conservative opponents of the pact would have the people believe that the arrangement would interfere with the trade of the British empire. That was not so. If the British Empire would buy from Canada at Canada's price Canada would sell to her. If the other people would purchase our products at a better price, then we would naturally trade with them. We hve been making trade agreements along similar line for years with Germany and other countries in order to increase our trade. Today we are maintaining some 20 to 25 trade commissioners in the different countries of the world, in order that we might induce the peoples of the world to purchase what we had to sell. Canada also subsidized steamship lines to carry her products to the foreign markets for the purpose of increasing her trade with the foreign merchants, and why should we not obtain this further customer of the United States, with their 91 million people? If they wish to buy our natural products, why should we refuse to sell to them? It would not be business to do so, and a good business arrangement between individuals was an excellent arrangement between nations. The merchant is trying all the time to secure outside customers, and a similar condition of affairs existed in the trade between nations. We in Canada have large natural resources, and it is to the interest of the people of Canada to develop those resources. The Conservatives advocated the conservation of such resources, and stated that we should not sell the large deposits of coal until the populatin had reached the dimensions of 60 or 70 million people. Coal was placed in the mountains for the benefit of humanity, and the arguments of such people who preached its conservation were absurd. In British Columbia we have one of the largest deposits of coal in the world. It was said by eminent geologists that the known coal deposits of Canada were sufficient to last for a period of two thousand years, and that coal was put there not only for the people of British Columbia, but for the people of the world if they wished to purchase it. The American people could not take away the deposits of the Canadian coal fields and transfer them to the State of Washington, though the Conservative opponents of reciprocity and the exponents of the conservation idea would have the people of Canada believe that was what they were aiming to do. The same remarks were also true in regard to other natural resources.

In connection with the fishing industry, Mr. King wondered if Premier McBride, or Mr. Goodeve, had explained to them on the previous evening that the agreement with the United States would do away with the Japanese fishermen operating on the Pacific coast. He did not think they had mentioned that; nor had they mentioned the fact that under the proposed tariff arrangement the fishing industry on the Pacific coast, which had hitherto been a non-paying one from the white fisherman's point of view, would afford profitable occupation for thousands of European fishermen of the United States on equal terms. The same thing applied to the Atlantic coast, and the fishing industry of the East.

With regard to the lumber industry, Mr. King said he would be glad to know that there were members of that industry in the audience that evening, because as far as the Canadian lumber industry was concerned, this arrangement with the United States gave them particular advantages. In 1894 Hon. George E. Foster, the last Minister of Finance the Conservative party had in Canada, considered that it was necessary to afford the emigrants coming into the North-Wets at that time, an opportunity to purchase their lumber at the cheapest possible rate, and on that account he made it possible for the American lumbermen grants coming into the North-West at the rough product of lumber free of duty. That condition has existed up to the present time, and it exists today. The lumber industry throughout Canada was the only industry that had not been protected, which meant that they had been operating in an unprotected market and had to buy in a protected market, and in consequence the lumbermen of British Columbia had felt the effect of the American competition very keenly. It was claimed that the American people, on account of the depression on the other side, had been dumping their rough product into the Canadian North-West at prices lower than the actual cost of production to the lumbermen of Canada. That was probably so; in fact, the lumbermen of British Columbia had represented that phase of the situation not only to the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but also to R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition and they had elected Mr. Goodeve and stood by him almost to a men at the last Dominion election on the understanding that he would proceed to Ottawa and secure for them a protected market for that industry. The proposed arrangement with the United States would be all gain to the lumber industry of this province, and no loss. They would have an open market on the American side for rough lumber and many other products of the forest, including posts, telegraph poles, etc. The American people had also reduced their tariff on the higher grades of lumber from $2.75 to $1.50. As he had previously stated, the advantages of this agreement had been universally conceded by the lumbermen of this province. Its advantages were evident, and he could easily explain the attitude of one or two individuals interested in this industry who were apparently supporting the Conservative party in this contest. They knew that the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals was bound to be sustained, and they knew that reciprocity would positively carry, and secure in that knowledge they did not think it necessary to come out into open conflict with Premier McBride.

At this point Mr. King read out the schedule applying to the products of the lumbering industry, showing the reductions in the present tariff under the reciprocity pact, and the advantages which the lumbermen of British Columbia would derive from it in that respect, and from the fact that they would be manufacturing in a protected market and purchasing in a market that was free, which meant practically a complete reversal of the conditions as they had hitherto obtained.

This is beyond everything a mining province, said Mr. King, and you are naturally anxious to know how this agreement will affect you. It affects the mining industry right through, inasmuch as we have had a levelling up of the tariffs between the two countries. Continuing, Mr. King explained that up to the present time the American people had maintained a tariff on coal mine products of 45 cents a ton, whereas Canada had maintained a triff of 53 cents a ton. Under this agreement the Canadian tariff had been reduced 8 cents a ton, and we had secured the free American markets for our coke. The result of this was that the coal operators in the eastern portion of Canada would have access to the American markets for slack coal, of which they had a great deal in Nova Scotia. The free market for coke would certainly be of interest to the people of Fernie and the Crow's Nest Pass. At the present time we have three outlets for our coke in the smelters at Trail, Grand Forks, and Greenwood, but under this agreement we would not only be able to produce coke for the smelters, but in addition we would have the markets of Great Fall, Butte, Anaconda and other western smelting centres on the other side of the line. That was an advantage that not only applied to the coal and coke industry of the Crow's eat Pass, but also to that industry on the Pacific Coast. Our Conservative friends say that the free market on the other side of the line, and the additional markets fr the products of the mine, will result in the closing down of the Canadian smelters at Trail and other points. Mr. King quoted from an address that the Conservative leader had used that argument when addressing the people of Fernie the previous evening, and also at Coal Creek in the afternoon. That was a mis-statement of the actual facts. "Give us a larger market," said Mr. King, "and with the large coal deposits we have in British Columbia and Alberta we will be able to produce more coal and more coke, and that will necessarily mean increased prosperity for the large mining population and the people of Fernie and other mining districts."

One of the arguments used by the people interested in lead and zinc mining in this province, in favor of reciprocity, was that they must naturally be in favor of it, because if reciprocity was secured in connection with natural products such as farm produce, coal and lumber, it was natural to suppose that it would be possible to secure free trade advantages in connection with lead and zinc. "That is a fair argument," said Mr. King, "and one that is appealing to the miners in West Kootenay today. They can see the advantages of the agreement, and the advantages that would be derived from them by free trade in their products of zinc and lead." Even Mr Goodeve was in favor of that, though he was strongly opposed to the idea of reciprocity in other matters."

Continuing, the speaker said he believed the Liberal party had the endorsation of the whole of the people in regard to the issue that was placed before them. He mentioned that 18 Liberal millionaires of Toronto had signed a manifesto strongly protesting against the pact. These 18 millionaires would like to retain the high tariff, so that they would be able to say: "I don't think we will touch that timber limit this year; we won't buy this coal mine out here just yet, we will wait. Nobody else can buy, we have all the money." A member of the Davis Pork Packing industry was one of the millionaires who had signed that manifesto, and that company had paid in dividends from 50 to 100 per cent. It was therefore plainly evident why they did not wish to secure reciprocity. Mr. Sifton was another of the millionaires who had signed the manifesto. Mr. Sifton had left the Liberal party some two years ago; he would probably like to conserve something for himself just now, and the Conservatives were welcome to him, though in justice to Mr. Sifton he would say that he was the only man of the Conservative party who had undertaken to put up an argument in opposition to the reciprocity agreement. "He is the only man in public life today," said Mr. King, "that can be said to have put up a genuine argument against it."

"Mr. Goodeve has said that the American market is a myth, and in the next breath he says that all our trade is going south. He is absolutely contradictory all along the line. He admits that we are going to have cheaper living, but says we shall also have cheaper wages. Can any man say that wages are controlled by tariff? If so, then Mr. Goodeve and Mr. McBride have discovered something new in regard to economics, and in that case I have not doubt we shall have our labor organizations going to Ottawa to ask for an adjustment of the tariff in order that their wages may be increased. But I don't think we shall ever see that. We know that the tariff is the same between Quebec and British Columbia, and we know also that wages are entirely different. Wages are governed entirely by the law of supply and demand, and yet we have these canvassers of the Conservative party going around through the district and telling the people that if reciprocity becomes law they will suffer a reduction in their wages. I repeat that wages are controlled entirely by the law of supply and demand; they are not controlled by tariff in the slightest degree, and I will leave it to your intelligence to decide that question for yourselves."

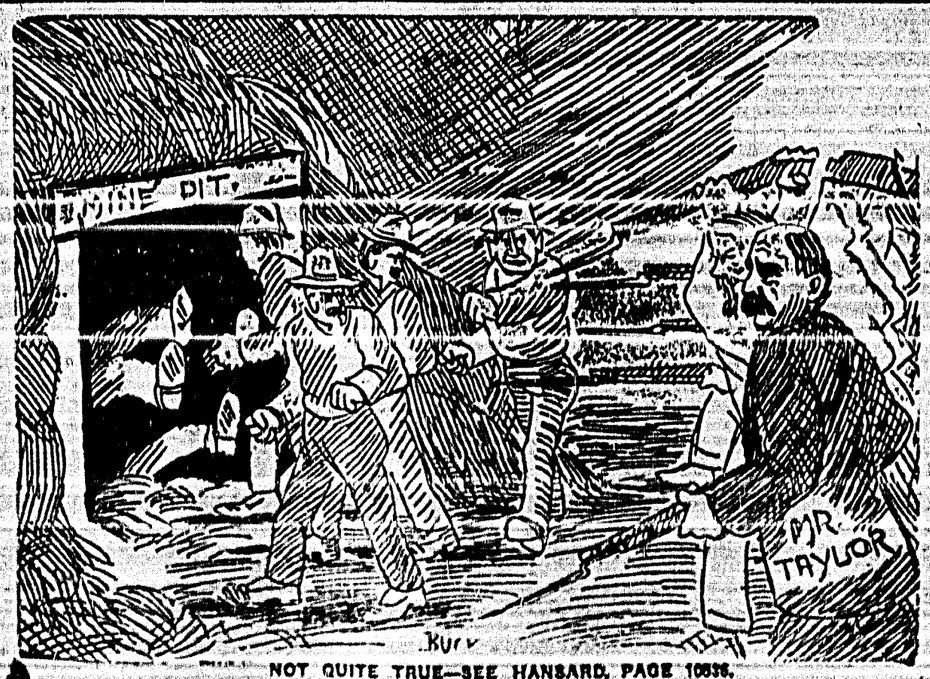
British Columbia, continued Mr. King, was an importing province. Last year we imported some 17 million dollars worth of natural products into this province. On those products duty had been paid into the coffers of the Dominion. No matter from where the products were purchased, the duty had always to be paid by an importing province, such as British Columbia, and if, as an importing province, we could get rid of this duty of 25 per cent on one half of what we consumed, it must of necessity result in a substantial reduction in the cost of living, and an arrangement that would effect that must surely be worthy of support.

"In regard to this agreement, we find our Conservative friends using arguments of this kind: 'Reciprocity will be so inimical to the country that we will be drawn to the Americans and annexation will be only a question of time.' Then they say: 'The country will be ruined by the flood of American produce.' In one word they say we are going to be very prosperous, we are going to sell a great deal to the Americans, and in the next statement they say we are going to be ruined; and being ruined we will become a part of the United States. Then they say: 'The agreement will be no good to the farmer or any person. Then, in contradiction to that they say that the agreement will result in much good.'"

(Mr. King read extracts in support of the last statement.)

In connection with the scare cry of the Conservative party that the trade of Canada would be diverted south, Mr. King stated that once the Hudson Bay Railway was built—and there was not the slightest doubt that it would be—all the wheat from the American North-West would go north, and not South, and the American people would be unable to avoid it owing to Canada's advantage in geographical position. If it would be possible for us to develop a larger trade north and south, it was absolutely certain that we would have a larger trade East and

(Continued on page 3)



NOT QUITE TRUE—SEE HANSARD, PAGE 10636.

KING ON RECIPROCITY

(Continued from page 2)

West. Today we have crossing the American boundary some 40 or 50 lines of railway, and if we can increase those and secure favorable trade relations with the people on the other side of the line, then we need not worry. The more we have North and South the more we will have East and West. The Conservatives say: "The United States will get our raw material and take it across the line." Then they say: "The United States would have removed the duty on raw materials any way, if Canada had waited long enough." What can possibly be made of arguments of that kind asked Mr King. They know that the American people have control of their own customs tariff, and that they can reduce or entirely wipe out that tariff if they feel inclined to do so, and then they say the United States would have reduced the duty on raw material anyway.

Mr. King concluded his address with a few well-chosen remarks in which he solicited their support on the 21st of September. His remarks throughout were received with the closest attention, and the frequent applause and expressions of approval from his auditors clearly proved that his address and personality alike had made a decidely favorable impression on the electors in the Fernie district.

Mr. Fisher's Speech

Mr. Fisher explained to his audience that it had not been his intention to address them that evening, and until about 20 minutes ago he had not anticipated that he would be called upon to do so, as it had been arranged beforehand that he should speak again in Fernie at a later date, and make any reply that might be deemed necessary to the remarks made from that platform by Mr. Goodeve the previous evening. He had, he stated, already parted with a good deal of "ammunition," and continuing in a light humorous vein, which quickly placed him in sympathy with his auditors, he asked them to accept that as his excuse if he did not speak to them in his usual "fluent and convincing manner" —(Laughter and cheers.)—though he believed he had still a sufficient supply of ammunition to go around, even with his good friends Mr. Gray and Mr Bennett on the platform.

Continuing in this strain, Mr. Fisher attacked the statements made by Mr Goodeve on Monday evening. His arguments were convincing, and were frequently substantiated by quotations from Hansard and other records in a manner which left no doubt in the minds of the people present that Mr. Fisher's charges of mis-statements and misquotations on the part of the Conservative candidate were not entirely without foundation in fact

Owing to the excessive demands upon our columns due to our lengthy report of the other speakers, we regret it is out of the question to deal with the whole of Mr Fisher's remarks in the way which they undoubtedly deserve; but there is one important matter which we consider it imperative to bring before the notice of our readers in its entirety, and below we give the verbatim report of that portion of the legal gentleman's address We refer to the "Taylor (Leeds) Incident," full accounts of which have been published from time to time in this organ:

Mr Fisher: Mr Goodeve wrote a letter to the District Ledger in which he stated "I am sending you by the mail a copy of Hansard containing the whole debate on the subject." I am reading from the District Ledger, and although I am not in the habit of believing everything that appears in the Ledger—(Mr. Bennett is right behind me, and as he is a bigger man than me I hope he won't take an unfair advantage)—yet I think I am justified in taking it for granted that that (holding up copy of the District Ledger) is the whole of the Hansard received.

Mr. Bennett (interrupting): That is quite right.

Mr. Fisher (continuing): I believe you this time, Mr. Bennett. (Laughter.) Now, Mr Goodeve signs his own name, so we have got him right there for once.

"I am sending you by this mail a copy of Hansard containing the whole debate on the subject."

He didn't. When he said that he was not stating what is true. He didn't send Mr Bennett the whole debate. I have brought the rest of it here to-night in my usual manner. (Laughter). He said in this paper, over his own signature, "I am sending you by this mail a copy of Hansard containing the whole debate on the subject". The debate on the subject was contained on page 10536, which page he did not send to the Ledger Page 10536 contained the letter which was written by the confrere of Mr Goodeve, Mr George Taylor, Conservative member for Leeds, and I propose to read out to you the letter which Mr Goodeve did not send, although he stated in his letter that he was enclosing it all The letter appears on page 10536 of Hansard, and is signed "Yours faithfully, George Taylor," and one of the paragraphs of that letter is:

"I think Mr King should appear on the ground at once, and if settlement is not reached the mine owners should be allowed to import men whom the government should protect with soldiers.

"Yours faithfully,
GEORGE TAYLOR."

(Loud applause. More applause and cries f approval for Mr. Fisher). I don't suppose, ladies and gentlemen, that you are at all surprised that Mr Goodeve did not send page 10536 of Hansard (Laughter and cries of Hear, hear!) He also omitted to send this portion of Hansard, page 10538, where this same confrere of Mr. Goodeve's states:

"I certainly think you will have to amend the Labor Act or introduce legislation to prevent strikes, making it illegal for men to make strikes.

"I am,
"Yours faithfully,
GEORGE TAYLOR."

Ladies and gentlemen, when you have that kind of misrepresentation given out by Mr Goodeve on this and other platforms, when it is so obvious, so barefaced, I ask you to refuse to accept his word against mine. (Loud applause, and Hear, hear!) (A voice from behind: "You bet!")

Mr. Fisher then went on to deal with the Eight Hour Bill. Hansard was again requisitioned to good effect, and the speaker's remarks and convincing quotations from the records of the House of Parliament at Ottawa were received with an unanimous roar of applause which must have echoed at the far end of the avenue

M. A. Macdonald.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am sure that after listening to two interesting and instructive speeches to night I shall place myself within your judgment if I make my remarks as brief as possible, consistent with a full explanation of the principal features of the issue of the day to which I am about to refer. You have had many sides issues discussed here in Fernie by Mr. Goodeve last night, and on the previous occassion and these side issues which Mr. Goodeve attempts to introduce into his campaign have, I believe, been dealt with by Mr. Fisher, and probably also by Doctor King. I venture to say, ladies and gentlemen, that you will agre with me that when Mr. Goodeve is so anxious to introduce so many side issues into this contest, and to devote the larger portion of his time to such side issues rather than to the important question of Reciprocity and the benefits or disadvantages to be derived from the pact, he has come to the conclusion that the feeling in Fernie is precisely the same as it is throughout the whole of the Kootenay district, namely, that everyone that gives this question their earnest consideration, no matter whether he is Liberal, Conservative or Socialist, must have decided in his own mind that such a pact is to the interest of every individual in this province, and to the interest of every class of industry operating in this province at the present time. I believe that is one reason why Mr. Goodeve dwells on these other matters so persistently, and Mr. Fisher, I think, has pointed out to you that even in connection with these side issues, he has not laid the facts before the people in a manner that is fair and just. Mr. Fisher makes his charges without mincing his words in any way. He charges Mr. Goodeve with tampering with the records and distorting the facts in an endeavor to mislead the people, and I say to you that the statements made by Mr. Fisher are absolutely and literally correct. As you are aware, if Mr. Goodeve had desired to stand on a public platform and discuss these various features in joint debate he has had every opportunity granted to him for so doing. No one of us makes any pretence at being a great public speaker, and we would have to yield the palm in debate, I think, to Mr. Goodeve—(Cries of No! No!)—but we can easily get at the facts and I charge Mr. Goodeve now with not being anxious to do so, and with being afraid to meet us in joint debate to discuss these matters.

Now, Mr. Fisher has referred to all these matters, perhaps, except one. You know that Mr. Goodeve claims that the Government of this country should be censured in connection with Oriental immigration into this Province. He stated, I believe, that the Government of the Dominion of Canada have handed over to the Japanese Government the control of the Japanese immigration into this province. That is not his actual statement, but that is the substance of it. Now, Mr. Fisher has pointed out that Mr. Goodeve's statement that the Government renewed the Japanese treaty in the same form as the original is not correct, because we can point out in the records that Mr. Borden and several of Mr. Goodeve's confreres have admitted that it is not a fact. But the gist of the matter is the arrangement made between Mr. Lemieux representing this country six years ago and the Government of Japan, governing Japanese immigration into this country. And what was that arrangement? They have a convention with Japan, by which they agree to allow not more than 400 emmigrants from that country to come into Canada annually. These emmigrants are of a special class; they are made up of students, scientists, and members of other professions who do not come in contact with labor conditions. The limitation is 400, and Mr. Goodeve says that is handing over the control to Japan. But the Dominion Government, as you know, have their officials stationed at every port of entry; and if that limit coming into this country is exceeded, our immigration authorities have power to turn them back That being so, the control of the Japanese immigration is in our own hands. They cannot exceed the 400, and if they do so, then it is our own fault. As a matter of fact, the figures show that in the last year or two fewer Japanese have come into this province than have gone out. They have not exceeded the limitation, and before leaving the question I would ask you to look into these matters for yourself. Call at Mr. Fisher's office and go into the records of the Eight Hour Law. Look up the records of Hansard, and see if we are not laying the actual facts before you. In saying that Mr. Goodeve is misrepresenting the facts to ou we make a serious statement, but nevertheless it is a statement I make most emphatically to-night. And it is a surprising thing, Mr. Goodeve is so benign looking that I would almost take him for a clergyman. (Laughter.) He reminds me of a certain clergyman who was conducted through an insane asylum. As he was being taken through, the warder warned him against getting into any altercations with the patients, and if any of them said anything to him, no matter how ridiculous it might be, he should agree with them. One old lady intercepted the clergyman and said: "Do you know that I am Queen Victoria?" "Oh yes," said the clergyman. "Do you know that the report that she died is untrue, and that I am really the Queen?" "Yes, I know; I am quite aware of that," replied the worthy clergyman. Then the old lady looked at him a little quizzically and said: "Well, you look like a preacher, you talk like a preacher, and you act like a preacher, but you lie like the Devil!" (Prolonged laughter and cries of Hear, Hear!)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, we have a very vital and important issue to decide at this time, the issue as to whether or not the people of Fernie are in favor of a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States, and the people, it seems to me, with this great question to decide, are going to the polls not to register party views but rather to express their honest convictions on a question which to my mind has two very important features. One feature of this agreement is this: That by removing the customs tariff, which amounts to about 45 per cent on all our natural products many of which even now go across the line, it will undoubtedly increase the foreign trade of Canada. I notice that the "Montreal Trade Bulletin," a commercial paper having no connection with any party whatever, makes the statements that in their opinion the trade of Canada will be increased by the sum of 250 million dollars a year if reciprocity goes through. In a general way everybody knows that the true test of any country's prosperity is the amount of its foreign trade. Why, that is such a truism that you find it in the geography books of the public schools. You find in those books that the foreign trade of this country is so much, and the foreign trade of that country such and such a figure, and so on all along the line, showing the respective standings of the different nations of the world. So looking at it from a general point of view, if you come to the conclusion that this agreement will expand the foreign trade of Canada to an enormous extent, there must of necessity be a reflex action in increased prosperity for this country. That is one feature in favor of the proposed new tariff arrangement.

The other is this: Do the people of British Columbia want to reduce taxation on the things which they consume. Do they want to reduce taxation, or remove taxation if this agreement goes through, which, in round numbers, will amount to 250 million dollars. Well, it seems to me that it should not be necessary to argue with a man in favor of removing taxes taxes from himself, and it is evident to me, ladies and geutlemen, that Mr. Goodeve and his confreres are averse to a fair discussion of the agreement or of its economic aspects. They prefer to deal with scare cries. Mr. Goodeve says NO! Don't vote to reduce or abolish taxation on the things which the great masses in this country consume; don't vote to reduce the cost of living. Mr. Goodeve knows that the cost of living is so high at the present time that some people find it a difficult matter to obtain even the things necessary for life, so much so that when they are asked "Is life worth living?" they say "Well, hardly, at the present price." Dont vote to reduce the cost of living, says Mr. Goodeve. And why? Why, because if you do you will bust up the British Empire. He might also say: And worse still you will defeat me if you do so. And that is the whole crux of the matter. Now, ladies and gentlemen, let me ask, in passing, should anyone be afraid of imperilling the British Empire by abolishing or reducing the taxation on the things which the great masses consume? As you are well aware, at the centre of the Empire, England, they themselves have no taxation on lifes necessities, and it is absurd to say that we shall be imperilling the empire by, in a measure following her example.

Let me offer this one argument in connection wth ths pact. All the statesmen in this country for the past 50 years have been in favor of securing this identical arrangement, which I say we are about to secure today. I know that Mr. King pointed that out at Cranbrook the other night, though I don't know if he pointed it out here or not. I have contended on other platforms that it has been the policy of both the liberals and conservatives ever since the year 1879 to secure reciprocity in natural products with the people of the United States. I have with me the motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, in which he introduced the national policy, the concluding clauses of which are to this effect: That there was an expression of hope that it would induce the United States to lower their tariff, and eventually lead to reciprocity. We know also that at that time (in 1879) Sir John A Macdonald inserted in the customs code a standing offer to the people of the United States. He made the offer that, at any time the American Government were prepared to admit free into United States the natural products of Canada, we would be prepared to meet them in the same way. That was maintained right down to the time when the Conservative party went out of power in 1896. I can give you quotation after quotation from Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John A. Macdonald, in which they advocated that efforts should be made to secure this identical arrangement that we are introducing today. But if Mr. Goodeve said the same in Fernie that he said in Cranbrook he said: "No, that is not right; Macdonald spoke in ignorance when he said that Sir John A. Macdonald was in favor of reciprocity." Well, we find that all the parties in this country have been agreed on this policy, then it goes a long way in the direction of showing that it must be a desirable policy for Canada. You can quite understand that some of our statesmen may be wrong—that a number of them may be wrong, but if they all unite in declaring in favor of reciprocity, then, in my judgment it goes a long way toward proving that such an arrangement would be in the best interests of Canada.

Well, now, Mr. Goodeve said at Cranbrook that it is not true that Sir John A. Macdonald was in favor of reciprocity with the United States. I repeat that in 1891, when he dissolved the house, Sir John A. Macdonald gave as his reason that he desired the sanction of the people to open up reciprocal arrangements with the United States, and he sent Mr. Foster and other representatives to Washington to endeavor to secure this arrangement. I say that Sir John put himself on record in 1891 in his address (a copy of which appeared recently the "Montreal Gazette") and he said in that address:

"We are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty, but we will not agree to open our markets to you while yours remain closed to us."

And that is the position today. They are opening their markets to us. Moreover, I can show Mr. Goodeve in the Winnipeg Free Press a facsimile of mottoes on the wall in the Massey Hall on the occasion of a large meeting of prominent members of the Conservative Party, and one of the things that they had placarded at that meeting was "For Reasonable Reciprocity.

After reading on the question it must be conceded by everybody, but that is one of the things that Mr. Goodeve apparently believes that the people of Canada are not posted on; he apparently believes that they are not acquainted with the records, and that he can safely make a statement such as I referred to a moment ago. But I want to take you one step further. "Oh," they will say, "that is very true twenty years ago, but conditions are changed at the present time." and by some strange process of reasoning, unknown to themselves, they argue that what was good for Canada in 1891 cannot be good for Canada in 1911. I say that what was good for Canada then is good for Canada now. The fact of the matter is that the Conservative party favored this arrangement right up to January of this year, and not until this agreement was announced in the house by Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, on their return from Washington, did the opposition take up their antagonistic stand against it. What is my proof of that? You know, ladies and gentlemen, that at the begining of a session there is always an address from the throne. In the last address from the throne the Government made reference to the fact that they intended, on the invitation of the American Government, to enter into negotiations with them with a view to obtaining better trade relations. Several Conservatives took part in that debate when the matter was discussed in the house, Mr. Goodeve am that he professes to hold today, he certainly did not expound them. He kept his light under a bushel, and his views to himself. Every Conservative who spoke on that address endorsed this proposal. I am not going to take up your time by reading a lot of extracts unless I am called upon to do so, but I say that Mr. Northrop, for instance, the Lord Lieutenant of Mr. Borden, took part in that debate, and he said: "If you can secure reciprocity in natural products with the United States we, the Conservative party, will hold up both hands for it." Today they are doing that, but they pretend to hold them up in horror at the very idea. (Laughter.) Moreover, the party organs of the Conservative party blessed the arrangement, so to speak; but as soon as Mr. Fielding laid the arrangement on the table of the house, the Toronto News, the leading party organ of the Conservatives, came out with a strong editorial denouncing the arrangement. And how did the right about turn take place? It was the interests. And the whole of the Conservative party, led by Mr. Borden, repudiated the principles of those that went before them by changing their entire policy. Was it at the instance of any organization representing the great masses of the people of the country? I say it was not. You know that in the City of Toronto some 18 Liberal millionaires signed a manifesto against the new tariff proposal. You know that in Montreal the interests there, the plutocrats of wealth and power, got up in arms and the Conservative party, led by Mr. Borden, commenced to dance to their music. Nobody can point to any organization representing the great masses of the people of Canada who urged Mr. Borden and the Conservative party to take the stand they did on this question. Why, ladies and gentlemen, it is a well-known fact that the farmers sent an enormous delegation to Ottawa to request this very agreement, and at the present time your labor organizations are endorsing the reciprocity pact. The Trade and Labor Congress of Canada is in session in Calgary at the present time, and I noticed from the paper that they have endorsed the policy of the Liberal government with regard to the new tariff regulations. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress is an organization with a great membership and a tremendous power, and in their convention they have expressed their approval. I am not going to say absolutely that the newspaper report must of necessity be correct, but the probability is that it is, I say, ladies and gentlemen, that the opposition to this pact has come from the monied interests of this country. It has come from the plutocrats of wealth and power, who were never yet in favor of any arrangement by which the trade of the country would be given protection, or anything done in the principles of protection, or any reduction made in the costs of the necessities of life to the great consumers in this country.

After making this general reference to the proposed reciprocity treaty I want to refer to some of the benefits of it. I want to make this statement first, that one result of this reciprocal arrangement which is of great importance to every individual in this Province is that it will result in a great reduction in the cost of living, particularly to the people of British Columbia. It is a somewhat dry subject to go into, but it seems to me that it is of vital interest to us, because if the cost of living is reduced, then it will be to the interest of every individual to vote in favor of it. Nobody will deny that the cost of living in this province has reached excessive proportions at this period. It has mounted upwards to such an extent that it is barely possible even for people who are in receipt of fair wages to subsist and have a decent margin

(Continued on page 6)

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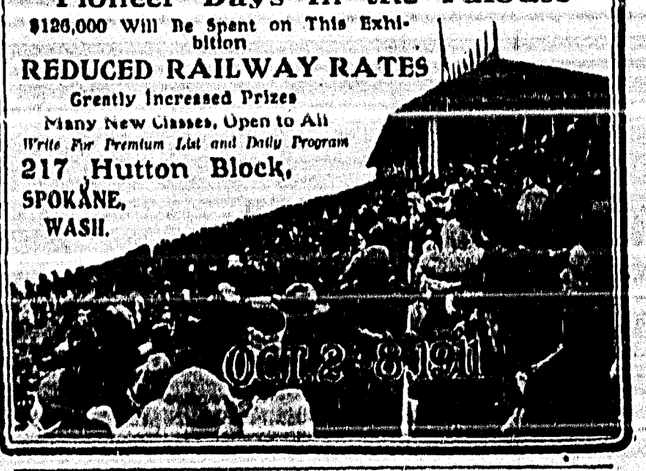

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HALF A TRUTH WORSE THAN A WHOLE LIE

"THE deadlock in the British Columbia and Alberta coal fields continues. It will be remembered that the miners completed their agreement and refused to renew it under the old schedule unless an aggregate advance of 12½ per cent was granted. The operators replied with an offer of 7 per cent., but this the miners refused to consider. A governmental board of enquiry, under the Lemieux Act, after hearing both sides suggested an offer of 10 per cent. to the men, but again the miners proved obdurate, and are still demanding the 12½ per cent (aggregate) raise. From latest advices we learn that the offer of ten per cent still holds good. Owing to the widely scattered area of the coal fields, each mine appears to have its own particular grievance, and what suits one mine might not be acceptable to the other. Altogether the situation is becoming unbearable, but there are those who seem to think that a solution will be found after the general elections on the 21st of this month."Phoenix Pioneer.

The above extract contains inaccuracies that might be excusable if appearing in a publication far away from the seat of the trouble but in this instance no such apology can be advanced as an excuse for misrepresentation, and although we dislike to attribute it to malevolence, there is only one other explanation thinkable, and that is—ignorance of the facts of the crassest kind. This we can scarce consider likely because the statements made show in themselves that, at least, a general outline is in possession of the writer.

"The operators replied with an offer of 7 per cent." This is a mis-statement as the offer was 5.55 per cent. The most glaring mis-statements (the intensity being accentuated because of the partial truth it contains) is the assertion that 10 per cent was offered to the men as a result of the Conciliation Board's findings. This 10 per cent was offered only to the men who are working on a day wage scale of $3.00 and less, i.e., this was the recommendation of Chairman Gordon, but the operators' representative Colin Macleod amended the above by excluding the $3.00 men from participating in the 10 per cent increase. From $3.00 to $3.50 Gordon suggested 8 per cent; Macleod, exclusive and over $3.50, 5 per cent increase. These rates were applicable only to the day wage men, and as an offset to the above reductions were suggested for the men working pillars.

This explanation puts a very different light on the subject than one not acquainted with the details would infer from the garbled statements of the Phoenix Pioneer to whom we intend to send a marked copy of the foregoing, leaving it to the editor's sense of fairness to decide the course to pursue.

THE SPEECH THAT WAS (NOT) DELIVERED

C. P. R. DROPPED SIX POINTS TO-DAY . .

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 9.—C. P. R. dropped six points today in New York and Montreal, and is now quoted at 218⅞. A few months ago it was at 247. Berlin holders are selling heavily."

Please note that Berlin in the above case is not in Ontario but in Germany. Hoch der Kaiser und "Der Tag!" Be ye patriotic and don't dismember the Empire is what "Patriot" Sir William Van Horne tells his audience. At this point loud and frenzied applause interrupts the speaker. Shouts of Hip! Hip! Hooray! Flags are waved and the audience overwhelmed with enthusiasm breaks out in song, some singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and others "God Save the King." Before the noise dies down a telegram is handed to the orator which upon opening he reads:

"Puerto Principe, Cuba.—A slight earthquake has demoralized traffic; principal damage complete destruction of bridge near Arroyo Seco. Expect operations to be resumed within two days."

Crushing the note and pushing it in his capacious pocket, turning to his audience he says:

"And now, my friends, remember that the destiny of this great and glorious country of ours is in your hands to make or destroy; let us, therefore, put aside those sordid thoughts of dollars and cents put aside your partizanship for this time at least and take a wider view of the situation; not by building up the railroads of that well-known Canadian James J. Hill, but by increasing the revenues of that truly Canadian institution the C. P. R., and by so doing earn the undying gratitude of 'widows in Holland,' impecunious curates in England, the stock jobbers of the Paris Bourse, the Royal House of Sweden, and the many other 'patriots' who view with alarm the impending doom that threatens to overwhelm Canada should you not follow the truly disinterested advice I am giving you."

Wiping his massive brow, the speaker takes his seat, the audience beside itself with patriotic jubilation at the satisfaction felt that so long as such men guide the ship of State the "British born" are secure from the machinations of the "hated foreigner"!

A NAVAL RECRUITING SERGEANT

THIS week we were given a copy of a paper-backed book on "The Canadian Naval Question" containing addresses delivered by Clive Phillips-Wolley, F.R.C.S., Vice-President Navy League. We were informed that a number of copies had been distributed among the school children. Quite right! Catch them while young, ever bearing in mind that "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

This is a free country, we are told, hence if an individual sees fit to give away funny papers, religious tracts or even boots and shoes, well, why shouldn't he? No ground for argument as the proposition is self-evident, but we, on the other hand, reserve our right to criticize the contents of the book itself which, by the way, is printed in Victoria by Richard Wolfenden, I.S.O., V.D., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

As a literary masterpiece it cannot advance any particular claim, but to one not wholly devoid of a sense of humor, we would strongly recommend it as an excellent tonic, because of the sublimely ridiculous (so enriched by its very naivete) mental contortions that must be performed by one so superlatively egotistical as the writer must be, judging by some of his observations.

On page 7 we read:

"I believe that God created the world. I believe that Christ came to teach the world, and I believe that the British Empire exists to spread Christ's doctrines and to illustrate them, even though imperfectly, by its practice and here I lay the foundation of my plea on behalf of the Navy League, whose work it is to secure the maintenance of that supremacy at sea upon which the continued power of the British Empire Depends."

Chawming! Delightful! Refreshing! A most captivating credo for the days of Clive or the Buccaneer Morgan, but somewhat out of day in this up-to-date epoch of Commercialism. Translated into more simple language it should read:

"I believe that God created the world for the exclusive benefit of the British, who shall hold domanion over the rest of the nations by virtue of their prowess as expert slaughterers."

Then after so confessing, the balance of those who are unfortunate enough to have entered upon life's stage on a spot not owned by the British, then they should pray to be brought under its sway. Here are the words:

"If there be no great fallacy in this creed, the the supremacy and continued activity of the British Empire is not only a condition that we should work for, but one for which the whole world should pray."

The opening remarks of the above sentence evidences the possibility of a gleam of light having beamed across the benighted brain—"If there be no great fallacy in this creed"! This, however, must have been exceedingly transitory, otherwise it is impossible to explain the last clause—"but one for which the whole world should pray"! Had this been limited to the British Empire, with its various races of people and different creeds, one might not be surprised too greatly, but that the whole world should pray is honestly uproariously funny. Imagine for a moment the Kaiser of Germany, the President of France, the King of Italy, the President of the United States, the Mikado of Japan and the King of Siam linked arm-in-arm and praying that they should be included in the British Empire. This is a joke that should be handed down to posterity!

WHAT IS THE REAL REMEDY?

THE situation shows no appreciable approach towards a settlement, with the result that many are asking themselves what is going to happen this winter?

That the operators cannot advance the excuse that the coal consumers will refuse to pay the higher price resulting from any increased cost of production places the blame upon their shoulders and theirs alone for all the suffering and distress that may ensue because of the obdurate stand they have adopted.

Those whose vision is impaired by the closer proximity of the dollar to their eyes causing them to be afflicted with blindness to every other aspect, will attribute the blame to the coal miners and expect that they will submit. We view it differently.

That the cost of living has advanced at a greater rate than the wages nobody can deny; that if we expect to prevent the standard of living being lowered every resistance is necessary, because those to whom "profit" is their All in All do not intend to make any concessions that will seriously affect their vested rights, unless compelled to do so. They are perfectly "right" in so doing. "Right" and "wrong" are relative terms, dependent for their interpretation upon the Power that is behind them.

A "glorious victory" that fails is called "treason," but "treason" that succeeds is called a "glorious victory."

The unrest that permeates society everywhere today is indeed significant, neither countries nor creeds make the slightest difference, it is endemical (peculiar to) the existing regime and cannot be cured by any of the panaceas offered by the apologists for the continuance of things as they are, whether they masquerade under the names of Reciprocity or Anti-Reciprocity, High Tariff, Low Tariff or Remedial Reform. It is futile to attempt to expect a permanent cure for a leakage caused by poor plumbing by the use of bread crumbs, in like manner may we compare Old Age Pensions, Compensation Acts, Soup Kitchens, and other palliatives, because although they may stay the "leakage" for a brief space of time and be of benefit to a relatively small percentage of sufferers, the relief is but transitory. Gild the pill as we may the outer covering is quickly sloughed, disclosing the unpalatable part beneath. Facts are stubborn things and must be confronted; the sooner they are investigated the quicker they will be understood, and when they are, every effort given to solve the vital problems of daily life.

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The common thermometer system we use to tell how hot it is is the Fahrenheit; the scientific method is the centigrade, which is on a decimal basis. Occasionally medical or engineering directions are given in centigrade, and it is then well to know how to turn this into the system by which our own thermometers are made.

The easiest method is to multiply the centigrade temperature by 2, deduct 1-10 of the product and add 32. Thus 30 degrees centigrade multiplied by two equals 60; minus 1-10 of 60, or 6, equals 54; plus 32 equals 86, the Fahrenheit temperature. This is a method simple and good to know in an emergency.Switchmen's Journal.

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Every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce is equipped to issue drafts on the principal cities in the following countries without delay:

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

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First Class Accommodation for Travellers

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Food Choppers that don't chew — many sizes

90c to $3.50

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THE "Universal" Food Chopper chops all kinds of food, whether meat or vegetables—raw or cooked—as coarse or fine as wanted—rapidly and easily.

Does away entirely with the drudgery of the chopping knife and bowl.

Buy the genuine "Universal."

GET ONE

IN ADVERTISING—and good business stationery is advertising—it's not so much the taste of the man producing the matter, as the consideration of what will appeal to the people he desires to reach. Still, you yourself will find a keen, personal satisfaction in using good paper and printing. May we show you samples?

THE DISTRICT LEDGER FOR GOOD WORK

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 174

Presents to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O'Brien, omitted from last week:

From Mine Officials and friends—A handsome mahogany clock; a Thermos Coffee Pot; complete set of table cutlery.

Mrs Chas O'Brien—Flower and fruit stand

Miss Edith Langdon—Silver cake stand

District Board Member J. E Smith and Mr Thomas France left here last Saturday to attend the Trades and Labor Congress at Calgary

Mrs. T. France and Mrs. T. Oakley were visiting friends in Michel last week-end

Robt Fairclough has been taking in the sights of Baynes Lake last week and returned with a few nice ducks last Saturday.

Mr and Mrs. Alex. Almond (father and mother of Mrs. Jos Worthington) are taking in the sights of Coal Creek this week.

A little boy named Ernest Nedig had the misfortune to fall off a packing case on Tuesday and fracture his right arm.

Little Mabel Mitchell also had her leg severely crushed with a large rock which slipped away from an old tree stump when she was playing against it last Sunday.

This camp has been in the throes of the election during the past week. On Tuesday morning Mr. A. S. Goodeve, Conservative candidate, addressed a large audience in the Club Hall Mr J. Shanks in the chair. The chairman briefly reviewed the policy of the Conservatives, and also gave a guarantee that questions and discussion would be allowed after the meeting. The speaker (Mr. Goodeve) gave a report of his stewardship during the time he had been in the house. Quoting largely from Hansard. After the audience had listened attentively to him for some time he said he would answer questions, but in the manner adopted by the Conservatives during this campaign, he shut his questioners up and evaded questions. On Wednesday afternoon we were visited by Dr. King, and Messrs. Fisher and Eckstein and in spite of the inclemency of the weather, the room was packed to the door, Harry Miard, of Coal Creek, being in the chair. Before introducing speakers, the chairman told the audience they were at liberty to ask any question, or they would allow any of the opposition to occupy the platform. Eckstein led off the meeting, dealing with the Compensation Act, and Emigration and Alien Labor Laws. Dr. King then addressed the meeting. Before resuming his seat the candidate answered a number of questions. Mr. Fisher then captivated his audience by his forceful arguments, also answering questions. After this Comrade Gray (Socialist) took the platform and made a good spiel on behalf of the workers. The meeting lasted for two and a half hours and great attention was given to all the speakers.

THE MAN WITHOUT A "CARD."

I ought to get a good reward
For never owning a union "card."
I've never grumbled, I never struck,
I've never mixed with union truck;
But I must be going my way to win,
So open, Saint Peter, and let me in.
Saint Peter sat and stroked his staff,
Despite his office, he had to laugh.
Then, said he, with a fiery gleam in his eye—
"Who is tending this gate, you or I?
I've heard of you and your gift of the gab,
You are what on earth is known as a 'scab!'"
Thereupon he arose, in his statute tall,
And pressed a button upon the wall,
And said to the imp who answered the bell:
"Escort this fellow around to—Oh, never mind!
Tell Satan to give him a seat alone
On a red hot griddle near the throne.
But stay, even the Devil can't stand the smell
Of a cooking scab on a griddle in—(as before).
It would cause a revolt or a strike I know
If I sent you down with the imps below,
So go back to your masters on earth and tell
That they don't even want a scab in in—Yes!

Imperfect Kidney Action Causes Rheumatism

Rheumatism with its kindred ailments—Lumbago, Wry Neck, Neuralgia, etc., usually results from lodgments of uric acid in the joints and muscles.

Now the chief function of the kidneys is to properly filter this poison from the blood.

Only when they fail to do this is Rheumatism probable.

Kidney weakness starts in various ways. A sudden chill, after perspiring freely, sometimes settles in the kidneys—or an unusual strain may cause it.

Poisons which should be filtered out of the system are pumped back into the blood, causing Uric Acid, the real cause of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Wry Neck, Neuralgia, etc.

In the early stages Nyal's Stone Root Compound will stop it.

Will start your kidneys working properly so that the Uric Acid is reabsorbed and eliminated.

Away goes your Rheumatism with it. Perhaps these early warning twinges have passed unheeded, and your Rheumatism has become deep seated.

Muscles all snarled up in knots as it were.

Then you'll need Nyal's Rheumatic Cure.

Ask your own druggist about these remedies.

His opinion is worth while.

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

HOSMER NOTES.
By "Kritik."

Dr Kay drove to Fernie Saturday

Miss Agnes Gourlay left on Monday fr Vancouver, afterwards she will go to Seattle, where she will attend the academy of music there.

Work on the new C. P. R. station is being rushed along, the basement being now complete, and it is expected that it will be fit for occupation by November

Mrs Collins, of the Alberta Hotel, Pincher Station, is visiting her parents her this week

Mr and Mrs Frank Labelle entertained a number of friends on Sunday at the baptism of their little son. Rev Father Jeune performed the ceremony, and a sumptious dinner was partaken of and a pleasant afternoon spent

Rev Father McNeil, of Mission City, has been appointed as parish priest of Hosmer and is expected to arrive any day.

Mr and Mrs Stockett and Mr and Mrs Wilson, Mr and Mrs. Kelly, Messrs Tom Stockett, Marx and Drummond spent Sunday in Elko.

Dr and Mrs. Asselstine drove over from Fernie and paid a visit to the hospital on Sunday.

Born—To Mr and Mrs. Slinn, on Sunday, Sept. 10th, a son.

Dr and Mrs Anderson, of Fernie, visited Mr and Mrs Kendal on Sunday and Monday.

Mr Wright sold his house and lot north of the creek last week The new owner is Mr Ernie Cox

On Monday evening Dr King, of Cranbrook, Liberal candidate, and Mr Eckstein and Mr Fisher, of Fernie, gave their views on Reciprocity Mr Marlatt acted as chairman, and the hall was filled to its utmost capacity with a most enthusiastic audience—all Liberals! About thirty ladies assisted on this occasion, and judging from the comments on the arguments of Dr King and his colleagues, he has many warm supporters in Hosmer

On Tuesday two of the boilers were steamed up to take the new hoist up to B Level where it is being installed and the old hoist taken down.

On Tuesday at four o'clock Premier McBride, Mr. Goodeve (Conservative candidate), and Mr. Ross, of Fernie, spoke to a very large audience in the opera house on the merits of the Conservative party, and the bad effects which reciprocity would have on Canada. There were about 40 ladies present, and while we all greatly admired the able speakers, we were not convinced. Mr. Dunbar acted as chairman on this occasion.

If the Conservative party is as cruel and heartless as some of its alleged supporters, who drove to Fernie on Tuesday evening were, they ought not to have the support of the people. The party who drove to Fernie was Mr. Robert Gourlay, Mr. Morgan, and an individual conspicuous for his rum nose. This party overtook a lady driving with a small boy. As the lady was unable to turn owing to the narrowness of that part of the road (between Camp No. 3 and town), they collided, with the result that a wheel was broke on the buggy and the horse put clean over a log into the ditch. The party then calmly drove on, leaving the lady and the child to get along as best they could.

The ditch at the top of the mountain above B Level is completed, and water was turned in on Tuesday. This ditch joins two creeks, thus giving a greater supply of water to the town.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT AND RESCUE WORK

Readers may note the following as part of the amended Mines Bill: (1) Where provision has been made in pursuance of regulations under this Act, or under any order which has effect as if made under this Act, for the formation of training of a rescue brigade, any accident caused to a workman employed in or about a mine who is with the consent of his employer being trained as a member of the rescue brigade, arising out of and in the course of his training, shall, for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, be deemed to arise out of and in the course of his employment in the mine. (2) Any workmen engaged in any rescue work or ambulance work at a mine shall, for the purpose of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, be deemed while so engaged to be employed by the owner of the mine.—Science and Art of Mining.

CORBIN NOTES
By Warbler

The departure of George I. Martin for parts unknown is cause for general regret. May good luck attend him wherever he goes. There was a large crowd, including ladies, at the depot to wish him good-bye, but for future occasion would suggest that the ladies supply themselves before hand with a plentiful supply of weep wipers.

It is indeed remarkable that some would-be gamblers fail to pay their debts, as it prevents some men from drinking on Saturday nights.

The game season now being open, some of our local Nimrods noted for their bravery started out for several days sport, but we cannot regard them this time to have shown themselves in a very good light, as they had to use candles in order to reach their slumber robes before day light. Try again, boys, but take more tallows next time.

If you don't wish to be a "wall-flower" bring along your partner to the weekly dance.

We have been asked Why were the strikers in Great Britain victorious? Perhaps one reason for their success was the immigration of the backsliders and soreheads to C——

"Has any one seen Kelly?" No! No! We mean "Bo!" Who says that we have not some of the handiest men in Canada up here? Bricklayers and lampmen are rushing carpentry to a finish before the snow flies.

Rock pickers on the athletic grounds are not much in evidence lately.

What's the matter? When will the grounds be ready for the coming sports? Echo answers, When?

Probably some of the boys will be surprised to learn that Jim Sharp, of Michel, has arrived here and is fire bossing.

Take a tumble and get next, Sam. Preach not what you practise, but practise what you preach.

E. J. Roberts was on a tour of inspection this week and seemed to be well pleased with things generally.

Bennie Lewis is another of those that we are sorry to see leave our midst. The ladies will miss him, but cheer up, old man, there are lots of fish in the sea.

Jim Sveria has opened up a pool room and is doing excellent business among the boys.

The hay crop here is a bumper one.

John Kriwanski, the noted ElkValley rancher, has returned from visiting his stock.

Billie and Mattie went out hunting one day, and like the cat they came back. They might have killed an elk, but the impolite animal took to its heels at a speed that defied pursuit.

Our faithful watchdog is still on duty and constantly practising with his voice.

Mrs. H. Allen's business is progressing splendidly What's the matter with the Pioneer?

The discoloration that encircled the optic of a certain well-known resident has disappeared, so we may naturally expect that he will be soon taking another trip out.

Would call the attention of all outsiders to the fact that the Government is still 10 miles from here. Paste this in your hat, and don't be misled.

What a snap some people do have! How would you like the position of shotlighter, or straw boss on the new road on the big showing? Brace up, Jack, or Jack up Brace, either way it does not matter!

B. Stewart, of Fernie, is acting pit boss. We wish him success!

John Twigg, secretary of the Local made a few days trip out of camp but came back again to the disappointment of several. He reports having had a good time with the outside boys who are standing firmly by their organization.

Talk about paddling, why, hawks a mussy! We have a man here by Jimmy who not only has a record breaker as a tongue twister, but talks so convincingly that he actually believes what he spouts to be true!

You may have Dick Dead-Eye, but our Dick is not dead by a long shot, and we are glad to learn that he is improving rapidly.

W. Sproule has gone out of town of town for a few days and will probably get treated for his complaint while away.

"Birds of feather flock together" is an old saying, but true just the same as they can be seen here nightly gathered in groups here and there.

CARD OF THANKS

We, to whom has been delegated the collecting of subscriptions on behalf of Mrs James Smith, who is left a widow with a large family, owing to her husband's untimely death by drowning, take this opportunity of thanking each and every one that has contributed so generously for the benefit of the stricken ones.

BERT PARSONS
ANDREW LEES.

BORN

To Mr and Mrs. R. S. Phillips, a bouncing boy. Mother and child progressing favorably.

Tories Have Warm Meet

(Continued from page 1)

from Hansard, and metaphorically smiting Mr. A. J. Fisher hip and thigh, and from head to foot, he gave place to the Hon. Richard, who was billed to discuss Reciprocity in its national aspect. He touched upon the scandals of the Laurier regime with which most of the reading public are familiar, referred to the straits of desperation to which the Premier of Canada was reduced, that one of his arguments when visiting his old haunts was that he still retained his old family pew, this was mentioned as an instance of the recognition that Sir Wilfrid had lost that confident sense of victory in the present struggle that has characterized his previous attitude prior to an election. He then regaled the audience with some flag waving rhetoric, but in making some reference to British fairplay there was considerable division of opinion very audibly expressed by several members of the audience charging the Conservatives with failure to practise what they preach.

The winding up of the speech was an appeal to the electorate with a plentiful sprinkling of soft soap to the Socialists to vote for Mr. Goodeve on the 21st and by so doing show their dissatisfaction with the policy of Reciprocity which was the seed from which annexation would sprout.

Below are the questions that were handed up to the chairman:

W. R. Ross—Who was responsible for sending te special police to Coal Creek? The Attorney General's Department having disclaimed responsibility is it customary to allow subordinates power to increase their forces without first consulting their superiors? Does not the fact that when the Provincial Chief Constable came and found that there was no justifiable cause for the presence of the specials prove by their removal that someone had blundered? The question is WHO WAS THAT SOMEONE?—See speech for reply.

Mr. Ross—Will Mr. W. R Ross, who in his evidence given at Victoria in the recent suit brought because of infractions of the law regarding the introduction of alien labor into Canada stated that the present Provincial Government always looked to the interest of the workingman explain how he reconciles such declarations with his action in depriving the men whose dependents are outside this province from participation in the Compensation Award in case the breadwinner is killed while at work? Owing to the policy adopted with regard to immigration of painting in rosy colors the opportunities for wage-workers in Canada many men have left their homes in the old land and then when disaster overcomes them their wives and loved ones are thus robbed of the meagre compensation of $1500 by the reading into the statutes certain words How do these acts and platform language "harmonize?" — See how Ross dealt with it in his remarks.

Mr. Goodeve—Will Mr. Goodeve, if re-elected, favor legislation making it a misdemeanor subject to a penalty for non-compliance if strikebreakers are engaged without first being informed of the fact that there is a strike on in the locality to which they have been hired to go to?—Not dealt with at all.

Mr. Goodeve—Has Mr. Goodeve any further information regarding the Taylor (Leeds) incident? He (Mr. Goodeve) states that it was W. L. Mackenzie King who made the statement that "the miners should be driven to work at the point of the bayonet, whereas Liberal supporters aver that this statement was contained in a letter that Mr. Geo. Taylor (Leeds) sent to the Minister of Labor. Does Mr. Goodeve know what the contents of the letter alluded to consist of?—See speech for reply.

Mr. Goodeve—Do you believe that labor power is a commodity subject to the same laws that govern other commodities? If you do how can Reciprocity or Anti-Reciprocity be of any value to the working class? If you do not so regard labor power, what is it if not a commodity?—Dodged it.

Mr. Goodeve—In the event of the Conservative Party obtaining the reins of government would Mr. Goodeve be in favor of taking the same stand that he stated at the last meeting held in Fernie was taken by the Minister of Labor when the report of the Conciliation Board was brought in? That is to say allow the men and the employers to fight it out between them, if not, then what course would he deem the best to be pursued?—Don't know.

Mr. Goodeve—Does Mr Goodeve hold with his colleague, Mr. Geo. Taylor (Leeds), that a permanent commission should be appointed whose award should be binding on both parties, and it would be illegal to have any strike or lock-out?—Wouldn't commit himself

The supporters of the Reciprocity Pact claim that it will decrease the tax on the staples of life. What had Mr. Goodeve to say in reply to this?—See reply.

The Premier—Has the Premier any knowledge regarding the drafting of troops from Regina to Lethbridge, Calgary and other points along the Crow's Nest Pass? Is he aware that statements have been made in the press that a detachment of the R. N. W. M. P men have been sent to the coast to remain for the winter but in the event of not being called into requisition that they will return to Regina?—Not even considered.

WHY NOT TAKE THE BEST OF SOCIALISM?

Some few years ago quite a stir was created in London (Eng.) by the proposed procession through the streets of that city of Roman Catholics carrying the Blessed Sacrament or Host. And as a result of much newspaper correspondence and discussions in the House of Commons, many things were said both offensive and defensive of Roman Catholicism. One West of England baronet (and millionaire) was particularly vitriolic in his attack upon Catholics and even went so far as to say that such worship was idolatrous and consequently all who indulged in same were, according to Scripture, in "danger of hell fire."

Naturally, such a remark was not allowed to pass unchallenged, and one very pertinent question put the noble baronet was "Surely, because you, sir, have the misfortune to be rich, you would indeed consider Catholics uncharitable if they suggested that your chances of a hereafter were as remote as those of a camel passing thro' the eye of a needle?

This, the baronet considered most insolent. But it is invariably so with people who attempt by means of Biblical phrases to condemn the actions of others.

Now, my friends, there cannot be a heaven for the rich man and a heaven for the poor, even though the former build many churches and says many prayers.

Death respects neither person nor property—but is the greatest leveller of all things, this you grant me.

How then can any church be a respecter of persons—how can she stop to consider whether the rich man by virtue of his charity is more fitted for heaven than the poor man? How, in the name of holy charity, can she recognize the rich man whom she knows to be robbing the poor worker? Because it is the law—because the government allows it? Yes! Unfortunately such is often the answer.

Now, Catholics must, and do, condemn Socialists when they attempt to teach anything in the shape of animalism, individualism, or any other "ism" that trespasses upon what we consider to be a truly Christian conception of morality. No Catholic can grant Socialists such a right.

But my friend, you have an apple, and that apple may be bruised in parts, or the skin may not be palatable, and if you are hungry and want the fruit you will not throw it away, no, you will remove those parts that are bad, and eat those parts that are good and wholesome. And, for my part, the same with Socialism. There have been many teachers of Socialism, some having right ideas and some having wrong, but their principle has not been bad. The basic foundation of their ideas have not been wrong, but like the apple they may have come into contact with ideas that are not wholesome in our opinion, and that will not make for the betterment of mankind. Then why cannot we take those parts of Socialism that are good, and reject those parts that we consider injurious?

Since the beginning of time there have been schisms and heresies in every religion, in every accepted doctrine; and is Socialism to be exempt from such? Most certainly not, and no reasonable Socialist believes that Socialism as preached to day is the beginning and end of that doctrine.

Then, friend, why not take and hold those parts of Socialism that appeal to your humanity, those parts which your church and your own conception of human justice impel you to accept? No Socialist can compel you to accept what you do not want, neither can he deny you what you do want of his doctrine. The Catholic church is a law abiding institution so long as her spiritual rights and her doctrine of what constitutes morality is not attacked, but were the present government changed to-morrow and a Socialist government, by means of taxation compel the capitalist to repay to suffering humanity a portion of that which it is continually robbing God's poor by means of the license granted it by our present system of Society, surely God's church would be the first to welcome such a great and noble effort for the uplifting of mankind? And because I believe this I am—A CATHOLIC.

F. H. N.

How's This?

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

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

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

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.

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

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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FRESH MILK delivered to all parts of the town

Sanders & Verhaest Brothers. Proprietors

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Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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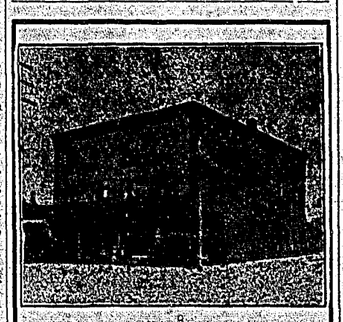

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FERNIE, B.C. Phone 34

Fire is Often Caused

negligence. And who is there that is not negligent at times? Would you have the work of a lifetime lost in a few minutes.

Why Not Insure

and then the loss of your treasures is made good as far as money is able to replace a loss. Inquire of us for terms.

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When used on good presses and neatly displayed type for your stationery is valuable. We have every facility for doing the best of job work and at a minimum price.

Weber's STORES

New Michel & Blairmore

Bituminous Miners Fading

The American bituminous miner has practically disappeared. He has gone, and along with him have largely vanished the English, Irish, Scotch, Germans and Welsh—his working companions of former years. In their places today are mine workers who are not of native birth or of native parents. They are representatives of many parents. They are representatives of many alien races and almost all of them were born in the countries of southern and eastern Europe.

This disappearance of the American miner has not been without dramatic interest. As a matter of fact, it has been a gradual displacement extending over forty years of severe racial conflict and competition. The first scene was laid in western Pennsylvania in 1870. The curtain is at present descending on the denouement in the bituminous areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado. The whole drama typifies the effect of recent immigration upon America's leading industries and their employes. This story which has recently been developed by the investigations of the U. S. Immigration Commission is of interest both to the coal operators and to the student of labor conditions.

Pennsylvania. — In the year 1870 Americans or older immigrants, consisting of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh who had previously settled in western Pennsylvania were exclusively employed in the Pennsylvania bituminous mines. The remarkable increase in mining operations during the next forty years rendered necessary a remarkable increase in the operating forces of the mines; the total number of bituminous workers in 1907 being 13,000, in round numbers ,as contrasted with 16,000 in 1870, an increase for the period of more than 1,000 per cent. It was because of the impossibility of recruiting this large labor supply from native stock, and from immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe, that the members of races of southern and eastern Europe were given employment. During the decade 1870 to 1880, the demand for labor growing out of the opening of new mines was principally met by the employment of Americans or English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, German and Swedish immigrants. By the year 1885, however, the available supply of native labor had been largely utilized. Although immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe still continued to arrive in search of employment, their numbers were almost entirely inadequate to satisfy the growing need of the industry. This class of immigrant labor by 1890 practically ceased coming. In 1881, at a time when it was impossible to secure other labor, a few Slovaks were given employment by some of the Pennsylvania coal operators, and were found so satisfactory that others were procured. A few years later, as the depletion of the former source of labor supply began to be strongly felt, considerable numbers of Poles and Magyars, together with a few Croatians and Italians, were added to the operating forces. By the year 1890 the movement of the southern and eastern Europeans to the industry had gained such headway that immigrants of this class constituted about one-fourth of the total number of employes.

On the other hand, first and second generation miners of English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, German and other northern European races composed more than one-half, and the native Americans about one-fifth of the total number of mine workers. During the next twenty years the representatives of races from Great Britain and northern Europe, as well as the Americans ceased entering the mines, and persons of the same racial groups who had previously been employed migrated to the middle west or southwest, or engaged in other lines of work, because of labor disputes and dissatisfaction with conditions in Pennsylvania. At the same time Slovaks, Poles, Magyars north and south Italians, Croatians, Bulgarians, Armenians and Servians, and other immigrants from the south and east of Europe and from Asia, entered western Pennsylvania in large and constantly increasing numbers, to take the positions made vacant by the departure of the early employes, and to fill the places in the mines which the expansion of the industry created.

Of the total number of employes in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania in 1909, only about one-sixth were native-born Americans, and onetenth the second generation of older immigrants or native born of foreign father. On the other hand, more than threefourths were of foreign birth. What is even more significant is that less than one-tenth of the foreign born mine workers were English, Irish, Scotch, German or Welsh, or of other races of older immigration. The great majority were from southern and eastern Europe, with the Italians, Magyars, Poles and Slovaks predominating. The native American miners had not only abandoned the industry, but those from Great Britain and northern Europe had done likewise. The great proportion of both classes had been attracted to the coal fields of the middle west or had sought employment in occupations other than mining.

The South.—The development of bituminous mining in the southern states did not enter upon its present scale until after the year 1890. In that year West Virginia and Alabama, the two leading coal-producing states of the south produced only 11,000,000 short tons of coal and employed scarcely more than 16,000 mine workers. By the way of contrast, in 1907 the same two states had an aggregate output of 62,000,000 short tons of coal and a combined operating force of more than 80,000 men. Native whites and negroes, together with English, German, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, were used to develop the coal resources of West Virginia and Alabama up to 1890, when immigration from northern Europe and Great Britain came to a stop, and an influx of southern and eastern Europeans began. Slovaks, Poles, French, Croatians, Russians, Magyars, and north and south Italians entered the mines in constantly growing numbers. During the same period there was a counter movement, especially in West Virginia, similar to that in progress in Pennsylvania. As the recent immigrant mine workers increased in numbers, the natives and older immigrants left the industry or migrated to the coal fields of the middle west and southwest. In Alabama and West Virginia at the present time seventenths of the mine workers are native born, this high percentage in comparison with other localities, being principally due to the presence of the native negroes in large numbers, especially in the Alabama mines, a considerable proportion of those in the latter state being convicts. In the case of the Virginia coal fields, which were not extensively developed until after 1900, native whites and negroes were at first employed, but after this source of supply was exhausted, recourse was had to recent immigrants. The majority of Virginia mine employes at present consist of representatives of southern and eastern European races. On the other hand, in Kentucky and Tennessee, the mines have been exclusively operated by native whites and negroes.

The Middle West. — In the middle west prior to 1890, as in Pennsylvania and the south, there were few mining employes who were not native Americans, or members of races from Great Britain or Germany. There was a remarkable growth of the bituminous coal industry during the period of 1870 to 1890 in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, but the necessary labor to operate the mines was supplied by natives and by British and northern European immigrants, and only a few southern and eastern Europeans, principally Lithuanians and north Italians, entered the coal fields. After 1890, the development of the coalproducing area was rapid and extensive. As a consequence, Lithuanians, north and south Italians, Poles, French-Belgians, and other races of recent immigration came to the coal fields in search of work. The Americans, together with the older immigrants from Great Britani and northern Europe, however, as has already been seen, left the West Virginian and Pennsylvania fields after 1890, and it was these miners who mainly supplied the demand for additional labor in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois up to 1900. During the past ten years the situation has radically changed. The southern and eastern Europeans have secured employment in the mines of the middle west in large numbers, while the races of older immigration and the Americans have ceased to enter the mines and have migrated to the south-west, or have left the industry entirely. As a matter of fact, as early as 1895, the American miners strongly felt the pressure of the competition of the races from the south and east of Europe, and began to move westward to Oklahoma and Kansas in search of better working conditions, or to leave the mines to engage in other pursuits.

Their sons, together with the first and second generation of the English German, Scotch and Irish, have followed their example. At the present time only about two-fifths of the mining employes of the middle west are of native birth, and only three-tenths native born Americans of native fathers. The employes of foreign birth are composed of thirty-four races, the leading ones being the Bohemians and Moravians, Croatians, north and south Italians, Lithuanians, Magyars, Poles, Russians and Slovaks.

The Southwest and West—The development of the coal fields of the south-west came at a later date than the expansion in the middle west and Pennsylvania. The methods employed to secure operating forces were also unique as compared with other sections. Mines were at first opened on a commercial basis in Kansas and Oklahoma about 1880. Development was rapid and in 1907 the annual output was 10,000,000 short tons, and the operating force consisted of more than 20,000 men. At the time the first mines were opened the country was practically unsettled, and there was no local labor supply upon which to draw On the other hand, the Americans, other mining localities in search of men, and large numbers of mine workers were brought by special trains from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the middle west to the mines of the southwest. Among these pioneers, Americans, English, Irish and Scotch predominated, although there were a few representatives of the German, Polish, Roumanian, French and Croatian races. As the recent immigrants continued to increase in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the middle west, a considerable proportion of the native and older immigrants, as already pointed out, moved to the southwest. The rapid increase of the Americans and the British and northern European immigrant mine workers continued in Oklahoma up ot 1890, and in Kansas to 1895, the migration to the Oklahoma coal localities ceasing at an earlier date than to those in Kansas, for the reason that the greater proportion of Americans and older immigrants moved to Kansas fields in 1890. After 1895 the races from the south and of Europe began entering the mines of both states in large numbers, the greater proportion of the new arrivals coming from abroad. On the other hand, the Americans, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh not only sought work in the mines of the southwest in diminished numbers, but those who were already employed began gradually to migrate to the newly developed coal properties of Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. Others entered the lead and zinc mines of Missouri, and a few sought work in various localities in the west. At a result the number of mining employes in the southwest belonging to races of eastern and southern Europe has rapidly increased during the past twenty years, this supply of labor being used to take the places of the natives and older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe who left Oklahoma and Kansas. At the present time, three-fifths of the mine workers in Kansas and Oklahoma are of foreign birth, and of the total number of foreign-born coal miners, seven-tenths are of southern and eastern Europe. Less than one-fourth are Americans.

The general effect of the extraordinary development of our bituminous coal resources during the past forty years, therefore, from the standpoint of the operating forces has been twofold. In the first place, the American miners originally employed, together with the early immigrant employes from Scotland, Ireland, England, Wales and Germany, have entirely abandoned the industry, or, in the second place, those that remain have gradually retreated westward before the increasing pressure of competition of the races from southern and eastern Europe, and are at present making a final stand in the coal-producing areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado. The only localities in which the American coal miner still predominates are the coal-producing areas of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Texas, which from the standpoint of the industry as a whole are of small importance, and which, under future development, may be expected to be inundated by the southern and eastern European.—W. Jet. Lauck, in the Mining World.

BATHS FOR MINERS

When the Coal Mines Bill again came before the Standing Committee of the House of Commons Mr. Masterman moved a new clause making provisions with regard to washing and drying accommodation. It provided that when a majority of the workmen represented to the owner of the mine that they desired accommodation and facilities for taking baths, these facilities should be provided at the mine, and that the men shall undertake to pay half the cost of the accommodation and facilities Mr Lawrence Hardy moved to provide that the provision should be operative only if three-fourths of the men were in favor Mr Masterman suggested two-thirds and to this Mr Hardy agreed Some discussion followed On a division being taken that the provision be operative if two-thirds of the men are in favor, twenty-one voted in favor and seventeen against—Reynolds'

TAFT AND "THE PARTING OF THE WAY."

Here is an extract from President Taft's message to Congress with the Reciprocity Agreement, January 26th, 1910:

"Ought we not then to arrange a commercial agreement with Canada, if we can, by which we shall have direct access to her great supply of natural products without an obstructing or prohibitory tariff? . . . The Dominion has prospered. It has an active, aggressive and intelligent people They are coming to the parting of the ways, ... Should we not now, therefore, before their policy has become too crystallized and fixed for change, meet them in a spirit of real concession, facilitate commerce between the two countries, and thus greatly increase the natural resources available to our people?"

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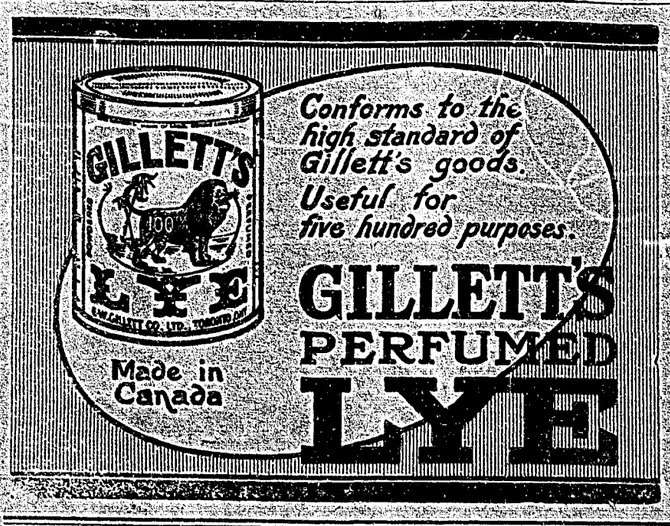

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Dr. King on Reciprocity

(Continued from page 3)

for some of the smaller luxuries. I venture to say that the ladies present, everyone of them, will agree with me when I make that claim. The ladies are the chancellors of the exchequers and they have to see that the dollar goes the longest way, and they know that under the present condition of affairs it does not go as far as it ought to do. I understand from the reports of Mr. Goodeve's speeches on other points that it is admitted that the cost of living would be reduced, but his claim is that at the same time wages would come down. It has been my experience that the people are giving their serious attention to this feature of the agreement; they are looking into it for themselves, and if they agree with us that a great saving will be made in this respect, then they are not going to vote against their own interests simply for the privilege of marking their ballot after the name of A. S. Goodeve. If we have a chance to vote for ourselves, instead of for Mr. Goodeve, then we will certainly vote for ourselves I would ask you to look at the Nelson News of today. I don't suppose many of you have read it yet, because it has not yet had time to get into your hands. I notice that the Nelson News now considers that the cost of living is a question of importance, and that it is gonig to determine the votes. They have recognized the fact, and they have started out to show that this reduction is not going to amount to so very much after all. With your indulgence I would like to refer to it for a moment. They give a list of certain articles which will come in free under this agreement, and they pick out about 15 of them. They say they got their list from the Cranbrook Herald, and it is quite true that the Cranbrook Herald published them, but they published it under the head of "Some relief which the consumer would have and not as an exhaustive list. But the Nelson News takes some 15 or 16 natural products, finds out the duties on them, the amount of importation on those products into Canada, and that the saving in duty on some of these importations into Canada would amount to some 379 thousand odd dollars Then they say, considering that the population of Canada is estimated at eight million, the saving is a mere bagatelle, nd will not divide up to more than 4 cents a head per annum That is very true, as far as it goes, but I just want you to take the principle. It is conceded that there will be a small reduction, but they leave out of their list—I don't say purposely—one important item, vegetables. The importation of vegetables last year was 380 thousand odd dollars, the saving on which, through reciprocity, I find would amount to some 114 thousand two hundred and seventy seven dollars. That is something that the Nelson News might have added to its list. But we can make a more exhaustive analysis than that. I have gone to the trouble of taking all the natural products in the agreement. I will just speak in general terms, but if anyone thinks I am not correct we will deal with them more particularly. I have taken, I said, all the natural products covered by this agreement, on this basis; the things that are on the table, the things which are consumed by the people, nothing else. There are others, but we will confine it to a question of the cost of living. And what do I find? I find that, taking the basis of last year's imports of these natural products (that is up to March 31st, 1910, which is the end of the fiscal year) the amount of customs duty which the people of Canada pay amounts to $1,013,735. That is for the year ending March 31st, 1910, and the imports have been higher since then, and will amount to more this year. But let us take those figures as a basis, and see what they have in answer to that. "Oh," they will say, "true, you are saving one million odd dollars, but divide that among eight million people and it only comes to a comparatively small amount." But is that fair? Should that figure be divided by eight millions? Let me point out this fact: In connection with these natural products, you know that, generally speaking, down in the Maritime provinces, and in Quebec and Ontario, and perhaps it also applies to Manitoba, they produce everything they consume themselves, and on the other hand have a surplus for which they are seeking markets. There is no saving to them, because they produce themselves. Therefore the fact of the matter is that this saving must not be distributed over the eight million of the population of Canada but amongst that portion of the Dominion where they import these things. Is that not perfectly clear? I say, if you want to find the saving to each individual you must divide that sum which amounts in round numbers to something like 1½ million dollars, not by eight million people, but by the 400 thousand that form the population of British Columbia, and the few thousand more in the Paririe provinces, is that not a fact? Do that, and you will see the enormous reduction which will be brought about.

Now, I don't know that anyone will seriously deny that if our merchants don't have to pay this duty on goods crossing the line they can sell it to us so much cheaper. The fact of the matter is that they will be able to sell it to us at a greater reduction, because our merchants are only concerned in obtaining the cost of these products to themselves, including the cost of transportation and the duty, and then their profit, 5, 10 or 15 per cent., whatever it may be, and you must realize that in estimating their profits they add their profit on to the cost of their whole investment, including the duty. If that duty is removed their profit is based on a lower sum, and the saving is therefore more than the actual amount of the duty. I make this statement, and I ask you to consider in your own interests between now and the day of the election, that in my opinion **there is an average saving to the consumer by means of reciprocity of about 25 cents on every dollars' worth of food that you purchase,** and if you will figure up the saving in a family for one week you will find that it amounts to quite a considerable sum. But, you will say, some of these come from the prairie provinces, some from Ontario, and the Maritime provinces. Well, it is true that some of these natural products come from away East, but, you know, it is not business to buy products at a distance, on account of the fact that the transportation chrges are heavy; and you know also that, even in the case of supplies coming from the prairies, and very little comes from there, because they grow wheat, but even in the case of supplies coming in from the prairies, you can well depend on it that the producer always regulates the price in accordance with the duty on goods from competitive markets. I might illustrate that in a variety of ways; competition is shut out from the other side of the line, and that is the reason that the products come to us at no lower cost from this side of the line.

Well, now, to go a little further into this question, will wages be reduced? If it could be sensibly argued that wages would be lowered by this arrangement, it would be necessary to admit that the value of labor is fixed by tariff in some inconceivable way As the tariff goes up and down so is the labor market apparently affected, at least that is what the arguments of these people would tend to prove. If that were so, then when the large trades and labor organizations wnted an increase of wages all that it would be necessary for them to do would be to send a delegation to Ottawa and ask them to tamper with the duty. I think all the societies agree that usually labor is governed by the law of supply and demand. The law of supply and demand, and the organization of labor to maintain a standard of wages are the two controlling forces and tariff has nothing whatever to do with the matter. If you will consider Germany, a high protective country, you will find that the wages are low. In the United States, another protective country, the wages are higher. If tariffs have anything to do with regulating wages, how would you explain the fact that in Quebec the wages are about 50 per cent lower than they are in the West, with the same tariff right along the line? I know I am speaking to men who have perhaps given more attention to these things than I have done, but I have endeavored to read whatever I could on the subjects, and inform myself as fully as possible, and I have found that the value of labor is regulated solely by the two forces I have mentioned

Now, Mr Ross had something to say on this question of the cost of living His argument was this: How can we say that the farmer in the east will get a larger price for his products and at the same time that we in British Columbia will be able to purchase cheaper?" Mr Fisher answered that in a way which, to my mind, was conclusive, but I might go a little further and point out to you that in the Eastern provinces they are exporters of these things, while here, in the Province of B. C., far from being exporters we are importers We are on a different basis entirely In the East they want markets for their products, while here, on the other hand, we are dependent upon outside sources for our supplies Now, Premier McBride was also here last night, and when speaking down at Victoria he went on record in saying that he would be in favor of raising the tariff. He is against reciprocity, of course. He would like to raise the tariff on food products. What do you think about it? Does it not bear heavily enough on the people already? (Cries of Hear, hear!).

I have not gone very deeply into the details of this subject. It is getting late, and doubtless some of you are rather uncomfortable; but dry as the subject is, that portion of the argument presents an aspect that is going to appeal to the people, and no one in this country need apologize for fighting in his own interests. It is the duty of every man to look after his own interests, and to do that he must come to the conclusion that it is in his own individual interests that he should support this arrangement with the people of the United States. After all the nation is only a collection of in-

(Continued on page 7)

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Lizard Local General Teamsters No. 141. Meets every Friday night at 8 p. m. Minors' Union Hall. W. A Worthington, President; E. J. Good, Secretary.

Bartenders' Local No. 5141 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 Thursday Miners Union hall. D. Ross, 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. 361.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.—Local 1228. D. J. Evans, President; F. H. Shaw, Secretary.

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

LA GREVE DE LONDRES

Une Grande Victorie Ouvriere

La greve, ou plutot les greves de Londres, sont terminées. Apres toute une journée de négociations entre les représentats des grévistes et ceux des patrons, au Board of Trade, l'entente a pu etre faite, vendredi a minuit, sur la situation des discussions, les dockers, marins et chauffeurs, les camionneurs et les charbonniers ayant déja tous recu satisfaction.

En vertu de l'arrangement intervenu vendredi soir, les gabariers recoivent une augmentation de salaire de 25 p. c avec la journée de dix heures, au lieu de douze.

Le Comité général de greve, dont notre camarade Ben Tillet, du Parti Social Démocratic, a été l'ame, a aussitot lance une proclamation félicitant les grévistes de leur victoire, en décidant la reprise collective du travail pour demain.

C'est la une tres grande et une tres belle victorie que la classe ouvriere anglaise vient de remporter. Car ce n'est pas le corporatisme étroit du vieux Trade-Unionisme qui a triomphé, mais l'esprit de solidarité ouvriere, le prolétariat comme classe.

Ce n'est pas nous qui le disons: c'est la presse conservatrice ellememe—qui, en Angleterre plus qu'ailleurs, a, avant tout et surtout le souci de la vérité, meme quand cette vérité gene ses intérets; — c'est la presse conservatrice, disons-nous, elle-meme, qui reconnait combien la cause des ouvriers etait juste.

Voici les termes que le conservateur Daily Graphic employait, mardi dernier pour juger la greve:

Le public—disait le journal unioniste—commence a bon droit a s'irriter de la facon dont les armateurs, les directeurs de docks et autres personnes chargées du service des transports, conduisent leurs affaires qui sont aussi les affaires de la nation.

Au lieu d'examiner équitablement les griefs des ouvriers et deles reconnaitre, s'il est prouvé qu'ils sont bien fondés les autorités responsables semblent avoir adopté une politique absolue cynique.

Ils ont, en effet, dit aux ouvriers. Nous ne pensons pas que vous soyez suffisamment bien organisés pour arracher les conditions que vous demandez et par conséquent nous ne vous donnerons rien."

Les ouvriers ont répondu en déployant une puissance d'organisation inattendue et peu a peu les employeurs ont du céder et meme reconnaitre que les plaintes des ouvriers n'étaient pas déraisonnables.

Cette "puissance d'organisation" dont parle le Daily Graphic, et que nous appellerons tout simplement esprit de solidarité a été, en effet admirable.

Les dockers, par suite de l'arbitrage de sir Albert Rollet, avaient eu gain de cause. Ils avaient obtenu satisfaction sur tous les points et notamment un salaire de 8 pence (80 centimes) de l'heure et de 1 shilling (1fr. 25) pour chaque heure supplémentaire. Mais, par esprit de solidarité, les dockers s'etaient refusés a désarmer. Le comité de greve de l'Union des transports avait donné l'ordre que nul ouvrier ne pouvait reprendre le travail avant que toutes les autres catégories ouvrieres n'eussent egalement obtenu satisfaction.

Le mot d'ordre fut suivi comme seule une classe ouvriere consciente et—parce que consciente—disciplinée dockers a été bientit suivie par celle des marins, des chaffeurs, des camionneurs, des charbonniers et enfin par celle des gabariers.

Ah! quel bel exemple pour toute las classe ouvriere internationale que cette victoire des ouvriers de Londres!

La classe ouvriere anglaise ne se paye pas de formules. Elle a le sens pratique merveilleusement développé et si elle sait cotiser et agir habituellement avec calme, elle sait aussi avoir recours a tous les moyens de lutte, des plus pacifiques aux plus violents, pour défendre ses intérets et sa dignité.

Seulement, elle ne crie pas sur tous les tons qu'il faut ériger le sabotage en dogme, la chasse aux renards et l'emploi de la chaussette a clous en principe. Mais le moment venu, lorsque sa dignité est en cause et que l'opinion publique est avec elle, elle se sert de tous les moyens qui sont a sa portée—et elle triomphe, sans effaroucher par avance les bourgeois et sans donner des prétextes pour les faire massacrer avant d'etre bien partie—Babra Ribas, L'U. de T.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

The Most Effective Protection for Laboring People

By T. L. Lewis

Our country owes its industrial development to the skill and labor of the wage earners and the mental ability of those who direct and manage the development of our various industries. The employment of labor has long since recognized the necessity of concentration. This is why combinations are continually being formed to increase the efficiency of united effort. It is being demonstrated in the marvelous concentration that has taken place in all lines of industrial progress.

Improved transportation facilities are annihilating distance and rapidly bringing the various sections of the country and of the world into closer relation. The modern method of communication has improved the system of directing every form of business. Labor saving machinery is daily displacing the skilled mechanic to such an extent that few laboring men can claim the distinction of having and maintaining a trade.

Machinery and power are revolutionizing the mining industry of the country. Invention and improvement are transforming the labor of the railroad employee from a condition of hard work to one of skill and education. It is only a question of time until the work in the glass industry (with the exception of mixing the material) will be done by common labor. The making of shoes has long since passed from the control of the individual skilled mechanic to the machine and the factory. The same principle applies to many lines of industry. In fact, the skilled mechanic today becomes the common laborer of to-morrow.

To meet the new condition confronting the wage earners and wealth producers of the country, old ideas and forms of labor unions must give way to new methods of organization among the toilers of the country. Under the modern methods of industrial development, the rights of the workers can best be protected by the industrial form of organization, or to organize the wage earners by industry instead of by the trade.

To secure for the wage earner a full and complete share of the results of our labor, and to prevent the laboring men and woman of the country from being made slaves to the industrial machine and the selfishness of man, a new system must be established, upon which to build and extend the Labor Movement. Trade Unions, as such, must give way to the industrial form of labor organizations.

The principle upon which an industrial organization is founded means that every individual wage earner employed in an industry, regardless of the skill or trade of that individual, should be a member of the same labor union. The United Mine Workers of America is an industrial organization for the reason that it includes within its ranks every man working in and around the coal mines, whether the employee is a miner, a skilled mechanic or a laborer.

To form industrial unions, it would be necessary to organize the employees in the clay industry, including potteries, brick and tile works of every description, under the jurisdiction of one labor union. The employees of the glass industry, including flint, bottle, window and ornamental, should be in one union. The shoe industry should be under the jurisdiction of one union. The textile industry should be under the jurisdiction of another union. The employees in the foundries, whether brass or iron, should have but one union. The iron, steel and tin industry should be organized along the same lines. Tobacco industry, including the cigar, stogie and tobacco workers, should be in one union. All employees in printing establishments should be controlled by one organization. The men employed on street car and interurban lines should be in one labor union. The railroad employees, including the engineer, firemen, conductor, brakeman, telegraphers, trackmen, and in fact every employee in the railway unions under one jurisdiction.

With labor organized along industrial lines and the executive heads of such organizations to constitute an Executive Board or board of control, there is nothing within reason but what laboring men and women could secure without resorting to strike or suffering the hardships that are now endured. So long as the wage earners permit their leaders to keep them divided on trade lines, just so long will the power of the labor movement be ineffective in fully protecting the rights and the welfare of the laboring people of the country.

There are prominent leaders in the labor movement who believe, or at least they express the opinion that it is impossible to organize wage earners on industrial lines. Instead of making the attempt some of those same leaders use their influence to prevent the growth of the industrial idea of organization. An investigation will show that those labor leaders who oppose industrial labor unions and still adhere to the idea of the trade union, are either insincere in their desire to organize a practical defense of labor's rights or they are permitting their selfish ideas of trade and skilled supremacy over the common labor to keep the laboring people divided.

Combination of capital and the consolidation of corporations must be met by a more compact form of organization of the wage earners. The Labor Movement must be reconstructed on such lines as will eliminate every possible element of division in the ranks of the workers. Labor unions organized and strengthened on industrial lines offer the best system for the reason that the unskilled laborer in any industry receives the same protection in his rights as the most highly skilled mechanic. "An injury to one is the concern of all," is the basic principle upon which Industrial Unionism is founded.

It is not to be expected that laboring men and women can be arbitrarily made to surrender their ideas or convictions on this important question. It is a question of evolution brought about by education. Every believer and advocate of the solidarity of the forces of labor will eventually be compelled to recognize that laboring men must be more compactly organized to defend themselves, not from employers but from the intensified selfishness of mankind as represented in the average industrial corporation.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

Dr. King on Reciprocity

(Continued from page 6)

dividuals and what is good for the individual is good for the nation as a whole.

There is still another cry raised, ladies and gentlemen. The cry is raised that this arrangement with the United States will interfere with our imperial relations, that is, that we are not doing a fair thing, so to speak, with the motherland. Now, I would just briefly point this out, in passing. There is absolutely no conflict between this trade agreement with the United States, confined as it is to natural products, and our trade relations with the motherland. You know as a fact that Great Britain is only concerned in sending into the Canadian markets here manufactured products. This agreement deals only with natural products, the things which the people consume, and I repeat that the Britishers are only concerned with getting a market for their manufactured products. You know that the Dominion Government gave a preference to the mother country of 33 1-3 per cent on British manufactured goods coming into this country, and is it not strange that those gentlemen who oppose the pact should have the hardihood to say that we are not doing a fair thing to Great Britain when Mr. Borden himself declared that he would not increase the British preference.

You hear quite a lot about loyalty that it simply reveals the fact that it in this election, and it seems to me is merely lip loyalty. They opposed every move of the government which was in the direction of considering the requests of the motherland, and now they pretend to say that this reciprocity arrangement will interfere with our arrangement with Great Britain. I say it will not. What are the arguments against this pact? You know this, ladies and gentlemen, that from every platform in this province that if we enter into this agreement it may be beneficial, but it is going to burst up the empire, and in the same way it is going to lead us into annexation with the United States. I want to read something to you, something which I think you will consider of some interest. You know, Premier McBride was here, and those of you who heard him will agree with me that he didn't do very much with the exception of "waving the flag." He declared that this agreement will ultimately lead to annexation with the United States if it goes through. You would expect that any man who takes on that question would at least be consistent, but I want to point out that he has a very short memory, because he expressed himself on the very same subject only six months ago, and he denied the assertion at Cranbrook. On February 13th last Mr. McBride spoke in the house at Victoria on this question. You will remember that they introduced a resolution there condemning reciprocity. Well, we will just read what he said on that occasion, and compare it with his statements made before you last night when he declared that the ratification of this pact would undoubtedly lead to Imperial dissolution and the fusion of Canada with the United States.

I will quote from the "Daily Colonist," it is a Conservative paper. "Some critics had gone to the length of saying that it would mean a breach in the present imperial relations that would widen gradually until it reached serious proportions. I would never go so far," said the Premier."

Why does he go so far today, only six months later? He said "I cannot believe that while we are called upon under these circumstances to make many sacrifices, this will in any degree affect the loyalty of the British subjects." Was that his cry last night? When he uttered that sentiment the party called had not even gone out. In expressing two such opposite views within the short period of six months, Mr. McBride was guilty of a most astonishing contradiction.

Does it not appear to you to be a case of Mr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde? And what is responsible for that wonderful transformation in that comparatively short period? After making such statements on the 13th of February last, is it not somewhat inconsistent, to say the least, that he should now go through the country preaching the doctrine, that if we believe that this reciprocity arrangement is in our own interests, and place it on the statute books at Ottawa, we will imperil our imperial relations, forgetting that just six months ago, in his calmer moments, that he stated: "I would never go so far" as to say so.

Mr. Borden expressed similar views about seven years ago, but today we find him on the public platform contradicting his previous views and the views of his leaders in the past.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, with your kind indulgence, I will refer to some of the advantages of this pact—some of the advantages that will accrue from this agreement if it goes through. I make the assertion that every industry in British Columbia is going to be benefited. It is a bold statement to make, but I believe it will stand comment. I don't know whether Doctor King referred to the lumber industry, I suppose he did, and that Mr. Goodeve was trying to make merry over a certain resolution passed at Nelson by the Liberal party. I suppose he referred to that; but let me say this in passing, that every lumberman is agreed that, so far as the lumber industry is concerned, the proposed agreement would result in all gain and no loss. Under this arrangement we will get free access into the United States for many products of our forests, whereas there is no change made in the tariff on such products coming into our country from the other side, because rough lumber has been free in our markets for the past fifteen years. Now they pretend to believe that the American market is of no value to us. What is the use of such a statement when we have only to turn to the trade return of last year to find that last year we exported to the United States about 25 million dollars in forest products, and the average over the last five years has been about the same. There are millmen along the Crow at the present time that are shipping lumber to the United States. Under this agreement the duty will be removed from posts, telegraph and telephone poles, and so on, and let me tell you what will be the result. Mr. Kelleker, at Nelson, who is in the post business, said that last year he shipped posts to the United States to the amount of 100,000 dollars. The duty on those posts was 25 per cent., and he paid to the customs to the extent of 25 thousand dollars. Under reciprocity those posts will go in free, and if it is a good market for his posts under a high protective tariff how much better will it be with the tariff removed? It means that if he does the same amount of business he will have 25 thousand dollars more under this pact—an additional 25,000 dollars for himself or to distribute among his men, and my opinion is that Pat will probably divide up.

Let me just refer for a moment to the fruit industry, because that is another of the things that Mr. Goodeve dealt with last night, I am sure, and I want to point out that in other particulars also Mr. Goodeve cannot adhere to the facts. I don't know whether he stated here or not, but he certainly did in Cranbrook and other places, that the imports of fruit from the other side of the line was four million and some thousand dollars, and he held it up to the fruit growers that they would be utterly swamped by that. But we will proceed to analyse his figures. Without going into details I find that two millions out of that four were oranges. Two millions of the four millions quoted by Mr. Goodeve were oranges, and out of the four millions said to consist of tropical fruit there was only about three million dollars' worth which came in contact with the products of this country. I am not going to deal fully with the fruit industry, because we are not so interested in it in Fernie, but I want to point out that Mr. Goodeve cannot be relied upon to quote figures. I say the fruit industry is going to be benefited, and the samll duty which they are losing will be of benefit to the consumer without doing the slightest harm to the industry. If you look at the Nelson News of yesterday you will see that it is reported that a ranch down in Creston has been sold at the rate of $750 dollars an acre, which apparently proves that they are not afraid to go on with the fruit industry in this province when they are prepared to buy land at that figure.

I don't intend to detain you at any great length. I have tried to the best of my ability, in the short time at my disposal in which to discuss this matter, to lay before you some of the reasons why, in my judgment, at any rate, every patriotic Canadian who is interested in his own prosperity and that of his country, should line up on the 21st and mark his ballot for Dr. King and Reciprocity. (Great Applause.) This is a battle o fthe masses, a battle of the great producers and consumers throughout the country, and of the toilers from one end of the Dominion to the other. In this battle the opponents of Reciprocity come before us, so to speak, wrapped about with the British flag, and it is our duty to plainly intimate to them by our votes that we refuse to allow the flag of the empire to which we are all devoted to be prostituted in the dust to serve the purposes of any political party. (Applause, and cries of Hear, Hear!) I do not think it requires any prophet to foretell at this time that in this issue, in this contest, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be triumphantly sustained. (Hear, hear!) Shall we in Kootenay assist him in that victory? My prediction is that we will. It seems to me that the demi god of partisanship could indeed exult and add another thorn to its crown if it could persuade the people of Kootenay to vote for a measure that will hold them to the enormous taxation of the "Interests," or induce them to listen to the cries raised against this pact by our opponents in their frantic efforts by means fair or foul, by arguments honest or dishonest, to obtain votes for Mr. Goodeve and themselves. In this wild scramble for votes they have not scrupled to attempt to raise antipathy against our American neighbors, in order that we should not enter into closer trade relations with them; but let us remember that we in Canada can perform the best service for ourselves and the people of the world by standing between Great Britain and the United States, with the arm of commercial amity outstretched to both, for the mutual advantage of both, so that Canada as a hostage between the two would form the centre pillar, as it were, in a grand arch of peace and amity and prosperity.

Mr. J. W. Gray

The Chairman then called upon J. W. Gray, who, stepping to the front of the platform stated that he was much obliged to the Liberals for the courtesy extended, a courtesy which the other side had not given, and as it was plain to be seen by their tactics that they did not want discussion he had on the night previous called out from the body of the hall, and for doing which some of his friends said he ought to be ashamed, to which he had replied that as these men (Conservatives) claim to be the friends of the workingman but by their attempts to evade discussion, then he had nothing to apologize to anybody for the action he took to show his disapproval of their tactics. At Coal Creek attempts to avoid discussion at the close of the meeting were only partially successful. "Socialists," Mr. Gray said, "regard the two old parties much in the same light, the only difference being that the Conservatives are on our shoulders while the Liberals are across our hips, and we are out to throw them both off. Mr. Goodeve told the audience that Sir Wilfrid Laurier sneered when he was speaking on the question of "Unionism," and yet he (Mr. Goodeve) did not hesitate to sneer at Mr. Fisher in his absence. He then went into the merits of the Compensation Act that had been accepted by the mining corporations and claims paid without any difficulty for several years, and then W. R. Ross had by his action completely destroyed even this small compensation—this is the man who comes before us and claims to be the workingman's friend, although he is more readily recognized as Ballot Box Bill!

The literature that is sent broadcast throughout the old country had induced thousands (as it had the speaker) to come out to Canada, for which purpose he had disposed of what little belongings he possessed to raise the price. "For 24 years I have worked in and around the mines, and have not been either an idler or a drinker, yet today in this glorious land of prosperity I have not 5 cents in my pocket. To night you have heard what the speaker has said and although he is called a Liberal. I want to say to you that if he progresses as rapidly in the next few years as he has recently, Mr. Fisher will be found in the Socialist ranks. (Loud laughter, in which none enjoyed more than did A. I.)

My friends, continued Gray, I am not a public speaker, but what I tell you tonight is the truth, that you cannot deny, but the working class is awakening; they are growing daily more intelligent and the old party politicians are also getting wise to the fact and know that to meet these conditions they must drop their old ways of soft soap and get down to a discussion of affairs, when they will find what the workers want to know and will not be satisfied with assertions only.

The speaker, who is a coal miner at Coal Creek, and one of the officers of the Local Union, greatly impressed his audience by the earnestness of his langauge, his sparkling witticisms, and when he concluded was most roundly applauded for his presentation of his opinions.

J. W. Bennett

J. W. Bennett, the next speaker, said that he felt at this stage of the proceedings that as the hour was so advanced he almost felt like making a speech, which for brevity would equal that of a member for Lincoln (Eng), who astounded the members of the House of Commons, after twenty-eight years, by rising for the first time in his career, and catching the speaker's eye, said: "If you don't close that window I shall have a stiff neck!" However, he continued, having been accorded the opportunity of speaking from a Liberal platform, he felt that it was incumbent upon him to complyl with the usual amenities. Among all races and in all countries there are characteristics peculiar to each, and that immense composite body ordinarily designated as Anglo-Saxon if there is one feature that stands out prominent it is the true sporting instinct, yet withal they who so vociferously cry out about "Fairplay," and yell so insistently about "Loyalty," have adopted tactics that clearly prove their insincerity of purpose and by their reluctance to discuss the different subjects would naturally lead one to assume that they did not feel that security of position which they so loudly proclaim.

So far as the two parties are concerned, said Bennett, "I hold no brief for either, and am as firmly and as flat-footedly opposed to the one as to the other; still, I cannot refrain from making comparison between the respective attitudes of the representatives of Liberal and Conservative during the present campaign.

"Look where you may to day the wide world over, there is labor unrest, be it in Free Trade England, Republican France, where the women are showing their disapproval of the high prices they must pay for the necessaries of life and engaging in demonstrations of a more or less exciting character, in the much protected United States, there is hubbub and strife, hence it is obvious there must be some root cause, consequently reciprocity would not solve the problem, therefore, is of no real value to the working class, yet, as a factor in the processes of evolution, as a question of political economy, the fewer restrictions there are the more rapidly will trade relations develop. Alluding to the statements made by Mr. Macdonald, he said that tariffs per so do not affect wages, that the wages paid were based upon the competitive condition of the labor market. The workers have only their labor power to dispose of, and this commodity like barley, hogs, cheese, etc., is subject to the same economic laws that determine the prices of these and like commodities. Labor-saving or labor displacing machinery has so tremendously increased the productive capacity per capita that today, according to the statistics furnished by U. S. authorities, the wages per capita are $347, while the value of the product of the individual is estimated at $2500 in round figures, hence it is simple mathematical proposition that 35 cannot buy back 250. He then referred to the statements of both Mr. Goodeve and Mr. Fisher, the one denying the other's accuracy, illustrating his points about a darky on trial, and his opinions after his lawyer and the prosecuting attorney has discussed his case.

He then said that his great grandfather fought with Sir Arthur Wellesley at Fuentes d'Onoro, Badajoz, and other battles of the Peninsular; but, he added, "He's dead!" His grandfather was one of the agitators in the Chartist movement, but "He's dead, too!" And continuing, he said, in each epoch there are problems to be confronted, and we today have ours—the Bread and Butter Problem. We are all in various stages of mental development, resultant from our surroundings, but one of the best plans to be followed is that free and open discussion.

In conclusion he urged his hearers not to listen only, but to read all sides; study the questions and to do this for themselves, and while they might make mistakes, no progress was ever effected without them.

Thanking the chair, on behalf of the Socialists, for the privilege, and the audience for the kind attention, he took his seat.

Chairman Dathie then declared the meeting closed, and after three rousing cheers had been given for Dr. King, the crowded building was soon emptied, and all wended their way homeward, with a feeling that regardless of any party affiliation it had been an enjoyable and well spent evening.

Dialogue Between a Coal Baran and Son

Son: Say, Dad, why are all those men so black?

Father: They have been working in the mines, my son.

Son: Do they work very hard?

Father: Some of them do because they are afraid if they did not they might lose their jobs.

Son: Dont' they all work hard then.

Father: Some of them are very useful men and in addition to their ordinary work bring information to the office of what the men say about the company and in return for their loyalty are given good places where they can make good wages without too much exertion.

Son: But say, Dad, isn't that a kind of mean because you have always told me that when I get into a scrape at school to take my medicine like a man and not squeal on the other fellow?

Father: That's all right at school, but it is quite different in business, because if we did not have these informers we might have considerable trouble made by those who are inclined to be too free with their tongues.

Son: But say, Dad, how did you and the rest of the gentlemen get hold of all this coal land?

Father: We saw to it that men who are smooth of tongue and know how to jolly the workingmen into giving them their votes were sent to the law-making houses, and then we made application for the right to form a company, for the purpose of developing certain coal measures; this done we hired a clever surveyor to make surveys and put down his stakes so that there would not be any mistakes about his having included sufficient of the land.

Son: But say, Dad, what would happen if the workingmen decide to elect only men that were sworn to represent the interests of themselves?

Father: Now, my dear boy, that is the very reason it is so important that we should have those men that you call in schoolboy language "sneaks." If a workingman should make the suggestion you have just made then we either see to it that he is fired or if we know that he is looking for an easier job we sometimes disarm him by giving him one, it just depends which plan we consider best to adopt.

Son: Yes, but Dad, don't you think that some day the workingmen will do this that I have said, and what would happen them?

Father: My boy, the working class is so busy getting enough to eat and drink and even though they may have these thoughts enter their heads at times they fear to express them because of losing their jobs and having to face starvation.

Son: But, say, father, don't you say that it is through legislative bodies that you obtain these good things and that to put the right men there you have to depend upon the workers them selves?

Father: Quite correct, my son.

Son: What would you do if they DID make up their minds to vote for their own benefits?

Father: That's an idle dream, and even if realized we always have the judges, policemen and soldiers on our side.

Son: Yes, but supposing that these workingmen made up their minds not to work unless the conditions were improved what then?

Father: We take good care that they do not get too much money ahead and then when their wives and children are hungry they are unable to listen to the cries of their loved ones, and if they dont' go back to work and try to steal, we see to it that our police men put them in gaol.

Son: But say, Dad, I don't see that they would be much worse off if they did go to gaol they have to be fed there and I don't think that the work would be any harder or any more dangerous than it is to work in a coal mine.

Father: Oh, but, son, remember that the most of these men have been brought up and taught that it is wicked to steal, and the preachers impress this upon them, and again their parents have told them far better dead than disgraced and so many of these people will sweat and toil, deprive themselves of pleasures and even their children of education by putting them to work before they should rather than be arrested for stealing.

Son: Say, Dad, don't you love me and the rest of my brothers and sisters?

Father: Certainly, my boy; why do you ask such a foolish question?

Son: Now, I suppose that these miners love their children just as you do yours, but if I thought that when we were little you would not fight for those dependent upon you I should have thought you were a pretty poor father, and I am thinking that some day this same notion will enter the heads of the rest of the gentlemen who have taken advantage of their ignorance.

Father: My son, you talk too much about things that you don't understand properly and look at it in the wrong light. Remember we have the brains otherwise we should not be in control of affairs and that the workers will have sufficient intelligence to act for their own benefit this side of the year 2000 is a dream.

(Exit father to attend a lecture upon "The Promotion of Peace Among Nations," and the son for a spin in his fast speeding motor yacht.)

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2227	Carbondale	J. H. Hyslop, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2387	Cardiff	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1378	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Twigg, Corbin, B. C.
1176	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Charles Orban, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. Box 113, Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1333	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2329	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodield, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Wm. Cooke, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. R. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
182	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1960	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

The Crow's Nest Trading Company, Ltd.

The Store of Good Values

Specials

We handle only the highest quality of food products procurable, and our prices, consistent with quality, are lower than all competitors. Allow us to supply your table wants; the special offerings for Saturday and Monday will more than ever save you money.

We have received our last car of Preserving Fruits this season, prices now being at the lowest point.

White Beans, 5 lbs. for	25c.
Split Peas, 5 lbs. for	25c.
8 lb. Sacks Rolled Oats	30c.
Quaker Oats, 2 pkts. for	25c.
Shredded Wheat, 2 pkts for	25c.
Toasted Corn Flakes, 3 pkts. for	25c.
Post Toasties, 3 pkts for	25c.
Puffed Wheat, 3 pkts. for	25c.
Canada First Cream, 20 oz. tins 12 tins for	$1.00
2 oz. Flavoring Essences	15c.
4 oz. Flavoring Essences	25c.
Assorted Toilet Soap, per doz.	45c.
5 lb. Tins Table Syrup	25c.
Ridgway's Old Country Tea, per lb.	45c.
Corn Starch, 2 pkts for	15c.
Toilet Paper, 5 pkts for	25c.
Assorted Cake Icings, per pkt.	10c.

FALL OPENING

Millinery and Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Departments. We invite your inspection.

OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT IS AT YOUR SERVICE

The W. R. McDougall Shoe Stock purchased at sixty cents on the dollar, and selling in many instances below Factory cost.

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¶The stock is replete with the finest and most fashionable designs known to the Milliner's Art. Select your hat now from our beautiful stock.

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Prices for the Housewife

Pure Clover Honey, in the comb	20c.
Strawberries, in heavy syrup, gal. cans	65c.
Blue Label Tomato Catsup, bottle	30c.
Stirling Extracts, true flavors, 2 oz. bottles	12½
Pure Black Pepper, 1 lb cans	25c.
Cowan's or Gold Standard, Icings, pink, canary, chocolate, rose, vanilla, orange and maple, per pkt.	10c.
Finest Japan Rice, 5 lbs.	25c.
Tapioca, 3 lbs. for	25c.
Purity Flour, 50 lb. sack	$1.65
Finest Canadian Cheese, 2 lbs.	35c.
Table Salt, 4 bags	25c.
Pure Cane Sugar, 20 lb sacks	$1.35
Fancy Italian Prunes, crate	95c.
Fancy Italian Prunes, basket	25c.
Freestone Peaches, crate	95c.
Freestone Peaches, basket	25c.
Good Cooking or Eating Apples, per box	$1.75

TRITES-WOOD CO.

Limited

Here and There

Thanksgiving Day has been set for Monday, October the 30th.

Leslie Mills and Sammy Walters are spending a week up the south fork of the Elk on a hunting trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnside of Warner, Alta., came in on Thursday's flyer on a visit to the latters parents, Mr and Mrs. Whimster.

Any machinist who is either a trombone or clarinet player can learn something to his advantage by calling at The Ledger Office

Our townsman W. M. Dicken is the proud possessor of a sample of horse flesh with action that would entitle it to the blue ribbon at an exhibition of high-steppers.

The funeral of the late Jas. Smith was held last Sunday from the Baptist church, Rev. Thomson officiating. Several members of the Miners' Union to which deceased belonged, were in attendance having charge of the funeral arrangements. After the funeral service at the church which was very largely attended, the body was conveyed to the Fernie cemetery for burial.

Bert Whimster is out this week with his artillery looking for big game.

There is on display this week in the Co-Op. store grocery window a fine assortment of fruit and vegetables of the Creston variety.

Jack Lester, the "Cyclone Kid", well known around Fernie and Coal Creek, got the decision over Bill Lang, the Australian heavyweight, last week in a twenty round go.

J. R. Boyle, M. L. A. for Sturgeon, Alta., late deputy speaker of Alberta, and one of the leaders of the fight against the A. G. W. deal, stayed off here with his wife and family enroute from the coast to their home in Edmonton.

Rev I. W. Williamson, general secy. of the B.C. Sunday School Association, was in town on Thursday evening in connection with his work and addressed a fair sized gathering in the Baptist church. His report of the great world's S. S. convention held in San Francisco last June was indeed interesting as well as instructive. Many points of value in connection with the work were touched upon and the marvellous growth of this phase of church work must be most gratifying and at the same time stimulating to those engaged. Rev. Williamson went west on Friday morning to complete arrangements for the big convention which is to be held in Westminster during the month of October.

We have this week received the Midsummer Number of The Macleod Advertiser. The cover in red contains a sketch, which on first glance we mistook for a spider, but a closer inspection revealed "Macelod" with railroads built and projected representative of the legs of the indefatigable insect. There are the usual illustrations of streets, homes and important buildings, excellent write-ups of business firms, farm scenes, etc, but the most alluring one at this season of the year is an automobile used as a frame upon which to hang numerous samples of the quack-quack that furnish such excellent sport for the shot gun expert within a short distance of the town. The publication is sold for 25c. and anyone interested in that section of the country will find it the best two bits worth of information they ever expended.

MARRIED—

Last Saturday evening, Sept. 9th, at the Methodist Parsonage, Miss Lena Dobson and Mr. Wm. Roushorn were united in the holy bond of matrimony. Both parties are well known in Fernie and will continue to make their home in the city. Mr. and Mrs. J. Garbutt acted as supporters.

THOMAS McALLISTER ANDERSON

(Deceased)

Any one possessing knowledge of the antecedents of Thomas McAllister Anderson, who was killed at Laurie, near Revelstoke, Aug. 20th, 1911, by fall of rock, and believed to have worked in Fernie for over a year, is hereby requested to notify THOS. UPHILL, P. O. 361, Fernie B. C.

Other papers please copy.

HOME AGAIN

Mr. J. W. Quinney, of the staff of the Trites Wood Company, who with his wife and daughter left for a three months' vacation, returned home last Saturday well pleased with their trip yet equally glad to be back in Fernie.

Mr. Quinney describes conditions which he witnessed as simply deplorable beyond conception and must be seen to be credited in a country claiming to be in a most advanced stage of civilization in the world. The railroad strike was in full force and vigor during the time he was there, and so thoroughly was traffic on the railroads disturbed that for two days there were no trains between England and Scotland. In Manchester, where there were thousands on the verge of starvation, vehicles containing food stuffs were commandeered and immediately grabbed up and eaten by the hungry ones.

Speaking of staples of life, he says there is not much difference between the prices that obtain here and those charged in the old country, with the result that the standard of living of the great masses barely reaches the point of subsistence with its corresponding enervating effect upon the poverty stricken.

COMMUNICATED

Coleman, Alta, Sept 14, 1911

To the Editor District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—Kindly insert in our valuable paper these few lines in reply to the letter which appeared in the last weeks' issue, signed by "Timber Wolf." He writes of the Coleman men that went to Castor, for what reason, I don't know. As he goes on to say, is it fair to leave the field of battle to our foreign brothers to cope with. I may state that the District Officials advised any one that could get out to do so; also did International Board Member W. Diamond. Now, as far as the men are concerned that went to Castor, I hope these letters that are published will convince the readers of them that these men were not of the principle "Timber Wolf" would like to class them, as some of them sought information from our District Officials before going; also, were advised by them to go. He also states that the cry is heard all along the line that the English speaking are going to work, and yet if "we" foreigners were doing so "we" would likely be branded as "scabs." He also mentions principles freely, but he has the audacity to shield himself behind the foreign brothers, also by signing himself "Timber Wolf" which in my opinion would have suited him better had he signed himself "Snake in the Grass."

I remain,

Yours truly,

J. JOHNSTON

Castor, Alta, 30th Aug., 1911

To Mr. A J Carter,

Dear Sir and Brother,—By the heading of this letter you will see that I am at Castor, and 16 more miners from Coleman, all working at the same mine. Now, Sir, by the letters we are receiving from Coleman it seems that we are reported around that camp that we are scabbing, so the boys have requested me to write you for information in that direction, as we do not intend to do anything that is going to be detrimental to our organization. I may state it is a domestic coal, chiefly sold to the farmers and a small portion shipped to Calgary. It is a new mine in its development stage, at present; also three other men mining, besides the Coleman boys. Now, if we are doing anything wrong I hope you will let me know as early as possible, as we are all ready to quit work if you should think it necessary.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours fraternally,

J. J. JOHNSTONE

Mr. J. J Johnstone, Castor, Alta,

Dear Sir and Brother—I beg to acknowledge yours of the 30th ult., and in reply desire to say that I will place this matter before the Executive Board at a meeting which will be held very shortly, and will then let you know what action they may take.

With best wishes and kind personal regards,

Yours fraternally,

A. J. CARTER

Calgary, Sept. 13th, 1911

Mr. J. J. Johnstone, Castor, Alta—

Dear Sir and Brother,—I beg to advise you that your communication dated 30th, ult., was placed before the District Executive Board on the 13th at a meeting held in Calgary, and I was instructed to notify you of the action which was taken. I am enclosing you copy of resolution on the matter which is self explanatory, and which should also dispel any ideas in your mind as to whether you are scabbing by working at Castor.

Yours fraternally,

A. J. CARTER,

District 18, U. M. W. of A.—Copy of resolution passed at a District Executive Board meeting held on 13th September, 1911:—

Moved and seconded

"That the Secretary be instructed to write to Bro J. J. Johnstone and inform him that under the circumstances the Executive Board do not think that the men who are working at Castor are doing anything against the interests of the members of this District regarding the present situation." Carried.

SAYS MEN SUFFER SEVERELY ON C. N. R.

Correspondent Declares Conditions Imposed on Workers on Railway Construction are a Disgrace—Declares Contractors are Careless of Human Life.

The following letter is written by the secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World and contains allegations which, if based upon correct information, discloses a state of affairs which calls for immediate action upon the part of the authorities:

Editor World,—The conditions imposed on the workers on the construction of the Canadian Northern railway is even worse than I first wrote of. Despite the big talk of the various contractors about there being "plenty of work" and "thousands of men needed,' there are too many men here already. Many of the boys have been sleeping in the forests, shelterless all summer. Since it begin to rain these men are suffering many hardships. The contractors seem to care little what happens to the men who are lured here under promise of work which has not materialized.

On the work near Lytton the men were offered $2.50 a day in town and then paid $2.25 on the job. Can any one expect men to accept such a deal?

The board is $6.00 a week. Usually salmon three times a day or bacon when salmon is not handy. The boys are cramped together in foul bunk houses where no attention is given the law which provides for enough air space to ensure cleanliness, not to mention health.

Some contractors have taken advantage of the men being broke and unable to go to law to collect the promised wages and paid them any old thing. I met a man at Yale who quit work at Camp No. 1 because of a sprained arm. He needed medical attention. But though the usual $1 was collected for hospital fee, he had to shift for himself. This man worked one and one-half days ending August. He was overcharged and underpaid, so that only sixty-five cents was due him according to the contractor's books. He found that he could not collect even this sixty-five cents, but had to take it out in tobacco. He left the camp with a sprained arm and penniless. This is a sample of the treatment the workers get. Even a horse or dog is treated better among a savage people. Already fourteen men have been drowned in the fast flowing rivers through the contractors' disregard of human life in stringing cables across. A cheap harpoon gun would shoot the cable across, but human life seems to be dirt cheap.

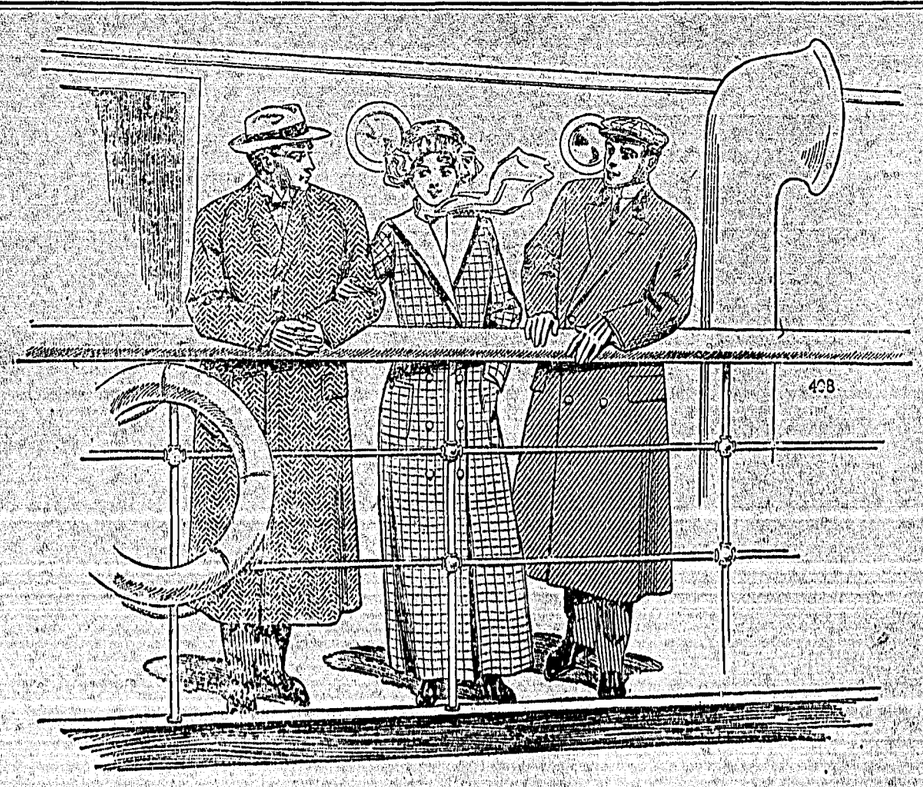
At Lytton, where the I. W. W has established a headquarters for the construction branch of the union, one of the contractors tied up the only hall in town with an option so we could get no meeting place. We have held meetings in the open air or in a friendly lodge house. Already we have over 900 men organized and more coming in as fast as they can be reached. The men are contending for something like a living chance on the job. What few new arrivals come in, are pulled off as fast as they came.

To cap the climax some contractors have appealed for troops to force the men to work against their will under the low conditions. The answer of the government, I hear, was "that if the contractors pay the recognized government rate of $3 per day, they will get all the necessary protection" But the contractors only wish to pay $2.25 and less if possible. As it stands this section is overflooded with men who cannot get work and are rapidly leaving. There is little sign of work opening up and any man stands a chance to starve waiting. Hoping you will give this the widest possible publicity and thereby help the workers spread the facts, as you have done in the past, yours respectfully,

J S BISCAY
Organizer

Lytton, B C, Sept 4, 1911

—Vancouver World.



Fit-Reform went to the Coronation and brought home a shipload of novelties.

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TO RENT—Two roomed plastered House Apply, Robt. Wright, West Fernie. 3—tfp

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A Baby Carriage in first class condition, complete with runners. Apply Mrs. F. A. Riches, corner of Dalton, Jaffray 3—tf

My friend, Socialism is a tree growing in the soil of our present day Society; and just as the filth manures the tree and propagates its growth, so does the evil of our present social system propagate the growth of the Socialistic tree.

This tree will bear fruit, and under careful treatment will bear good fruit. But your are often not content with the fruit that your tree bears, and in course of time you graft the bud of other and better fruit trees. Now, so must we look on Socialism. We want the best fruit, we want to keep on grafting into our tree all that is good all that is best for the betterment of mankind. Do not be downcast even when your opponent happens to defeat you in argument, for yur creed is to take the best of everything; you have dear; neither is it necessary to question what profit or dividend may obtain — your creed is for the benefit humanity, not individuals. You can take all that is good in his "ism" and leave all that is bad.

Some will tell you that this is not possible, that you must take the bitters if you would eat the sweets. No! you can have all that is good, all that is of real lasting value—provided you work and work constantly!

Do not take the bad fruit; do not be content with what the soil of Society at present offers you, but endeavor, by grafting your own good fruit, to obtain the sweetest and best that it is possible to get.