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VICTORIA, B. C.

The District Ledger

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

Vol. V., No. 21. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., JANUARY 13, 1912 $1.00 A YEAR.

LABOR MEN WANT A WHITE CANADA

Raising Objection to Granting of Any Favors in Immigration to The Hindoos

OTTAWA, Jan 9.—The need for further legislation to regulate immigration and prevent the exploitation of labor by employers was impressed upon the premier and his colleagues yesterday by delegates of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

Vice-President Bancroft declared that the present law was inadequate, and that men were brought to Canada, regardless of local conditions. eH cited the case of the Toronto Carpet Company, where Manager J. P. Murphy had persuaded men to come from the old country to take the place of strikers in that factory. The case had been dismissed by the police magistrate, but they demanded a thorough investigaton by the mmgraton department. A good deal of feeling has been created in Toronto by the failure of the department to prosecute, because it had been hoped that it would be a good precedent to have it set forth that no employer had a right to misrepresent conditions. No employer had a right to violate the laws of the country, as Mr. Murphy had done.

No Pauper Wanted

Then labor was opposed to the immigration of paupers' children and asked that there should be no relaxation of the money requirement of $25 at certain seasons of the year when a man was "going to assured employment."

"It is no satisfaction to a Canadian who is out of work to find that his place is taken by a British subject instead of by an alien."

The delegation also asked for the total exclusion of all Asiatic immigration, and protested against any relaxation of the regulations which prevent the coming of the wives of the Hindus.

Vice-President Bancroft, in demanding intervention by the government, asked for an investigation into the accounting of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and expressel the opinion that the company was not using public funds which it has secured for construction, but for operation, and were fighting the organized labor men of the country with their own money.

Mr. Somerville, representative of the strikers, contended that the company was not giving an adequate service, and that its freight traffic was at a standstill. He understood that the company was to apply for, or had applied for, a loan of $15,000,000, and on behalf of organized labor he protested against any concessions being given to them until they had treated their employes with justice.

"We ask that the government shall give the company no aid while it flouts the government and the whole people of this country. Why, I can tell you that they have got the public muzzled up there, and when any town shows any disposition to sympathize with the men, such as was the case at Melville, officials of the company come along and threaten to move the townsite."

NEW CEMENT WORKS NEAR FRANK, ALTA.,

Will Have a Capacity of One Thousand Barrels Each Day

FRANK, Jan. 9.—One of the best hockey games of the season was played on the rink here today, Pincher Creek vs. Frank.

It was anybody's game till the last two minutes, when the score stood 2 to 2. Pincher notched the winning goal of e minute before the bell rang. A splendid crowd turned out to root for the boys.

The thermometer registered 28 below zero this morning.

Frank is to have a cement plant, one-fourth of a mile from town. A. Miller, general manager of the Coal Consolidated, is president; E. A. Cunningham, of Lethbridge, is vice-president. The directors are Peter Lund, Wardner, B. C., managing director of the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co.; O. C. Chapin, of the Chapin Company, Calgary; W. J. Budd, director of the B. C. Cement Company; A Schmidt, banker, Brussels, Belgium; F. W. Lent, barrister, Calgary; J. E. Morlan, mine operators, Nons, Belgium; and J. E. Woods, civil engineer, Pincher Creek.

This company will be named the Keysone Portland Cement company, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day.

The building will commence at once and the company hopes to have cement on the market by the fall.

This new industry for Frank will mean the employment of 100 to 200 men in the works, which will add greatly to the progress of this thriving little town.

A fire started in W. Morgan's house at 9.30 Saturday morning, the fire brigade was quickly on the scene, but owing to the severity of the cold snap the water mains were frozen, causing a delay, which proved fatal to the building.

COAL OPERATORS MEET

The fifth annual meeting of the Western Coal Operators Association was held in this city yesterday, those present being: Lewis Stockett, president, Hosmer; P. L. Naismith, vice-president, Lethbridge; W. L. McNeil, Commissioner, Calgary; O. E. Whiteside Coleman; W. L. Hamilton, Passburg; L. A. Campbell, Spokane; James Findlay, Maple Leaf Collieries; Wm. Maxwell, Lethbridge; J. J. Morris, Canmore, J. W. Coulthard, Blairmore; H. Given, Royal View Collieries; J. C. Reid, Lethbridge; John Brown, Hillcrest, and W. R. Wilson.

In the evening a sumptuous and elaborate banquet was held at the Fernie Hotel, which closed the festivities.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

On Tuesday evening last, Jan. 9th, the following officers of the above lodge were installed:

C. C.—Geo. Barton.
V. C.—J. Carmichael.
P.—Walter Brown.
K. of R. and S.—J. F. Spalding.
M. of W.—W. Todhunter.
I. G.—E. Kirkpatrick.
O. G.—Geo. Thomson.

After the installation ceremonies refreshments were served. Lodge meetings are held every Tuesday night at the K. of P. Hall on Victoria Avenue, at which all visiting knights are cordially invited to attend.

STEEL MEN IN CANADA WORK EVERY DAY

Laborers Have No Holiday of the Seven Days a Week

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—Necessity for providing one day's rest in seven for all workers was brought before the attention of Premier Borden by James Simpson, of Toronto, who laid emphasis upon the fact that in the steel mills of Nova Scotia and the Soo men were not only compelled to work seven days a week, but also had to work in shifts of 11 and 13 hours. He also urged the need for the executive to provide that hotel employes and railway men, whether steam or electric, should by right be given one day off each week.

Other subjects presented were that all wages should be paid in cash instead of by cheque, that correspondents of The Labor Gazette should be compelled to report conditions of unemployment in their districts, that no bounties and bonuses should be granted, that fair wage clause should apply to all government contracts, that alien labor law be repealed and a more stringent one be made, that customs duty be lifted from buttons of international unions on the ground that they were not made in Canada, that railway employes be paid fortnightly instead of monthly, that the senate should be abolished, that a department of public health should be created, and so on.

Consideration was promised for all subjects.

BRITISH MILITARY RIOT— OFFICERS ARE MOBBED

Scotsmen Used Belts on Their Commanders When New Year's Holiday Was Curtailed—Challenge of Officer to Fist Fight Was Accepted and Ring Formed.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—An extraordinary military riot is reported to have occurred at Longmoor Camp, when the Scotsmen among the troopers on New Year's Eve became incensed at the curtailment of their holiday. It is stated that they smashed up the huts in the camp and bombarded the officers' quarters with bricks. All the officers turned out to quell the disturbance, but the mutineers formed a square and kept off their superiors.

Some non-commissioned officers were injured by blows from belts and sticks. Eventually an officer, who is a noted boxer, challenged one of the men to fight. The men immediately formed a ring and one of them stood up to the officer, but was soon badly defeated. Upon this the men suddenly returned to the wrecked huts. It is reported that one of the men was shot and seriously wounded.

LABOR ACTIVITY IN VANCOUVER

A recent referendum of votes taken by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council upon the question of raising the per capita tax has disclosed the fact that over 5000 votes were registered. Judging by the average vote polled by unions as compared with their total membership, it is plain that the estimate of 8000 trade unionists in aVncouver is underestimated if anything. And if reports of increasing membership from various unions continue to reach the central labor body it is safe to assume that by next spring organized labor in Vancouver can lay claim to a membership of 10,000. In addition to this, they will next month move into the finest labor temple in all Canada, if not one of the best on this continent. The property is conservatively estimated to be worth around $275,000, with an indebtedness of only $112,000 in the form of a loan at 5½ per cent., payable at the end of ten years. The rentals from the new temple will aggregate in the neighborhood of $21,000 per year. With such a membership, such a Labor Temple, and a live Press (The B. C. Federationist) owned by the central labor body, there will be something doing when the bunch light into politics next year on their own account. No power on top of earth can stop the onward march of the organized labor movement. It must live and thrive because it has something to live for and fight for. Temporary setbacks may be expected; officers may be ousted; the wise do-nothings in the labor movement itself may sneer and reluctantly pay their dues, but the battle for industrial freedom goes on apace. Never in the history of the local labor world has the evidence of growth, militancy, and determination to speed on a winning fight been so manifest as right now. The future belongs to the working class. Vancouver will do its duty by the rest of the international labor movement. R. P. Pettipiece, Winnipeg Voice.

BLEASDELL WINS MAJORITY OF 37

Sixty Per Cent. of the Vote Polled-- Mass Meeting Humor Many Surprises

The civic elections are over and A. W Bleasdell goes back to the mayoralty with a larger majority than last year. From the number of contestants for aldermanic honors and the small majorities it will be seen that it was hotly contested. Three of the old members went down to defeat, whilst two who had served the city previously will do so again for the next twelve months. For the mayoralty it was at one time considered that Thos. Beck would, on the strength of his strong following last year, just about get home this time, but when it became known that he allied himself with the Reform element, Bleasdell became a hot favorite. Of the six new councillors, only one is known as an out and out supporter of a closed Sunday. Two appear to be moderately so, and the other three may be relied upon to let well enough alone.

The vote polled is much larger than last year, notwithstanding the fact that some 120 names were struck off the roll this year. Of a total vote of 526, 324 cast their votes for mayor, thus showing that 64 per cent went to the polls, whilst last year the percentage was this side of forty. Sixty-seven ladies took advantage of the franchise. The school vote is very disappointing, very few people evidently considering it of sufficient importance to mark the ballot form. Many did not vote at all for school trustees, and others marked their cross against all the candidates, thus invalidating their vote. A large number of ballots were spoilt owing to irregularity in marking. The result of the elections, which were made public by Returning Officer S. W. Barclay, are as follows:

FOR MAYOR

BLEASDEL, A. W.	180
Beck, Thos.	143
Spoilt ballots	6

FOR ALDERMAN

BROWN, W. W.	190
BROLEY, J. A.	163
ROBICHAUD, WM.	159
DICKIN, WM.	151
GRAHAM, S.	122
MORRISON, J. J.	115
Wallace, S. F.	111
Robertson, J. W.	102
McIntyre, J.	89
Loxton, J.	90
Carosella, P.	88
Spoilt ballots	18

FOR SCHOOL BOARD

LYONS, C. E.	167
EGG, G. E.	154
McBean, A. A.	148
Cummings, A.	57

MASS MEETING

The ratepayers of Fernie were treated to a free entertainment on Wednesday evening, which took the form of a mass meeting at the Grand Theatre in connection with the elections. J. D. Quail occupied he chair, and on the platform with him were the two candidates for the mayoralty and many of the aldermanic candidates. The theatre was crowded and the remarks of the various speakers were followed keenly. Heckling was fast and furious, some serious and others humerous, the later predominating. Proceedings started with Mayor Bleasdell reading the auditor's report, which was followed by the reading of the financial statement by City Clerk Barclay. Before this had ben completed, however, Thos. Whelan suggested that as the statement would be published in the local papers it was a waste of time reading it here, and as his remarks met with general approval this part of the programme came to a sudden stop. The rest of the evening was spent pleasantly in the manner stated above.

FERNIE vs. MACLEOD

On Tuesday evening last hockey enthusiasts turned out in full force to witness the first senior match of the season, Fernie vs. Macleod. Those who faced the inclement weather were, however, well rewarded, for the game was one big rush from beginning to end. The Fernieites started off with great vigor and put the visiting team on the defensive right through the first half. So terrific were their attacks that the Macleod goal was the danger zone, and the man between the posts the target. When half-time was called the game stood: Fernie, 2; Macleod, 0.

On the game being resumed the tables were turned and the Macleodites had their blood up. They took the aggressive and kept our local boys busy staving off defeat. The result was a tie, 4 goals each.

Full credit must be given the visitors for their fine play, and more especially the two brothers Cook, one of whom played goal and acquitted himself under difficult conditions in fine manner. The reason given for the local teams falling off in the second half was that two of their men, Dunlop and Thompson, had played for the Macleod team at Cranbrook the previous night, and were, therefore, somewhat tired out for this game. The visitors were asked to play the tie-off, but could not see their way clear to do it. The line-up was as follows:

Macleod		Fernie
Cook	goal	Ferguson
Murphy (capt.	point	McIntyre
Lloyd-Cook	c. point	Wallace
Scongal	rover	Gardner
Brown	centre	Thompson
Fraser	l. wing	Dunlop (capt)
McLoughlin	r. wing	Burland

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

Installation of Officers

The installation of officers of the local camp of Modern Woodmen took place on Monday last by the Provincial Consul, the following officers were installed for the term:

Consul—H. E. Barnes,
Adviser—J. Murray
Banker—Thos. Beck,
Clerk—L. T. P. Holmes,
Escort—Oscar Erickson.

L. T. P. Holmes was also appointed Asst. Deputy Head Consul. After the installation the members partook of an oyster supper and a good start was made for a good year's business.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR MEN WANT RIGHT OF RECALL

LONDON, Jan. 7.—At the labor conference to be held in Melbourne, Australia next week, a resolution will be presented in which it is proposed to give the labor party the right to recall any member of parliament who has proven to be unfaithful to his pledges and also to provide for the automatic unseating of any member accepting an imperial title.

HARDIE ATTACKS RULER OF EMPIRE

Noted Socialist Leader is Defendant of Gaekwar of Baroda

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Keir Hardie, Socialist leader in parliament, today made an attack on the throne for forcing the Gaekwar of Baroda to apologize because he turned his back on King George immediately after doing homage to him at the Durbar ceremony at Delhi.

Mr. Hardie voices his opinions of the incident in a signed article in the Merthyr-Tydvill, Wales, Pioneer. He says in part:

"Evidently some of the Gaekwar's fellow rulers had been taught to grovel before the throne, but this prince remembered his American training. He kept erect and upon leaving His Majesty's presence actually turned his back upon the throne. Future historians will depict this incident as being most magnificent.

'Here was the King-Emperor going through his part like a well-jointed automaton. The white robed figure approached, moving with native dignity, and doing all that is required of a gentleman. He could not but remember that his country was in the dust, that the foreigners' heel was on its neck. No wonder he refused to add to his country's abasement by kissing the foot of his Emperor.

$718 AVERAGE PRICE FOR HUMAN LIFE

Wharton Steel Company Settles for Victims Slain in Its Mine at That Rate

ROCKAWAY, N. J., Jan. 6.—Human lives at $718.18 is the prevailing quotation in this vicinity.

The figures are proved by the statement that the Wharton Steel Company has settled with the families of eleven of the twelve men killed by drowning on October 19, when a careless shot in a drift at the mine of the company, near here, liberated water in abandoned workings adjoining.

The victims were Hungarians, and the terms of settlement were reached by the company and the Austro-Hungarian Consul of New York.

SCHOOL CONTROL IN ALBERTA--MINE OFFICIALS RULE

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence:

Socialist Party of Canada,
Province of Alberta,
Edmonton, Dec. 22nd, 1911

To Hon. Mitchel, Minister of Education, Edmonton, Alta:

Sir,—I have just received a long letter from one of my constitutents in Passburg complaining about school affairs. Such is general in the mining towns. I think your department would do well to make a close inquiry. The mine managers, or some of their agents, get control of the school districts, and woe be to any who question their high-handed rule.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

City address, 622, First Street.

Department of Education,
Edmonton, Jan. 3, 1912.

Sir,—Your letter of the 22nd ulto., addressed to the Minister of Education, has been referred to me for attention.

I have examined reports and correspondence respecting the Passburg School District, but have failed to find anything to indicate the nature of the trouble which you state exists in the district. Will you kindly give me some further information which will enable us to inquire into the situation. If a grievance exists against the board it will no doubt be difficult to obtain particulars from that source.

Your obedient servant,
D. S. MACKENZIE,
Deputy Minister.

C. M. O'Brien, Esq., 622, First Street, Edmonton, Alta.

MINES ALL BUSY

COLEMAN, Jan. 9.—Things are booming in Coleman at present and every thing points to a season of great prosperity. The International Coal and Coke Company are shipping over two thousand tons of high-grade coal per day, besides the five hundred tons which are required each day for the coke ovens. The McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Co. are shipping over four hundred tons of coal per day, and they intend to increase their output considerably in the near future.

2,200 SEEK JOB PAYING $8 75.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The owners of Caxton Hall, Westminster, advertised for a hallkeeper who could show testimonials for faithfulness, honesty, tact and intelligence.

The job was worth $8.75 a week and 2,200 applicants were received. Of these 900 had credentials which were beyond reproach. The man who got the job is an Oxford graduate.

FAMINE RAGING IN RUSSIA

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Twenty million persons are starving in the eastern provinces of Russia.

There has been a total crop failure in eight of these provinces and a partial failure in twelve others.

The people are trying to keep the spark of life alight by feeding on weeds and the bark of trees. The government, which for months refused to acknowledge the imminence of famine and later circulated false reports concerning the conditions in the east, now finds the task of carrying relief to the suffering multitudes beyond its power.

Reluctantly it is admitted by the Czar's officials that hundreds of thousands of peasants have already perished of starvation, and that at least 8,000,000 more are in "immediate peril" of the same fate.

A correspondent of the United Press rourning from a tour of the famine swept districts, writes from St. Petersburg that the actual conditions are far worse than the government will admit.

Fifty-two per cent of the population of the people in the eastern provinces are without food other than weeds, bark, grass and berries, and there is no help in sight.

Scurvy and typhus have added to the horror of starvation.

Before the snowfall, women and children collected acorns and ground them up, using even the shells in an effort to obtain "meal."

Thousands who ate this mixture were afflicted with dysentery and hemorrhages, which resulted in death.

The population of two villages in the Turay district went en masse before the local priests and demanded that they be given the last sacrament before they died of starvation.

The priests everywhere are in despair. Hordes of men, women and children, their bodies pitifully wasted follow them through the streets begging for bread.

School teachers in the villages are writing appeals to the newspapers for aid, declaring that practically all of the children are dying of hunger.

Meanwhile the bureaucracy, with characteristic inefficiency, is pouring money into the stricken districts, but very little of it reaches the sufferers, being seized upon by grafting officials who put it into their own pockets.

Seeds for sowing, worth $2,250,000, were sent out by the home government, but under officials sold it to prosperous farmers in unaffected districts.

WHITE TO GET MINERS DEMANDS

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 3.—President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers, completed his tour of the anthracite field today and started for Indianapolis, where he will remain for the national conventon of the miners, which opens January 16.

The miners' chief declared he did not find conditions here as well as they are in the West, but he said he would not give up until he had gained for the anthracite miners the demands they made at the Potsville convention.

He stated that he was a lover of peace, but was ready to battle if a battle was the only way of getting what the miners demanded.

"I intend to leave the miners more than John Mitchell or Tom Lewis left them, and leave more for my successor than they left me," he said. President White said he would return here after the Indianapolis convention and proceed at once with the district presidents to Philadelphia to present the written demands of the miners to President George F. Baer.

Convention Call

For the Ninth Annual Convention

Dist. No. 18, U.M.W. of A.

FERNIE, 3rd January, 1912.

To the Local Unions in District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.

Greeting:

You are hereby notified that the Ninth Annual Convention of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., will be held in the Labor Temple, Lethbridge, commencing at 10 a.m., Monday, February 19th, 1912.

Your delegate or delegates are kindly requested to obtain a Railroad Certificate in order that arrangements may be made to get reduced rates.

Your attention is respectfully invited to Art. 7, Sec. 2 and 3, District Constitution, which explains matters pertaining to the convention.

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

On complaint of inspector, a miner Virginia, was fined off the solid. It is practice is injurious dangerous to life.

the district mine at Thomas, West for blasting coal reported that the to the coal and

Socialism and Catholicism

The current issue of the Catholic Year Book published in this city contains an article entitled "Socialism an Impossible Dream." This article is a reprint from the Northwest Progress, Seattle, and was written by a dignitary of the Catholic Church, Mgr. White of Brooklyn. In carefully perusing it we fail to see any arguments or reasoning why Socialism is an "Impossible Dream.' The heading is a misnomer, and should rather be entitled "Why the Catholic Church is opposed to Socialism.' The writer confines himself to an effort to show that Socialism is opposed to the church, and for that reason, we presume, he comes to the conclusion that "Socialism is an Impossible Dream." His arguments are certainly far from convincing. We can, however, do no better to contradict the archbishop's statements than by reprinting an article from Cotton's Weekly which meets the case under discussion. It is as follows:

A comrade sent me a Catholic newspaper, which contains an article sent out by the Catholic Truth Society, and asks me to answer it. The article warns Catholics against Socialism. It declares that Socialists are against religion although they pretend not to be anti-religious. To prove its point, it gives many quotations which it says are PICKED AT RANDOM from Socialist publications.

Strange to relate, the article does not give the names of the Socialist papers from which the alleged quotations are taken. It just gives a list of quotations and says these were picked AT RANDOM. Who wrote these quotations, when, where and in what papers they were publishel or said, such information the article does not deign to give. Hence I am somewhat at a loss to answer the article in as full a manner as I might otherwise do. However, I will do my best.

In the first place, the position of International Socialism is this. Socialism is looked upon as a POLITICAL MOVEMENT. Religion is regarded as a PRIVATE AND INDIVIDUAL MATTER. Hence, while all Socialists who are recognized as such, follow the international policy of political Socialism in its fundamentals, each Socialist is at liberty to hold whatever religious views he may desire. He may be an atheist. He may be a Catholic, a Protestant, a Mohammedan, a Mazdaznan. His fellow Socialists do not bother with his individual beliefs upon religious matters.

This is nothing but a sensible way to look at the question. It is the position that is taken up by other political parties. There are Catholics, Protestants and atheists in the Liberal Party. There are Catholics, Protestants and atheists in the Conservative Party. There are Catholics, Protestants and atheists in the Socialist Party.

Now the Catholic papers and priests do not go to work and say that Catholics must be careful and avoid Conservatives and Liberals because there are atheists among them. But they warn Catholics against the Socialist political movement, because there are atheists among Socialists. Either the Catholic authorities have very little reasoning power or else they are deliberately deceiving their confiding followers.

I will not go into the quotations as they were given without citing the Socialist authority upon which they rest. To quote the article in full would take a column of valuable space. One quotation, however, stated that Christianity had sunk to a very low condition. If we take the massacre of St. Bartholomew, or the Inquisition, or the sale of indulgences, perhaps the author had some justification for his statement. However, as the author's name was not given, I cannot judge.

The article declared that the quotations were PICKED AT RANDOM.

It is strange that the RANDOM picking did not alight upon many of the numerous pronouncements of Socialists upon the political nature of Socialism. By such a method of random searching I can prove that the Catholic church is an association for assassinating prominent people. Listen to the following

Balthasar Gerard, the assassin of William the Silent, was a Catholic.

Jacques Clement, the assassin of Henry III. of France and Ravaillac, the assassin of Henry IV. of France, were Catholics.

Kullman, the would-be assassin of Bismarck; Santos, the assassin of President Carnot of France; Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy; Luechini, the assassin of the Empress of Austria; and Algoncillo, the assassin of the Spanish Prime Minister, Canovasy del Castillo, were all of them Catholics.

John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated President Lincoln in 1865, was a Catholic.

Charles J. Guiteau, who assassinated President Garfield in 1881, was a Catholic.

Leon Czolgosz, who assassinated President McKinley in 1901, was a Catholic.

The assassin of Mayor Harrison of Chicago and the would-be assassin of Mayor Gaynor, were both Catholics.

The McNamaras, and McManigal, their tool, were all three Catholics.

Now, if I adopted the tactics of the Catholic Truth Society, I would say I had picked this list of assassins AT RANDOM from among average Catholics; I would draw the conclusion that the Catholic church was an organization using the cloak of religion for the production of assassins, and I would warn all good people to beware of the Catholic church as a very bad thing.

But being a Socialist who wants to tell the truth, I adopt no such tactics. There are assassins within the fold of the Catholic Church just as there are atheists and non-Christians who adhere to the political program of Socialism.

Whatever the Catholic papers may say, there is nothing against religion in Socialism.

If there is nothing against religion in Socialism, why do so many Catholic papers and Catholic priests oppose Socialism and misrepresent it? The answer is plain. It is economic determinism.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IS VERY WEALTHY.

In the United States it possesses large tracts of land. It owns many houses. It has millions of dollars invested in bonds and stocks of banks, railroads and industrial corporations.

In Montreal whole sections of the city are owned by Catholic organizations.

It draws enormous revenues from the sweat and toil of wage workers. It gathers where it has not sown. It has heaped up treasures upon this earth.

The proposition of Socialism is to capture the political power, abolish rent, interest and profit, and introduce the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

When Socialism comes, the revenues of the Catholic church now based on the private ownership of the means of wealth production will be abolished. The Catholic clergy will either have to work for a living or depend upon the freewill support of their adherents.

Just as the capitalist ownership of J. P. Morgan will be abolished, so will the capitalist ownership of the Catholic church be abolished.

Wherefore the Catholic church fights Socialism not from religious motives, but because of its love for great earthly revenues wrung from the labor of slaves.

The Catholic church authorities oppose Socialism for the same reason that an atheist capitalist opposes it. The atheist and the priestly authority are fighting side by side to keep the workers in slavery.

We Socialists realize this. But we do not attack the Catholic religion. There are Christians and atheists in the ranks of Socialism and there are Catholics and atheists in the ranks of the anti-Socialists. The battle-line is drawn up, not over religious questions, but over property rights questions.

Wherefore we Socialists stick to the political fight, and when the Catholic authorities drag their religion into the anti-Socialist fight, it does not hurt the Socialists. It only smirches and degrades the Catholic religion which the Catholic Church is supposed to uphold.

Mining in Russia

Conditions of Labor and Wages--Other Interesting Statistics

The London Times has issued a Russian Supplement of 52 pages. It gives a detailed account of Russia and her industrial, financial and economic conditions, and in general can be said to be a good boost for that semi-civilized country. The motive for the Times' action is self-evident. The publishers of the "thunderer" are not reputed to be of an extermely philanthropic disposition, and their action on this ossasion must have been made well worth their while. On the other hand, Russia's outlay in this connection may be well justified. As is well known, she is always in a chronic condition of hardupedness, and is continually looking out for ways and means to raise the wind wherewith to swell the coffers of the Czar and his myrmidons. The Times supplement may, therefore, in this instance do them some good. Seeing the source from which the following articles are taken, and the purpose with which it was written, it must not be taken as "Gospel" truth. The articles are:

Coal Production and Consumption

It is impossible in the space at command to do more than summarize the industries of the Russan Empire. Among the basic industries in Russia petroleum ranks first, and the oilfields have been treated elsewhere by our Special Correspondent, who visited the important oil-producing districts for The Times. The Russian coal deposits are of vast proportions, but when compared with those of England the United States and Germany the production is not great. The coalfields in European Russia are centred in the Donetz, Dombrova, and Moscow basins, and in the Urals. The Donetz mines at present possess the greatest practical value and yield over two-thirds of the output in European Russia. The following figures of production in 1909 and 1910 show the relative importance of the various centres:

	1909 Tons	1910 Tons
Donetz	17,572,580	16,411,200
Dombrova	5,604,840	5,495,161
Moscow Basin ..	248,387	224,104
Ural	688,710	561,200
Total	24,114,517	22,691,035

It is seen from these figures that last year there was a reduced output all round. The reason for this is to be found in the fluctuations in the Russian petroleum market, which closely affects the coal industry. During the crisis of 1905 the output of oil fell, and prices rose, in consequence of which oil users, more especially the Russian railways, turned to coal for fuel, which naturally resulted in an increased production of that mineral. In 1907 the price of petroleum reached the unprecedented figure of 1,978 kopeks, or 19 3-4 roubles, per ton in Baku; in 1910 the price had fallen to 8 3-4 10 roubles, so that the consumption, which in 1907 had dropped to 3,351,610 tons, rose in 1910 to 4,064,520 tons. The consumption of coal, therefore decreased.

The deposits of anthracite in the Donetz are extensive, and are favorably situated in the eastern part, near the Sea of Azov. The output of anthracite in 1910 was 2,387,100 tons, rather less than in 1909.

There has been a rapid increase in the consumption of coke during the last few years, brought about by a general growth of Russian industries. In 1908 the production of coke in the tons; in 1910 to 2,709,080 tons; and in Donetz basin amounted to 2,546,160 the first quarter of 1911 to just under 800,00 tons.

The coal of the Dombrova basin is similar to that found in the neighborhood mines of Silesia. It does not coke and is unsuited for metallurgical requirements.

The coal of the Moscow basin is extremely low in quality; it contains ash and sulphur, and crumbles on exposure to the air. For this reason it is with difficulty able to compete with Donetz coal, or with petroleum.

The Ural deposits, of which the best coal is Egorshinsk anthracite, is but little worked at present, owing to the transport difficulties. The coal in the Ural is of local value, but the output should grow in proportion to the development of local industries. At present wood is largely used, but this is becoming scarce, and prices are very high.

Russia in Asia

Russia in Asia possesses enormous coal deposits, the greater part of which remains unworked. The Kuznetzky coalfields, surpassing the Donetz deposits in magnitude and variety of contents, at present suffer from the absence of means of transport; the proposed construction of the South Siberian Railway should, however, encourage development. The output of the Siberian deposits are almost exclusively limited to the requirements of the railways.

An extremely good quality coal has been found in the Amur territory (Sutchan deposits) and on the island of Sakhalin. The Sutchan deposits yielded 169,350 tons, including 32,250 tons of anthracite last year. The output is principally used by the Chinese Eastern Railway. Coal is found in Sakhalin in many districts, and in some cases is shipped to Vladivostock.

Finally, here are the Caucasian mines, from which 38,720 tons were extracted last year, and the coal deposits of Turkestan. There are extensive seams in the Tkvartscheisk district, on the shores of the Black Sea which have not yet been worked. The mineral is reported equal in quality to Monmouthshire coal, and its geographical situation makes it quite possible that a considerable export trade may be built up in the future.

Conditions of Labor and Wages.—The Growth of the Industrial Worker.

The industrial development of Russia is of recent date; an agraian population still preponderates and is a leading economic feature of the country, but the great changes involved in the growth of her industries have largely altered this social structure. In the class of wage-earners the figures of 30 or 40 years ago show no more than 500,000 workmen engaged in industrial businesses, while there were registered by the Administration of Factory Inspection (Jan. 1, 1910), 1,831,396 employes in factories. In addition to this there has grown up an army of 600,000 miners and about one million men engaged in railway service. When the number of workmen at the smaller shops and factories, which are not included in the factory inspection statistics, and also the different grades of transport workers are taken into account, the number of persons engaged in Russian industry at the present time comes to seven or eight millions. It would, however, be incorrect to suppose that out of a population of 160 millions in Russia this figure represents the total number of wage-earners, as there are many millions of laborers who sell their labor to farmers. The exact number of these laborers cannot be given through lack of adequate statistics.

A characteristic feature of the Russian labor world is the close connexion between the industrial wage-earners and the peasantry. It must be remembered that the bulk of workers in the towns and factories has come in from the land, particularly the black-earth provinces, where there have not been sufficient holdings for the rapidly increasing agrarian population. The peasant leaving the land to become a factory worker or wage-earner of some kind usually left behind him his family and a piece of land in the village. He had, therefore, to send part of his earnings to his home to keep his relatives and pay the rent and taxes of his often useless and uncultivated holding.

Since the eighties of last century ever-growing agricultural difficulties, particularly in the Central and Southern provinces, have driven millions of the peasantry to industrial centers, and this to such an extent that even the rapidly growing demand for industrial labor was overtaken by the supply. Peasants becoming industrial workers had to be content in many cases with low wages. Conditions of work in Russian mines and in textile and other factories were of a most exacting nature. During the last 20 years there has grown up a second generation of Russian industrial workers of a type somewhat different to the first. They are more intelligent and efficient, and in consequence, have greater wants and will not consent to live uder the same conditions as their parents did. In spite of a desire to raise their standard of life this ideal has only been partly realized at the beginning of the present century, the easily accessible supply of peasant labor being one of the factors operating against an improvement in the status of the new class of wage-earners.

Improved Legislation

The growth of these ideas and desires has brought about many improvements in the conditions of the work-in class. Such are: better sanitary conditions in factories, the legal enactment of a maximum working time (11½ hours per day—1897), abolition of labor by children under twelve years of age, the establishment of an employer's liability in case of accidents while working (1903), the legal enforcement of a Sunday holiday, regulation of shop hours, and the organization of a more or less competent factory inspection. Not all of these laws have been efficient, but something has been done. During the troublesome years 1905-1906 there was achieved by the workers themselves a general reduction of working hours from eleven and a half to ten, in many cases nine, and in some to eight hours per day, as for instance in the oil industry at Babu, in sugar factories, and in printing establishments. In addition a nearly general rise in wages from five to 25 per cent was witnessed. This last factor is not of so important a character as a diminution in the hours of employment. The increase in wages has been temporary only, and in the last four years increased prices of necessary articles have absorbed any apparent gain, so that the real conditions of life of the Russian workman are not too happy.

Wages of Working Men

Some idea of the wages of the Russian industrial worker may be obtained from the available statistics (1900) of the Factory Inspection Administration, which give the average income of factory men as 214 roubles or about £22 13s. per year. Wages of course vary in different industries, textile workers for instance being badly paid in comparison with metal workers, printers, and others, and the average annual income of a worker in a cotton or wool factory being about 171 rubles (£18) a year as against 341 roubles (£36), the average annual wages of a metal worker. To take another instance, the average annual wages of the Polish workers in the Caucasian oil fields are 302 roubles (£32), as against 164 roubles (£17), the average in the central industrial districts. Conditions of labor and wages are worse in the cases of the millions of handicraftsmen who are trying to protect their old handiwork from the competition of modern machinery, and are destined to gradual extinction like the old hand-loom weavers of England. The enormous army of agricultural laborers earn during the whole season an average of 56 roubles (under £6) in the black-earth provinces, and 73 roubles (under £8) in the richer southern and south-eastern provinces. For this small sum the laborer often has to work eight or more days to find an employer.

Over a million agricultural laborers migrate every spring to find work somewhere for the season. They are often small farming peasants whose crops have failed, and they come principally from the central provinces to the Northern Caucasus (300,000 laborers), the Government of Samara (250,000) and other southern districts.

The conditions of both agricultural and industrial labor are closely connected and an improvement in the general status of labor may be expected to follow in the near future, the labor question being now more prominently before the Russian public.

Work and Wages in the Cotton Growing and Cotton Spinning Industries

The hands are paid weekly, if they wish it, their piece accounts being settled twice a month. The payday question is complicated because, by Russian law, no pay may be issued on a Saturday or on the eve of a holiday, and there are 40 holidays in the year. A spinner at piecework can make from 2s. 6d. to 3s., per day of nine hours; a weaver attending to two looms, will earn about £2 15s. per month; but in comparing this with the English scale of pay it must be remembered that the Russian workman has his quarters and certain things found. The mill runs from 4 a.m. to 10 p.m., i.e., 18 hours, the work being divided into alternating shifts of 4½ hours each, a system that has proved generally satisfactory. The fuel used is bog turf, cut and carried by the company's own light railway over a distance of five miles; this work employs 500 hands continually and produces fuel at a price considerably lower than the cheapest wood. The mill also has its own brick factory, turning out excellent bricks at 31s. a thousand. The workers are not insured against accidents, the mill preferring to carry its own risks under this heading. All fines for bad work, indiscipline, etc., go into an account under Government control, from which the Moscow inspector allows payment of funeral expenses and compensation for losses by fire. Like other industries it has recently felt the effect of Zemstvo taxation, paying an annual charge of over £5,000, imposed by the arbitary decision of landowners, for which little or no return is vouchsafed in roads or other public works.

Taken all in all the methods and results of cotton mill management in Russia point to intelligent and philanthropic organization, and no one who has seen them in working can doubt that the Russian people will in time attain to a high degree of industrial efficiency.

Labor Employed in Factories

During the year 1910 there were 15,721 establishments employing 1,951,955 operatives subject to the factory inspection law, an increase of over 6 per cent as compared with the returns of 1909. The average yearly increase for the nine preceding years did not exceed one-half per cent. In about 70 per cent of those establishments from which returns are avialable the workmen earned 315 million roubles in 1909 and 335 million roubles in 1910, or an average of 239 roubles in 1909 and 244 roubels in 1910. The total amount paid in wages in 1909 was approximately 489 million roubles, as compared with 450 million roubles in 1910. Productive capacity increased, thanks to technical improvements.

The largest number of workmen were employed in the textile industries. In 1910 they represented 43 per cent of the total number. The manufacture of foodstuffs (largely at the fisheries) occupied 319,917 hands. The working of metals, 280,184; minerals, 165,273; timber 100,051; paper and allied trades 89,048: chemical products, 69,610; animal products, 52,408; and of naptha, 29,361.

Russian industries undoubtedly benefited by the two good harvests of 1909 and 1910 and such branches of production as sugar, starch, distillery, milling were directly stimulated. The favorable condition of the Treasury permitted an increase of Government orders and the revival in the building trade was reflected upon the allied industries—timber, bricks, cement, iron, glass, and some minor industries.

A COAL FAMINE TREATENS NOME

NOME, Alaska, Jan. 5.—Notice was given by fuel dealers today that coal would be sold at retail, the supplies being reserved for those who have contracts. It is almost certain that there will be a serious coal famine before the winter s over, and it is feared that much suffering will result.

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

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First class Horses for Sale.

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Fare from Fernie to Los Angeles and Return

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Above fares include berth and meals from Spokane on going trip.

For full particulars regarding these and other Excursion rates, apply to nearest C. P. Ry. agent, or to

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The Children's Hair

A Little Extra Care Now May Save After Years of Regret

Children play so hard that the head perspires and the hair has a tendency to mat and get sticky on the scalp. Soap and water doesn't seem to remove it, but the hair must breathe to be healthy. Just try Nyal's Hirsutone. Rub it into the roots of the hair with the balls of the fingers. The children like it and will ask you to use it. Hirsutone loosens up the accumulated dust and perspiration and the hair and scalp can then be easily and thoroughly cleaned. After it is dried give another application of Hirsutone. After you have used it for a while you will admit it is the best you have ever used. Your Nyal Drug Store will cheerfully guarantee Hirsutone to do all that is claimed for it.

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Nyal's Family Remedies

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QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

For Sale at Bissett's Drug Store.

PHILANTHROPY UP-TO-DATE

For Manager Wilson's Careful Consideration

Fernie, B. C., Jan 8th, 1912

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—Seeing a letter from a fellow worker of Bellevue in your last issue, dealing with the question of the good, kind-hearted general managers and superintendents in the Pass openly discriminating etc., I beg to crave a little space in our valuable paper so that a few of that body we have heard so much of lately—THE PUBLIC—may know how the workers of this camp are being treated by our generous officials.

In Fernie we are blessed with having one of the best general managers on the continent, at least this is what we are told by the old-timers who worked under this gentleman's supervision some years ago.

Dr. Gordon must have known something of this great philanthropist, otherwise he must have been spontaneously converted into the belief that the General Manager of the C. N. P. C. C. Ltd., must have been an angel.

Before the investigation at Fernie numerous witnesses made extraordinary statements re wages and general conditions, statements that could invariably be verified with corroborative evidence, pay slips, etc. But alas, the crowded court at Fernie was one day struck with consternation. Deep silence prevailed. The court seemed to have some presentiment that something was going to happen. General Manager Wilson arose from his seat and, with faltering voice and tearful eyes read a statement which in brief was to the effect that the C. N. P. C. C. were selling their coal to Jim Hill, the predominating shareholder in the aforementioned company, for one cent per ton less than the cost of placing said coal on the market. Then with visible emotion Mr. Wilson assured that partly credulous audience that if they would only put their trust in the Lord—no, pardon me, in him, Mr. Wilson, he would see they got better wages. I hope you will excuse my ignorance and faulty mathematics inasmuch as I am unable to figure out how the C. N. P. C. C. are able to declare dividends, and yet sell their coal at a loss. They are surely wizards of finance. To come back to Wilson's historical address, you will note how deeply Dr. Gordon is moved by it. For though he partly says the Michel and Fernie miners to advance, still he could not see his way clear to give them any further advance than the 10 per cent Mr. Wilson was most assuredly going to bring about. What a catastrophe it would be if Mr. Wilson died before the miners got this advance. However, Gordon, in his report, says: "The Board might have considered an advance in the case of Michel with a daily average of $3.96 for all contract miners, and of Fernie with a daily average of $3.98 for the year 1910, though these rates can hardly be claimed as below a living wage, were it not for the peculiarly trying conditions of the Company operating these mines, and for the strong decliration of the newly appointed manager that by introduction of new mehods he expects to be able to increase the earnings of the men by "ten per cent at least". Mark you, "at least." It is needless for me to explain to the workers of this end of the Pass that the ten per cent "at least" has not come about as yet. I trust Dr. Gordon will never get to know of this, else his repentant heart may cause a premature death. However, we will have to use Mr. A. I. Fisher's never to be forgotten words: "It's too late now." In picking up the December Labor Gazette I noticed a copy of the agreements entered into by the various companies comprising the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18. On page 64, clause "Open Shop," it reads as follows: "It is distinctly understood and agreed between the parties that there is to be no discrimination on the part of the companies against union men, or on the part of the union men against non-union men employed."

This clause, I understand, is being violated by almost every company throughout the District. True, there may be a difference of opinion prevailing as to what discrimination really is. During the recent strike we had a few peaceful demonstrations, escorting a few strike-breakers to their homes, but this was strongly resented by coal companies, Riot Act Reading Mayors, tradesmen, etc, as well as the government. The latter saw fit to give the strike-breakers an escort of something like 50 or 60 mounted and foot police each day to their homes. Now, the scene changes. We have the coal companies escorting a few men home and keeping them there, at least, they will not employ them. And how significant; we hear no sound of complaint from government officials, mayors, boards of trade, or any others in defence of those whom the masters persecute. Rumor hath it that those hirelings who stood by the company so well during the close of the recent struggle are to receive suitable reward. Methinks if it does not take a more tangible form than that which the officials of the company received on New Year's Day it will not be very deeply appreciated.

We hear of many charitable promises of Mr. Wilson's and in fairness to his benevolence I desre to enumerate a few. When it was found that there were a number of old employees in Fernie who could not obtain employment, despite the fact that numerous new comers were put on, the Local Union appointed a deputation to interview Mr. Wilson and see if house coal could be got for the old workmen at the rates specified in the agreement for employees. Mr. Wilson expressed sorrow that he could not give coal at the rates asked for, but he would substantially head a subscription list if they cared to canvass subscriptions, so as to enable these men to get coal. Further, he stated to someone, in reply to a statement re the circumstances of old employees who are victimized, "If there are any families in need of food or coal send them to me." Does not this sound ridiculous seeing that he has the power to alleviate any such distress to some extent at least, because were he to give the old employees work there would be no need of his proferred charity to the families of those in distress? Again, we have an excellent exhibition of charity at Christmastide. The children at Coal Creek were given a Christmas tree, and at the same time the fathers are denied the right, or privilege, that has been enjoyed here for some years, that is the minimum wage. To some this man may appear a genial benefactor, btu to me he seems a pure Pharisee. Like many others he attends his church very regularly, and appears to be most devout on Sunday. But, lo and hebold! what a change on Monday. I take it the teachings of the New Testament are too well known for me to have to quote them here; suffice it to say that Mr. Wilson's actions on week days are diamentrically opposed to his actions on Sundays. We are told he gives lavishly on Sunday; on Monday he denies a man the privilege of working. One day he gives a child a toy, the next day he denies the parent his just rights. We are also told that he squares off a debt in the proximity of $800 by giving a banquet and a speech. Be it known that conditions in Fernie at present, and from the present outlook, are even worse than they were previous to the agreement, let alone being ten per cent "at least" better off. Re officials and employees who took a prominent part during the recent strike. We have several employees at work, but unlike Bellevue we have our officials at work. Luckily the company are unable to discriminate against our Local Officers, as they are all employed as Checkweighmen and Local Secretary respectively, else I imagine, from the tone of the remarks of the company's officials on different occasions, they would be in the same predicament as those in Bellevue and other parts of the District. I think this is sufficient for this time, Mr. Editor, but if Mr. Wilson happens to waste his time reading the foregoing and would care to reply to same through your columns or the columns of The Times—oh, no, I mean Free Press—then I may be tempted to come again.

Trusting this may be spared from the jaws of the W. P. B.

I am, yours truly,

OLD TIMER.

SWORD EXERCISE

The Standard is pleased to find that we reflected public opinion with a large degree of accuracy in our recent article on "Swords and Savagery." The Edmonton Capital says:

"Swords are a relic of barbaric warfare useful in the days of direct encounter when the aim of the field was the man who hewed off the most heads, but entirely useless in this age and generation of quick-firers, aviators and automatic pistols. To mention them as part of the accoutrements of war as it is known today is to a The only purpose which a sword has today is to designate the wearer as a ranking officer in the army. For this purpose the sword might as well be of wood; better, in fact, for it would not cost so much nor be as cumbersome to carry. For all practical purposes a cheese knife would be eminently more useful.

"But aside from this, the Hughes proposition that in this Dominion of Canada, a country given to pastoral pursuits and the triumphs of peace, the valuable time and energy and industry and handicraftsmanship of a body of Canadian mechanics who might have all the necessary mechanical genius to make first-class plow shares or to put the temper into a cross-cut saw should waste their time so uselessly as in the making of swords, is altogether too inane for consideration."

The Grain Growers' Guide and other independent papers are commenting in somewhat similar strain. The Guide's argument is particularly good. We reproduce the following:

"How long will the so-called Christian and civilized nations of the world continue to settle their differences by the un-Christian and barbarous methods of war? There is no more reason why nations should decide their disputes with torpedoes and bombshells than why individuals should fight out their quarrels with revolver shots and stillettos. Italy has a grievance, real or imaginary, against Turkey and proceeds to kill as many Turks as possible and to endeavor to take possession of Tripoli. We call that war. But if a man has a dispute with his neighbor and kills him and seizes his property, we call it murder and theft. There is no essential difference between the two acts. War never decides a dispute according to the principles of justice. It is the stronger nation that wins, and the questions of which side is in the right is altogether disregarded. Through war strong nations oppress those that are weak. Civilization has advanced to a stage where individuals are compelled to settle their disputes by a reference to courts whose object it is to dispense justice to weak and strong alike, and we look forward to the time when international disputes will be settled in the same way. Considerable progress has been made in this direction during the past century. Many minor matters, such as the definition of boundaries and the determining of fishing rights, are now settled by international arbitration, and there is a treaty between the Argentine Republic and Chili, and another pending between Great Britain and the United States, which, if adhered to will prevent wars between those nations. The governments of the Argentine and Chili have given practical proof of their earnestness in desiring peace by reducing their armies, turning arsenals into training schools, and converting some of their warships into merchantmen, but Great Britain and the United States, having to protect themselves against other nations, continue to increase their naval and military forces. The expenditure of the leading nations of the world in armies and navies is appalling. In the last ten years the eight principal powers have spent over $5,500,000,000 on their navies, of this huge total nearly one-third has been spent by Great Britain. Upon the construction of new war vessels alone $1,940,000,000 has been spent. Every man who is engaged in building and manning warships is withdrawn from productive work, every dollar of this vast expenditure has to be earned by human labor that could be employed in producing the necessaries of life. Yet every year sees an increase in these enormous expenditures, and if the race for supremacy continues at the present rate the day will come when half of the people will be working to support the other half who fight for them. In this lies the hope of peace. As the burden of militarism bears more heavily upon the people they will realize more and more the folly and barbarism of it all, and some day the representatives of the great powers of the world will meet together and devise some means whereby universal peace may be established and the people of the earth may live side by side in mutual trust and amity."—Daily Standard, Regina.

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A Trainload of "Sunkist" Oranges Just Arrived. Special Sale All Next Week!

California "Sunkist" oranges have ripened—3,000,000 of them! Shipped by special fast express freight to your local dealer's for the big week's sale.

Beginning next Monday, this fancy fruit (all of very first quality) will be sold at **low prices.** Thousands will take advantage of the sale to obtain California **prize oranges** and to get the **genuine Rogers' Silverware.** You, Madam, will have an opportunity to provide your table with the most delicious, economical and healthful fruit. Thousands of men will urge their wives to buy "Sunkist" oranges at the special low prices. Thousands of dining rooms will be enriched by the appearance of exquisite Rogers' Silver.

Insist on Genuine "Sunkist" Wrappers

Each golden "Sunkist" orange comes in a wrapper plainly marked. The wrappers besides being valuable serve as an identification of the best oranges in the world.

Special Prices by the Dozen, Half-Box or Box

They are in splendid condition and will keep well. So that you may buy in quantities, thereby getting a better price. **Special low prices by the box or half-box.** The wrappers from a quantity will give you an immediate supply of the luxurious silverware.

Seedless "Sunkist" Oranges Picked With Gloves

This delightful fruit is all picked, **when ripe,** with **gloves!** Each orange is **perfect.** Otherwise it would be rejected and sold as a "second"—not as a first-quality "Sunkist." "Sunkist" oranges are the prize fruit of 5,000 of the best groves in California. There are many grades of California oranges, but "Sunkist" is the very choicest. The others go under different names.

Seedless, Sound and Solid

Deliciously juicy—no seeds, firm, thin-skinned and perfect. Flavored as only tree-ripened oranges can be

Thin-Skinned, Juicy "Sunkist" Lemons

Of the same superb quality as the oranges. Economical because so thin-skinned and extra juicy. The wrappers are of the same value as "Sunkist" orange wrappers. Recipe booklet free upon request.

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Choose From These Fourteen "Sunkist" Silver Premiums

Get This Orange Spoon

At right is shown new "Sunkist" Orange Spoon, actual size. Genuine Rogers and of the latest style. Sent you on receipt of 12 "Sunkist" wrappers and 12c to help pay charges, packing, etc. For each additional spoon send 12 "Sunkist" wrappers and 12c.

Read carefully directions at right.

Send for full description, number of wrappers and amount of cash necessary to secure each article.

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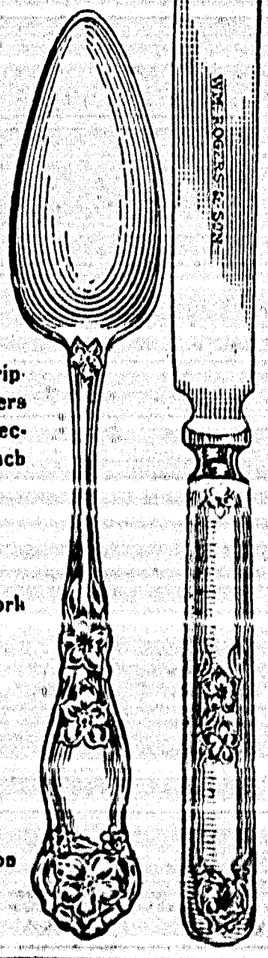

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Read This Carefully

On all remittances up to 20 cents please send cash; on amounts above 20 cents we prefer postal note, money order, express order or bank draft. Make money order or draft payable to the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and address your letters to the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, 105 King St. East, corner Church St., Toronto, Ont.

You can secure these premiums with "Sunkist" orange wrappers, "Sunkist" lemon wrappers, "Red Ball" orange wrappers or "Red Ball" lemon wrappers. Or merely send trademarks cut from wrappers. If you will buy only "Sunkist" and "Red Ball" oranges and lemons you will get fruit of the finest eating quality, economically priced, and you will soon have enough wrappers to secure a complete set of the beautiful table silverware.

California Fruit Growers' Exchange, 105 King Street, East, Corner Church Street TORONTO, ONT.

The District Ledger

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

H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380

JUSTICE DELAYED

THE law's delay is proverbial, but in the instance of the Kruz Case it is becoming historical, and before long may be termed ancient. The proceedings in this matter started some four years ago, and has run the gamut of the courts in this province. It is now before the Privy Council of Great Britain, and was set for final hearing in February. According to a cable, however, it has now, once more, been postponed, and this time until May. In the meantime the widow of the man who was killed in a mine accident is living in Hungary, together with her four little children eking out an existence as best she can, and there are many others in a similar predicament. That the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. Ltd., the defendants in this case are deserving of the severest censure and condemnation in the attitude they have taken, every man will readily agree, although he may not be in a position to openly declare and admit such for fear of his position. To the working man in this province and Alberta the compensation act, should the case fail, would become a negligible quantity. The contention of the defendants is that a dependant of anyone who has a right to compensation must not only reside in this country, but in this very province. Consequently the widow of a miner who met accidental death, say at Crow's Nest Pass, and whose wife was at that time residing at Blairmore, a distance of five mlies away, would not be entitled to the benefits of the compensation act. This seems to be the very height of ludicrousness. The object of the act was and should be to safeguard the dependants of an employee from want. What difference does it make where they reside? Whether the widow and orphans reside in this country or in Europe they were dependent upon husband and father for the very neccessaries of life, and once that source of supply is prematurely cut off they must be entitled to the benefits of the act. Should the Privy Council decide against the plaintiff, what a fine chance for discrimination there would be for the mine managers. Any one whose wife and family were with him would be refused work, whilst those whose families were on the other side, or even in the next province, would be received with open arms.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS

YESTERDAY was election day in Germany, but the results will not be known until sometime next week. The Socialists in the last house had 4 members, but in the next assembly they will be nearer the hundred mark. The number of Socialist votes was 3,260,000 out of a total poll of 12,000,000. The Clericals, or Centre, had 104 seats for 2,145.000 votes. It is, therefore, evident that it was only through unfair, or perhaps unjust, distribution, that the Socialists were not stronger in the Reichstag, as the number of their adherents would call for. The principal points in the Socialist platform are:

Democratization of the state; universal suffrage, male and female, from the twentieth year; parliamentary government; establishment of a ministry of labor; reform of the insurance laws; abolition of indirect taxation; progressive income tax; opposition to fresh taxes for increase of the army and navy. These are the main parts of the party "palore." The chief arguments for their support are drawn from the burdens imposed on the country by the finance reform law of last year, with its $125,000,000 new taxes; the Morocco policy, with its political dangers, and the ever-rising cost of living.

If the Socialists win heavily in the forthcoming elections their triumph will be due in large measure, to the disgust of the over-taxed German elector. The German mind has a peculiar gift for inventing taxes. The municipal authorities of Munich have conceived the idea of placing a tax on football games. Many towns in Germany have for a long time levied a tax on amusements. Sport has, indeed, a hard row to hoe in Germany. One can hardly imagine a more effective way of checking its progress than by placing taxes on such things as football. The proletariat and bourgeois classes are becoming tired of German autocracy, aristocracy and lorddom. They see no salvation from the many evils besetting them except through Socialism, and from all accounts mean to give it a fair trial on this occasion.

THE SCARCITY OF $10,000 MEN

GEORGE W. PERKINS, perhaps one of the best authorities on finance, and the right-hand man of J. Pierpont Morgan, is credited with stating that owing to the rapid development of industry there is now a shortage of $10,000 men. We presume this signifies $10,000 per annum.

"The art of the $10,000 man is to supervise, regulate and control the actions of men." What an alluring prospect for ambitious young men, but unfortunately we read further on, in the article in question, that "A New York business man was looking for a couple of such men the other day, and could not find them. PLENTY of twos and threes, bnt no tens."

How encouraging to think of the business men looking for $10,000 men and finding no rush. How inspiring to know there are all kinds of men qualified to compete with one another over such paltry salaries as $2,000 and $3,000. How pleasing it must be to a mediocre skilled machine operator to know he has such big prospects before him. Fancy business men waiting patiently for men to ask for $10,000 a year.

We hear much nowadays of "social" labor, and how the development of industry has necessitated the co-operation of men in the producing of commodities. A casual reading of the article referred to would suggest to the ordinary individual, having no knowledge of economics, that the capitalist was inclined to deplore the fact that men were not forthcoming to whom they could pay this $10,000 they are so anxious to see go to deserving men.

Now, it has been pointed out to us that the men required for these positions are to act as supervisors and regulators of men, and are, therefore, factors in production. Further on in the article we find that such men are manufactured from hard experiences in addition to education. Therefore, in order to gain their position they have to be dependent on the labors of others, in addition to their own individual work—i.e., these are the necessary factors going to make up their "hard experiences." Their education also depends on there being a class, even though they be of that class themselves, producing sufficient to ensure the leisure requisite to acquire any special knowledge necessary along the particular line of work to which their energies are devoted. In other words, in order to enable any individual, not directly engaged in the process of production to have his needs satisfied whilst not so engaged, there must be others who are producing his requirements of food, shelter, clothing, education, etc. Such being the case it is sufficiently clear that however egotistic he, the individual, may be, and whether he realizes it or not, he is dependent on the various grades of skilled and unskilled labor, the most essential factors behind the process of the making of any "high class" supervisor. We are all interdependent the one on the other, and it is upon this basis that all successful organization depends. The socialization of labor is no myth, but the individualist who wishes to be taken seriously is one of the products of capitalism. He has not yet realized the submerging process through which he must pass. He is a joke and yet wishes to be taken seriously.

These $10,000 men, we presume, are in demand in the Eastern States. In order to determine their importance to society we will take a mathematical example to illustrate. Let us be generous to the working men and presume the average wage paid to a skilled machine man in New York is $5.00 a day, and, for simplicity's sake, they both work 300 days a year. The machine man will receive $1,500 a year, whilst the "supervisor" will receive more than six times that amount. Both are useful members to society, and the latter has in addition had the advantage of the exporience of this machinist, either directly or indirectly, enabling him to obtain the position he holds. Does the manager or supervisor create sufficient wealth to cover this $10,000 or do the men whom he is directing? If the men are also a factor, and an essential factor at that, why such a glaring difference in remuneration for services rendered, seeing that the result of their labors is also essential to the making of a "high class man." There must be one man for this position, so that it is impossible that all these men can hold it, but, nevertheless, they are indispensable in the modern industrial machine, and what is their reward in comparison?

After all, what does it all mean? Simply that no matter how large a salary the capitalist pays he must receive in return, either from the man he is paying, or those he is directing, a return greater than his investment—surplus value. Therefore, the high salaried superintendent must be an expert exploiter for the benefit of his master, and he is also a wage-slave, i.e., he is dependent on the owners of the means of production for permission to apply his ability, until this ability is applied he does not receive his $10,000.

The call to the ambitious young man is to be a expert exploiter of his fellow men, and build up profit for his masters, and imagine he is "free." Educe yourself for the benefit of the profitmonger or for the whole people, which is the more worthy object? This is a question for the workers to answer.

In an article clipped from the capitalist press dealing with a contentious question with regard to the doctrines of Socialism we find the following: "I was fortunate enough to meet with a very intelligent Socialist—it would hardly be possible to meet with a nonintelligent one." Of course, in this district we have a different brand of Socialism to what they have in Europe (!) but the unconvincing way in which our critic arrive at his conclusion clearly shows their lack of knowledge as to what is meant by the term Socialism. As soon as it is pointed out that they have not sufficient insight into the principles of Socialism their reasoning vents itself in declaring that Socialists lay claim to having all knowledge. The humor of it is that those who talk in this way pride themselves on being intelligent and ridicule the dea of the workers ever being sufficiently wise to look after their own interests.

Whilst no definite official announcement has as yet been made as to the successor to Judge Wilson, we understand that Mr. Geo. H. Thompson will, early next month, assume the duties resigned by Mr. P. E. Wilson.

"Sunkist" Oranges are allowed to fully mature *on the tree.* They gain a perfectly delicious flavor, utterly lacking in many oranges that you have had to put up with in the past.

Each orange when ripe, if perfect, is carefully picked and packed by gloved hands. Every "Sunkist" must be seedless, sweet and juicy, to earn its wrapper. For the wrappers identify this splendid fruit and are valuable in obtaining Rogers' Silverware. Your dealer will supply you with this delicious and healthful fruit. Begin saving wrappers today. Insist on them.

Get This Beautiful Orange Spoon

Save 12 "Sunkist" orange or lemon wrappers, or trademarks cut from wrappers, and send them to us, with 12c to help pay charges, packing, etc., and we will send this genuine Rogers' silver orange spoon.

Fruit Knife for 24 Wrappers

and 20c. Excellent quality—genuine Rogers' silver. In remitting, please send cash when amount is less than 20c.; on amounts above 20c., we prefer postal note, money order, express order or bank draft.

14 "Sunkist" Premiums

Send for full description, number of wrappers and amount of cash necessary to secure each article.

Table Knife, Bouillon Spoon, Child's Fork, Child's Knife, Butter Spreader, Table Fork, Coffee Spoon, Orange Spoon, Tablespoon, Oyster Fork, Dessert Spoon, Salad Fork, Fruit Knife, Teaspoon

Economical "Sunkist" Lemons

Thin-skinned, extra juicy, and each comes in a valuable "Sunkist" wrapper. They contain more juice than other lemons. They cost no more and the wrappers are valuable. Recipe booklet FREE upon request.

California Fruit Growers' Exchange

105 King Street, East, Corner Church Street, Toronto, Ont. (135)

SUNKIST ORANGES — Trademark Registered

PLENTY OF GOOD HONEST DOLLARS IN

FORT FRASER

A TOWNSITE INVESTMENT PROPOSAL APPEALING TO THE COMMON SENSE, BUSINESS FORESIGHT AND SOUND REASONING OF THE PEOPLE

FORT FRASER is situated at the confluence of the Upper and Lower Nechaco Rivers, in the interior of British Columbia, Canada's richest province. It is a superb city location, is being improved with streets, buildings etc., lies adjacent Fraser Lake—a beauty spot and water-power source—and in the very heart of the Bulkley and Nechaco Valleys, rich agricultural and stock-raising areas. Government reports highly recommend this section of British Columbia to settlers, and as a result it is being quickly taken up. Fort Fraser is to be accessible within a year by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; has water communication with neighboring towns. In a word, it is a most promising prospect for the investor, and strong men of clean reputation are behind it. The British Columbia Government has made numerous reservations in Fort Fraser. No flare of trumpets or elaborate argument is required to impress the possibilities of this new town upon the mind of the intelligent observer. Many precedents have been established in the Canadian West to strengthen its claims.

PRINTED DATA, MAPS and PLANS furnished promptly on request, all duly registered and protected. Government reservations marked in red.

INSIDE LOTS, 33 x 120 ..... $150
CORNER LOTS, 33 x 120 ..... $200

Exceping Double Corners on two principal streets, which are quoted at $350.

EASIEST OF TERMS

The title to Fort Fraser property is indefeasible and is guaranteed by the Government of British Columbia. The deeds are deposited in trust with

Dominion Stock & Bond Corporation, Limited

VANCOUVER, B. C.

CAPITAL $2,000,000.00

References: Bradstreet's, Dun's, Imperial Bank of Canada.

M. A. KASTNER, Agent, Fernie

TO THE ELECTORS OF FERNIE

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Permit me to express my heartiest thanks to you for placing me at the head of the poll at the recent elections I heartily appreciate the confidence reposed in me and will endeavor to conduct the affairs of the city in a manner worthy of that trust. To those who worked so arduously in my behalf I feel especially indebted.

Your Obedient Servant,
A. W. BLEASDELL

TO THE ELECTORS OF FERNIE

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I take this opportunity of thanking you most sincerely for your generous support at Thursday's election. During my *term of office* I shall do my utmost for the benefit of the city, and will work for the fulfilment of my platform pledges.

Sincerely yours,
W. M. DICKEN

DEATH SENTENCE ON BAPTIST MINISTER

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—With the appearance of a man who had abandoned all hope of life, Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson stood today at the bar of justice, declared his guilt of the premeditated murof his former sweetheart, Avis Linnell, and heard, without a tremour, the words of Judge Sanderson that condemned him to death in the electric chair in the week beginning May 13.

FERNIE Academy of Stenography and Typewriting

COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 15th.

The Beck Block, Victoria Ave., Fernie, B. C.
PRINCIPAL, WM. S. PEARSON

A Complete Course in Pitman's Shorthand, and the Touch System of Typing, under the direct tuition of the Principal.

Terms:

DAY CLASS (Continuous Instruction throughout the day)—Six Months Course, $50, cash in advance; or six payments of $10 per month.

EVENING CLASS (Specially instituted for the convenience of working students)—Three long lessons per week, $5 per month, in advance.

Special Hours

Special Hours arranged to suit the convenience of evening students.

Rapid Progress and Efficiency Guaranteed

Special attention devoted to backward pupils, and a necessary knowledge of kindred subjects imparted to ensure sound commercial efficiency. For further particulars apply to W S Pearson, Public Stenographer.

Phone No. 20 P. O. Box 135

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

We desire to take this opportunity to wish our many customers and friends a very Merry Christmas and to return our hearty thanks for the liberal patronage extended to us during the year.

J. D. QUAIL

Hardware *Furniture*

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

CAPITAL, - $10,000,000 REST, - $8,000,000

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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

Africa	Crete	Greece	New Zealand	Siberia
Arabia	Cuba	Holland	Norway	Soudan
Argentine Republic	Denmark	Iceland	Panama	South Africa
Australia	Egypt	India	Persia	Spain
Austria-Hungary	Faroe Islands	Ireland	Peru	Straits Settlements
Belgium	Finland	Italy	Philippine Islands	Sweden
Brazil	Formosa	Japan	Portugal	Switzerland
Bulgaria	France	Java	Roumania	Turkey
Ceylon	French Cochin China	Malta	Russia	United States
Chili	Germany	Manchuria	Servia	Uruguay
China	Great Britain	Mexico	Siam	West Indies, etc.

The amount of these drafts is stated in the money of the country where they are payable; that is they are drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, florins, yen, taels, roubles, etc., as the case may be. This ensures that the payee abroad will receive the actual amount intended. A233

FERNIE BRANCH L. A. S. DACK, Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Subscribed .. 6,000,000 Capital Paid Up 5,996,000
Reserve Fund ..... 5,996,000 Total Assets 72,000,000

D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

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

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

And Nothing but the Best in Fresh and Smoked Meats, Fresh and Smoked Fish, Dairy Produce, Poultry Etc. Etc., go to

THE 41 MARKET CO.

SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONE 41

News of The District Camps

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FRESH MILK

delivered to all parts of the town

Sanders & Verhaest Brothers, Proprietors

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO

WM. BARTON

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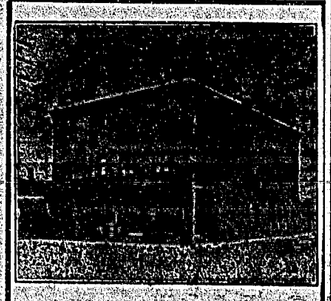
Pellatt Ave. North

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, - Prop



Coleman Hotel

W. H. Murr - Prop.

Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

FERNIE Cigar Store

Lunch Counter

Is Now Opened

Clean, Cosy and very Inviting

Just the place after the show or from the rink.

Fred. Armstrong

Proprietor

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

For Sale at Blezadell's Drug Store

COAL CREEK BY 174

Born at Coal Creek on Thursday, Jan. 11h to Mr and Mrs. William Atherton, a daughter.

Mrs. J. Flemming returned home from the Hospital last Saturday, and is still in a very weak state of health.

Mr. Dave Martin returned home from Ohio last Sunday evening.

Mr and Mrs. Wm. Phillips left here last week for Bankhead, where they intend making their home. William will be badly missed in the Methodist Church up here, as he has been choir master nearly all the time he lived up here.

Mr. Ed. Couglin and Joe Pholix went down to Michel last Saturday and returned with six more horses for the mines up here. Joe found it pretty rough breaking the road from Michel to Sparwood.

The mines were all idle up here on Tuesday owing to shortage of cars, and No.1 North and No. 5 were off on Wednesday owing to the roads been blocked with the snow storm.

Mr. Evan Evans, Mine Inspector, is making his usual visit to the mines up here this week.

Joe Maddison and Wm. Harrison paid a short visit to Hosmer on Monday last.

The schools started up again last Monday, but owing to the severity of the weather the attendance has not been very large this week.

The Male Voice Party has not all left Coal Creek, and a start was made on Thursday night to practice; this means another grand concert in the near future.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church met at the home of Mrs Shanks to receive reports of the committee in charge of the children's entertainment. Everything was found to be satisfactory. It was decided to meet again at the same place the following month.

A girl's club has been formed by Mrs. Stevenson, the first meeting being held Friday afternoon of last week for organization purposes. About 25 girls were present, and things were got into splendid working order. It was decided to hold the meetings every Thursday evening from seven till nine and to study the rudiments of music under Mrs. Stevenson's supervision, also to take a course in sewing under the direction of Miss Michell. Practice was begun on the fire drill and the girls had their first lesson in music. The officers are: Honorary President, Mr. Stevinson; President, Mrs. Stevinson; Secretary, Miss Addie Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. Stevinson; Directress of Sewing, Miss Michell; Reception Committee: Mary Dulstra, Jessie Bunch, Margaret Shanks, Bella Davidson, Nellie Wilson, Edith Joyce, Marjorie Michell.

HILLCREST NOTES

By "Concertina Joe."

Mr. E. Stratton has declared his intention of establishing a night school for the benefit of the foreign speaking men of Hillcrest. Put your intentions into practice. Thou are learning to spear fine, Joe.

Roland Archer paid a visit here last week-end and is looking hale and hearty.

Donald Cameron left Sunday night for the Yellowhead Pass. Quite a number of the boys will miss him.

Miss L. A. Taylor returned home from the States after an absence of a year, and is as pleasant as ever.

The stork visited the home of W. Ryan with an eleven pound girl. Both mother and child are doing well.

Teddy Clough has been ill and unable to dish the beverage to the boys. Latest report states he is getting better and will soon be around again.

Mr. Chas. McAskell, of the office staff, left for Michel, where he secured a position with Tritos-Wood Co.

The following was heard repeated on our streets:

Man: Please, Mr. Boss, you no give one job my brother.

Boss: No; what I want is coaldiggers—good all-round miners.

Man: He good coaldigger, sure; he no Fire Boss.

Boss: Tell him to start to-morrow morning.

Man: All right, me tell him, sure; you Mr. Boss good, you savvy all right.

The mine is working steady now, and everybody is busy. The dinkey is going like a flying machine, bounding the long trips of black nuggets, which made Hillcrest famous, to the tipple as fast as ever. The construction work is going ahead in leaps and bounds, in spite of the cold weather, and by next summer Hillcrest will have one of the finest plants in Canada. The development work in the mine is going day and night, in spite of John Frost, and the company is spending every effort to make it an ideal mine for safety and productiveness. So far success is crowning their efforts, which will speak for itself in a short time, and will make some of those coal companies in the district sit back and wonder jealously.

The men also are well satisfied with the way the management have carried out the spirit of the agreement on resumption of operations after the strike, as they have not discriminated against any of the old hands. These things go a long way towards making the property bring fair returns for the capital which has been invested here; as bad and unfair treatment will cause discontent and poor class of miners, which will consequently result in ruining the best mines.

We are glad to see our friend Tommy Smith around again. Nothing doing in the matrimonial business, Tommy? Mr. Right has not arrived yet; he is due on the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Railway.

Leap Year, boys; look out for the Merry Widows; you may be taken by surprise—a few silk dresses to buy. I notice one of the boys have heart trouble. Love me and the world is mine!

HOSMER NOTES

On Thursday morning a terrible smash up of cars occurred, a coupling breaking and allowing six cars to run down the incline from a level, crashing into 24 others, and throwing some of them over the side of the trestle, and smashing all. The rope rider saw the cars start and jumped in time to save himself.

Mr. Alex. Miller is laid up for the last few days by having his ankle struck by a cable that snapped at B Level.

Born, to Mr and Mrs. John Sweddin, on Sunday, January 7th, a son.

Mr. Lover has been appointed weighman at the tipple in the place of Mr. Frank Newton, who has gone into the office in place of Mr. Wright, the latter having obtained a position at the coast.

The members of the Hosmer Literary and Social Club held a meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday night to discuss the subject of the banquet and concert to be given on the 25th—Burn's Night. The meeting, owing to the severely cold weather was not so well attended as usual, but the debate, "Should Canada Have a Navy?" was very interesting. Mr. Kendall, with Miss Kelly on the negative, while Mr. Wallace and Mrs. Campbell were on the affirmative. The latter scored most points, and winning out by a vote 2 to 1. Mr. Dunbar made a very able criticism in his speech as chairman.

LETHBRIDGE

PROTEST AGAINST BENTLEY'S MINIMUM WAGE

At the regular meeting of Local 574 the report of Mr. H. Bentley, independent chairman of the arbitration board which met at Lethbridge recently to finally decide several clauses that had not been agreed upon when signing the agreement on November 17th, was read. There is one particular clause which vitally affects all working men in this District, namely, the minimum rate. A resolution to this effect was passed:

"Whereas the minimum rate was $3 prior to the strike, and Dr. Gordon's award covered all company men underground with a ten per cent increase, by the said Independent Chairman inserting same old rate we hereby protest and think it is agross injustice and insult to the intelligence of the working men of this District."

The severe weather is now beginning to interfere with work at the mines, causing a shortage of box cars. On Wednesday No. 3 Mine, both fore and back shifts, were laid off, and today (Thursday) both No. 3 and 6 are laid off, but they are going to run this afternon. Otherwise things are going fairly smoothly, only in one section of No. 6 Mine the men complain of shortage of cars, but this is owing to the heavy pull for horses. The company are installing an up-to-date haulage plant which is almost complete, and which it is believed will be in operation in course of a week or so. When in full working order it will facilitate matters and will eliminate this grievance.

CORBIN NOTES

ACCIDENT AT CORBIN

A miner by the name of Mike Fanace met with an accident on Friday last. A piece of coal dropped on him breaking several of his ribs. According to latest reports he is progressing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. The Corbin mines have been rather free from accidents in the past, and we hope they will continue so in the future.

We are without a building to hold our Union meetings in. This kind of treatment does not help to create that good feeling between the workmen and their employers that we sometimes read about.

A labor leader in England, while addressing a meeting, said that a non-union man that enjoyed the privileges and conditions that had been brought about by the union and then refused to contribute his share towards maintaining the Union, was like a man that would steal flowers from a grave and take them to a flower show and win a first prize.

Whilst the ages of men are seven, the maiden we are told by one writer can only boast three.

The Three Ages of Women

At sweet sixteen the maiden fair,
With many lovers busy,
Will lift her nose up in the air,
And ask with quite an haughty stare:
"Who is he? Oh, what is he?"
At twenty-five, she is more subdued.
With sweethearts not so busy;
Still, doubtful men must not intrude—
"Who is he? Oh, what is he?"
But at the age of thirty-five,
With hope deferred quite dizzy,
She works on quite a different plan,
And cries, when hearing of a man:
"Where is he? Oh, where is he?"

Maidens in stage one and two had better seize time by the forelock, whilst those who have found themselves in stage three have the consolation that next February has 29 days.

George Gregory and his sister, Miss Lizzie Gregory, of Michel, were visiting friends here during the week.

We are pleased to state that T. P. has come to reside here. Michel's loss will be Corbin's gain. T. P. says he believes in having a jovial time, and intends taking in all the little social events during the winter season.

Some people find their source of happiness in trying to make others miserable; like the stately adjutant bird of India they take a grave and downcast look at all the pleasures of life, as if continually engaged in a disappointed search for five cent pieces along life's pathway.

Miss Alice Parsons, of Michel, was here this week visiting her father and sister.

A large cage has arrived here and has been installed in our government building for the reception of any working man that disobeys the law.

BEAVER CREEK

On Monday evening, the 8th inst., a large and representative gathering of the Western Coal and Coke Company's officials and workmen met at Ballentyne's Dining Rooms for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. Simon H. McDonald, master mechanic, who is severing his connection with the above company, he having accepted a similar position with the Elk Lake Development Co., Ont.

Mr. T. W. Moody, late of Michel, occupied the chair, and in making the presentation, which consisted of a valuable dressing case and meerchem pipe, referred to the respect in which Mr. McDonald was held by all who knew him, and to the general regret expressed by his fellow employees at his leaving the camp. "However," remarked the genial chairman, "it is a consolation to know that he is going to a better position, and although we would prefer keeping him here, yet what is our loss will be another camp's gain."

Messrs Hawes, C. E. W. Hamilton, pit boss, Donald McMillan and D Muir, fire bosses, T. Lowery, J. Loughran, and others spoke of the genuine qualities of the recipient, whose business tact and straightforward dealings won the admiration of all with whom he *came into contact.*

Mr. McDonald, in replying, declared that the kindness of those present had completely unnerved him. He knew of no good reason why such valuable presents should be given to him, as he only tried to carry out his duties to the best of his abilities. He thanked all who had subscribed or spoken for their kindness towards him, and said that wherever he went there would always be a warm corner in his heart for the people of Beaver Creek.

The rest of the evening was spent in songs, which were ably rendered by the Chairman, Mr. Hawes, Mr. H. Prior and others, while recitations were given by Mr. J. Loughran. Selections on the violin and flute by John Crawford and D. Lomond brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

"Our Letter Box"

The District Ledger accepts no responsibility for the views expressed by its correspondents. Communications will be inserted whether signed by the real name of the writer or a nom de plume, but the writer's name and address must be given to the Editor as evidence of good faith. In no case will it be divulged without consent.

Corbin, B. C., Jan. 10th, 1912.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—In the last issue of the District Ledger I notice a letter signed "Bluebell," stating that the Local Union officials at Bellevue were refused work after the strike had ended. He suggests that if there are men in any other camps that have the same kind of trouble they should make it public. Well, I wish to say that we have been treated in a similar manner at Corbin. The secretary of our union was notified by the management that he and nine other members would not be employed by the coal company again, and at the request of the secretary they furnished him with a list of the names of the men they had decided to discriminate against. These men and not done anything to deserve this kind of treatment, only that they had refused to break away from the Local Union, and go to work during the strike at the request of the management. I am informed that the operators at the time of the peace negotiations assured our representatives that they would use good judgment and led them to believe that there would be no discrimination. Of course the treatment they are meting out to us does not surprise me in the least. There is nothing unusual about it. Past experience has taught me that it does not matter how generous a coal operator may be in private life, you can not take his word in a matter of an agreement, unless you have it in writing. They are like the lawyers, they try to make a good case look bad, or a bad case look good, whichever suits their purpose. Even when we have their word in writing the Local Unions have to employ grievance committees to secure for the men that which they are justly entitled to according to the agreement. The struggle that we have passed through should teach us that the methods used by our organization are obsolete, and that we will have to adopt some new line of action in the future to secure our rights. I believe that the majority of the men in this District at the present time fully realize that a Local or District strike does very little to improve conditions; in fact, this last proves it. I understand the operators have refused to employ certain men in other camps, so you can see it has been a pre-arranged affair. I am informed that the operators think they are thus getting rid of the Socialist element, but I can assure them that they themselves have made quite a number of Socialists during the last strike, and they have helped us to realize our position so that we are aware that we shall never get any lasting redress until we own and control the means of production and distribution, and every worker gets the full product of his toil.

I am, yours in the struggle,

WARBLER.

SOME HOLIDAY AND ANNIVERSARY NUMBERS

The publishers and management of the Vernon News are to be congratulated upon the excellence of their Christmas number. Of all the exchange and special numbers at this season of the year few can compare so favorably as the Vernon News. The Vernon News is at all times replete with live news, but in addition to this their holiday edition contains a special colored supplement comprising Christmas stories and articles of real and general interest.

Another special number that has come to hand is the Nelson Daily News, which was published last Monday. It contains some beautiful photographs of interest in the district printed on special art paper. In addition to this it gives a descriptive account of the industries and farming of the Kootenay district, every line of its forty well got up and beautifully printed pages being of interest.

CONGRESSMAN VICTOR BERGER

Of Milwaukee, Winsconsin, recently declared that at this session of congress he will introduce a bill giving women in the United States the right of suffrage. His measure, he said, will be backed with a petition bearing one million signatures from all over the United States. Berger also said that he intended to introduce a bill to give work to all the unemployed.

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS PRICE, 25 CENTS

Here it is, Waiting for U

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply, Mrs. Fred Johnson.

TO RENT—(Furnished) 1 or 2 rooms and kitchen; bath and electric light; Victoria Avenue, two blocks north of school. Apply Ledger office. 3t.p.

WANTED—Housekeeper for workingman; widower with two children. Apply, P. O. Box, 102, City.

TO RENT—Two-roomed Plastered House, with coal house, toilet and water. Apply, R. Wright, West Fernie. 16-3t

TO RENT—Concrete block House; 6 rooms. Apply Wm. Minton, Lindsay Ave., Annex.

SHACK.—Apply Wm. Minton, Lindsay Ave., Annex.

FOR RENT—Eight-roomed modern House on Macpherson Avenue, $20 per month. Apply, Cree and Moffatt.

FOR SALE—House on Lot 9, Block 62, Annex. Apply R. Corner, Box 274 Nanaimo, B. C., or 482 Fernie.

OF INTEREST TO PARENTS.—A complete course in Pitman's Shorthand and Touch System of Typewriting, by Fernie's premier Stenographer. A select class now in process of formation. For terms, etc., apply to Wm. S. Pearson, Public Stenographer, Box 135, Fernie, B.C.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—For Sale. Apply, Mrs. Howard Marshall, Dalton Avenue.

FOR EXCHANGE—Two Houses and Lots in West Fernie for building lots in or near New Westminster. Also Piano for Sale. Apply, P. R. Lundie, 64, Howland Avenue.

STORE FOR RENT

Finest building between Lethbridge and Fernie, located at Hillcrest, Alta., the property of Local 1058. Building 80 x 33, with concrete foundation; basement, 40 x 33. A cash store preferred. This is a splendid opportunity for any one. The coal company here are now spending a big sum on development work.

Full particulars from the secretary,

JOHN TAYLOR,
Recording Secy,
Hillcrest, Alta.

Waldorf Hotel

Mrs. S. Jennings, Proprietress

Rates $1.50 and up

Hot and Cold Water
Electric Lighted
Steam Heated.
'Phone in every room.
Sample Rooms on Main Business Street.

Meal Tickets, $6.00

Special Rates by the week and the month and to Theatrical parties. Try our

Special Sunday Dinner 50c

The finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars served by competent and obliging wine clerks.

Nowhere in the Pass can be found in such a display of

Meats

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

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Phone 56

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Baths
Shoe Shine
Billiards and Pool
Coffee and Sandwich Counter
Hazelwood Buttermilk

Victoria Avenue

FERNIE, B. C. Phone 34

NOTICE TO MINE WORKERS

Men are urged to stay away from Eastern British Columbia and Alberta. There are hundreds who have not yet commenced work since the strike settlement.

Port Alberni

City Lots, $400 and $450

Payments Easy

For full particulars apply to

Union Land Company, Ltd.

NATAL, B. C.

Exams for Mine Managers

Under the Coal Mines Act

The following papers were set before candidates for Mine Managers' examination held on September 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1911.

COAL MINES ACT

Candidates must obtain 70 per cent of the allotted marks to pass. Time—One and a half hours.

1. State the provisions of The Coal Mines Act as to—
(a) Inspection of workings;
(b) Safety lamps;
(c) Ventilation. 15

2. Describe briefly the duties of (a) a Mine Manager, and (b) a Pit Boss, as laid down by the Coal Mines Act. 10

3. What are the provisions of the Coal Mines Act regarding Checkweighmen? 6

4. State the rule as to the examination of a mine by the workmen, and say why, in your opinion, this rule is not more generally taken advantage of? 8

5. What are the provisions of the Coal Mines Act with regard to manholes?

Are manholes required on a self-acting incline 90 yards long, on which workmen are forbidden to travel, there being a separate travelling road? 10

6. What accidents should be reported to the District Inspector of Mines, and to the Minister of Public Works; and what are the provisions as to the reports? 9

7. State breifly the provisions of the Act with regard to the use and handling of explosives in mines? 14

8. What annual returns have to be made by the owner, agent or manager? 7

9. State breifly the provisions of the Act regarding "shafts" and "outlets." 10

10. State the provisions of the Act with regard to the fencing of—
(a) Places not in use:
(b) Shafts. 11

GASES AND SHOT-FIRING

Candidates must obtain 70 per cent of the allotted marks to pass. Time—Two and a half hours.

1. State what gases are given off as the result of spontaneous combustion and discuss fully their properties. 11

2. The quantity of air passing into a mine, measured on the intake, is 115,000 cubic feet per minute, the temperature being 65 degs. F. If the quantity measured on the return of the same air-current is 118,500 cubic feet per minute, and the temperature at this point is 72 degs. F., what per cent of mine gases is present in the return current as it leaves the mine? 10

3. Give your opinion as to the propogation of flame in mine explosions, and discuss the different methods which are adopted for arresting the same. 9

4. What is afterdamp, and what would be the composition of the afterdamp resulting from an explosion of firedamp containing a large quantity of air; and what would it likely be if the firedamp contained a small quantity of air? 10

5. Explain (a) the principle features of the safety lamp, (b) the effect of the several illuminants used, and (c) state what principles control or determine the dimensions of safety lamps. 10

6. (a) State the different kinds of explosives used in mines in the Province. (b) Give your views as to the best kind of explosives adapted to the various conditions. (c) State your views as to the best methods of handling and caring for explosives. (d) State the methods in use for drilling holes for explosives, and what suggestions you would make, if any, for improvement in such methods. 12

7. The air current in a certain mine is charged with marsh gas to the extent of 3 per cent., when the water gauge reading is 2.5 inches. What would be the percentage of gas in the current if it became necessary to reduce the speed of the fan till the water gauge gave a reading of only 1 inch? 10

8. Describe the principle and practice of electric blasting. What are the dangers of shot-firing in a dry and dusty mine; and what precautions would you take in performing this work? 11

9. What do you understand by the term "diffusion of gases" and what instances do you know that appear contrary to that principle? 7

10. Describe the safety lamp, giving an explanation why it is considered and called a safety lamp. Name the different types of safety lamps with which you are familiar. State which lamp you prefer for the use of a miner, and which for the use of a fire boss, giving reasons. 10

VENTILATION

Candidates must obtain 70 per cent of the allotted marks to pass. Time—Three and a half hours.

1. What observations and data are required to determine the quantity of air circulating in a mine, and the efficency of the ventilating appliances? 10

2. Name the three main qualities of a ventilating fan, and show how, having regard to the thickness of the seam the length of airways you would determine the type and size of fan to be used. 9

3. A current of 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute is split into two airways, A and B. Split A is 5 ft. x 8 ft. and 10,000 feet long. If split is 5 ft. x 7 ft., what length must it be to take one-half the air, no regulators being used? 10

4. A fan 16 ft. x 8 ft., running at a speed of 100 revolutions per minute, produces 125,000 cubic feet of air under a water gauge of 2 inches, at a certain mine; what would be the required speed of this fan and the water gauge to produce a circulation of 150,000 cubic feet of air per minute in the same mine? 11

5. State to what extent the air current in a mine can be split keeping in view the efficient ventilation of the working places. What advantages are obtained by splitting air currents over a continuous current, in ventilating a mine? Compare the advantages and disadvantages of the different means of producing ventilation in mines with respect to their safety, effectiveness and economy. 14

6. If 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute pass along an airway 6 ft. high by 5 ft. wide and 1,600 feet long; what will the quantity be when the length is increased to 2,500 feet, the pressure remaining the same? 8

7. What is a water gauge, a barometer, and a hygrometer; and for what purposes are they used in connection with mining? 9

8. The temperature in a mine being 63 degrees F. the velocity of the air current 345 feet per minute, and the size of the airway 6 ft. 6 ins. by 8 ft. 3 ins., what weight of air is travelling per minute? 9.

9. How would you increase the volume of air in a mine without increasing the power? 6

10. Make a neat sketch of pillar and room workings for a mine employing 145 men. Show number of workmen in each district, course of ventilation, showing air splits and crossings, stoppings, doors and regulators. Give size of return airway also quantity of air in each split. 14

PRACTICAL WORK

Candidates must obtain 60 per cent. of the allotted marks to pass. Time—Four hours.

1. Describe with sketches the different methods with which you are familiar, of extracting pillars having due regard to the greatest degree of safety to the miners and the recovery of the largest percentage of the coal. 10

2. Describe some form of coal cutting machine with which you are familiar, and state in what seams they are to be preferred to manual labor, having regard to the thickness of coal, nature of roof and pavement. 9

3. Describe how you would arrange your men and material for retimbering an engine haulage road without interfering with the traffic on it which occupies eight out of the twenty-four hours. It is 10 feet wide and 6 feet high within the existing timbers. The upright and crown-trees are 2 feet apart and there are to be no centres of the road. Sketch side and end views, showing how you would place the new timber in relation to the old, and if you would take out the old which is supposed to have some strength left in it. The roof is composed of 5 feet of soft shale up to a 6 feet bed of sandstone. When in your opinion is the proper time to prop such a roof for a haulage road with permanent timber, immediately on being worked or later on? 11

4. Describe two systems of working coal with which you are acquainted, and state under what circumstances as to thickness of the seam, nature of the coal, and state of the roof and pavement, you would adopt one in preference to the other, always keeping in view the working of the coal in the easiest and cheapest manner, consistent with the safety of the men and the production of the greatest amount of lump coal. 12

5. What chemical and geological features are there in and adjacent to a coal seam which makes it susceptible to spontaneous combustion? 7

6. Describe the general principles of a breathing apparatus for rescue work in mines and discuss the favorable and unfavorable features of such an invention. 8

7. A hole 1½ inches in diameter is bored into old workings containing water. The head of water is 66 feet, and length of bore hole is 25 feet. How many gallons of water will be discharged per minute at the orifice? 7

8. What are the dangers of the presence of coal dust underground and how may they be mitigated? Describe some of the precautions that you would take to guard against accidents therefrom 12

9. Describe fully some method by which you would sink a large rectangular shaft through heavily watered quicksand, and state what are the limits, if any, to the use of the method which you describe. 12

10. Suppose you are opening up a new mine in a flat seam; what would determine the kind and size of fan you would equip your mine with, and whether you would open up with a double or triple entry system, which would you use for intake, and which for return airway? Where would you place your fan and what precautions would you take to preserve it in case of an explosion? 12

MACHINERY

Candidates must obtain 60 per cent. of the allotted marks to pass. Time—Three and a half hours.

1. Explain what is meant by each of the terms "Heating Surface," "Steam Room," "Atmospheric Pressure," and "Latent Heat." 8

2. Enumerate the different causes of incrustation in a steam boiler. What kind of incrustation does the most harm to a boiler and in what manner may it cause an explosion? 7

3. In a slope which is 900 feet in length and has an average pitch of 30 degrees, the quantity of water accumulating is 250,000 gallons per day. Give the size of the pumps and the required speed of the same to remove this matter by pumping 8 hours per day. 10

4. What thickness should a cast iron pipe 6 inches in diameter be made to have a bursting pressure of 4,000 pounds per square inch? 6

5. What size of haulage engine would be required to haul an output of 100 tons per hour up an incline 1,000 yards in length, with a gradient of 1 in 6? 9

6. A compound, triple-expansion, three-cylinder engine takes steam from boilers at 192 pounds absolute pressure and exhausts at 2 pounds absolute; what is the total number of expansions in the steam, and what number of expansions take place in each cylinder? Give also the cut-off and the relative areas necessary in order to equalize the work of each cylinder. 10

7. To what use is electricity applied in the operation of coal mines? What are the advantages and disadvantages of using electricity for power or other purposes? State the conditions under which you would recommend the use of electricity for power in mines. What dangers are attendant on its use and what precautions should be taken to insure safety to those employed in the mine? 11

8. What size of rope should be used to hoist 4,000 pounds of ocal at one time? The car, cage and rope weighing 3,500 pounds. 5

9. Describe fully:
(a) An appliance for the prevention of overwinding in shafts;
(b) An automatic arrangement of cut-off for winding engines. 8

10. Describe any form of compound (2 stage) air compressor. When using a large number of drills underground, what precautions would you arrange matters so as to make the most efficient and economical use of the compressed air at your disposal? 9

11. Describe fully, with sketches—
(a) How a detaching hook should be connected to the cage;
(b) Two methods of capping a steel wire rope;
(c) The precautions to be taken in order to see that a detaching hook is always in a safe and good working order. 10

12. (a) What is a safe voltage to use in a mine for electric haulage?
(b) If the generators are producing a 500-volt current what is necessary to be done to retain the same power but reduce the voltage to 250 volts? 7

LEVELLING

Candidates must obtain 60 per cent. of the allotted marks to pass. Time—Four hours.

1. Describe fully the ordinary process of levelling, stating any precautions required to ensure accuracy. 10

2. Give a page from an imaginary level book, showing at least eight readings obtained by two settings of the instrument. 18

3. Work out and plot the section which you have given in question 2, to any convenient scale. Mark on the profile the number and elevation of each station. 16

4. What is the average grade from the point of starting to the finish of the level, in question 2? Show grade by line drawn on profile. 11

5. Suppose you are required to take levels along an underground roadway in order to plot a section showing both roof and floor, state what instruments you would use and how you would proceed. 11

6. What are the benefits, present and future, of having the levels of main roads put on colliery plans? 9

7. How would you proceed to level along an inclined road, which is 3 ft. 9 ins. high and inclined at an angle of 44 degrees? 11

8. Describe an engineer's level and say how you would determine if the instrument is in proper adjustment 14

SURVEYING AND MAPPING

Candidates must obtain 60 per cent. of the allotted marks to pass. Time—Three and a half hours.

1. Explain the terms diurnal variation, dip, declination, and secular variation of the magnetic needle. 9

2. What are the requirements of the Coal Mines Act as to working plans for mines? What further information should they afford in addition to what is legally required? 11

3. Calculate by sines and cosines the bearing and length of the closing line of the following traverse:

Station	Azimuth	Distance
0 to 1	31 degs. 28 mins.	87 ft.
1 to 2	351 degs. 35 mins.	138 ft.
2 to 3	276 degs. 15 mins.	168 ft.
3 to 4	149 degs. 25 mins.	103 ft.
4 to 5	69 degs. 15 mins.	63 ft.
5 to 6	221 degs. 15 mins.	137 ft.
6 to 7	111 degs. 13 mins.	91 ft.
7 to 8	49 degs. 40 mins.	53 ft.

12

4. Plot the traverse given in question 3 on a scale of 50 ft. to 1 inch and draw the closing line from Station 0 to Station 8. 16

5. Give a general description of the theodolite and explain the method in which you would use it in making an underground survey. 9

6. Describe the true meridian as compared with the magnetic meridian. How does the adoption of the latter affect plans made from compass observations and added to as in mine plans from year to year? 10

7. How would you proceed to put up sights in a room, the course of the entry being given as N. 86 degs. E. and the rooms to be turned to the left, and to make with the entry an angle of 72 degrees? 12

8. In the case of a mine with only one shaft, which is vertical, and where there is iron, which cannot be removed, in every part, explain how to connect the underground with the surface survey. 9

9. Give sketch and dimensions of a mine car to hold 2,500 pounds of screened coal after there is 42 per cent. of screenings taken out of the car. The coal is to be loaded one foot above the car. The specific gravity of the coal is 1.25. 12

LISTEN TO US

"We are only little ones, but we know Zam-Buk eased our pain and cured our sores. Perhaps it would cure you, too, if you tried it?"

Isn't this sound advice from "babes and sucklings"? Take it! The speakers are the children of Mrs. E. Webster, of Seigneurs St., Montreal, and the mother adds weight to their appeal. She says: "My little girl contracted scalp disease at school. Bad gatherings formed all over her head, and not only caused the child acute pain but made her very ill. The sores discharged, and occurring on the scalp we feared she would lose all her hair. She was in a pitiable plight when we tried Zam-Buk, but a few days' treatment with this balm gave her ease. Then the sores began to heal, and we continued the Zam-Buk treatment. In a short time she was quite healed.

"My little boy sustained a serious scald on the neck. It set up a bad sore, and quite a few things we tried, failed to heal it or give him ease. Once more we turned to Zam-Buk, and we were not disappointed. It acted like a charm in drawing away the pain, and soon healed the wound."

Zam-Buk is "something different" in the way of balms. It contains powerful healing herbal essences, which, as soon as applied to skin diseases, kill off the germs and end the painful smarting. Other essences contained in Zam-Buk so stimulate the cells that new healthy tissue is speedily formed. Eczema, itch, ulcers, cold sores, abscesses, festering sores, blood poisoning, chronic wounds, cold cracks, etc., are healed and cured in this way. Use it for all skin injuries and diseases. It is also of great service for piles. All druggists and stores at 50 cents box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

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Send us 1 cent stamp for postage, and we will mail trial box free. Mention this paper.

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EVERY HOME NEEDS IT

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MADE IN CANADA
CONTAINS NO ALUM
CONFORMS TO THE HIGH STANDARD OF GILLETT'S GOODS

Labor World

Illinois has authorized the appointment of a woman investigator of domestic employment agencies.

* * *

Mrs. Pettipiece died in Revelstoke last week, aged 59 years. Her son, Parm, is the well-known labor writer of Vancouver.

* * *

The strike against Silcock & Sons, Liverpool, oil cake manufacturers, has been settled by giving the men the increase of wages demanded.

* * *

Illinois is to pension poor mothers unable to support their children. Cheaper and better than to take them away from her and put them into institutions.

* * *

There was less coal mined in the United States up to the close of the year 1871, by ten million tons than what was mined in that country during last year.

* * *

The following daily wages are paid in Jerusalem: Unskilled labor, 24 to 40 cents; carpenters, 52 cents to $1.00; masons as high as $1.60; stone cutters 42 to 91 cents.

* * *

On complaint of the district mine inspector, a miner at Thomas, West Virginia, was fined for blasting coal off the solid. It is reported that the practice is injurious to the coal and dangerous to life.

* * *

The death is announced of Mr. Geo. Davy Kelley, formerly M.P. for South West Manchester. He was a strong Trade Unionist, and was at one time secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, and was for many years a City Councillor and J.P. for Manchester.

* * *

The United States probably employs more people than any other employer or State in the world. On its pay roll at the present time are 222,278 men and women protected by civil service regulations. Number of exceptions, 59,702; number not under civil service, 64,892; umber appointed by the President, 9,525; workers on the Panama Canal, 28,191; total 384,088.

* * *

Rev. P. C. Yorge, a well-known Catholic priest of San Francisco, delivered a lecure on "The Drift Toward Socialism," in which he denounced the public schools, modern newspapers, the initiative, referendum, recall, etc., as all tending to bring about Socialism. Although being in opposition, Father Yorke admitted that the new movement is forging to the front. "Socialism is here and here to stay," he said. "It is growing and will continue to grow, and I believe it will win in the United States because nine-tenths of the people in the United States are living on Socialistic principles.

* * *

Because members of the Musicians' Union in Chicago desired better conditions and an increased wage scale, the theatrical managers decided to get along without orchestras. Church chimes and other musical novelties were substituted, but their introduction did not improve the productions by any means. After a painful experience the managers decided that orchestras must be restored and yielded to the demands of the union. As a result it has been agreed that hereafter each leading theatre would employ a minimum of eleven musicians besides the leader, and that each would receive $27 a week instead of $21, and the leader $60 instead of $35.

* * *

Portland, Oregon ,City Council has appropriated $10,000 to be used in the payment for work to be provided for the unemployed now in that city. The purpose of the measure is twofold. Primarily the money is to furnish sufficient work for those who are out of employment to enable them to live, and to weed out the hobo element, sending them out of town or to the city rock pile. The work will consist of grubbing stumps in the city parks, breaking rocks at the city's quarry for streets and road building. With the arrival of winter, these men have been thrown out of employment and have flocked to Portland, augumented by a horde of loafers.

* * *

The Ontario Bar Association at a meeting in Toronto, last week, recommended that a law be passed abolishing of the oath of office on a bible in the courts. The establishment of a divorce court for Ontario was also suggested, but it was finally decided to recommend the Supreme Court and not the Senate the tribunal to try all Canadian divorce cases.

Trade unions, women's clubs and other progressive organizations are uniting their efforts in an attempt to force the United States Congress to make provision for votes for women. Victor L. Berger, congressman from Wisconsin, will present a petition and at the same time submit the necessary amendments to the constitution.

ENORMOUS FLEECING

The report just published in London of the year's operations of J. and V. Jandpoan's sewing cotton combine shows that the profits of the combine for the last financial year were over three million pounds. This makes the net profits for the last ten years $125,000,000. A dividend amounting to 35 per cent has been declared. During the last ten years the shareholders have received in dividends four times the original capital invested.

C. P. R.
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FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

Lizard Local General Teamsters No. 141. Meets every Friday night at 8 p. m. Miners' 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. Rees, Sec.

Typographical Union No. 555. Meets last Saturday in each mouth 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.

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

Try a Ledger Ad

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

Italian

LO SPETTRO DELL' UNIONISMO INDUSTRIALE

Uno spettro minaccia il mondo: lo spetro dell'unionismo Industriale: Il capitalista e impaurito perfino dalla sua ombra; del suo stupende riflesso e del suo stupendo sviluppo. E ne ha ben ragione.

L'Unionismo Industriale e la piu grande ispirazione che sia venuta a l'armata del lavoro perche questa e una ispirazione, e non un piano divisato da questo o da quel "labor leader."

Il suo messaggio pieno delle aspirazioni di un'eta di martiri, dice ai lavoratori: nessun Mose potra condurvi alla conquista dei vostri diritti. Ma la conquista dei vostri diritti l-avrete soltanto, quando ve la saprete prendere da voi stessi.

Questo messaggio non e per un certo numero di lavoratori, ma per tutti i lavoratori in generale. Esso viene gridato ad alta voce ai senza casa: ai senza proprieta, ai senza voto, ai senza lavoro, ai senza dio. Piu il lavoratore e spossessato di tutto olo che gli abbisogna nella vita, piu forte sente questo grido, per la semplice ragione che l'inspirazione di questo messaggio viene, non come tutte le passate speranze dei lavoratori - dall'alto fra le brittanti stelle, ma dal basso, dalla solida terra. Primo ad essere udito ed inteso e dal povero vagabondo intirizzito, perche egli e piu vicino alla sorgente da dove questo grido viene. E questo messaggio di speranza per una classe di schiavi, si espande, fino a conquistare l'intiero pensiero, della grande armata del lavoro. Ed appunto perche esso viene dal basso e non dall'alto, la sua etica, la sua morale e la sua filosofia, sono alla rovescia di come le intendono i "ben pensanti". La morale, la filosofia e l'etica dello unionismo Industriale si possono definire in una sola parola. "rivoluzionismo" Unionismo industriale si puo chiamare unionismo rivoluzionario.

Le Vecchie Unioni

Tuttavia i lavoratori salariati sono stati organizzati per mestiere.

Le unioni di mestiere non accettano nel proprio seno i capitalisti, perche i capitalisti sono i loro nemici, ma non accetano nemmeno i lavoratori perche i lavoratori al di sopra del numero disponibile di posti sono ugualmente loro nemici.

In altre parole, una unione di mestiere, e un'organizzione di lavoratori uniti in una unione particolare, il principale scopo della quale e quello di restringere al minimo uossibile le persone che potrebbero imparare b diventire impiegate in quella particolare occupazione. Perche questo? Perche esso risolve nel proprio mestiere il problema dei disoccupati, ma corrispettivamente rende piu arduo il problema per il rimanente della classe lavoratrice. Una comodita, e una cosa di valore prodotta per venir cambiata sul mercato del mondo. Burro, uova, stivali, ecc. esposti in vendita in un magazzino sono comodita. La forza di lavoro e una comodita.

La legge del valore o dell'uso, dice che quando una data merce eccede il consumo, il prezzo di quel la comodita va abbasso. E quando la richiesta di una comodita o maggiore della produsione il prezzo di questa va in alto.

Le unioni di mestiere, riducono la produzione e cosi il prezzo della merce cresce. Da qui una grossa tassa d'entrata, nelle vecchie unioni ed un alto mensile.

L'unione di mestiere combatte e guerva la classe lavoratrice. E per quanto sieno state utili in epoche passate, sono dannose nell'epoca presente. Le unioni di mestiere possono soddisfare anche oggi l'egoismo dei loro soci, se avranno forza abbastanza, ma non faranno mai lo interesse dell'intiera classe lavoratrice. Nessuno di noi puo rialzarsi senza che nel medesimo tempo si rialzi tutta la classe lavoratrice.

Il Nuovo Unionismo

La ragione mai ha prevalso o mai provarra senza l'aiuto della forza. L'esistenza e una continua lotta: Il piu debole cade. E non sono i pochi che cadono, ma i piu deboli. I capitalisti sono pochi ed i lavoratori molti. Tuttavia i lavoratori sono deboli ed i capitalisti, forti. I lavoratori sono gia spinti contro il muro.

Perche sono i pochi forti ed i piu deboli?

Perche puo un bambino condurre un elefante?

L' elefante "lavoratore," ha la forza in tutte e due le mani, ma perde la collaborasione di quel divino specchio di materia greggia, che noi chiamiamo cerello.

Muscoli e cervello!

Proporzione impossibile!

Il lavoro ha forza in tutte e due le mani: la piu graude forza che abbia esistito o che esista.

Cosa e la montagna?

Non vi hanno le mani del lavore forata sotto la galleria?

Cosa e l'oceano?

Non hanno le mani del lavoro appuntato ed adattato dell' acciaio in forma farlo galleyylare sopra l'acqua e farlo attraversare da una porte all'aldatra? E sia pure il mare cattivo oggi il lavoro se ne ride.

E il Niagara?

Non ha il lavoro diggia diminuito il suo potente ruggito? Una centesima parte del suo potento volume, e condotta, come l'elefante per un orrecchio a servire i bisogni della societa. Essa vienne come ruggente leone a percuotere le pietre al di sotto la cascata come ha fatto per epoche senza fine, ma il, lavoro gentilmente traccia la strada alle veloci ruote del mulino e dopo averle tolta la sua potente forza conduce il suo calmo volume come un gentile agnello, a ricongiungersi alla corrente piu in basso.

Cosa puo esser fatto che il lavoro non possa fare?

Niente!

Cosa puo esser fatto senza il lavoro?

Niente.

Cosa e il lavoro?

La forza posseduta dalla classe lavoratrice.

Cosa significa questa forza?

Che la societa non potrebbe esistere senza di essa.

Quale altra forza esiste all'infuori del lavoro?—Il Lavoratore Italiano.

CAUSE OF INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING

Bill Introduced in U. S. Senate Calling For a Commission

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. — Senator Crawford introduced a bill to provide for the appointment by the United States of members of an international commission to investigate the general increase of the cost of living. The measure would provide for a general enquiry relative to the wages, the effect of trusts and the influence of the increased volume of gold. The bill is in line with suggestions at the recent economic congress in this city.

JUDGE ORDERS BURNS TO JAIL IN INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLS, Jan. 6.—Detective W. J. Burns today was ordered to jail by Judge Markey of the Indiana courts following the action of the Federal Security Company in wthdrawing its bond of $10,000 for the appearance of Burns on the charge of kidnapping John J. McNamara from this city and taking him to Los Angeles for trial in the dynamiting cases.

Burns immediately went to the Federal court for the purpose of suing out a writ of habeas corpus.

$100 Reward, $100.

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

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

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
20	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.
949	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
227	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2387	Cardiff	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2407	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
[illegible]	Hillcrest	J. C. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
974	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2329	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
74	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodfield, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Robt. Evans, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	J. Cooper, Taber, Alta.
2388	Ladysmith	J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith, B. C.
2399	Sumerland	Peter McWinn, Sumerland, B. C.
272	Wellington	Thos. Harrol, Wellington, B. C.
2185	Nanaimo	Jack Place, Nanaimo, B. C.

Slavonian

JAKO PASU DUSPASTIERI IM SVERENE STADO

ARNOLD, Pa.—Nasi knazi stale kričia s kazatel'nic, že beznaboženstvo a neznabožstvo plodi nemravnosti, ale, jako už bolo na tomto mieste ne raz spomenuto, najviac nemravnosti spachaju ti, ktori sice maju boha na jazyku, ale v svojom srdci maju tu najvačšiu neveru. Tak na priklad i na našom plejze su taki, ktori by stiahli Krista za nohy, ale naplneni su diablom. Takeho jednoho tu mame medzi nami počuje ne meno St. Konopka. Tento nabočny človek spachal tu dna 4. dec. zversky skutok, za ktory bude musel pozret' spravodlivosti do oči. Zversky tento skutok spachal na sedemročnom dievčati svojho bordingbosa P. Kabu.

Spomenuty netvor je ovečkou rev. Kicka čili rev. Kitza v Tarentum, Pa. Tu sa dokazalo, že jaky pastier, take stado. Rev. Kicko vie hriešnym ženam odpušťat, i ked' su ony z druheho ovčinca, len ked' sa mu daju pokrstit'. Matka ubohej obete je tiež Kitzova ovečka. Ona vedela, že by to Kitz svojmu baranovi odpustil, a preto išla na policiu a tam celu vec oznamila. Policia mileho barana hned' zlapala a do greenburgskeho okresaka ho zatvorila. Odtial'to mu nepomože, ani ked' by dal seba viac na sv. Antona, nepomože mu ztadial' žiadna svatena voda a žiadne Kitzove hokus-pokusy.

Je pozoruhodnym, že takeho chlapa biskup Canevin ani ziadny iny biskup neprekl'aje, ani ho z cirkve nevyluči. Ale proti R. L., kliatby vynašat' vedia, ačkol-vek tato sa neprivinila ani tym najmenšim, len čo živu pravdu hlasa. I rev. Kitz sa rad tym svojim ošuupanym o nas'a o našu R. L', otre, socialistov až na same dno pekla posiela a R. L'. nam čitat' zakazuje, ale o svojich ovečkach mlči, hoci tie pachaju medzi sebou sodomské hriechy. Spomenuty Konopka nebol žiadnym socialistom, Rovonost' L'udu by nebol vzal do ruky sa pol sveta, ale zversky skutok s malym dievčat'om mohol spachat'. Myslel si, če rodičia dievčat'a jeho hnusny čin zakryju plašt'om krest'anskej shovievavostl. Tu je, važeni čitatelia R. L', pravdivy obrazok tej mravnej spustlosti našich klerikalov.—J. N., zpravodaj.

OD NAŠICH DOPISOVATEL'OV

RIDGEWOOD HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Z našho mesta tak nečasto čitame nejaké zpravy, a našlo by sa skoro do našho mista tak nečasto čitame nemožeme chvalit', tej niet mnoho, malo je tych št'astnych, čo pracuju stale. Vel'ké massy robotného l'udu zahal'a po uliciach a po parkoch. V nedel'u dna 25. dec., t. j. na den Narodenia Spasitel'a, išiel som dolu po 4. avenue na 26. ul., kde vidim vel'ky huf l'udu. Tak sa ponahl'am, aby som videl, čo sa tam asi mohlo stat'. Pridem blizie, a to tam samy robotny l'ud; dostavali vianočné darky. Bolo sa na to veru smutno divat', jaka tlačenica tam bola. Každy sa usiloval, aby dostal niečo lepšieho. Ponevač tol'ké darky nemohly byt' rozdané v nejakom malom obchode, preto vyprazdnili kasaren. Na dverach bol vyveseny vel'ky plagat, a na nom bolo vypisane, aby každy ukazal svoj listok. Pytam sa tam jednoho, aky to musi mat' ten listok. Odpovedal mi, že čo patria k nejakemu kostolu; v kostole že dostal každy chudobny listok, na ktory je opravneny na ten kuštik masa. Tak ten, ktory neposielal svoje dietky do kostóla a mohol byt' trebars i ten najchudobnejši, jak nemal tiketu, nedostal nič. Tak vidite, ctení čitatelia Rovn. L'udu, ako vedia ti pani kapitalisti oči slepit'! To sa naroztrubuju pon ovinach, čo oni pre chudobny l'ud dobreho urobia. Takto to hlasa "Evening Journal" a "New York American." Tito dvaja tam mali veliku ohlasku. Až pridu na buduci rok presidentské vol'by, to bude chvaly, čo ti pani bohači pro nas dobre urobili, ako nas podporuju. Aby nas mohli všetkych na svoju stranu dostat'. Teda nasou povinnost'ou je, aby každy rozširoval robotnicke časopisy, akym je Rovn. L'udu. Časopis ten nas pouči, to je naša škola a naša zbran, ktora odraza nepravov na chudobnom l'ude pachanu. Po novom roku budo vychadzat' dvakrat za tyždeň; myslim, že každy sudruh a priaznivec vie svoju povinnost'. Každy ma nejakych znamych, čo ešte Rovnost' L'udu nečitaju. Ked' každy odberatel' získa jednoho alebo dvoch odberatel'ov, vtedy sa nemusime obavat', že by mohla Rovn. L'udu upadnut'. Ked' budo každy s chut'ou pracovat', všetky prekažky budu odstranene.

Ešte niečo. Tu v New Yorku okolo 71. ul. naši slovenskimladici maju ten krasny zvyk, ši je to robotny den, nečer alebo v nedel'u, to si l'ubia na karotky zahrat'. Ked' by to hrali o cent alebo o 2c. ani by som to nepisal, ale tam idu $$. Je to taka šikovna hra: einpundzwanzig. Niektory je tak št'astny, že tam necha celu pedu, ani si nema potom chudak za čo pohar piva vypit', ale tak domov a myšli si, že nema smad. V sobotu večer ked' začnu, tak robia "overtime". Kol'ko ras ani sa nenazda, je 12 hodin (nie v noci) vo dne. Vtedy len si pomyslia, že by už maly prestat'. Su to medzi nimi i Sokoli, a naidu sa niekedy aj socialisti medzi nimi. Veru, nie je to pekné, ked' taki l'udia, ktori patria do spolkov svobo' domyselnejších, taku cestu ukazuju svojim spolkovym-bratom.

Toto by si mal každy všimnut' a nam ieato hry každy by lepšie urobil, ked' by čital poučné knihy. Nestoji to nič iného, len si vziat'. Slov soc. sekcia ma knihovnu, tam obdrši každy, len trochu chuti do čitania. Tam sa každy naučiš niečomu lepšiemu. Myslim, že mi to niektori budu zazlievat' ale pravdu napisat' nie je hriechom.—G. Buchel.

French

LES MALADIES PROFESSIONNELLES CHEZ LES MINEURS

Le dernier congres des mineurs tenu a Charleroi a discuté longuement cette importante question (surtout l'ankylostomasie ou ver du mineur et le nystagmus, oscillation des yeux). Et logiquement on a conclu a leur assimilation aux accidents, afin que les ouvriers affligées de ces maladies puissent obtenir une indemnité journaliere pendant le temps nécessaire a leur guérison; c'est d'élémentaire bon sens!

Seulement, chez la camarilla charbonniere belge, le bon sens n'a que faire avec la nécessité du mineur; pour peu qu'on s'occupe de ce dernier pour protéger sa santé et sa vie, ce ne peut etre qu'au detriment des dividendes de "ces messieurs," et alors la meute et tous leurs organes crient au plus fort; a la ruine industrielle! Les mineurs belges sont de mauvais bougres incontentables par leurs exigencies.

Depuis 5 ans on a pris des arretes royaux déterminant des mesures d'hygiene aux charbonnages pour enrayer l'ankylostomasie; des latrines a la surface, une par 25 ouvriers, des baquets parfaitement etanches dans le fond, le tout bien et proprement construit et entretenu en etat de propreté régullere. Nous sommes en 1911, et bien peu de charbonnages sinon a Liege, peut-etre, n'ont pris aucune mesure que prescrivait l'arrete royal en question. Bien plus, le conseil provincial du Hainaut a voté les fonds nécessaires a une enquete serieuse a faire en 1912; je ne serais nullement surpris que les charbonnages ne boudent fortement a cette enquete!

Le ministre Hubert saura-t-il par son administration des mines, les aiguillonner pour les faire marcher? Je le souhaite, mais je n'ose y croire. J'ai plus de confiance aux mineurs et c'est a eux que j'en appelle. Pour les stimuler disons qu'en France, malgré que les tristes effets de l'ankylostomaise soient moins étendus qu'en Belgique, cette maladie va etre assimilée a l'accident.

Voici l'article additionnel qui vient d'etre voté a la Chambre francaise a ce sujet, le 13 juillet dernier.

"Les dépenses médicales, pharmaceutiques, hospitalieres, indispensables pour le traitement des mineurs atteints d'ankylostomasie, seront supportées par les exploitants de mines des la promulgation de la présente loi.

"Pendant tout le temps que nécessitera le traitement, les mineurs atteints recevront des indemnités journalieres conformément a la loi du 9 avril 1898 sur les accidents de travail. Un reglement d'administration publique déterminera les conditions d'application du présent texte de loi."

Les mineurs et l'opinion publique peuvent se rendre compte que malgie tout l'on marche toujours plus rapidement en réformes sociales en France qu'en Belgique. Les deux principales raisons doivent etre les suivantes:

1. Le fonctionnement de suffrage universel pur et simple, un citoyen un vote; 2. L'ardeur que savent mettre les mineurs francais a defendre leurs intérets par l'organisation syndicale. Les mineurs belges qui ont aussi les memes intérets a défendre, qui se sentent anemiés par ces maladies qui leur appauvrissent le sang, leur enlevent toutes forces de travail comme presque toute volonté de vivre, les mineurs belges, disons-nous, doivent se rendre compte une fois de plus que ce n'est qu'en luttant continuellement contre la rapacité capitaliste, patronale et reactionnaire qu'ils pourront obtenir plus de vie avec une meilleure existence.

Actuellement, le marché des charbons étant ferme, la vie étant tres chere, les patrons réalisant toujours de bons bénéfices, il doivent réclamer une augmentation et un minimum de salaire

La journée de 9 heures en 1912, c'est un peu plus de vie, surtout si ce temps est consacré a l'étude.

La pension a nos vieux mineurs fixée de suite a un franc par jour, c'est pour eux également un peu plus de vie et une vieillesse un peu mieux assurée.

Les bains-douches en 1913, dans tous les charbonnages seront aussi une mesure d'hygiene qui consolidera la santé des mineurs.

L'assimilation a des accidents de toutes les maladies qui le frappent, l'ankylostomaise, le nystagmus, l'asthme les nombreux rhumatismes, etc., tout cela étant réparé au meme titre que l'accident, obtenant par le fait meme une indemnité journaliere n'est-ce pas également un peu plus et surtout meilleure existence.

Est-ce tout cela n'est pas désiré, voulu par tous les mineurs, par leurs femmes et par leurs enfants?

Quand on a un désir ou que l'on veut quelque chose, il faut travailler pour l'obtenir au plus tot. Ceux qui ne veulent pas travailler sont qualifies de paresseux.

Le bon, le meilleur travail a faire en l'espece pour les mineurs, c'est de faire partie de l'organisation syndicale des mineurs. Tous ceux qui ne le font pas sont des camarades qui ne veulent pas travailler a obtenir plus de santé, et meilleure vie, en conquerant toutes les réformes citées plus haut; c'est qu'ils veulent devenir ou rester paresseux au détriment des intérets de leur femme et enfants; y en aura-t-il longtemps encore!—Alfred Lombard.—Dans L'ouvrier Mineur.

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The District Ledger

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Working Shirts

Heavy Tweed Shirts in Brown and Grey, all sizes, collars attached; regular price, $1.50; **Special 85c.**

Heavy Blue Flannel, single or double breasted, collars attached. The best shirt ever offered at $1.75, will be sold during this sale at **$1.00.**

Military Flannel Shirts, pure wool, all sizes, with collars attached. These shirts will not shrink and will wear like a pig's nose. Regular $2.00. Special **$1.25.**

Suspenders, Mitts and Gloves

Men's heavy working Suspenders, regular 50c., Special **25c.**

Men's Fine Dress Suspenders, regular 50c. **Special 25c.**

Men's Heavy Wool Gloves, the best 50c. glove we have shown this season, will be sold during this sale at **35c. Three pr. for $1.00.**

Men's Mustag Mitts, well lined, regular 50c. **3 Pair for $1.00.**

MEN'S OVERCOATS

We are offering our entire stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats at very low prices. These are all new coats made in the latest styles, including Convertable Collars, Velvet Collars and Fur Collars.

Men's Coats, ranging from $10.00 to $40.00 will be sold at prices ranging from **$7.00 to $25.00**

Youths' and Boys' Coats from $4.00 to $15.00 will be sold at prices ranging from **$3.00 to $10.00**

MEN'S CLOTHING

Our stock contains a large range of patterns and styles. The workmanship on our garments will be seen to be of the very highest order; a perfect fit and good wear will be guaranteed if you buy our clothing.

Prices are now lower than ever before offered in Fernie. Prices from **$6.00 to $26.00**

Mackinaw Coats

Extra heavy Mackinaw Coats, in Black only. These coats have good, high collars, and are good value at $6.00. These are now offered at **$3.50** to

If you need a Mackinaw don't pass this opportunity, we have only 25 coats to offer.

Sweaters

Men's all-wool, close neck Sweaters in plain Black and Navy; good weight. Regular value at $2.25. Special at **$1.00.**

We also have a complete range of Coat Sweaters, Open Neck Sweaters and Short Sweater Vests to offer.

Special in Ladies' and Children's Felt Shoes and Slippers

Ladies' All-Felt Boots, laced. Regular, $2.00. **Special, $1.45.**

Ladies' Felt Boots, foxd. Regular $1.75. **Special $1.45.**

Girls' Red Felt Romeo Slippers, sizes 8 to 10½. Regular 95c. **Special, 65c.**

Child's Red Romeo Slippers, sizes 4 to 7½. Regular, 75c. **Special, 55c.**

All Men's and Women's Felt Shoes and Slippers at Big Reductions.

See Window Display and Bargain Table

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

We have Jackson's Lion Brand Clothing for boys, double seats and knees, both in English bloomer suits and the plain pants suits. These are smart, stylish cuts, and of good material. Secure one of these exceptionally cheap Suits for your boy while the sale is on. Prices from **$2.75 to $15.00.**

Coats and Buster Sweaters for the little ones.

Sale Price from 75c. to $1.35

WOMEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR

Fleece lined, union and all-wool Vests and Drawers to match

40c Values for ..... **25c.**
50c Values for ..... **35c.**
75c Values for ..... **50c.**
$1.00 Values for ..... **65c.**
1.25 Values for ..... **75c.**
1.50 Values for **1.00**
1.75 Values for **1.25**

Children's Vests and Drawers

20c. Values, 2 pr. ..... **25c.**
25c. Values, 2 pr. ..... **15c.**
40c. Values, 2 pr. ..... **25c.**
50c. Values, 2 pr. ..... **35c.**
65c. Values, 2 pr. ..... **45c.**

Women's Flannelette Night Gowns, in white, Pink, and Blue; extra full sizes, and specially well made. **Sale Price ..... 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.**

Children's Night Gowns, for children from 2 to 14 years; in White and Striped Flannelette. Prices from 50c. to 75c.

Women's Waists—Made from fine French Delains and Flannels, Regular values to $4.00. **Sale Price $2.75**

$2.25 Net and Silk Waists $2.25

Many of these Waists are much less than half the original price.

Remnants of Dress Goods,

Remnants of Flannels

Remnants of Wrapperettes

Remnants of Prints

Remnants of Curtain Materials.

HOUSE WRAPPERS Prices $1.00 to $1.25

$1.90 GOLF COATS $1.90

In Belted Norfolk or loose Coat styles; colors, Navy and Cardinal. Regular value, $2.90. Sale price **$1.90.**

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Dresses for Girls from 2 to 14 years of age; nicely made from a variety of materials, and in a good assortment of styles. The prices range from **50c.** to **$3.60.** If this line is of interest to you don't pass it, as every garment is a bargain.

GROCERY DEPARTMET

Royal Crown Washing Powder, per pkg.	20c.	Armour's Boquet Bacon, ½ or side, per lb.	20c.
Royal Crown Washing Soap, per pkg.	20c.	Brookfield Sausage, per lb.	20c.
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 for	25c.	Finnan Haddie, 2 lb. for	25c.
Tomatoes, 2 lb. tin, 2 for	25c.	Sheriff's Marmalade, 4 lb. tins, each	55c.
Canned Corn and Beans, 5 tins for	55c.	Lard, 3 lb. tin	50c.
Blue Ribbon Tea, 3 lbs. for	1 00	Lamp Glasses, A and B. sizes, 3 for	25c.
B. C. Granulated Sugar, 20 lb. sack	1 40	Royal Crown Lye, per tin	10c.
Toilet Soap, retail regular, 35c. to 50c., per box	25c.	Honey in Comb, each	25c.
Sauer Kraut, 150 lb. keg, each	5 50	Hawaiin Pineapple, 1½ lb. sliced, per tin	25c.
Sauer Kraut, 4 lbs. for	25c.	Fresh Pineapples, large size	25c.
H. P. Sauce, ½ pt., per bottle	20c.	Jap Oranges, per box	60c.
Golden Syrup, 5 lb. tin	25c.	Chicken Wheat, per 100 lbs.	1 50
Pickles, 1 gallon, sour	85c.	Bran, per 100 lbs.	1 35
Pickles, 1 gallon, sweet	90c.	Shorts, per 100 lb.	1 45
Pickles, Dills, per doz.	25c.	Sterling Extract, 8 oz size	40c.
Orange and Lemon Peel, 2 lbs. for	25c.	Post Toasties and Corn Flakes, 3 for	25c.
Walnuts, per lb.	20c.	Robin Hood Rolled Oats, with china, 5 lb. packages	25c.

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

Where Rail Meets Sail

Athabasca Landing

Western Canada's Great Northern City

New Cities always mean new fortunes to those who are fortunate enough to get in at the beginning. The beginning of things is always the time to make money. In opening up the great Northern part of Western Canada, known as the Peace River Country, there are most certain to be one or two large cities. Cities are always placed where Nature and the railroad have decided their location. The Canadian Northern Railway with their usual characteristic foresight have chosen Athabasca Landing as a central point in the network of railways opening up the North of Alberta. They have chosen this point, because, owing to its stratagetical position it is the point where "Rail meets Sail," there beng 3000 miles of navigable water with additional advantages of natural gas and coal, and large timber limits along the rivers which already gives employment to large numbers of men.

Gateway Heights Athabasca Landing

Gateway Heights is beautifully located, occupying a commanding position where you get a splendid view of the original townsite and the river. It is located just a quarter of a mile from the original townsite and the Hudson Bay sold the lots ranging as high as $1,400.00 each. We are offering these lots at $200 to $225 each on easy terms; one quarter cash and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months.

The Investment Opportunity of a Lifetime

Athabasca Landing possesses all the combined advantages and facilities that tend to make large cities. An investor to-day is getting in at "Ground Floor" prices. Lots that were selling in Edmonton, Saskatoon, Lethbridge and Calgary a few years ago at $200.00 each are now worth from $2,000.00 to $5,000.00 each. If you have missed this opportunity, you must not fail to get in on this opportunity, you must not fail to get in on Athabasca Landing. Further particulars from McCutcheon Bros. at their Fernie Office. Head Office Calgary, Alberta, other branch offices at Toronto, Brantford, Edmonton, Regina, Moose Jaw, and Winnipeg.

McCUTCHEON BROS.

25,000 LAUNDRY HANDS OUT ON STRIKE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Twenty-five thousand laundry hands have gone out on strike. Their demands are better pay and fewer hours of work. It is well known that the workers are sometimes kept for eleven and twelve hours at work with a break of half an hour for lunch. The sanitary conditions in the works are generally in a disgraceful state and their pay still worse. So far little progress has been made for a settlement, and in the meantime hotel men and others are in a quandary and already in desperate straits as to how they are going to have their washing done.

Advertise in the LEDGER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Here and There

Col. McKay, coal inspector, who during the strike was away from these parts, has returned to the city and has resumed operations.

The three Hindus who are charged with assault and battery and theft of $80 in cash, a watch, &c., from a compatriot, will appear before Magistrate Whimster next week.

A. R. Kennedy, formerly linotype operator on the staff of this paper, has secured the position of news editor of the Guelph Mercury, Guelph, Ont. Congratulations, Kennedy, and feel sure you will fill the bill.

W. S. Pearson desires to announce that the Fernie Academy of Stenography and Typewriting, will make its debut on Monday next, 15th inst. Day students are requested to attend at 9.30 a.m., and evening students at 7.30 p.m.

There are several billiard enthusiasts among the literary gentlemen of Fernie, and recently we noticed an interesting match between a well-known Lethbridge cueist and a local scribe. Unfortunately there only happened to be six pockets on the table, consequently our end fell down.

THE 1818

Manager Miller is giving the patrons of this popular house a treat these days. The pictures are of exceptional merit, from the educational viewpoint, and sportsmen of Fernie appreciate the chance of seeing the pick of the Philadelphia Athletes, baseball champions. For the coming week, as well as for to-night and to-morrow afternoon and evening we are promised some more good pictures.

Vice-President C. Stubbs and Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter have left for Indianapolis, where they will represent District 18 at the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which commences on Wednesday next.

OBITUARY

BARTON.—The death occurred on Monday last of Mrs Annie Barton, wife of Wm. Barton. The deceased was suddenly stricken with heart disease whilst shopping in the afternoon, and expired the same evening. She was 37 years old, and is survived by her husband and four children, all girls, the eldest being sixteen years and the youngest five. The funeral took place yesterday (Friday) at 2.30 p.m. from the English Church. Thompson and Morrison were in charge of the funeral arrangements.

McLEAN.—After an illness of two weeks at the hospital, Neil McLean, an old resident in these parts, passed away in his sixty-fourth year. The deceased was a carpenter by trade and worked for the coal company for some time. The funeral will leave Thompson and Morrison's establishment on Sunday afternoon at 2.45 o'clock. Service will be held at the Presbyterian Church at 3 o'clock.

MOUNT FERNIE No. 47, I. O. O. F.

The installation of officers of the above lodge took place on Wednesday evening last in the presence of a fair attendance. The officer who conducted the ceremonies was D. D. G. M., I. E. Covert. The following is a list of the newly elected officers:

N. G.—Jas. W. Quinny.
V. G.—Jas. McNicholas.
R. S.—J. P. Lundie.
F. S.—R. Dudley.
Treas.—I. E. Covert.
War.—A. J. Buckley.
Con.—W. Bailey.
O. G.—W. Worthington.
I. G.—R. Brooks.
R. S. N. G.—A. Prentice.
L. S. N. G.—R. Brooks.
R. S. N. G.—A. Prentice.
L. S. N. G.—J. S. Corbett.
R. S. V. G.—H. Bentham.
L. S. V. G.—H. Jones.
R. S. S.—J. Gorl.
L. S. S.—Jas. Buckley.
Chaplain—H. E. Barnes.

After the installations refreshments were served, but owing to the municipal meeting being held on the same night, the usual social had to be curtailed somewhat, as most of the boys wanted to see some of the fun.

Special meeting will be held on Sunday afternon at 3.30 for instruction in degree work, when all are requested to be present.

ROGERS.—Born on Jan. 7th, 1912, to Mr and Mrs. C. E. Rogers, a daughter.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. William Barton takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and condolence in his great bereavement.

MISSING RELATIVES

Wanted to know the address of SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of Dockstead, Bermondsey, England, who left there six years ago. Has worked in the mines at Michel, Beaver Creek and Fernie. Left Michel for Vancouver Island. Anyone knowing his whereabouts would greatly oblige by sending same to his wife: Mrs. S. WILLIAMS, c.o. W. & R. Jacob, London St., Dockstead, Bermondsey, England.

THE "PRIVATE SECRETARY" AT THE GRAND THEATRE

On Thursday evening last C. James Bancroft and his English company kept the large audience at the Grand in roars of laughter in "The Private Secretary." The principal part as taken by Mr. Bancroft gave him ample scope to display his talent and he made good use of it. Of the other parts the best presentation was that, perhaps, of Mr. Shirley Brathwaite, as "Sidney Gibson," the Bond Street Tailor. Mr. Joseph Clancy, as Mr. Cattermole, the cranky gentleman, was likewise good. Of the ladies Miss Nell Cave as Miss Ashford, a spiritualist, was pleasing.

The company is a good all-round one, and should retain the reputation it has already made for itself in this country.

We understand that Fernie is in for a long run of theatrical companies. The next one to take the boards at the Grand is Jean Russell and his clever company, who will, starting on January 23, give three performances in this city.

The moving pictures at the Grand continue to attract large audiences nightly, and the management is to be congratulated upon the choice of pictures they present to the public.

The largest consignment of fruit ever shipped to this market has arrived and is in the hands of the retail trade for a gigantic Orange Sale that will commence Monday and last throughout the week.

The half-page announcement which appears in this issue tells the whole story.

Sunkist California Oranges are the most select fruit from the best groves in the world. The prices are reasonable and all retail stores have a full supply.

Are you a student? If so, a knowledge of stenography will be of inestimable assistance. For particulars apply Fernie Academy of Stenography and Typewriting. See Advt.