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The District Ledger

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

Vol. IV. No. 34 — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., APRIL 15, 1911, — $1.00 A YEAR

BOARD OF INQUIRY UNDER THE "LEMIEUX ACT" SAY MINERS

DIST. OFFICERS MET AT FRANK---GOVERNMENT TO MOVE QUICK

SITUATION DAY BY DAY

Conditions as They Really Are--Every Person in Good Mood

On Monday it was learned that the fire bosses or Alberta had held a meeting at Frank on Sunday and as a result thereof five of their number had been delegated to confer with the executive of District 18 with a view to the discussion of matters of importance both to themselves and the mine workers, but as the members of the District were scattered over the entire territory involved, no reply could be given fixing a date for a conference. No doubt the subject to be considered will be debated at an early date and particulars of the meeting will be reported in these columns.

On Monday a whole day's session was held at Frank by the various members of the Western Coal Operators' Association, including Mr. W. R. Wilson, the newly appointed manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., but nothing could be gleaned as to what had been done, but no doubt weighty matters had engrossed their attention as the session was an exceptionally long one and it was evident that J. D. McNiven had not received any intimation from either party to the controversy when this was written.

Secretary A. J. Carter received word that the International had sent Messrs. Farrington and Morin with full powers to act and aid the District in the existing difficulty, and were on their way out.

Tuesday—W. R. Wilson, the new manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. returned from the operators' conference at Frank, but stated that he had nothing for publication, as it was necessary that he should take a general survey of the entire situation.

Clem Stubbs phoned from Bellevue announcing his return from Indianapolis.

Operators wired McKenzie King as per copy of telegram:

"Mr. J. C. McNiven has handed the Western Coal Operators' Association copies of your telegrams dated April 3 and 7. Fro mthe tenor of your telegrams and press reports of your remarks in the house on Friday, we feel that you are not fully informed as to the action taken by the operators. At the conference held in Calgary on March 23, when it was found an agreement seemed impossible the operators proposed that all matters in dispute be submitted to a board of arbitration for final adjustment offering to bind themselves to accept as final and be bound by and decision arrived at by the board. Meantime the mines were to be operated and the miners to work and any decision arrived at to be applicable from April. This proposition was immediately refused by the miners and while it remained open the miners refused to accept the same. We have not caused a lockout, having kept the mines open for work, but the miners have struck in violation of the act.

"We have always been willing and eager for any board that would assist in a settlement or make the public fully aware of the real situation. Considering the proposition we have already made, offering full arbitration **we are of the** opinion that we have gone as far as we can in the matter. Should the miners make application **for a board** we would welcome the same, failing their doing so we court the fullest investigation by any court you may appoint.'

$197,000 paid out to-day by the C.N.P Coal Company to their late employees at Fernie, Coal Creek and Michel.

There was but little drinking indulged in, about the only evidence of the amount disbursed was the increased attendance at the Grand Theatre and the Fernie Opera House to see the moving pictures.

Wednesday—Upon calling at the City Police Station and enquiring of Chief Clerke if hny exhuberant spirits had fallen into the net, he informed us that there was nothing doing at all, and that he had not a single case of arrest to report so far resulting from pay day excess, and the only breach of the law was that of a man named Walsh for relieving another individual of 7 or 8 dollars.

As an illustration of the law-abiding character of the citizens of this town the entire police force consists of a chief, a day and night man and a gaolor, while the representatives of the provincial government are a chief constable and a gaoler.

DRAGON—PIGEON

The boxing contest on Monday night in the Fernie Opera House is on the minds of many a foregone conclusion, because of the inequality of the principals. "How can a 'Pigeon' get away with a 'Dragon', unless the former is a bird who can transpose himself into a St. George, in which case a different result could be expected.

While his name is "Pigeon," he is said to be as light as a bird on the wing in his movement, and the only drag on the other man is one of cognomen—hence a lively time is certain.

NOTICE

All members are advised not to accept employment on any construction work at any of the Western Coal Operators Association mines before receiving the approval of the Executive Board.

Tutti i membri sono avvisati di non accettare il lavoro di costruzioni degli operatori di minere del'Ovest finche un ordine non sia emanto dalla giunta essecutiva.

Vsetcy udova su uporedomeny stat od prace napravania ktora sa tika zapadnich uheluch spolocnosty pokim nedostanu podzvolenia od tabule prace.

Ked potreba ete nejakie visvetlena hlaste sa pri domacich predstavenich abo v casopise.

under the act the government would conduct an investigation of its own to find out who was right and who was wrong in the present dispute. In view of the fact that a new manager was taking charge at the Crow's Nest he thought it only fair to give him an opportunity to settle the strike, so it had been decided to allow him until Monday next to use his influence to that end. If by that time nothing was accomplished the government would appoint a board.

Mr. Rhodes (Cumberland, N. S.) asked if the Minister of Labor thought that the investigation act was for the purpose of the entertainment of the public or to give information. When Mr. Lemieux was Minister of Labor, said Mr. Rhodes, he used to say that the act was for the benefit of the public. The member for Cumberland wished to know whether the Minister of Labor believed that the contention of men was legally tenable, namely that they had been working under a contract and that therefore the act did not apply to them.

Mr. King replied that this was a legal point which he would not care to discuss at present. Besides, any opinion expressed by him would not be a cause for action or a bar to action in the courts.

"If the statute is designed for benefit and protection of the public, can it be possible that the government has no idea what the statute means?" asked Mr. R. L. Borden.

To this no reply was forthcoming from members of the government, and the question was dropped for a moment to be raised again later in the afternoon.

Mr. Rhodes said that the Industrial Disputes Act had met with wholesale condemnation from practically all the miners of Nova Scotia. He believed that that act should be repealed or substantially amended. Working people regarded it as an act passed to oppress them. They could not strike without giving thirty days' notice, during which employers could entrench themselves for a struggle.

Mr. King declared that the act was approved by nearly everybody. The fact that a group of miners choose to object to it would not prevent the government from administering it in the public interest.

Mr. Crosby (Halifax)—Does the minister mean to say that the striking miners in Nova Scotia are the enemies of the public interest?

Mr. King—I was only saying that the act itself was in the public interest.

Mr. Crosby—You are shifting your ground.

Mr. King having devoted some time to eulogizing the work of the Labor Department, Mr. Blain (Peel) objected to the time of the House being taken up so often and at such great length by the Minister of Labor presenting compliments to himself. The minister's sole theme of conversation in or out of the House was his achievements as Minister of Labor. Yet the minister had never tackled the real labor problem. Was he in favor of organized labor or not?

Mr. King—I am neither for nor against it.

Mr. Blain—How can you administer your department without a fixed principle? In almost every strike the main issue relate to the recognition of the union. Do you believe in union labor or in the open shop, in free labor competition?

Mr. King—Organized labor is free labor.

Mr. Blain—That remark is the merest piffle. Why will not the minister give a straight answer. Has he no views on the subject? Should labor unions be encouraged or discouraged?

The discussion then turned on the Grand Trunk strike settlement and the other subject dropped.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

There was another phase of the question of the subject of industrial accidents, not mentioned in the resolution before the House, to which the Minister said he would like to direct attention. Reference had been made to the fact that compensation for industrial accidents was only obtained, as a rule as the result of civil action. It was worth while considering whether there was not a necessity for remedying this circumstance.

"We can say with certainty at this moment that a year hence another 2,000 lives will be swept off the list of workers in Canada, and in another two years there will be 20,000 men whose industrial efficiency will be permanently impared as a consequence of the callings in which they are engaged We know that loss of life is incident to a calling itself If that is so does it not appear that in some way the industry itself should be made to bear what is inevitable to it? Take the case of a railway company with its cars; they allow so much for broken cars or for repairing damage done to cars. I am just throwing out this thought or suggestion because it is a large subject and it would involve much consideration before anything in the shape of legislation could be based upon it, but is it not worth considering whether human life is not entitled to the same amount of protection as is afforded to what is part of the rolling stock of the company and whether in some way the industry could not be made to bear part of the cost of its inevitable loss of life and limb with the result that those who are left behind, those who belong to the family of the man who may have been killed outright, shall not, in consequence of his death, be put in the position that in order to get some compensation for the loss of his life they must enter upon litigation and add to the distress which they already have? These are the points that I thought I would like to make because I think they are points which are attracting considerable attention among the industrial workers of the country and, having regard to the conservation of human life, for the upbuilding of the strength of the nation as a whole, too much attention cannot be given to a very serious aspect of this very serious question."—The Labor Gazette.

LAST OF THE RELIEF? YES

The Last Knock-out Said to be Complete and We Hope So

Word has been received to the effect that the Court of Appeal has reversed the judgment of Judge Wilson in Biggs v. Bruce. This was an action wherein the Fernie Relief Committee sought to recover from Bruce the price of lumber advanced to him subsequent to the Fernie conflagration of August 1st out of the Relief Fund. The grounds upon which the appeal was allowed have up to the present not been made known to us, but the effect of this judgment is that all those who got lumber and other relief from the Relief Fund will not have to pay therefor.

OF INTEREST TO FERNIEITES

The Court of Apeal sitting in Vancouver, last week, heard the appeal taken by the plaintiff in the case of Webster v Caven, and immediately after listening to counsel delivered judgment, reversing that of the county court of East Kootenay. The court ordered that judgment be entered against defendant for $300 and costs in the lower court and cost of appeal.

Mr. D. E. McTaggart appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. H. Thompson for the respondent.

MT. FERNIE LODGE, NO. 47. I.O.O.F

All Odd Fellows resident and visiting are asked to remember the annual church service, Sunday, April 23rd. All brother Odd Fellows will meet at K. P. Hall at 7 p.m. sharp and march to the Baptist Church. Rev. Thomson will preach.

MINERS' DISPUTE AIRED AT OTTAWA

OTTAWA, April 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Major Horron (Macleod) enquired if the government had any information to communicate to the House in regard to the strike of coal miners in Southern Alberta and in British Columbia.

Mr. Mackenzie King replied at considerable length. He said that an agent of the department, Mr. McNiven, who was on the ground, in the course of his investigation ascertained that the miners' international executive, with headquarters Indianapolis, was considering the "alleged" strike, and that there was prospects of the executive taking action which might end it summarily. Accordingly the department of labor wrote to the executive at Indianapolis asking what its attitude would be with regard to any strike in Southern Alberta and British Columbia which might be contrary to the laws of Canada.

The reply was as follows: "Indianapolis, Ind., April 5.—F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor, Ottawa—Question of negotiating wage contracts is a prerogative of Canadian miners' district organization. We believe in a strict compliance with the laws of Canada at all times. Are advised that the miners of Canada have not in any sense violated the Industrial Disputes Act. We believe in the trades agreement method of settling industrial disputes and in a rigid observance of all wage agreements. By order of the executive. (Signed) John P. White, President; Edwin Perry Secretary."

The Minister of Labor proceeded to say that the position taken by the miners and by the international executive was that the present cessation of operations" did not constitute a strike under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

If the mine owners, continued Mr. King, considered that the strike was against the provisions of the act they could take action against the strikers, just as the government had done in the case of the disturbance in Alberta when a company was fined for declaring a lockout. The object of the act was to enable either party to come to a settlement without resort to a lockout or a strike; also to enable the public to ascertain who was right and who was wrong.

In this case, said the minister, neither party wished to submit its difference to a conciliation board, which constrained him to believe that there must be something unexplained *in its attitude. Accordingly he had* wired to Mr. McNiven to endeavor to bring the parties together. Mr. McNiven's reply was: "Neither party will state positively that they will not apply."

"There must be something back of this refusal to let the public know who is wrong and who is right," said Mr. King.

"Might it not be that it is because both parties have lost confidence in the utility of the act, that they have refused to apply?" asked Mr. Goodeve.

The minister thought not. The act, he contended, had done good service in preventing labor troubles. He went on to say that he proposed to communicate with the parties at once, stating that unless they saw their way either one or the other, immediately to make application for a board

CERTIFICATES FOR COAL MINERS

May 9th, 10th, and 11th Dates Set For the Several Districts—Fernie Nanaimo and Merritt

VICTORIA, March 31—Examinations will be held under the Coal Mines Regulations Act for first, second and third class certificates of competency at Nanaimo, Fernie, Cumberland and Merritt, on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of May next. The subject will be: For first class candidates—the Mining Act and special rules, mine gases, ventilation, general work, mine machinery and surveying; for second class candidates—The Mining Act and special rules, mine gases, ventilation and general work; and for third class candidates—The Mining Act and special rules, mine gases and special work.

Applications are required to be made to the secretary of the board, Chief Inspector F. H. Shepherd, not later than May 3, accompanied by the prescribed statutory fees, original testimonials and evidences: (1) If a candidate for the first class, that the applicant is a British subject and has had at least five years' experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine, and is at least 25 years of age; (2) If a candidate for second class, that he has had at least five years' experience in or about the practical workings of the coal mine; (3) *If a candidate for third class that* he has had at least three years' experience.

Candidates for certificates of competency as managers, overmen, shift boss or shot lighters are required to forward certificates from duly qualified medical practitioners attesting that they have taken the course in ambulance work fitting them to give first aid to persons injured in coal mining operations.

In accordance with the Bureau of Mines Act Amendment Act of 1899, the board of examiners duly met at Victoria and as a result of such meeting the Minister of Mines has issued certificates of efficiency under section 2, sub-section 2, to Patrick Joseph Brown and P. M. Thorey.

Examinations for efficiency in the practice of assaying will be held in this city on April 5th.

THE COLLIERY MASTERS' TEN COMMANDMENTS TO THE MINERS

1. Thou shalt not have no other but me.

2. Thou shalt not make to thyself any comforts nor anything to thy own interest, neither on the earth above or the pit below. Thou shalt bow down to me and worship me, for I am thy master and a jealous master and I will show you no mercy, but endeavour to make you keep my commandments.

3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy master in vain lest I sack thee at a minutes' notice.

4. Remember thou workest six days with all thy strength and do all I want thee, but the seventh day thou shalt stop at home and do no manner of work but thou shalt do all thou can't do to recruit thine exhausted strength for my services on Monday morning.

5. Honor thy master or his bailiff or his deputies that thy days may be short and few, for I shall not want thee when thou gettest old and art able to spend thy days in the poor house as I shall not care.

6. Thou shalt have no other union as it is against my will.

7. Thou shalt always speak well of me; though I oppress thee. Thou shalt *be content if I find work and pay* thee what I think.

8. Thou shalt starve thyself and children if it's anything to my interest. Thou must only think of me, not thyself.

9. Thou shalt have no meetings to consider thine own interest as I want to keep thee in ignorance and poverty all the days of my life.

10. Thou shalt not covet thy masters money nor his comforts, nor his luxuries nor anything that is his. Thou shall not covet his money, though he gets twenty pounds per week and thou hardly one. Thou shalt not grumble at anything for I want to reign over and tyrannize thee and keep thee in bondage all the days of thy life.

A. ANDERSON.
New Waterford, N. S., Dominion No. 12.

UNITED STATES' SENATE A MILLIONAIRE CLUB

A number of people who think superficially entertain the opinion that the Senate of the United States is made up of men, the majority of whom are interested in the welfare of the people who labor under such a delusion have but little conception of the fact that men in all walks of life are, as a general rule, moved by what they conceive to be their material iterests.

When the fact is taken into consideration that the United States Senate is a "club of millionaires" it should not be difficult for people of average intelligence to realize that such a body will not cast a ballot for legislation that will impair the interests of the upper strata of society. The following are the names of nineteen senators whose wealth runs into millions:

Guggenheim, of Colorado	$50,000,000
Elkins, West Virginia	25,000,000
Stephenson, Wisconsin	20,000,000
Warren, Wyoming	15,000,000
Depew, New York	15,000,000
Oliver, Pennsylvania	15,000,000
Crane, Massachusetts	10,000,000
Aldrich, Rhode Island	10,000,000
Wetmore, Rhode Island	10,000,000
Du Pont, Delware	8,000,000
Kean, New Jersey	5,000,000
Newlands, Nevada	5,000,000
Lodge, Massachusetts	5,000,000
Scott, West Virginia	5,000,000
Bourne, Oregon	5,000,000
Smoot, Utah	5,000,000
Hale, Maine	3,000,000
Root, New York	3,000,000
Brandegee, Connecticut	3,000,000

It is somewhat difficult to harbor an expectation that men who are trust magnates, captains of industry and Napoleons of finance, will enact legislation that can be looked upon as beneficial to the people. The time is coming when the people will be forced to abolish "the American House of Lords" in order that the last semblance of the rights of citizenship may not be destroyed.

The Boy Scouts of America were declared to be an enemy of organized labor by the Illinois State Convention of the United Mine Workers. The resolutions adopted declare the Boy Scouts to be fostered by "weak-minded people who are not known to have any other visible occupation."

CONCILIATION BOARD ASKED FOR

Frank, Alta., April, 13th, 1911.

The Executive Board has been in session all morning, and heard the report of the Vice-President, which was exactly as has already been announced.

After giving very careful consideration to the matter we have decided to make application for a Board of Arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Act, and the following telegram has been despatched to McKenzie King:

"The Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, District 18, decided to make application for a Board which will be forwarded by wire as soon as possible.

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

The wording of the application is at present in progress, and we hope to be in a position to produce same for the benefit of our readers before we go to press.

LATER—Frank, Alta, 4 o'clock Thursday,
(Phoned by Secretary A. J. Carter)

The following is a verbatim copy of telegram which we have just despatched to W. McKenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa:

Frank, Alta., April 13, 1911.

To the Hon. W L McKenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa:

THIS WITHOUT PREJUDICE: Following our telegram of to-day and in accordance with your apparent desire to have the machinery set in motion at the earliest possible moment to establish a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, to investigate matters in connection with the failure to renew agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18, United Mine Workers of America, we hereby make application for such Board to be established While believing that at all times we have acted strictly in accordance with the laws of the Dominion, we realize that it is the desire of the Government to have this matter thoroughly investigated and we are desirous of extending co-operation to this end, as we firmly believe that there cannot be any permanent peace in the mining industry of this country until the wage questions are settled on a basis of equality. The parties to the dispute are the Western Coal Operators' Association, comprising the following companies:

Bankhead Mines Company, Limited; H. W. McNeil Co.; The West Canadian Coal and Coke Company; The International Coal and Coke Company; Royal Collieries, Ltd.; Chinook Coal Company; Leitch Collieries Limited; Maple Leaf Coal Company Limited; Corbin Coal and Coke Company; Davenport Coal Company; Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited; Hosmer Mines, Limited; Diamond Coal Company; Canadian Coal Consolidated, Limited; Hillcrest Collieries, Limited.

and District 18, United Mine Workers of America, representing the organized employees of the aforementioned Companies to the number of about six thousand, who ceased work at the expiration of the agreement on March 31st, 1911. The United Mine Workers are contending for a substantial increase in wages and the eliminating of inequalities that exist in contract rates, day-wage scale, hours of labor, and general conditions. The attempts to arrive at settlement are embodied in the minutes of the Joint Conference that was held in Calgary during March last, and which will be attached to the formal application. If it will be acceptable to the Department, we will set forth our claims in full, together with formal application, as soon as it is possible to do this, and forward copies to the other party, as well as to the Department. The name of the person suggested by ourselves as representative is Mr A. J. Carter, of Fernie, British Columbia.

(Signed) W. B. POWELL, President
A. J. CARTER, Sec.-Tres.

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Foreman Machinist	Surveyor
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Why the Crow's Nest Meners Quit Jobs

By the World's Special Staff Correspondent at Fernie

I caught him down at West Fernie right under the brow of the snow-clad ring that surrounds this town. He came along swinging an empty dinner pail. I though perhaps he would furnish a sidelight on the struggle which is damaging that very much battered part of British Columbia, the Crow's Nest. He did more. In his rich Yorkshire dialect he told me his experiences—a narration of pluck and sturdiness which afterwards I found was a common story among the British miners who have wandered into this district.

He might have been thirty or he might have touched forty years. It's difficult to size up a miner's age. Perhaps continual washing erases the wrinkles that an ordinary man would assume.

He was married and four children had "blessed him"—his own words. He owned a house worth perhaps $2,600, but he couldnt' sell it for that now. For nine years he had worked in the mines at Coal Creek and in spite of fire, flood and explosion—onslaughters of nature—and strikes and labor disputes—battles of men among men—he was going to stay by his job. He was as real a pioneer as the men who hewed out Ontario—and he was a miner.

The story could not be told as he told it because it developed as he reminiscently warmed up, but his facts though not his words, were these:

Nine years ago when food prices had not acquired the aviation craze, he could average nearly $190 a month working on ordinary shift at the mine. At the time he left his job in compan, with other union men, his average monthly earnings, because of short time, only amounted to $40 a month. Bacon had soared to double price flour was high up and tea and coffee also.

Another point he made: Where with good wages he had only two mouths to feed, now when over-production or under consumption — it works both ways—of coal had reduced his earnings, he had six very healthy appetites to provide for.

He gave a reason for deduction in wages. It wasn't bad management. It wasn't really greed. It was part of the financial game with him and his family as six of the pawns. The C.P R. is delivered coal at $1.60 per ton and the G. N. R. thought when assuming control of the Crow's Nest Pass Company it was doing good business by getting a contract for $2.00 a ton. On the prairie after a haul that cost probably $1 per ton, the consumer who can't get control of mines and make contracts pay $8 to $10 per short ton. The miner in town at Fernie has even to pay $2.75 for the short ton after hs has been the means of winning it from the earth. Just now the consumer, outside of the railroads, cannot get coal at all."

"No wonder you are a Socialist," I said after he had recited some of the facts above.

"A'm na Socialist,' he replied. "A coom fra' Yorkshire."

Which might have intimated with native Yorkshire wit he was too wise to join up with the extremists who make the party strong in this mining district.

He took me down to his house, a neat two-storey structure on the side of a creek. Through the melting snow already the grass was showing green There wasn't a stump on the lot, and there wasn't a stray can or piece of paper on the ground. He had paid $150 for the lot four years previously and had put the rest of his savings into the house, little by little. Now conditions had grown worse and he was faced with a month's idleness even after a slack year. when his earnings had not allowed any saving. The road in front was to be made up this summer and strike or simply cessation of work—call it what you will—he would have to pay his share for the improvement. Last spring he had the water laid on and it had cost him in the year $36 in water rates alone, almost a months' wages.

In palmier days he had written his father and brother to come out, but lately he had been silent in letters home about conditions.

He was going to stick to it like the sturdy pioneer he was. Offers had come from his dad and his brother of money; they would send it to bring him and his family to England. He could earn three pounds a week there, which was certainly better than $40 per month here. The spirit of the west was on him and whatever happened he meant to stay by the country he had adopted.

But isn't this a sidelight on why men strike or cease work when agreements end? Isn't it an argument for a real investigation into conditions here? Can you wonder that there are six thousand men in unison—held together by common bond to save what is left and possibly win a trifle more? It will take a year or more to make up to the individual miner if he gains the 12½ per cent increase he prays for, to get back the money he will lose during the strike. But do you wonder that he protests? Come up here and see, if you really are a doubter, as to conditions.

MR. JONES COMES AGAIN

He Replies to Mr. Nance and Closes the Discussion

Again I want to emphasize the fact that Socialism is not opposed to private ownership. Socialism stands for private ownership of private necessities and public ownership of public utilities.

Since my last communication to the Forum, I have moved from Hastings, Ok., to Randlett. I have been very busy and did not intend to write again in this discussion, but Mr. Nance requests me to answer his question as to "why it is that men want prices high as long as they have something to sell and low when they have to buy." That is easy. This is the instinct of self-preservation assorting itself. In the struggle for existence under the present profit system we are compelled to act like mad, greedy, scrambling swine, even though our better nature revolts against it. This is a hellish system we are living under. The farmer smiles when he sells his products at a high price even though the cries of hungry halfclad children from the consumers' end of the line are singing in his ears. The profit grabber stands between the producer and consumer and smiles also as he rakes enormous profits into his till. But the smiles of these two classes of men do not indicate that they are natural born demons and glory in the miseries of others. If is merely this: The farmer is happy because his own dear children have not been run down the wolf of starvation, and the profit-grabber recognizes that in this awful ferocious, cruel, barbarous un-Christian struggle for existence he must either ride or be ridden, and he prefers to ride. I have no animosity towards the man who lives by speculation and profit. He is generally a kind-hearted fellow and his soul goes out in sympathy to the unfortunate victim of this system, but he has not studied Socialism and, therefore, like Mr. Nance can see no remedy for all this misery.

Mr. Nance got badly mixed up in his letter of Feb. 2. He tells us the Socialist party is composed mostly of drifting, worthless, calamity howlers in the cities, and then turns right around and declares that "the rise and fall of new parties in this country has mostly been along the borderland and frontier country." But we can excuse him for getting into this tangle, for the side he represents in this discussion is made up of inconsistencies.

Mr. Nance seems to be afraid of anything new. He makes a strong appeal to us to get into either the Democratic or Republican parties and stay there. It seems that he has not read history carefully, and so I must once more remind him that the Republican party was once a "third party," and can not be traced back to the foundation of our government. It sprang up only a few years before the Civil War as a protest against negro slavery and was composed of men with "big mouths" who "howled' day and night against "the powers that be" until they liberated the slaves. Patrick Henry, George Washington and all the Revolutionary soldiers who rose up against the tyranny of England's rule over the colonies were "howlers." They were not content to let conditions remain as they had found them, and if Mr. Nance had been there and tried to persuade them to be contented with "the powers that be," they they would very likely have called him a Tory.

Every great reform that has come to bless the human race has been brought about by men who dared to think for themselves and raise a 'howl" against old-established customs, superstitions, traditions and institutions. The man who is content to spend his days walking carefully in the well-worn and dusty paths that bear the footprints of the multitude gone before him has never been known to help remedy any great evils of bad government.

Mr. Nance is mistaken when he thinks the average Socialist is an ignoramus. The deepest thinkers, the truest Christians and the best informed men and women in our nation today are Socialists. The savage ignorant mob Mr. Nance tries to put off on the Socialist party belong to the Democratic and Republican parties, and they always "vote for the nominee" of the party "Dad" belonged to. I have seen counties go overwhelmingly dry in Texas and then elect a whiskey man for sheriff. How was this done? It was this way: The liquor forces by scheming, fraud and intrigue got their candidate the nomination in the primary and the prohibitionists voted for him in the general election rather than bolt the Democratic party! Does this look like all the fools are in the Socialist party? When Populism was gaining ground in Texas (I used to be a Populist, thank God). I have heard Democrats say they "would vote for a horse thief on the Democratic ticket rather than support an honest Populist!"

Political parties are good only when they represent principles that will benefit and uplift the great mass of the people. Socialism has been born of necessity. It is a protest against ignorance and tyranny. The Socialist party is composed of voters who will not permit themselves to be tied by corrupt politicians and led about. When reason and intelligence becomes enthroned Socialism will win.—Monroe Jones, Randlett, Comanche, Co., Ok.

The above clippnig from The Dallas (Texas) News, is sent to us by Jock Turner who has found a purchaser in the Lone Star State of his saleable commodity. He requests us to inform his many friends that he is well and hearty, with the conviction daily growing stronger that the healthy unrest noticeable everywhere is indicative that the reign of Capitalism is more rapidly nearing its close than those living in thinly populated localities where industrialism has not developed so extensively can possibly imagine.)

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 Blessdell's Drug Store.

WORKERS' FATE

By J. Malcome

All fireproof and ten lofts high,
No fire escapes to mar the outer mold,
All day, within, the shuttles fly,
Day after day Toil's weary tale is told.

The evening comes and then the anxious haste
Swift fingers move, the lots not finished quite,
A few more sleeves, a few more seams to baste—
A startled cry and every face is white.

Then the wild scramble, the crack and roar of flame,
Frail women faint, and some to wild to faint.
On burning ledge they call to God by name,
Then leap to death. Alas, for God or saint.

A hundred lives and still a hundred more,
All common victims of a ghastly fate.
Officials cry (we heard the cry before),
"A fire? What? we must investigate."

Oh, you who read, who swell the crowded mart
Who daily bend beneath a monstrous greed.
Oh, take your brother-toiler to your heart,
Nor wait till the gold-curse strikes. Take heed.

To us who toil, alone, the task remains
(Let peanut politicians shift the blame),
From earth we must eradicate these stains.
Or ours will be the everlasting shame.

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

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Fight for Industrial Liberty in Nova Scotia

To Organized Labor Everywhere

Greeting:—

"Thirty-one years ago the few hundred coal miners in Nova Scotia began to organize for the better protection of their interests.

"Whilst the coal companies were small the Union accomplished much good, but of late years the coal interests have merged into powerful corporations and have elected to crush the Labor Union and force the open shop, that they may dictate whatsoever terms they please to the workers. Present day tactics teach us plainly what the condition of the fifteen thousand mine employees will be like if the workers fail to stand united.

Within the last four years the miners have began to realize the increasing power of the coal companies, and considered the advisability of taking steps to strengthen their position; particularly as they could no longer trust their executive officers to put their resolutions into effect.

"In May, 1908, a special conference was held, which decided to take a referendum vote and thereby determine whether the Society would amalgamate with the United Mine Workers of America (a body 400,00 strong) or remodel their own organization. The vote was taken and a substantial majority resulted in favor of amalgamation..

"The rank and file awaited and expected nothing else than that the officers would arrange the amalgamation but the chief officer, on the advice of a notorious capitalist handy-man, IGNORED THE VOTE.

"That is the principal cause of the strikes and sufferings inflicted upon the miners and their families during the past eighteen months.

"The voters in the referendum stood by their principle and came out on strike after the Coal Company discharged one thousand men for no reason than that they quietly and peaceably joined the United Mine Workers the day before. Then the company spent enormous sums of money in gathering scab labor from many countries, and were assisted in their tyrannical work by SO-CALLED LABOR LEADERS. That is, leaders of the little union which the men voted out of existence, and is now giving off its last dying gasp.

"Strike-breaking agencies are employed by the corporations.

"Hundreds of families were evicted from the Company houses in the depth of a Canadian winter and the windows boarded up.

"Soldiers were sent to the scene to help protect the Company in its work. Innumerable prosecutions were instituted against the strikers for the most frivolous reasons. Reader, picture to yourself men who profess to be Union leaders co-operating with the operators in such a business!

"All the mine workers at Springhill, Nova Scotia, about 10,00 came out on strike on August 10th, 1909, to enforce

"RECOGNITION OF THE UNION;

"A NEW SCALE AGREEMENT;

"PAYMENT OF COAL PER TON, instead of per box.

"AND A FAIR DOCKING SYSTEM.

"The coal company at Springhill have used the same methods as were used at Glace Bay, with the result that they were compelled to sell out to the Dominion Steel Corporation.

"The Springhill miners have stood firmly and law-abiding for sixteen months and have not the slightest intention of returning to work until the company are ready to do business in a fair manner.

"We appeal to our British fellow-workmen to be cautious.

"If you are told this fight is merely a difference between two labor unions, don't believe it. If you contemplate emigrating to Canada take every precaution to see that you are not lead blindly to places where trouble exists, or is likely to occur.

"English miners who have come to the Union at Springhill have stated they were engaged to work at mines where no strike existed, but when they arrived were told there were no jobs, and attempts were made to induce them to become strike-breakers: thus they were deceived and stranded in a strange land.

"Nova Scotia miners now see they must get ready for another fight.

"BEWARE of men who might come amongst you calling themselves Labor Union officers, and trying to induce you to come to Nova Scotia.

"Union officers and labor representatives, please advertise the strike.

"Read it at all meetings.

"Will the press kindly publish this information?

UNITED MINE WORKERS
Springhill, Nova Scotia
December 19th, 1910.

45 Steam-Heated Rooms Hot and Cold Baths

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Fernie's Leading Commercial Hotel

The Finest Hotel in East Kootenay J. L. GATES, Prop.

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THE "LEDGER" FOR JOB WORK

POZOR

In its issue of the 6th we note that The Slocan Record contains a paragraph culled from this journal, but as no comment is made thereon we are at a loss to know whether our sentiments are approved of or condemned.

The Possibilities of a New Liability Law

Mr President and Gentlemen:—In an indirect way the subject of federal and state compensation to injured workmen has been brought to your attention before and doubtless, will be again for the subject is one that will not down. It will continue to agitate men's minds until there is a more humane method of treating our industrial wounded, and caring for those left dependent when the breadwinner is killed. We have in various forms in practically the entire country Employers' Liability. How unsatisfactory this is, statistics chosen at random will suffice to show.

Under the present method of paying liability less than 40 cents of every dollar paid by the employers in the United States reaches the men, women and children for whose care and comfort it should be given. This of itself is unbusinesslike and inhuman, but what is worse, nearly one-half of of the 40 cents is taken before it even get a chance to get into the pockets of the injured workmen or their families. This, obviously, is the result of an indirect method of disbursement in practice generally—the method of paying compensation through the courts.

The bad effect of such a system can best be grasped when one finds 304 fatal accidents in one county, leaving more than 200 families dependent, and 8 of them receiving not one cent of compensation for the death of their breadwinner. Practically the entire three hundred were contributing to the support of others besides themselves. Ninety-two families received funeral expenses only. Thus 180 of the 304 cases cited, of 59 per cent. of those families were left to bear the entire income loss. Of the families remaining, only 62, or 20 per cent, secured in compensation more than $500 for for the death of a provider—a sum which would approximate one year's income of the lowest paid worker killed.

It is often pointed out that the burden must eventually be borne by the community. But wait. Out of 526 men killed in Pittsburg the city was called upon to bury six, and only seven families made any direct demand upon charity, and in these the items of relief were small. Out of 132 fatal cases; 59 of the widows left went to work, cleaning offices, taking boarders, washing, etc. Out of the 132 families, 22 children were taken out of school before they were 16, immediately after the accidents.

These are some of the things that follow industrial accidents, and, although it robs charity of much credit, it proves that as a rule the family of the American worker is not without a sense of pride and independence in taking up the burden of existence.

A well-framed and well-enforced law regulating this matter is of importance to every mining man. The future holds no reasonable hope, despite our best efforts, that the mining of coal will cease to be attended with death and injury; and it behooves us, by beneficient legislation, to alleviate the human misery inevitably resulting when accidents occur.

In nearly all industrial nations, with the exception of our own, this has in various ways been done; and in certain isolated cases—particularly by one of our state's largest employers—the initative has preceded the inevitable ultimate framing of such a statute. Public opinion favors a fairer liability law — one that shall deal squarely with employer, not less than employes. Our present method works quite as unjustly on the operators as as it does on the men, the only difference is we, as a rule, are better able to stand it.

Many corporations—some of them in mining business and some out of it—have, however, found the injustice of our present compensation law intolerable. Such large concerns as the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., the United States Coal and Coke Co., and many others, have formed plans of their own and to-day are carrying them out independently of the laws provided for such cases. While such individual effort is worthy of emulation so long as present conditions exist, yet it cannot in the nature of things be the best thing possible. It speaks loudly for the need of a common law to govern all alike engaged in industrial pursuits, a law governing liability that shall make it unnecessary for one or two corporations to make their own laws in order to have one worth while.

Thorough investigation on the part of those gentlemen responsible for these self-protective measures have found a condition unparalleled in any large industrial country. They found a very pressing need of revision and cautiously but surely revised and amended to suit their own particular needs. They found that the fees exacted by casualty companies were out of all reasonable proportion with the amount that reached their injured men and the widows and children of those killed. So they placed their liability to their employes on a business basis, and have the satisfaction of knowing that, while their own method may not be the best that could be drafted and enforced, yet it does result in each dollar going into the stricken homes of their workmen. So far, that is very good considering the chaos and injustice it has displaced.

Unfortunately many corporations, while having the best of intentions towards their injured miners and the wives and children of those who are killed, are not in a financial position to essay the philanthropy, and perhaps are not strong enough to compel a species of insurance with an employed personnel that is here to-day and gone to-morrow, or at best is more or less antagonistic to any insurance fee being deducted from pay envelopes for that which mey never occur to them.

The employer grieves at the harrowing spectacle of abject dependence and poverty too often presented in individual homes following the family's deprivation of its usual income. Unless a general provision is made to give monetary relief in even the most deserving case would set a precedent the employer—being totally without reimbursement from any point—might find beyond his means to follow. This would create a difficulty the end of which none could forsee; and if the employer takes advantage of the tentative offers of certain casualty companies, and covers the possibility of accident by insurance, he generally finds the result unfavorable from every point of view. The money he would have to give to the poor family deprived of its breadwinner—the money he paid in hard cash to secure as he thought for that very laudable purpose, he finds is used chiefly in the maintenance of a small army of expert ligitants; and the reasons these expert gentlemen can dig up from the simplest kind of testimony why the injured man or his family should not receive compensation is simply astonishing, and astonishes the employer as much as it mortifies the man seeking redress through the courts.

The one improbable chance of indemnity that the injured has is to prove the employer responsible, and even in that case the operator need not prove himself innocent; the injured man instead must prove him guilty.

Here is where the legal representative of the casualty company gets the lion's share of the argument; and in the face of this long-established phase of English common-law, now obsolete in England, the employer who has paid money ostensibly for the benefit of his employes stands helpless. Until there is enacted a specific statute eliminating this idea of "contributory negligence" for ever from the zone of legal equity, it will be used for this baneful purpose.

Not long ago a mule driver received internal injuries. He was sent to this hospital, and the case was placed by the coal company with the insurance corporation carrying said company's responsibility in such cases. Some time later a relative of the injured man sought the more justice of at least hospital expenses, realizing that the accident was due largely to carelessness on the part of the injured man. He was referred to the main office of the superintendent of the mine, knowing almost to a certainty that his errand would be fruitless The men composing that mining corporation are far from being the human juggernauts that poor broken miner and his relatives would naturally believe. I know personally that nothing would have pleased them better than an opportunity to make fair compensation to their injured employe, to relieve him of physical anguish and financial burden at the time above all others when he was unable to bear the latter. Yet they could do nothing more than they had already done—carry insurance with the only available companies existing under our present laws. Shortly after the fruitless visit of the injured man's relative came an astute legal light from a nearby city seeking some phase of negligence which would place the whole burden on other shoulders than those of the insurance company he represented. Quite naturally the very purpose of these casualty associations is opposed to compensation. With them it is a business, just as mining coal is a business with you and me. and their chief aim is to secure the most in premiums at the least outlay Otherwise they could not exist.

The fault is not theirs; but lies in the antiquated methods of law which leaves us only these round plugs to fit into square holes. Nor does the evil stop there; because, under the present system, the fact alone that the employers, or many of them, have the insurance company standing between them and claims for damages by injured workmen does not breed a desire for precaution that would exist in case a liability law were in effect. Unconsciously, the present system allows high pressure, and make violaiton of necessary rules almost excusable.

To the average employer this illuminative idea, which, to quote an eminent English jurist, "originated with Lord Abenger and to which the devil gave aid and increase," is not only obnoxious, but confounding. It is opposed to his sense of equity. That a worthy man, injured while on duty in an industrial pursuit should be compensated regardless of the fact that his employer has used due care or regardless of the fact that his employe or his fellow workman has been careless and negligent, and have directly or indirectly contributed toward the accident, admits of little argument in the minds of most mining officials; in fact, it has been generally conceded by the majority of men who have had occasion to speak on the subject. Rather, to the logical mind the fact he has been seriously injured, and through no fault of his own is disqualified to further continue the struggle for a living and the maintenance of his dependents, is not the least of reasons why the workmen should receive compensation at the hands of those able and qualified to give it.

The number of employers who flatly deny the need and justice of direct compensation is so small as to be hardly worthy of notice. The fact that this strenuously struggling nation has its legal and industrial affairs in an unsettled state, is about the only logical reason why a workmen's compensation act has not been made an integral part of our national or state law.

From what certan sources shall a fund for this purpose be drawn? Even those countries in which the idea of compensation has long been a permanent feature differ in method, while being unanimous in principle.

That of Germany—which was the first to universally compensate for death or injury in industry—has some features which appeal to an American; but it also has some which would be hardly applicable here. There, accident insurance is compulsory. Funds are raised by trade associations formed specifically for that purpose. These compensation associations cover all dangerous occupations, and disburse to the workman, or the dependents of a workman totallly incapacitated, an amount equaling two-thirds of his wages—two-thirds of which compensation is given out of a fund accruing from an assessment made on wages of employes, and onethird from funds of the employers. If the disability continues beyond 13 weeks the compensation comes entirely out of the employers' pocket. In case of death, compensation is provided for funeral expenses ,anil a pension for the widow until her death or remarriage, and for every child under 15 years of age. The total compensation in any case is not to exceed 60 per cent of the deceased workman's yearly earnings.

In the event of a widow's remarriage she is given 60 per cent. of a year's earnings in a lump sum, which settles her account against the association. To carry this cost, trade associations form insurance associations for definite districts. All trades in each district in which compensation is a factor enter and are parties to this agreement, but pay only according to the risk involved. A board of directors computes the amount to be allowed, from whose decree an appeal may be made first to a court of arbitration, formed of equal numbers of employes and employers, lastly to the Imperial insurance office whose decision is final.

The result of this method has been highly satisfactory to the German people. In the year 1906, 263,000,000 marks were distributed through the sick fund, and 145,000,000 marks for sickness and compensation. In addition, it is said nearly all the great industrial establishments add to their compulsory compensation by voluntary contributions.

The German—an intensely practical people—reached workmen's compensation through the same logical deductions by which we, as an industrial people, must eventually reach it.

They had abundant evidence in every village, town and city where industry on a large scale is carried on that when the workman's family is deprived of its sole means of subsistence the result is not only misery, poverty and starvation in whole or in part to those who are dependent, but, under old methods that the result is undeniably inimical to the best interests of the community. They reached the simple conclusion that so long as dangerous labor must be performed by human hands and human bodies, accidents would happen. Further, that an accident would not be an accident if it could be foreseen, prevented, predicted, or avoided; that accidents are the inevitable result of the trade. Therefore, since they stood always liable to occur and having occurred, wrought a pernicious result that money only can permanently relieve ,the way to a satisfactory solution lay in providing that money by insurance, just as any other possible loss is provided for. The Germans consider an accident as such, regardless of the fact that some fool added his contributory mite to the incapacity of a fellow workman. This should not, and does not, remove the human element from the case; nor does it of itself satisfy the poor family's needs.

England, who gave us this present illogical method of defeating justice, long ago saw the fallacy of it, and removed it absolutely from her statutes. There, the employer is liable for all accidents. In case of injury to a servant the master pays his employe 50 per cent. of his weekly earnings, provided that does not come to more than £1 per week. The method for those under age is slightly different, but the result to the employer is similar. Compensation in case of death is 3 years' wages, or £150, whichever is larger, but in no case to exceed £300; compensation is paid to the injured workman or to the deceased workman's dependents in a weekly pro rata.

Compensation in England is made a burden on industry. Fully 13,000,000 people are now working under its provisions, and are in line for its benefits in case accidents incapacitates them. A member of the British Parliament, in speaking to certain Americans, found a difference of opinion regarding the English method of placing the cost of compensation totally on the employer. He said in its justification, that the great majority of thinking men in Great Britain believe the method right. It makes the matter a universal one of additional insurance. Under the new British Liability Law no employer in any part is favored at the expense of another, as was the case in the old law. People engaged in other than manual labor and policemen only are excluded from its benefits. Thus, every corporation and every individual employer, whether he numbers his servants by ten or ten thousand, must take this possible risk into account at the start just as he does regarding his boilers, his buildings, his flywheels, his plate glass. He simply extends the insurance to take in the human life used in his business for the same purpose as his boilers or his flywheels—to create profit. The regular wages are paid for the labor performed and do not—as with us generally—also cover the personal risk. Every industry is made to bear its own cost of insurance.

This is the situation in Great Britain and in every country where compensation is in force—with the exception of German, Austria-Hungary and Luxemburg. The employing interests sustain the whole structure. In the four countries named, however, employes bear part of the expense. In all countries definite compensation is fixed by law and in all countries except Sweden it is based on the previous earning capacity of the injured workman. In Sweden a flat sum is paid regardless of previous earnings.

While the methods differ, yet the central idea remains the same. In Germany and Austria, the workman is sensibly made aware of his participancy in carrying this protection. Such a scheme might work out here, if the better one of placing a small tax on coal production were not grasped as the means to the same end. If not, the resultant burden placed wholly on the employing interests of our state could not prove much worse than the uncertain one we carry to-day.

If certain constitutional difficulties could be overcome to the end that the matter of liability could be made a federal instead of an individual state matter alone, the way out of the difficulty seems plain.

It would seem that the most practical and logical way would be in the form of a slight tax on each ton of coal produced in the United States The difference to the consumer would be scarcely noticeable; the difference to the welfare of our miners and our miner's families would be beyond computation. I speak only of this matter as it concerns our trade. If congressional provisions can be secured to cover our industry, of course, they will of necessity be more or less universal and the result be beneficial to all industries. Many signs point to a general awakening everywhere through out this country in the respect of the public's duty to its injured toilers. Men; and women too, in constantly increasing numbers, are beginning to see in a wounded soldier of industry a fellow human equally deserving of public bounty as the man who falls while bearing arms. Both are essentials to the peace, the greatness, and the ultimate welfare of any nation; and the fact that the miner, the mill worker, or the man who sets in place the steel columns for our huge and towering buildings, loses his arm, his limb, or his life without the attendant heroics and the brazen blare of the battlefield does not, in the minds of sober-thinking people, detract one iota from the worthiness of his action or the just deserving of reward. General Edward O'Toole says: "I may add that the public shows in many ways that it is not only willing but eager to pay a few additional cents per ton for its steel or its coal, if thereby the business of producing these necessaries may be conducted in a safer and more humane manner".

We have all felt at times the anguish of impotency in face of a great need that was too obvious, too glaring, to be hidden, and too pitifully insistent to be casually ignored. A few of us—unfortunately a few—have seen this crying vital need amplified by tens and hundreds following a mine explosion. Then, being impotent, we have tried to forget; but before long it has happened again, and the same dismal scene, unrelieved by the gleam of human sunshine that efficient compensation would lend to the picture, has been gone all over again. Again and again we have been an unwilling participant in that moral and physical tension which is thrust by these accients on the employing as well as employed, on the official as well as the subordinate. That minink man who does not live nor work, I hope, in West Virginia who, at such times, has

(Continued on page 6)

Mine Explosion Adds Another 100 to List

LITTLETON, Ala., April 8.—Of the 100 to 150 miners who are believed to have met death in the explosion at the Banner mines of the Pratt Consolidated Coal Company near here, early to-day, less than half-a-dozen bodies have been recovered when the work of rescue was temporarily suspended at nightfall.

The ventilating fans were destroyed and the deadly damp generated by the explosion was a menace to all who attempted to enter the workings.

It may be several days before all the dead have been recovered. Late this afternoon all hope that the men remaining in the mine were alive was given up.

While no official statement has been made, it is believed the explosion was caused by safety powder ignited by a lamp and followed by dust. When the night crew left the mines shortly before the explosion happened, Night Fire Boss Sparks reported the condition of the mine as good and the day shift was sent to work.

There were 170 men in all, only five of whom were free laborers. The others were convicts, most of them negroes.

Immediately following the explosion several of the convicts with mining experience discovered that the black damp was forming. They spread the alarm and many started a race with death to the entrance.

Forty-five of the miners reached the outside in safety, or got within hailing distance of the shaft, and were taken out by rescuers. Scores of volunteers were on hand, brought by the alarm, and many made heroic efforts to bring out the victims. This work proved effective until the deadly gases reached the main shaft into which the men were headed.

The state mine inspector and his assistant, together with several other experts hurried to the mine when the news of the disaster reached Birmingham. Dr. Brown, in charge of the government rescue station at Birmingham joined them, and assisted Mr. Enthouse in directing the rescue work.

Among the white men caught in the mine and who are believed to be dead are: John White, Edward Causey of Calhoun County; O. W. Spradling, a convict foreman, and Lee Bond.

The fatal after-damp which followed the explosion has so far kept the rescuers from penetrating the mine, although they have been far enough into the interior to see a gruesome pile of human bodies huddled together near the shaft. It is estimated that about twenty corpses are in this pile.

This afternoon the entombed men could be heard knocking on the pipes below, but there is an ominous stillness to-night which indicates that the after-damp has done its deadly work.

The rescue work cannot proceed safely until the mine can be bratticed so that fresh air can be forced in to drive out the gas. This work is going on to-night, but it probably will be several days before all of the bodies are recovered.

Special Excursion To Creston

¶ Date will be announced later—so watch for it.

Visiting the entire district See before you buy. Write me for full particulars.

Dig in the ground for a livelihood, you'll be under soon enough! Five acres cultivated will prolong life and provide a competence for old age.

Eight 10-Acre Tracts $300

each, easily cleared, Burton City, well located and water

Joe Grafton

Fernie - B. C.

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Sixty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Cream of Tartar Powder Made from Grapes

NO ALUM

VOTES FOR WOMEN

That Des Moines, Iowa, woman who ordered the mass meeting of suffragettes to get "back to the home" was not crazy, but very rational. Woman's proper place is home, and if she makes that tidy, and keeps it so, she will hold a greater place in the world than if she had ten votes.—U. M. W. of A. Journal

(Ed.—Quite right. Woman's proper place is home; provided, however, that she has one. As for giving her a vote, although it is possible that she might misuse it, we doubt if greater mistakes would be made than characterize the actions of the "lords of creation" at the polls. Before manhood suffrage was gained the advice was often given to he workingmen that lawmaking should be left in the hands of their betters.)

H. H. Depew

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR

P. O. BOX 423. FERNIE

Her Secret

Why She Always Looked So Young

Everyone refers to her as one of the most attractive women in town. It wasn't her features, for while regular, they were not unusual. But the charm lay in the head of splendid, vigorous hair that made a veritable crown. It had that peculiar lustre and the sun gave it an added brilliance—you couldn't look at her without unconsciously commenting on the beauty of her hair.

When asked how she kept it so [illegible] she replied that it was no secret, simply proper shampooing, regular [illegible] and the conscientious use of Hirsutone. She admitted it had not always been in that condition, but that she found Hirsutone the best thing she ever got for the hair. It gave the scalp such a cool, refreshed feeling, and the hair was so much easier to dress after its use.

[illegible] beauty of heads that would be just as attractive for Hirsutone soon brings the hair and scalp into good condition.

Your Nyal Drug Store will cheerfully guarantee Hirsutone to do all that is claimed for it, and every woman owes it to herself to try it.

For Sale and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

One for each everyday ailment

'LEDGER' ADS BRING BUSINESS

The District Ledger

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

J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380

UNION LABEL FERNIE B.C.

COMMENTS ON THE LEMIEUX CASE

THE criticism of "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," far probably better known as the Lemieux Act ,because of its paternity, appearing recently in the press, vary in strict conformity with the political tinge of the publication uttering them.

The Victoria Times, commenting editorially, at considerable length, speaks eulogistically of this piece of remedial (?) legislation, and at the same time scolds the miners because they did not make application for this panacea of industrial ills to be called into requisition, characterizing this failure as an evidence of "faulty judgment," conveniently avoiding any mention whatsoever of the other party to the controversy. Thus to single out the mineworkers smacks too much of a double-tinted partianship; firstly because of a desire to champion the cause of the Minister of Labor, and secondly to catechise the coal operators.

Criticism adverse to this Act appear in the News Advertiser of April 9, under the caption of "The Frivolous Lemieux Act," taking Mr. King to task for the conclusion arrived at that practically ten per cent only of the disputes investigated had not been successful in either averting or ending strikes. To quote: "He (Mr. McKenzie King) had to take for granted that every dispute investigated would otherwise have been followed by a strike, and that every strike, once begun, would not have ended if there had been no Lemieux Act. . . ." The two iew points alluded to from divergent angles represent practically the affirmative and the negative sides of the question. Many people outside of the editorial sanctum, as well as those within the sacred precints, have raised the question: Is the present cessation of work in the coal mines a breach of the Lemieux Act or not? We take the position, without any reserve whatsoever, that the law has been strictly adhered to, both by the mine workers and the operators. We will endeavor to make ourselves absolutely clear on the subject in language so plain that there may be no possibility of a misunderstanding arising. Time the essence of contracts, is axiomatic. An agreement was entered into between the representatives of District 18, U. M. W. of A. and the Western Coal Operators' Association, which ended on the 31st March, 1911, hence all relations dealing with a continuation of conditions existing up to the date of expiry, automatically ceased. Any meeting held subsequent to this date between the two parties cannot in any wise affect the force of the principle involved. Their relations, as principals were concluded on the date above alluded to, and any new arrangement that may be arrived at subsequently is entirely permissible irrespective of the Lemieux Act. That there has been no violation of the Act is tacitly admitted by those who are officiating as its sponsors, otherwise, it is safe to assume that different tactics would have been adopted than those in operation. The existing status of affairs cannot by any means be translated into a "dispute," but denotes an impasse which does not come within teh meaning of the Lemieux Act.

The mine workers as a class must get better conditions, in order to live decently, and it is their own well-being and the well-being of those dependent upon them, that they are now seeking. This predicates more wages, and the question of how the funds to pay the same are to be raised is a secondary problem to them. On the other hand the operators state that they cannot possibly grant the increase demanded ,because it would mean that dividends would then be out of the question. This has ever been the cry, and we suppose it will continue just as long as the present system obtains. they may raise the price of coal all round, ignoring the policy of "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" that obtains with the railroad corporations, but this we doubt, and instead make an imperceptible increase on the price of coal to the railroad companies but place the additional burden upon the small consumer. Again, a hygrometer might be utilized for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of moisture in the capitalization of many concerns. This no doubt would be drastic, and not likely to meet with the approval of the various boards of directors.

The Miners' Executive Board has now decided to apply for a board under the conditions of the Industrial Disputes Act, and as "By their works ye shall know them," we shall know later the effects of this legislation in the present contingency.

WHAT ABOUT FERNIE?

THE recent fearful disaster in New York causing the loss of 150 lives disclosed a most censurable state of affairs in regard to the inspection of buildings being a dead letter. Fire escapes that the laws called for were conspicuous by their absence and the mere placing on the statute books is totally inadequate when the emergency arises.

Enforcement beforehand is the proper procedure essential to avert catastrophe and death bed regrets are but poor consolation.

This New York tragedy has brought home to the minds of millions the importance of strict adherence to the regulations for fire protection, but it seems that they are the only effective measures that will arouses communities from their criminally apathetic indifference and only then when the fear prompts to ask themselves the question: "I wonder if I may not be a victim some day?"

The Gamewell system has recently been installed whereby there should be no appreciable time lost in answering an alarm We have a well-equipped fire fighting force, but their efforts may be sadly handicapped and probably valuable lives lost if at the crucial moment a burning building is found to be unprovided with the means of escape that they should possess legally.

All buildings that are not in strict acordance with the regulations should be made so forthwith and it is the duty of those in authority to see that no time is lost, accepting no excuse for procrastination.

We sincerely hope that the fiery element will long keep aloof from our midst but should ever remember that it is always better to lock the stable door before than after the steed is stolen.

TIME LIMIT—APRIL 25

A UKASE emanating from the Health Officer has gone forth that now that Spring is approaching (we hope it may arrive soon) every effort should be put forth towards making the city healthful even though not necessarily beautiful. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and as there is an abundant supply of elbow grease lying dormant, this, accompanied by a liberal sprinkling of chloride of lime and other disinfectants, should have the desired effect of preventing outbreaks of typhoid fever or other contagious and infectious diseases. It is to the interest of every member of the community that precautionary measures should be operative, and we would therefore urge upon one and all to get busy just as soon as practicable.

JAMES SIMPSON ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION

"The appointment of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education by the Dominion Government at the request of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Manufacturers' Association, has served to create a widespread and healthy interest in the subject of education from one end of Canada to the other," said Jame Ssimpson's, labor's representative on the commission. "To measure the value of this aroused interest in dollars and cents would but inadequately represent the significance of such a result and from the viewpoint of one interested in the labor movement I cannot emphasize too strongly the splendid service rendered the workingmen by the Trades and Labor Congress in drawing public attention to the necessity of conducting the investigation now being carried on by the royal commission.

"It does not require a microscope to see the necessity of an up-to-date system of industrial training and technical education for those who are to be responsible for directing industry in this young country in the future, and from what has been already learned I do not hesitate to say that industrial development along the lines of improved facilities for production and distribution and specialization has progressed more rapidly than the system of education to meet these changes.

"Material considerations alone have compelled the serious consideration of Canadas position as compared with its citizens is concerned, but even more important than these is the capacity of the individual to meet the responsibilities involved in material advancement.

"The complexity of modern industry, accentuated by the evolution of the past twenty-five years, have forced upon us a problem that can only be solved by careful investigation and intelligent consideration of conditions as we find them, and following that the adoption of the best means for producing efficient men to conduct experiments and utilize the processes that modern science has laid at our door.

The best means to that end is the securing of a system of elementary education that will make sure the utility and culture value of the vocational and industrial training to follow. With the apprenticeship system completely obliterated in many industries, and only showing faint symptoms of life in others, apprentices and journeymen will have to supplement their shop experience with school training. The responsibility of providing for this training devolves upon the state, and only an educated public opinion can bring about the realization of our hopes for the accomplishment of this change. To give the most practical turn to this change the practical cooperation of the manufacturers, and those at the head of industries will be necessary. The equipment of the factory should be used where conditions are not favorable to establish a thoroughly equipped school. Day instruction should take the place of night instruction, where the long hours of labor exhaust the mental and physical vitality. Practical men with some pedagogical training should be placed at the head of classes for instruction. To be effective this instruction must be free, and the school environment made attractive and inviting.

"There is a growing demand for the training that capacitates for industrial life .The number of students now taking courses through the correspondence schools is an evidence of that demand, and emphasizes the fact that the men of this country will not be satisfied to subordinate themselves to the highly trained men of European countries because of our lack of educational facilities here. The workingmen of Canada haev a right to expect the same opportunities as the workingmen of other countries, and if I read the signs of the times accurately the day is not far distant when such opportunities will be at their door.

"In my trip through Canada, as a member of the Commission, I have observed the eknest interest on the part of organized labor in our work, and while opinions differ as to the best means to bring about the desired change, all agree that industrial training and technical education can no longer be neglected.

"Efficiency always denotes intelligence and my observations and experience have taught me to emphasize industrial efficiency as the forerunner of an intelligent understanding of other great problems that workingmen have to deal with."

COMING EVENTS, ETCETRA

According to the schedule, Spring, balmy Spring, should have arrived here on March 21st, and as we are now well along in the month of April, it is probable that it has been sidetracked somewhere between the Lizard Range and the North Pole. Nevertheless, as coming events cast their shadows before them, we see that not only is this theme of the poet publicly announced, but likewise even summer is mentioned. Those who are sceptical on this point may find corroboration by looking into the beautifully decorated window of the Trites-Wood Company.

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, - $7,000,000

THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

of The Canadian Bank of Commerce will receive deposits of $1 and upwards, on which interest is allowed at current rates. There is no delay in withdrawing the whole or any portion of the deposit. Small deposits are welcomed. 234

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, to be operated by any one of the number or by the survivor. A joint account of this kind saves expense in establishing the ownership of the money after death, and is especially useful when a man desires to provide for his wife, or for others depending upon him, in the event of his death.

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

STOVES! STOVES!

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

Ranges and Cook Stoves

J. M. AGNEW & CO., ELKO

WHAT IN BLAZES!

Beg pardon—excuse us, but really it's so sudden we hardly know what we were about.

YOU HAD BETTER GET INSURED

and then you won't be unduly excited if a fire breaks out.

FIRE POLICIES

issued here are O. K. Those who buy them know what they are about. They're reliable and safe.

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4 in. SEWER PIPES

GENERAL CONCRETE WORK
Get Our Prices

W. M. DICKEN.
How About that Drain?

The Bald Headed Man may Look Wise

But If He Had Been He Would Have Hair Now

You do not want a scientific treatise on the hair follicle—you are not particularly interested in the name of the German scientist who isolated the bug that is said to cause baldness. What you do want to know is how to save the hair you have and make it strong and lustrous.

Nyal's Hirsutone will do it better than anything else.

It is not claimed that Hirsutone is a wonderful scientific secret—but it is the concrete result of all that is proven in the scientific treatment of sick and diseased hair and scalp.

It is a happy combination and you will notice a prompt improvement in the feeling of the scalp and the look of the hair.

Hirsutone loosens and removes all scaly and matted deposit on the scalp—stimulates the hair bulbs and gives new life and vigor to the hair fibre.

Nyal's Hirsutone gives back to the hair and scalp just what it has been robbed of by your neglect and abuse.

It is time to start right. Use Hirsutone.

It is one of the Nyal remedies and no higher recommendation can be given it. They are all good. Ask your Nyal Druggist. He recommends it.

For Sale and Guaranteed by
N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

One for each everyday ailment

On the first day of the month, after they heard the clock strike twelve a warm discussion took place in QUAIL'S HARDWARE STORE, Fernie B. C., between a sad iron and a Souvenir range.

When pressed for an explanation, in order to smooth over things, the sad iron said the range got hot and flew off its base because it was a black leg and a fuel.

The range turned its back and said the sad iron without reason went off the handle. At this the jacknives opened up and handled some cutting remarks which caused the case to open and request them to pocket their insults; but they refused to back out of the discussion or shut up. It had grown so spirited that the themometers dropped some remarks and then got hot and went up in the air.

Then the chisel cut in with a tang to its firmer remarks, but the auger bit it because it had bore enough.

The plumb tried its level best to square things, but everyone was so hot that a bar of solder started to run and was lead away by a handsaw which was screwed up to such a pitch that it showed its teeth and said it never saw such a cutting up.

But the ice cream freezer kept cool and turned around with an icy stare because it is quicker than lightning when it is stirred up.

The range lost its pipe and could not smoke and began to elbow its way along as the hose turned to rubber and started to spout, but was shut off when the gun went off half cocked and plugged it.

It began to quiet down and did not wax grater as a hob nail raised its head and in a rasping voice said: "Bless my sole! I hope this is the last!"

J. D. Quail

Hardware Furniture

Specials in Ladie's Dresses

$11.50 One-Piece Panama Dresses, nicely finished with Soutache and buttons. Colors: Navy, Cardinal, Brown and Black.

$12.50 One-Piece Panama Suits, braid trimmed, yoke of allover lace. Colors: Navy, Grey and Black.

$14.50 One-Piece Panama Dresses, trimmed with bands of same, silk yoke, good tailored effect. Colors: Navy, Black and Brown.

Ladies' Tailored Coats and Skirt Suits

Just what is right for the present season. These Suits are exceptionally well tailored and all lined with good reliable silk or satin. The cloths are in a good variety of colors in many cases there being only one of each style, so there is no possibility of two persons having suits alike. We guarantee to fit; no charge for alterations.

New Skirts

We have opened to-day a nice assortment of separate Skirts in Worsted, Panamas, Serges and Soiles. Sizes up to 30 inch waist measure.

TRITES-WOOD Co.
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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.

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Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

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The Jeweler--That's All

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Electric Lighted Steam Heated

CENTRALLY LOCATED

The Waldorf Hotel

FERNIE, B.C.

First Class Accommodation for Travellers

MRS. S. JENNINGS, PROPRIETRESS

Hot and Cold Water L. A. Mills, Manager

LEDGER ADS PAY

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 174

Born at Coal Crek on Thursday, the 6th day of April, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Evans, a fine daughter. Mother and child are both doing well

There are only two trains daily between here and Fernie, which are running at the following times: First train leaves Fernie at 7 a.m., returning at 7. 45; last train leaves Fernie at 3.45 p.m. returning at 4.30. No trains on Sunday. So quite a bunch of Creekites are becoming expert tie-steppers owing to the altered train service.

Jack McPherson left here last Saturday for Edmonton. His brother Jim accompanied him for a while, having received a fortnight's vacation.

Tuesday was pay day up here, when small statements and long faces were very much in evidence.

The board of management of the C C L and A A granted the members a free smoker last Saturday night. A good program of singing, recitations, etc., was given and everyone enjoyed themselves to the best of their ability till the wee sma' hours o' Sunday morning. There were just—nearly did it— Nuff sed.

George Finlayson, late timekeeper at No. 9 mine, and C. Laver, late of the T. W. Co., left on Wednesday morning for Vancouver.

The Easter tournaments are beginning at the club this week-end, and good prizes are being given for the different games.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Simson, of Police Flats, Alberta, are spending a few days with friends here.

Tom Broadhurst had the misfortune to slip down and dislocate his collar bone on Sunday.

Tom Coughlin and Joe Sorike are down at Morrissey in charge of the horses that were moved down there last week.

John Shanks went down to Michel on business on Monday. He returned home again on Wednesday.

Tom Branch was a visitor up here from Michel this wek.

District Board Member, J. E. Smith left on Wednesday for Frank.

Sid Horton, better known as "Butcher," severed his connection with the Trites Wood Co. this week. James Maddison, late of P. Burns Co., Hosmer store, has succeeded Sid.

Wm. Stockwell, a fireboss, got one of his fingers badly lacerated while assisting with a car in No. 2 Mine on Monday.

HOSMER NOTES.
By "Kritik."

Mrs. F. Cox and her sister, Mrs. Burlingame, left here Saturday for Gull Lake, where they will joni their husbands and go on their respective home steads.

Mr Harry Campbell, of Vernon, B. C., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Strachan last Friday.

Miss K. Gourlay came up from Coleman and spent a few days at the home of her cousin Mr. John Wylie.

Monday last Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds departed for Seattle.

Mr. Harry McMurren and "Happy" received such a hurry up order on Monday that they considered the train's transportation facilities too slow.

Mr. McCabe, who has for several months been employed in A. B. Campbell's Drug Emporium, left Thursday last for Calgary.

Considerable activity, not in real estate, but in movables, is evident these days under the impression, a correct one frequently, that it is cheaper to move than pay rent. Cheaper houses are the attraction. Fruit gardening and chicken raising are now engaging the attention of many residents, and strange though it may seem, there are men here who admit that women can be useful under such trying circumstances and are even more cheerful than their lords and masters.

A very well attended meeting was held in the old school house on Wednesday week for the purpose of electing school trustees and discussion of educational matters generally. It was expected that it would be a harmonious meeting, but there was a "rift in the lute," and at times it resembled an Indian pow wow, caused by the buttinsky proclivities of an individual with no more real interest in the town's welfare than an utter stranger. After a slight rebuke the proceedings went along quite smoothly, and Messrs Wright and Newton were elected as trustees to the satisfaction of the majority.

Mrs. A. Matheson spent Friday and Saturday last with her parents at Brocket, Alta.

Mrs. Black went East Monday and intends to summer at her home in Toronto.

The Rugby enthusiasts who are not working just now indulged in their favorite game on Monday, as they are determined to enjoy themselves so long as the opportunity affords.

Mrs. Cole paid a friendly call upon Mrs. R. Duthie in Fernie Saturday last.

Mr. Winter returned home on Sunday and all regret that his departure for Greenwood will deprive them of his genial countenance, but are equally hopeful that success may attend his efforts wherever he may go.

Mr. Stockett was a passenger on the Eastbound Monday, stopping off at Frank, but it is expected that he will visit the main line of the C. P. R. before returning.

Mr. Thompson was acting boss at the station on Monday last in the absence of his superior on a visit to Pincher.

Dr. Higgins left this week for a few months visit to Vancouver.

COMMUNICATED

Lethbridge, Alta. April 12, 1911.

At our regular meeting held the 11th inst. a motion was passed unanimously expelling the following from Local 574. Two are carpenters, two are blacksmiths, and two are timber men. They were at our meeting when it was decided to stand by the action of the District officers, but for all they continued to work and to leave them no excuse our Executive Committee interviewed them; advising them to quit, as their fellow tradesmen had done, and they promised to go to work next day and bring their tools out, but after six days they are still at work. Hence the action of our Local. It was decided to publish their names, both in the Ledger and the U. M. W. Journal that in future all the different Locals throughout the organization can remember it to them. Their names are:

JOHN WYLIE, carpenter
GEORGE SHREIVES, carpenter
DAVID P. SMITH, blacksmith
ROBERT KERGAN, blacksmith
ARCHIE LEITCH, blacksmith
JAMES BALLANTYNE, carpenter
GEORGE SCOTT, senr, timberman
GEORGE SCOTT, jr. timberman

All are Scotchmen, except J. Shreives, who is English.

Trusting you will insert this in your paper so as to make their names known throughout the length and breadth of Canada,

Yours respectfully,
L. MOORE, Secretary.

MICHEL
By "Crimea"

The Eagles are holding their second anniversary ball on the 13th

Ten dollars and costs was the fine imposed on Andrew Frew by J P Burton on Saturday last Frew had been imbibing too much of the drink that cheers and became too jovial

Evan Jones had a narrow escape on Saturday afternoon in the Elk. He was fishing off a log and lost his balance and fell in the river. Only for the prompt action of Frank Campbell Evan would not be here to tell the tale.

Last Saturday night while Uncle Ben was making home to his shack situated at No. 6 mine he was met by a big black bear, which determined not to give up the right of way, and Ben being no hero returned somewhat faster than he went. He is now putting forth his running qualities.

Mr. Mike McLean, of Finch, was a visitor here last Saturday and Sunday.

George Lucks was down from Corbin Monday seeing old friends.

On Tuesday the case of Vlasek v. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company came up for hearing in front of His Honor Judge Wilson. Mr. Eckstein appeared for Vlasek. The witnesses called on the plaintiff's side were T. G. Harries, Dr. Shaw and Mr. Burrell.

The single men are aching for revenge and a match has been arranged between them and the married men to take place on Saturday the 15th inst. Kick-off at 3.30.

Yesterday the men in Michel were paid off and lots of the boys were partaking of the beverage which only makes its appearance once a year—namely, Bock Beer—which judging from the way some of the boys were throwing their weight out one would imagine it was "Boxing Beer."

Large catches of grayling are reported, and Sunday last Frank Campbell and a few of his boarders got enough to keep the house going for a week.

Messrs Smallnan, Pryor and Causer have just returned to town from the Elk, where they have been camped for a few days. They report having had a good time and fish plentiful.

"Michel, B. C.
"April 11, 1911.

J. Bennett, Esq., Fernie, B. C

Sir,—It was reported in your Michel Notes of last week that "The orders at McKinnons boarding house are Go to work, if not pay your board in advance, or get out." As no such order has been given will you please have report corrected in your next issue, and oblige,

Yours faithfully,
J McKINNON

JACK LONDON'S TALK TO SOLDIERS

The war dogs are angry at Jack London and snap their teeth at him. He may get material for a new novel if they keep it up. He might call it "The Black Fang" and make General E. A. Forbes the villain.

At any rate, Jack London has kept a big lot of men from joining the army and navy by a circular that he has issued.

The army officers are crazy about it and are looking for legal support to put Jack London in jail for his impudence.

Almost every man in Southern California who has read the circular refuses to enlist, and it has caused a big falling off in enlistment.

It has caused a great many disertions.

Here is the circular:

"Young Men: The lowest aim in your life is to be a soldier. The good soldier never tries to distinguish right from wrong. He never thinks; never reasons; he only obeys. If he is ordered to fire on his fellow citizens, on his friends, on his neighbors, on his relatives, he obeys without hesitation. If he is ordered to fire down a crowded street when the poor are clamoring for bread, he obeys, and sees the gray hairs of age stained with red and the life tide gushing from the breasts of women, feeling neither remorse nor sympathy. If he is ordered off as one of a firing squad to execute a hero, or benefactor, he fires without hesitation, though he knows the bullet will pierce the noblest heart that ever beat in human breast.

A good soldier is a blind, heartless, soulless murderous machine. He is not a man. He is not even a brute, for brutes kill in self defence only. All that is human in him, all that is divine in him, all that constitutes the man, has been sworn away when he took the enlistment roll. His mind, his conscience, aye, his very soul, are in the keeping of his officer.

"No man can fall lower than a soldier—it is a depth beneath which we cannot go."

Keep the boys out of the army. It is hell.

Every Socialist local should make it a point to advise thoughtless fellows, who may mean well, and tell them of the awful rottenness of the whole army system.

Down with the army and the navy.

We don't need killing institutions. We need life-giving institutions.

(Ed.—We notice in the Post Office a beautiful colored poster soliciting recruits for the Canadian Navy and describing the privileges and conditions, but would likewise call attention to the fact that one of the first calls for duty was to aid in suppressing union workers who are demanding a higher rate of wages at Prince Rupert.)

A YANKEE SOCIALIST OF 1870

By S. G. Rich.

Bourgeois biographers often conceal the atitude of their subjects toward the vital problem of to-day. It is rare, outside of Socialist books and papers, to find any mention of Lincoln's radical ideas on the relation of capital and labor; of the Socialism professed by John Stuart Mill ,utopian though it was; of the revolutionary and proletarian significance of Thomas Paine's "Common Sense." But there is one American—the greatest orator of the abolition movement, which great class war, the rebellion—whose expressed opinions ought to interest all Socialists.

We hear it said by our opponents, who claim to know what we are and want, better than we do, that the Socialist movement is foreign. To them the fact that the proportion of foreigners in the party is the same as in the country as a whole, signifies nothing. They forget that in 1871, when the movement was small in numbers even in Germany, a candidate for governing Massachusetts, running on a platform that could be accepted with little change by and Socialist organization, polled 20,000 votes. This candidate was Wendell Phillips, the great abolition orator, who, though the books do not say so, was a Socialist.

Let his own words prove this. He It was who wrote that platform on which he ran—that platform beginning:

"We affirm as a fundamental principle that labor, the creator of all wealth, is entitled to all it creates. Affirming this, we avow ourselves willing to accept the final results of the operation of a principle so radical; such as the overthrow of the whole profit making system, the extinction of all monopolies,—the abolition of privileged classes, universal education and fraternity and the final obliteration of the poverty of the masses."

And in the same platform he says: "We declare war with the wage system, which demoralizes alike the hirer and the hired, cheats both, and enslaves the workingman. war with the present system of finance, which robs labor, gorges capital, makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and turns a republic into an aristocracy of capital. We demand a ten-hour day for factory work as the first step (twelve hours were the rule then and there—S. G. R.) and that eight hours be the working day of all persons thus employed hereafter. We demand that whenever women are employed to do the same kind and amount of work that men perform they shall receive the same wages.

These quotations are from the platform of the Labor party of Massachusetts as written in 1870. Reading them, it is impossible to deny that they are truly Socialist in spirit and form, even though they are not couched in the Marxian terms. Compare them with our national platforms of 1904, or national platforms of earlier dates, or with the famous Gotha platform of 1875, and the similarity—almost identity—is striking.

But Wendell Phillips need not be judged by one expression of his ideas only. Here is what he says of unionism: "I welcome organization. I do not care whether it call itself trades union, Crispin, international or commune; anything that masses up a unit in order that they may put in a united force; anything that does that I say amen to it."

What if he did not see that only in the co-operative commonwealth his desires could be attained? What if he did not realize how the old individualistic "American" ideas, the ideas of "success," of rising to be a capitalist by stepping on one's classmate's backs would persist for half a centry more? What if he did not realize that not until the era of monopolies had come would labor begin to wake up to its interests? These are all mere details—Wendell Phillips knew of and upheld our aim — liberty, fraternity, equality—and our method—the class struggle in the shop and at the polls He was as truly a Socialist as Ben Hanford or Fred Long was, or Debs or Haywood among the living.

And he realized the greatness of the labor movement He said in his speech on adopting the platform he wrote: "I regard the movement with which this convention is connected as the grandest and most comprehensive movement of the age and I choose my epithets deliberately; for I can hardly name the idea in which humanity is interested, which I do not consider locked up in the success of this movement of the people to take possession of their own."

Also, in the same speech, he said: "In the interest of peace I welcome this movement—the peaceable marshalling of all voters toward remodeling the industrial and political civilization of today. I have not a word to utter—far be it from me—against the grandest declaration of popular indignation which Paris wrote on the pages of history in fire and blood. I honor Paris as the vanguard of the international. . . . I, for one, honor Paris; but in the name of heaven, and with the ballot in our right hands, we shall not need to write our record in fire and blood; we write it in the orderly majorities at the ballot box."

This certainly sounds as though a true Socialist had uttered it, and such is the case. Wendell Phillips, the earliest Socialist in America, can certainly be identified as a Socialist by his remarks on the Paris commune alone. There can be no doubt that he was the earliest real Socialist in America—Greeley, Brisbane and the other so-called "pioneers of Socialism in America" were but utopians. Here on the contrary, is an American of Mayflower ancestry proclaiming most of the doctrines of the Socialist movement of today, only twenty years after they were formulated by Marx and Engels.

November 29, 1911—the 29th of next November—is the centenary of the birth of our great Comrade Wendell Phillips. It is only fitting and proper that we celebrate it well, and I suggest to all locals and branches that they begin to think about it now, so as to be prepared by November 29th.—New York Call.

COAL IN SLOCAN

The coal miners strike will not affect the Slocan to any extent. Coal has reached such a price here that it can no longer be considered an economical fuel. Coal costs from $1 to $2.50 at the mine, and $9 in New Denver. The C. P. R. raised the price of freight last winter, which increased the cost $1 per ton to the consumer. Coal cannot be purchased by the consumer at the mine, but must be procured through an agency at Nelson, thus placing an additional and unnecessary cost on the consumer.—The Slocan Record.

(Ed.—The distance from Fernie to New Denver via Nelson is two hundred and sixty-five miles (265) only, practically 1-3 of a cent per lb. On the above basis the price of Fernie coal in Winnipeg would be $49.10 a ton

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15 Corner Victoria Avenue and Gemmil Street
16 Corner Victoria and Cox Street
17 Corner Victoria Avenue and Rogers Street
24 Corner Victoria Avenue and Davis Street
25 Corner Fire Hall
26 Corner Pellat Avenue and McEvoy Street
32 Corner Howland Avenue and Wood Street
34 Corner Howland Avenue and Jaffray Street
35 Corner Howland and Drinnan St.
36 Corner McPherson Avenue and Thompson Street
42 Corner Dalton Avenue and Cox Street
43 Corner Chipman Avenue and Cox Street
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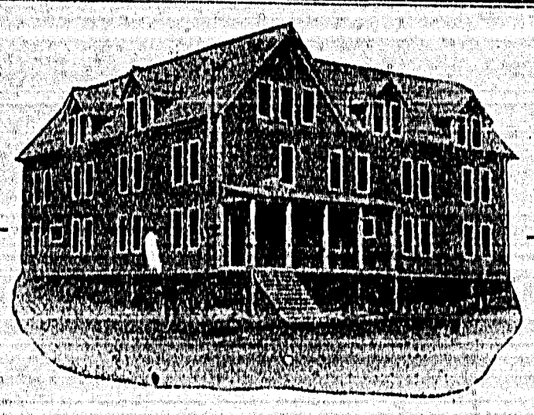

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Fire in Mine Gets Seventy Miners

SCRANTON, Pa., April 8—A revised list of dead to-night shows that 73 men and boys met their death in the fire in the Pancoast Colliery at Throop, near here, yesterday. A canvass of the victims' families show forty-five widows and 137 orphans. It is said that every corner of the workings which a fleeing victim might have reached in his search for pure air had been entered and that everybody has been removed.

The last group of dead, comprising seven men, was brought up shortly before noon to-day. As fast as the bodies were identified, and if relatives did not come to claim them, they were turned over to undertakers, according to nationality, to be prepared for burial The undertakers fairly fought for the bodies, believing the company would stand for a good, round charge, and disgraceful scenes resulted. The police authorities had to interfere.

Nearly every house in Throop, a typical mining settlement, has crepe on its door, and in some houses there is more than one corpse. The bodies of John Stoyak, his two sons and a cousin lie in a room in his house.

Many explanations are offered as to how the Pancoast victims came to their deaths, but none is satisfactory. One contributing cause, it is said, was the failure of inside mine bosses to realize the imminence of danger in the tunnel until it was too late for the men to be got out.

The first fire started shortly after 9 o'clock. Mining operations continued until 11 o'clock. It is believed it it was nearer 11 o'clock when the danger to the men in the tunnel was realized.

Some attempted to come back in the direction of the fire. Some went a considerable distance in the other direction.

None got anywhere near safety, however. They fell in their tracks or lay down exhausted, burying their faces in the wet culm to avoid the choking smoke and deadly gas. Some stuffed wet handkerchiefs in their mouths. Many were found huddled up under shelves of canvas used in the mines in constructing air chambers.

It is supposed the fire had its origin in some oil soaked cotton waste in the engine room. This is merely guesswork, however. About twelve of the victims were men of English speech, and the boys, whose ages range from 14 to 16, were of about equal number. The remaining fifty were, for the most part Hungarians and Poles.

"PHILANTHROPY AND FIVE PER CENT."

By George Allan England

In my undergraduate days at Harvard we had dear old Prof. Francis G. Peabody in "The Philosophy of Social Questions." He it was, as I have elsewhere set forth at some length, who taught our young ideas how to shoot radicalism in general and Socialism in particular. Safely he guided us past the Scylla and Charybdis of these evils, and landed us securely in the haven of Good Old Sound Capitalistic Common Sense. For which, praise be.

One set of facts and one conclusion in particular I still recall, despite the long years of decadence and backsliding which, so far as I am concerned have ensued in my social philosophy since having got from under his well-feathered wing. And these were certain data quite palpably demonstrating the certainty that the most successful form of uplift work is always one which can be made to bear its own expense. The good professor summed it up tersely, neatly and with lasting indelible force, in the one phrase: "Philantropy and 5 Per Cent."

All these years I have remembered that phrase, thought about it betimes, and wondered at its Christlike quality of business efficiency. (The professor, by the way, is a cerlgyman and holds the post of "Plummer Professor of Christian Morals." Therefore, we know, as a mere matter of course, that he speaks by and in the spirit of the Nazarene.) So, having all this time carried that dictum in my brain, imagine my pleasure and gratification on receiving the other day, the following letter:

"Seattle Commercial Club, Inc.

"Seattle, U. S. A., Feb. 27, 1911

(Here, a long list of directors, officers and ultra-respectables.)

"Dear Sir,—We thank you heartily for the space which you have already given in your columns (I have no columns) to the work which this club, co-operating with the Red Cross Society, is conducting for the relief of the famine sufferers in China. Nearly 2,000,000 people are starving and will need aid for many months. Those on the ground and familiar with the situation state that $2 contributed at this time will save the life of some man, woman or child.

"Will you be kind enough to prepare and keep standing an appeal to your readers to lend us assistance in raising the funds for the work which we have taken in hand? What we have in mind is a subscription list opened and conducted by you during the next four weeks. Please send us the proceeds of your subscriptions at the end of each week.

"Those making donations may rest assured that their gifts will be used in the most effective and economical way. Moreover, aside from the humanitarian phase of this work, it is bound to have most important results in opening new markets in the Orient for the products of the United States. It would be well, in any appeal which you make, to bring this fact clearly home to the business men of your city and section.

"Thanking you, etc., I ma,

"Very truly yours,

"RUFUS R. WILSON,

"Secretary China Relief Club."

Turn this letter how I may, consider and weigh and analyze it as best I can. I cannot find it greatly if at all at variance with the sterling true motto of dear Professor Peabody. To save a starving Chinese baby with your $2, and at the same time relieve China — of something moveable — seems to combine the true essences of philanthropy and a rake-off. Whether in this case it will come to quite 5 per cent I don't know. Japan is very inconsiderately disturbing the markets which, since we are 9,000 miles further away and charge far higher prices, should logically belong to us. China, too, is just perverse enough to insist on beginning certain manufactures on her own hook. But even so, much may yet be done—if only this money is thrown into China in season to save the remnant of the plague—and the faminestricken Manchurian wretches.

Personally, I should advise every remittance to be made in silver dollars, with this motto stamped by a special die across the head of Liberty

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We Aim to Please.'

Or, if convenient, each remitter might be allowed to place his special ad., whether of ham, jam or shoe machinery, or parlor organs, on each dollar contributed by him. This idea is by no means copyrighted. Freely, I give it to the Seattle Commercial Club and all charitably disposed persons, without charge.

For is it not straight in line with Christian charity? That is, as understood and practised in this enlightened day and generation? The old style giving is strictly obsolete. How wasteful, how barren of results it was! Admitting for the sake of argument that Jesus of Nazareth fed a certain multitude on certain loaves and fishes, imagine if you will how splendid an opportunity of "booming" something or other went to waste! Had the Seattle Commercial Club been at the bottom of that distribution, each bun and every individual flounder would have had a neat tag pasted on it, setting forth the advantages of Seattle corner lots or the particular aroma of the new six-a-nickel Cabbagio Imperfecto. Alas that in those days methods were so reprehensibly archaic!

Reader, whoever you may be, wherever this appeal may come to you, heed the letter of the Seattle Commercial Club. Even though a donation may seem to pinch your means, hand out! Remember, every $2 will not only save the life of a Chinese sufferer, but will also open up new avenues for our poor, suffering, constricted American capitalists. Philanthropy and 5 per cent—let this be your motto and your slogan!

Freely ye have received, freely give!

EXPLOSIBILITY OF COAL DUST

Geological Survey Bulletin 425, on the "Explosibility of Coal Dust," can be had by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. It is by George C. Rice, with chapters by J. C. W. Frazer, Axel Larsen, Frank Haas, and Carl Scholz.

Mr. Rice reviews the experiments into the explosibility of coal dust in foreign countries and dwells at considerable length upon the attitude taken in France by the engineers, who, until the great disaster at Courrieres in 1906, which cost 1,000 lives did not believe that coal dust would explode without the presence of firedamp. Since that terrible disaster a testing station has been established in France and now the French engineers are fully convinced of the dangers of coal dust.

"The coal dust question in this country," continues Mr. Rice, "cannot be said to have awakened widespread interest among mining men until the terrible disaster of December 1907, which resulted in the death of 648 men. In response to a demand by those interested in coal mining through out the country, Congress, in 1908, made an appropriation for the investigation of mine explosions. The United States Geological Survey was charged with the investigation. A testing station was at once decided upon and was established at Pittsburg, Pa.

"While it is probable that for several years the leading mining men in the country have believed in the explosibility of coal dust without the presence of firedamp, yet until the public demonstrations were given at the testing station at Pittsburg, during 1908-09 and reports were received of similar tests abroad, a large proportion disbelieved. These tests were so convincing to those who saw them, and such general publicity has been given to them, that it is now exceptional to find a mining man who does not accept the evidence of the explosibility of coal dust. The question of the day no longer is 'Will coal dust explode?' but 'What is the best method of preventing coal-dust explosions?'

The following are some of the tentative conclusions of Mr. Rice on the dust problem:

"That coal dust will explode under some circumstances both in the presence of firedamp and without it, is now generally accepted by mining men. The writer fully agrees with this and takes the following views of the explosibility of dust and the conditions necessary for explosion.

"Experiments at Pittsburg indicate that under ordinary conditions the dust must be from coal having at least about 10 per cent of volatile combustible matter, though in certain foreign experiments it is claimed explosions were obtained with charcoal dust.

"Dusts with higher percentages of volatile matter are more sensitive, ash, moisture contents, and size, being constant. This view is based partly on the preliminary experiments at Pittsburg and on the results of experiments of Mr. Taffanel and other foreign investigators. Where there is a large amount of dry coal dust, judging from the Pittsburg experiments, a humid atmosphere has little effect on ignition of dust or propagation of an explosion. A long continuance of the humid conditions renders the coal dust moist and inert, but the presence of moisture in the air at the moment of explosion is not sufficient to prevent an explosion, that is, not enough moisture is carried by the mine air to reduce materially the temperature of the flame. Fully saturated vapor at 65 degrees F., an ordinary mine temperature in this country, weighs 6.78 grains per cubic foot (15.5 grams per cubic meter). Coal dust suspended in such a saturated atmosphere in a cloud of moderate density weighs, say, 200 grams per cubic meter. At the figures given, the weight of vapor is but 7.8 per cent. of the weight of dust. The Pittsburg experiments with wetted dust showed that several times this percentage of moisture in the dust in addition to a nearly saturated atmosphere, was required to prevent propagation.

"Probably with a low dust density the relative humidity of the air would be an important factor in tending to prevent the initiation of an explosion. However, the great purpose of artificially humidifying mine air is that it may serve as a vehicle for carrying water to the dust."

Mr. Rice concludes by reviewing the various remedies that are offered for the coal dust problem, giving the good and bad points of each.—Mines and Minerals.

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

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Possibilities of the New Liability Law

(Continued from page 3)

not hoped and prayed for the possibilities of hunger to be positively removed from these stricken homes.

More, perhaps, than other men, we share the common opinion which seems to sanction the step that would remove this question from the abstruse to the concrete and set it in practice throughout the states. We have plenty of wholesome precedent to guide us if we need it, out of which we may readily take the best and leave the worst

Not even more glaring are the faults of our present system, which should be scrupulously avoided. Briefly are:

1. Unwise legislation, on which large sums are spent to no permanent benefit.

2. We should particularly avoid anything approximating our present roundabout system in which it is positively known that millions of dollars are annually paid for compensation, and yet not near 30 per cent reaches the injured or their relatives. Our new liability should be nothing if not direct. There should be no necessity for lawyers in this matter; compensation should not be secured through lawsuits.

3. Another glaring feature of our present method we should take heed to remove is, that liability secured through the courts—no matter how small or how large it may be—is anywhere from 4 months to 4 years in reaching the recipient. Also it breeds misunderstanding and distrust and enmity where there should be friendliness and cooperation to reach the same end. Such compensation as a newer and better liability law would allow the workman should be paid immediately — at that time when it is most needed. And the removal of all need of threshing the matter of compensation in the courts would not—as some opponents have said—breed carelessness in operation. The fact that a new liability law would take the injured employe's incapacity as sufficient evidence to award him directly his just dues would hardly instill in the wage earner a desire to deliberately get hurt or killed on purpose to get the award. I can't imagine a man saying to himself before starting to load coal under dangerous stone: "Well, here goes. If I do get my back broken my wife will get $3,000 to take care of the kiddies." A workman's carelessness is not deliberate, but spontaneous and impulsive, even though it is habitual with some men. The miner would under our present "high pressure" rules get behind in the race if he didn't take a chance now and then. But the trouble is there are no "loser's ends" in this race. If the fear of death doesn't insure caution in the wrokman the fear of poverty for his family will hardly do it.

The highest compensation settled on as fair award for injuries in any of the countries considered, comes far below the average earnings of the workman to whom it is paid, hence it would neither be comfortable nor profitable to be careless and thereby get in line for liability funds. Therefore we should above all institute directness in applying any new method. In what particular manner we shall get at it must be left for calm deliberate study

In addition to several notable companies which have voluntarily formed compensation funds several states have placed themselves on record as favoring the principle One of the most progressive and yet uncomplicated systems looking to this end went into effect on the first day of October last in the state of Montana The legislature there has placed a tax of one cent per ton on all coal mined in the state, to be paid by the operators, and one per cent of the gross monthly earnings of each employe constitutes the general fund This is invested by the state auditor. Three thousand dollars are paid to the beneficiaries of each man killed. In case of permanent disability the miner receives $1 per day.

In the state of New York members of a committee appointed to thoroughly study the question placed themselves on record as favoring compensation in at least all dangerous occupations. The report and suggestions of this committee are too elaborate to be detailed here, but, summed up, reach about the same end in a more roundabout way. What action has been taken on this report I have not at this moment the means of determining; but the result will undoubtedly be a compensation law for the state of New York. Nebraska, Maryland and Wisconsin are among the other states which have officially considered the problem of "What Shall We Do With Our Industrial Wounded?"—all of which adds, if proof were needed, to the contention voiced previously before this Institute, that the United States are awakening to their responsibility in this respect as never before.

What I advocate, is the greatest possible utility from the liability burden we already carry—a huge load of some $23,000,000 annually. This is the tax our present antiquated, inefficient liability law imposes on the employing interests of the United States. To what end? It is computed, from reliable statistics, that less than 30 per cent of all that huge sum of money reaches the workman for whom we pay it. Why? Because we, too, suffer from middleman. Even that 30 per cent. must, under our present method of compensation only through a lawsuit, be divided with legal gentlemen who drag the case out to its farthest end. On every dollar we pay in liability fees the families needing it get 25 or 30 cents. Worse still, even that is, on an average, 3 to 4 years reaching them. In the meantime 9 of every 10 families dependent on compensation have for that length of time been public charges, or children who should have been in school and weak women who should have been at home have been compelled to do their poor best to provide food.

Contrast our methods with that of Great Britain, where the percentage of lawsuits in this premise is one in a hundred cases, and where, out of each dollar paid by the employer for relief of his injured workmen, practically the entire 100 cents reaches those who need it, and whom he desired to get it. They, have simply rid themselves of an out-of-date, costly, unfair system of liability. In contrast with us, peace between employer and employe remains unbroken—when an accident happens both know what the result is going to be. Here an accident sets the employer on the defensive against a jury which may prove unfair to him or unfair to his servants. Both go fighting through the courts, where costs and appeals and delays eat up valuable business days and equally valuable dividends. Either that, or a liability company does the fighting for the employer, and a shyster lawyer for the workman, with the spoils falling to the undeserving either way.

Let us fancy, for instance, all the employers in a certain definite district in the coal fields of West Virginia forming a liability association, with a board of directors in control. Let each one annul his liability contracts with outside casualty corporations and place the premiums previously paid into a common fund. Let the board of directors formulate rules and regulations, and designate the amount that shall be paid for injury, or what for death of an employe. Let the companies sharing in the contract add, prorata with their number of employes to the amount deficit in any year, and share in the surplus of any remainder. If expenses should be a little more, there would be the satisfaction of knowing that it had gone to the right spot. The whole economic loss would be evenly distributed—and, as a result, careless and inefficient employes would be weeded out. The very act of co-operation in this premise would set all the companies concerned on the alert to prevent accidents, and would inevitably, if slowly result in a beneficient condition as to working conditions, and doubtless, a diminution of the grievious mortality list. This plan, as others detailed briefly here, has been tried and proved good. One large company, which took upon itself alone said it not only saved money, but did away with the legal vexations and curtailed labor troubles. Doubtless, in assuming this plan the board would employ a committee of inspection to work independent of the state, and to be answerable only to the association to suggest improvements looking to safety at this place and at that, with the aim in view of compelling each member to do his share in effort to decrease liability losses. Thus would the small employer stand on a par with the greater one. By uniting for this purpose—however they hacked at one another's throat in the matter of prices for coal—the weak would become strong. The plan would enable the plant putting out only a few cars a day a share in a liability method available only to such firms as the United States Steel Corporation or those of smaller magnitude. Otherwise the employer of small plants must continue to take his choice of the two evils now open to him; fight any possible case through the courts on his own responsibility and with his own money, or hide behind a liability company. Within the possibilities of a federal liability law there is nothing whatsoever detrimental to my employer or to yours, gentlemen. I am not urging the placing of additions where the burdens are already as much as can be borne. Rather, I would relieve the moral and financial tension. Does it not occur to you that herein lies a probable solution to a problem that has baffled every man who has to deal with wilful, disobedient, undisciplined employes? Who shall say that a general application of financial responsibility for accidents of whatsoever nature may not compel employers to be less lenient to criminally negligent miners? May it not also instill into the offical mining man, and the employer himself, a more wholesome regard for the law as written? Here there occurs to me the only lamentable feature of all the provisions I have read on this subject. I see nowhere that an employe is made responsible. Why not remove the fellow servant contributory clause, and still leave in the penalty for wilful, criminal disobedience or carelessness on the part of the injured man himself? Pitiful indeed, I grant, it would be to see the wife and children deprived of sustenance because of proved criminal carelessness on the part of the husband and father; but might not a greater good accrue because of the widespread lesson? Or would the method of placing the man injured through breaking industrial law where he would not share in the compensation benefits be of avail, at the same time give to the wife and children all that the law allowed? These considerations must, of course, ultimately be dealt with. We can conjecture, but as to the certainty of their workings I do not know; but the thought occurred that there should be some way of meting to the criminally negligent employe the just penalties of his injury—if positively proved—as well as its rewards, just as financially the penalty would be shared by the employer. Or would the fact of the workman being deprived of a greater income be penalty sufficient? In some cases I feel safe in saying yes; in others, no. No man—if you will pardon the apparent egotism—is better able to judge the miner than one who, from 11 years of age, has been a miner.

The subject is very wide and in many respects complicated—therefore deserves most careful thought.—Sim Reynolds, in Mines and Minerals.

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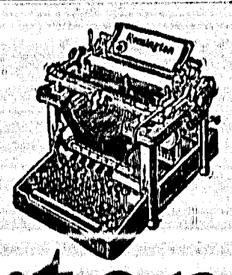

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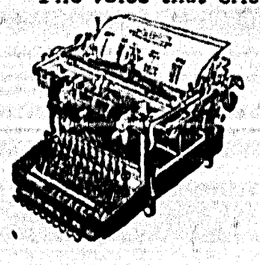

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FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

Local Fernie No. 17 S. P. of C. Meets in Miners Union Hall every Sunday at 7.15 p.m. Everybody welcome. D. Paton, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

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 Bleasdell's Drug Store.

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

UPOZORNENIA

V statnom sudobnom dome vdbivanom v Pondelek dna 16hi Januara, 1911, Pompei Cheilli bol dosnani o krades miner v Coal Creek a odsudeni na 3 mesace zalaru tvidy prace.

AVVISO

Nella corte provinciale di Fernie Gennaio 16, 1911, fu arrestato Pompei Cheilli, per il latroniggio del carri dei minatori, a No. 5 e No. 1 Nordo. mina, Coal Creek. Il quale fu condannato a tre mesi di lavoro forsato.

WARNING

In the Provincial Court held at Fernie on Monday, Jan. 16, 1911, Pompei Cheilli was convicted of the theft of miners' cars at No. 5 and No. 1 north mines, Coal Creek, and sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labor.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.

LA PRESENTE LOTTA NEL PASSO DI CROW'S NEST. UNO CHE NE CONOSCE NA ATTUALMENTE TROVASI FUORI

(Il pari ed il salario viggente.)

Il seguente articolo dato dalla penno di James Douglas, sara di doppio interesse tuttavia che lui e uno nel publico che ocupa una posizione che tutti non la desiderano, pero avvi in esso una veduta espansiva non comune concernente il lavoro di miniere che lui guadampio con pesante scuola e pratica e sperienza tanto nei vecchi paesi nonche nelle valli del Crow's Nest guadambianta detta conoscenza attraverso un quinto della parte del globo. Ed e uno dol di fuori ma e un membro del troppo abusante publico, ma bensi e uno che fermamente a soestenuto una posizione fra i minatori uniti d'America.

Io voglio con voi discutere la situazione se mi permettete del minatori nel passo di Crow's Nest.

Io ho letto con un interesse considerabile le vedute del Signor Stockett, vedute che si riferiscono sulla questione No. 1.

Il Sg. Stockett a detto che l'incezione dell'inconveniente del minatori alla convenzione i delegati puntarono per eliminare la questione di cantieri chiusi. Assumiamo che il Sg. Stockett si sia correttamente quotato edirettо la mira sull'ideale ed oggetto dei minatori organizzati. Mi sembra a me che lincezione della convenzione non sia stata altro che una mala intesa, o vero che i delegati del minatori non avessero intpvvisto i principii fondamentali di una temporario unione di scampio. A mio parere sembrami che i delegati dei minatori votarno a piedi fermi contra l'introduzione di, Cantieri Aperti vecchio principio.

Ed tuttavia desiderabile in questo caso di disinvolgere le equazioni personali nelle crisi industriali. E qualora il Sig. Stockett si addiverga un oratore per la parte capitalista conososciuti sotto il nome di associazione di operatori carboniferi del-ovest.

L'blemento principale e vero simile probabile in C. P. R. e in compagnia del passo di Crow's Nest l'alma mater che tende di oscurare il presente conflitto in ambole parti. Quando io lessi chi il Sig. Stocekit rimase dolente che la convenzione si era abordita.

Io credo alla sua onesto ed al suo ordine ma e cosi lungo e cosi chiaro che della stampa e dalla piattaforma o vero il pulpito del' interesso del capitale e lavoro sieno identici, questo non produce la minima emozione nella grande massa oramai in confidente delle digia troppo nacotiche dichiarazioni del capitalisti, noo e solo la questione della divorgenza del cantieri chiusi o pure aperti che involve il presente movimento di queste contrade, questi sono termini insignificanti davanit al diritto del'uomo che si confaco fra il capitale e lavoro, e finche il feudalismo non sia abattuto con in riemo il sistema di salario schiavista le lotte non solo multiplicheranno ma campiera al presente sistema qualla'spetto debbole o pacifista finche ad assumere il vero assotto di azione diretta per la generale emancipazione della classe lavoratrice.

Nella produzione del carbone due cose sono necessarie ricehezza naturale conforme al minatori di carbone o il carbone conforme alla ricchezza ed e una vera apparenza che i minatori di carbone attraverso una manipolazione politica, aquisti sotta differenti indendimenti sono controllate per mezzo della W. C. O. A. Per quello che concerne l'ovest ed e anche apparente che la classe padronale trovazi in migliori condizioni che i minatori. A traverso i proprietari di queste miniere accumulande profitto a larghe braccia loro non si trovano alle medesime insufficienze dei minatori che vendo la sola cosa che loro hanno cioe il lavoro in ordine da provedere alla sua vita e quelle del loro dipendenti. Confrondo questo con la piccola massa che gavazza nel'oro che non consce miseria di esistenza e da l'altro parte tre quarti della poplazione della terra dal suo tozzo giornaliero e di savente mai abastanza li sopra a loro non avvi un surplus di settimane o mesi ed anni, la povera vittima lavoratrice costretta a vivere oggi astento domani per sofferenza.

Nella produzione del carbone come in qualsiasi altra produzione il lavoratore incorporala sua esistenza e ne e il fattoremondiale a farne parte nella produzione tanto come un cavallo fra la meccanica e le scorrenti riserve e piante permanenti. Questa e la corce dei cantieri chiusi o aperti—La secretezza digente d'affori risiede sopra l'abilita di aquistore la mano d'opera a poco prezzio e vendere il prodotto perfezzionato come nel caso del carbone al piu alto prezzio possibile. Ed e in questa rocca industriale che la societa borghese sie infranta. Quando noi vediamo in questi tempi di risdrucciolare in dietro nel barbarismo. Questi Baroni di Carbone asseriscono che e suo diritto di vendere il suo prodotto al piu caro prezzo a che sia possibile, quale e l'indagnazione del minatore che cerca a vendere la sua comodita o vero su lavoro, il suo sangue, la sua vera vita alle megliore possibilita di un vantaggio altrui.

Qui avvi conforme che l'unioni di lavoro hanno il meggliore per alzare la stendardo del lavoratari che qualsiasi altra aggenza combinata. Riconscono i lavoratori che per aver venduto la nostra vita il nostro sangue per il benessere della classe padronale per cambio ne abbiamo ricevuto torture, prigionie, fame, piombo ed insulti continuati. Realizando che l'unione e l'unica barriera fra loro ed il spruso capitalista sapranno i lavoratori per lunga esperienza che il gioire della classe improduttrice e la tristezza, la misera, la fame di quella che produce. Quando loro vedono che l'opinione publica e avvelenato contro di loro si fanno piu coercisive. Essi sanno che il grido dei lavoratori e il sudore che loro gli anno da anni rapito, essi sanno che liberta vuol dire di accettare quelle che a loro richiede, essi sanno che "il libero lavoro" indica il lavoro individuale, questo e ad essi contrarie per la sua malle posizione. Voglio domandare a che indento uno degli impiegati della Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. vada al ufficio del Sig. Manegiore Ashworth e domandi un alta mercede e megliori condizioni da amba i minatori, in risposta avvanno o avva il repentino licenziamento e fuori dalla mina come uguale sarebbe con il Sig Stockett tanto il Sig. Ashworth rispondono che non sanno dove un operai deve rivolgarsi per megliori condizioni.

Nei giorni presenti si troviamo di fronte ad una organizzazione gigante capitalista o l'individuali e completamente sensa aiuto esse sta non possono proporre termi se volgiono essi devono necessariamente combinare con i signori padroni ed accettare i loro termini o rafforzare la di essi collettivita da farci indendere che noi senza di essi ono si puole come le pronostiazioni di Jim Hill che mai non assoguita. La lotta contro le unioni di mestiere o lo solo in cubito del capitalisti perche vordono in esse lo spetro delle rivendicazioni operaie o di perdere il suo divino succhisma. Molti degli operatori credono dirispondere alla voce del dovere con fantastiche tendenze come che non conprendessero quello che il produttore richiede di giusta raggione verso l'impiquato sfruttatore ma li non e tutto il l'avoratore sopra ungioro come avero il suo diritto.

Al presente i capitalisti sono gelati contro le unioni di mertiere ed in una loggica espressione si trovano paralizzati di fronte ad esso massimo per i cantieri chiusi vedono di avvicinarsi l'etere del'umanita e conscono she chi di un detto ne gode deve anche pagarne il fio e le responsabilita.

Il piu grande nemico dei cantieri chiusi e quello che nemo ne consce e plausibbile che noi evidentemente tutti paghiamo pro tasse per i privileggi concernente la civilizzazione Canadiana, none e forsi guisto che per aquistare una liberta sene supporti anche il dovere.

In generale i capitalisti di tutte le genti metto a campione la liberta loro di intero che il lavoratore deve essere libero di unirsi nelle societa o vero in altre classe. L'ombra di Patrick Henry! che penso alla liberta, si dovrebbe essere come quelli che prima in dendono di animazare e poiessere giustiziati con un bacio. Vai dove e il capitale e li avvai liberta senza limiti; vai dove cantieri aperti viggono in piena florideza, e cosa noi tro viamo? Il inanctilo della liberta industriale che sovrasta i schiavi di tutte le cazzarre borghese capitalista.

Dove noi troviamo i smunti bambini e disinvolte mogli che la natura indende che sia fatto solo dall'uomo a il Sig. Stockett mai cercato di edere quest disseredati dalla vostra incordigia che farebbe arrassire e coprissi di vergogna un nerone. Cosa avvi di bello nei vostri cantieri aperti e nelle vostre strade, cos avvi che miseria degradazione e decadenza ed insulto a l'umanita. Contro i minatori di carbone non e uguale come altre professioni dottori, avvocati notai raggioni ed Branchieri le altre professioni si organiziano per proteggere la loro professione (noi di sovente vediamo di dette genti contro fra loro per solo istinto di etichette:)

Se i minatori di carbone reclamano i suoi privileggi questo non e follia perche il minatore a pienamente il dritto di non lavorare vicino a chichessia che tende a distruggere l'affratellamento e l'unione delle genti di lavoro e tutto quello che le unioni anno fin oggi ottenuto. Le unioni di lavoro credono che loro sequitano lo stendardo della civilizzazione della decenza umana e essi guardano direttamente ad esso, ogni uomo che rifiuta annoi lassistenza e un nostro nemico non solo di noi ma non che dell civilta e riversa se stesso nella piu idiota sozura. La W. C. O. A. si riserva per se medesima il dritto di inplegare e licenziari lavoranti a suo bellagio sindende nel e vento industriale di cantieri aperti, gli uomini di unione che naturalmente sono quelli che si oppongono piu forte al grandi profitti dei capitalisti quelli che in sua difesa saltano in mezzo il capitalismo e il suo profitto. L'aggitatore che non vuole piu essere schiavo e che contro le orgie lussuziose della classe padronole, questo non solo non se li da il l'avore ma se per caso e impiegato e subbito mandato fuori e messo nella lista nera cosi senza di uomini civili possono educare i disgraziati a suo volontoo e sequitare nelle sue imprese questo non e un sogno ma bensi una esatta annoverazioni dato il passato ed il presente chiaro con le proposte dei padroni si vede il futuro. Per questo il termine dei cantieri chiusi sta per avere alta civilizzazione, gente megliore ed una raza piu virile.

Il cantieri ,aperto non e altro che insulti depressione schiavismo futuro degradazioni e abassare il lavoratore per il solo benefitto di un piccolo circole vizzioso. Parimenti il cantiere chiuso non e tutto quello che l'operaio deve avere questo non e altro che l'alba della riscossa e solo per mettere i l'avoratori sul sentiero del' evoluzione sociale e da far conoscere she questo e molta piu che un sogno ed il giorno non lontano che quando gli industriali del mondo avranno centralizalo loro azione il capitalisto cadra sopra il suo loro peso, qui si specifica dal fatto che il monopolio del'acciaio d'America l'anno scorso produsse 11,000,000 di tonnellate quando il giorno erra per la domanda dei cantieri chiuri queste smisurate produzioni saranno passato. E do dare uno sguardo she le condizioni sono completamente cambiate da che il salari fu generalmente costituito Lampe di sicureza messo al porto do lampe aperte cosi gli inconvenienti che in compevano alla sicurezza del minatore materialmente ridotti questo pero non e nulla al paragonare lo migliar di vittime trucidate dalla avidita capitalista che piu tosto di spendere un soldo per perfezionare una machina che salvi la vita o continaia di l'avoranti preferiscono impinguarsene basti non toccare il profitto, cosa importa al capitalista se oggi cento machine uomo muoiono quando domani un altro e cento vanno a prendere la piaza dei loro fratelli disventure. Immaginate se tutti i minatori del mondo si rifiutassero di cavare piu carbone. Le ferrovie non si moverebbero le navi a vapore sarebbero come un blocco di granito e non sicuri faressimo arrestare capitalolare il monopolio della mozione umana.

Il Sig. Stockett si sente doloroso che non puole a condiscendere alle domande dei minatori perche sono esagegerate *senza che lui rialza il prezzo* del carbone, la C. P. R. e come pure la G. N. R. temono per andare a toccare le tasche dei signori azzionisti perche questi copiosi fa nullioni dopo che lui li mantenemmo un un dolce far nulla non si a nemeno il diritto di disturbarli. Io sono convinto che quando il publico capira chiaro le condizioni vorra insistere che i minatori sieno meglio pagati e protetti.

Dopo due attentati falletti per un accordo gli operatori vociferano di avere un arbitrato con l'inturvenzione della legge si puole supponere che uno che venchi dalla legge vada in nostro favore, in questo caso non indente trattenerni alungo poiche noi abbiamo di gia esperienza per *quelle che un detto arbitrato* fou nel decorsa sciopero prima del'arbitrato in varie mine del'Alberta si avea quaranta cinque soldi per ogni tonnellata di carbone, merce larbitrato si ridusse a quaranta, ora il Sig. Stockett ricercherable di riprenderci a l'amo. Nella Nuova Zelanda le condizioni sono molto piu favorevoli per i lavoratori dove il detto sistemo di arbitro a anche la completamente fallito come sara fallibile in qualsiasi altra parte del *mondo dove* avvi lavoratori di coscienza fermezza e tenacita e pronti sempre per difendere se stessi e l'intiera umanita.

JAMES DOUGLAS

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. AND P. O. ADDRESS.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead Alta.
481	Beaver Creek ..	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Fincher.
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore.....	James Turnbull, Blairmore, Alberta.
949	Burmis	Wm. Sloan, Burmis, Alta.
1378	Canmore	J. Neil, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2178	Diamond City ..	Charles Orban, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
3314	Fernie	D. Rees, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	J. Ayre, Hosmer, B. C.
1053	Hillcrest	J. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P.O. Box 113, Lethbridge.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	E. Sherman, Maple Leaf, Bellevue. Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	Wm. Cooke, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal Collieries.	T. Longworth, Royal Colliery, Lethbridge, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. Brown, Taber, Alta.

TROUBLES OF A HOSTESS.

A Welsh Rabbit That Was Not All to the Good.

The chafing dish is a great promoter of sociability, they claim, but there is a girl in this town who would rather be unsociable than to have to resort to any such means of encouraging friendly intercourse again. She has tried the chafing dish and doesn't believe in it.

Always, right away, as soon as a girl gets a new chafing dish she wants all her friends to "just run in some evening for a little chafing dish supper, you know. Do come. We'll have a rabbit, or something. Um—don't you just love a rabbit? I do, and it's all nonsense about their keeping one awake, isn't it?"

So of course they came, and the girls made the rabbit. It was a very rabbity rabbit somehow or other, but the guests encouraged each other. "It will be all right," they said. "It always gets that way, you know, kind of stringy like, but you must stir it more."

"Just wait till it has cooked a little longer and it will be just fine," insisted another, "but you mustn't stir it. That's what makes it stringy."

But it got stringy, that rabbit did, and it stretched. It stretched and stretched and stretched. Taffy couldn't stretch the way that rabbit stretched. When they went to serve it the part that was in the spoon wouldn't say goodby to the portion of that rabbit that was in the pan, and when they went to eat it the rabbit on the forks positively refused to be separated from the rabbit on the plates.

Things began to look hopeless until one of those guests bethought himself of a brilliant idea. "Haven't you any empty spools?" he said. "Bring us four."

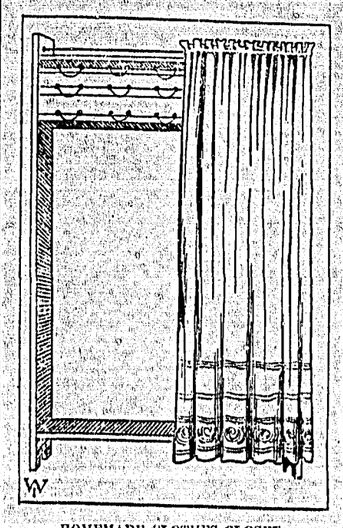
The spools were dispensed, and the happy guests just wound up that rabbit and ate it off the spools. And now they want all others similarly perplexed to know about this fine scheme for eating with an elastic and refractory Welsh rabbit.

CLOTHES CLOSET.

A Convenient Press and How to Build It at Home.

The most common of all complaints in the household is a lack of closet room. Here are the directions for building a very serviceable and neat clothes closet at a very small expense; also a cut showing plan of closet.

Procure two boards—soft pine will answer nicely—about fourteen or sixteen inches wide by five feet long and two boards the same width about four feet long. The two longer boards are to form the sides of the closet and the two shorter ones the bottom and top. After the four have been nailed together in the form of a box, with two open sides, narrow wood slats are to be nailed across one of the sides, placing them about five inches apart. These slats are to hold the clothes



HOMEMADE CLOTHES CLOSET.

hooks. The number of slats should not be over four nor less than three, and the top one should be fitted tightly against the top board.

When the frame of the closet is complete stand it in the corner of your room or against the windowless side where your trunk has taken up so much room and been of so little use and proceed to stain it with a nice dark furniture stain. It is well to follow the color of the wood in your room, or a clear white is very good, though it soils easily. After the stain is dry put in the hooks; then across the front stretch a curtain of cretonne or some dark, soft cotton stuff striped or figured in pretty colors. If you wish to use a pole and rings for the curtain you may do so, but you will find it better to run the curtain on a wire, as it prevents a particle of dust from getting in the closet, whereas a curtain on pole and rings hangs so loosely that dust is liable to be found annoying.

Hemming Table Linen.

Tablecloths and napkins usually are finished with a French hem. A French hem is made by first turning an ordinary hem—that is, turn one fold and then turn it over a second time. When the hem has been turned, turn it back on itself, so that the right side of the hem lies upon the right side of the material, and top sew the edges. In other words, sew over and over. When this is finished spread out the hem and crease it flat. This forms a much stronger hem than the ordinary one sewed with the usual hemming stitch. Only the raw edges of table linen should be hemmed, and the hem on the napkin should be as narrow as it is possible to turn it—that is, about an eighth of an inch wide.

LIKE HAMMERED GOLD.

Proposed Monument For the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition monument, to be the crowning work of sculpture of the international exhibition of 1909, will be covered with solid gold leaf. Gold donations to the amount of $7,000, necessary to completely cover the great shaft with the shining metal, will be solicited from Alaskans, Yukoners and the people of Seattle.

An appropriation to cover the cost of building the monument in staff has been authorized, the drawings made and the sculptor is engaged in building his clay model. The monument is to stand in the center of the plaza in front of the magnificent group of United States government buildings and directly at the head of the Cascades.

Looking south from the monument will be first the central features of the exposition, and then the eye will travel over a panorama of eighty miles of mountain, lake and woodland scenery to Rainier and the Cascade range.

The exposition monument is to be more than seventy feet in height. The monument proper will stand on a pedestal twenty feet high. This column will be of Corinthian design, on the top of which will be a globe giving the signs of the zodiac. On top of this globe will be a huge American eagle with outstretched wings, as in flight. Grouped about the base of the monument will be three seated female figures symbolic of the northland, the south seas and the orient. Every foot of this great monument will have the appearance of having been hammered out of pure gold if the donations are sufficient to complete the undertaking.—Seattle Times.

Youthful Suicides.

There is a shocking proneness among youthful Bengalis to kill themselves on the least pretext. It seems to be an exaggerated form of sulkiness, and one would like to have a medical opinion on the matter. A student is reprimanded by his parent because his studies don't show the advancement expected. The boy swallows some opium and ends his studies. A girl wife in Howrah takes a dislike to the second choice of her husband. She also secures an exit by the easy means of opium. A Bengal woman in Howrah wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Gays. Her mother said she could not advance the railway fare, and the girl went out to a tree and hanged herself. These are all recent cases.—Calcutta Empire.

A Pleasant Prison.

The prison at Cettinje, Montenegro, has been described as surely the most extraordinary one in existence. It presents little to indicate that it is a place of confinement, there being apparently nothing between the prisoners and absolute liberty. There are no outer prison walls, and in the cells the men—about eight or ten to each—are as contentedly and comfortably housed as their own personal domestic belongings can make them. Moreover, they are generously fed, and cigarettes without stint, wine occasionally and no work at all combine to check any desire to escape more effectually than would strong walls, iron bars and an army of jailers.—London Globe.

Tees in the Treetops.

Here is a story speaking better for the German emperor's goodness of heart than his knowledge of the ancient and royal game of golf. "So you want ground for your golf club, Sir Frank?" said the kaiser to the British ambassador at Berlin. "We haven't got nice grass meadows round Berlin, as you have in England, but I'll give you a bit of the Grunewald," a pine forest near Berlin and a great Sunday resort of the Berliners. "Ah, sire," Sir Frank Lascelles replied, "I am afraid there would be too many trees!" "Trees!" instantly replied the emperor, with bonhomie. "All the better to keep the sun off you when you are playing in the summer!"

Cold Storage Poultry.

The state board of health of Massachusetts has issued a bulletin on cold storage poultry in which this advice is given to housekeepers: "In order to avoid obtaining waterlogged and refreezed fowls the consumer should demand the frozen bird and thaw it himself. If thawed quickly by immersion in a bucket of hot water it may be eaten with impunity and with relish the same day it is purchased, or if hung overnight at room temperature it may be ready for use the day following."

The Funny English.

James S. Palmer, vice president elect of the United States, may possibly look forward to filling one day the position of president. It will be remembered that on the death of President McKinley, Mr. Roosevelt, who was then vice president, succeeded automatically to the presidency without opposition. Should anything happen to Mr. Taft (which we sincerely trust, for his sake, may not be the case) Mr. Palmer would probably, if precedent were followed, take his place. — Illustrated London News.

The Moving In Party.

"Yes, they have a new sort of function in Chicago that is quite the rage."

"What is it called?"

"It's called a moving in party. When the hostess learns that the empty house next door is to be occupied she calls her guests by telephone, and they come and draw cuts for the front windows and then sit there and size up the new neighbor's stuff as the movers carry it in."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NOTICE

Word is received from Bellevue that the following notice has been *posted up in various places* throughout the camp.

From April 1st, 1911, all rent due and on the day that tenant occupies house or building *rent becomes due* on the same day in each and every month, for houses and buildings owned by W. C. C. Ltd. must be paid in advance.

THE WINTER GIRL.

By GEORGE SATTERFIELD.

Say, boys,
Here's Winifred Winter!
Pretty, don't you think?
She puts the
Merry summer maid completely
On the blink.
There's dash in every step she takes.
There's mischief
In her eye
That makes you say
"Ain't she a queen?"
As Win goes walking by.

Yes,
Winnie's sure a winner
From feather tips to feet.
You can bet the boys
All rubber
When she trips down the street.

The summer girl looks tempting in
Lawns and chiffons light,
And the sprightly, sightly
Springtime miss
Thinks she's
The candy, quite.
The Gibson girl's a charmer
With that bored look
Of hers,
But, boys,
Don't ever overlook
The little girl in furs.

There's just one thing wrong
With Winnie,
Though it
Really might be worse—
You'll notice that she carries
A dress suit case for a purse.
—Pittsburg Press.

Small Window Hangings.

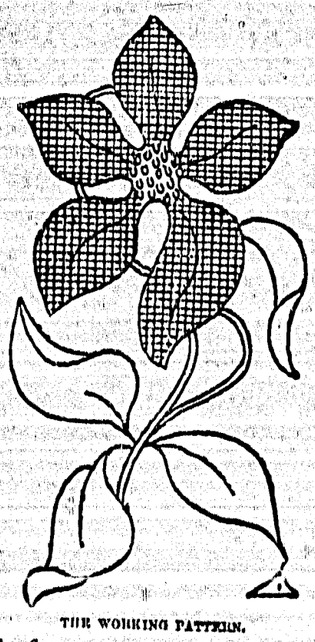
The small side windows, where one does not wish to hang the lace curtains, should be covered with soft shaded drapery, plainly hung and of a simple pattern. A very good material for this purpose is Aberdeen linen. It sells for about 90 cents a yard. Where diamond shaped windows are to be decorated this material is well suited. Of course one can use the soft silks, and a stencil pattern on soft linen colored silk is very handsome.

In preparing a stencil pattern if you cannot afford a metal stencil then get a good grade of manila paper and draw the design you wish on it. Flowers with hanging heads are very pretty, and the way to get a perfect outline is to place a piece of carbon paper, black side on, the manila paper. Lay on this the pattern you wish and pin firmly in place. Outline with a very sharp lead pencil. This leaves a perfect outline on the manila paper. It is best to coat the cut out paper with paraffin, which can be done by sprinkling small pieces of shaved paraffin over the pattern and running a hot iron over it.

But a better way would be to get a soft brush, dip into the melted wax and paint both sides of the pattern. This coating saves the sides of the pattern by preventing the moisture from ruining the edges of the openwork. Cut out the pattern with a very sharp knife on the manila paper, and if you make a wrong move there is nothing to do but make a new pattern. The brush must never be wet when applied to the material or the moisture and color will extend beyond the outlines and ruin the effect.

Embroidery Design.

As applique work is very much in demand and considered one of the best ways of trimming a frock, an original design is given here for it. For border and bands one spray may be used as medallions. Use net in



THE WORKING PATTERN.

the flower, as suggested in the pattern. Buttonhole the outside edges and put the French knots solid in the center. Leaves are half embroidery and seed stitch. Stems are solid. This pattern may also be used on all solid material.

Tout ouvrier mineur est pric de ne pas venir a la province d'Alberta ou au bassin du Kootenay (Colombie Anglaise) pusqu'il y a plus de 6000 sans emploi.

Advertise Your Business

Selections

THE SEA BAT.

Specimen of a Fish That Is Both Queer and Rare.

One of the rarest specimens of the fish kingdom known to waters contiguous to the North Carolina coast was captured in a seine at Masonboro sound by William Hewlett, a fisherman, says the Wilmington Dispatch. The fish, which was brought to the city, is what is called "the sea bat," and it is a perfect reproduction of a leather wing bat on a large scale. The fish is about fifteen inches long and about thirty inches across the back.

Strange to state, it had a thin, threadlike tail about fifteen inches in length, and on each side of the rear appendage were two perfectly formed gloved feet, with a smaller dimension having the exact appearance of a thumb with the other part of the hand mittened. The mouth of the strange specimen was about five inches across, and on each side of the mouth or the underside of the body there were five "strainers," or holes, through which the fish is said to rid itself of refuse products resulting from the forage it picks up at the bottom of the sea. The top of the fish was a dark slate color, and the under part of the body was white.

One old negro fisherman more than seventy years old declared that this was only the second specimen of the sea bat he had ever seen in his long experience as a fisherman. The specimen, which had a truly uncanny appearance, will probably be sent to the state museum at Raleigh.

Frying Pan Stage.

"The late Mrs. William Astor," said a colonial dame, "took, after all, an optimistic view of American society. She criticised our faults, but she believed in our future. American society, she used to say, would eventually be the finest in the world. Once she declared at a dinner that it was the proper social sequence to get, like us, the money first and the refinement and culture afterward. She said that when she looked at the uncouth millionaire of today and thought of the splendid creature to come after him she felt as optimistic as the fisherman who, casting his line, brought up a frying pan and said:

"'Oh, that's a good beginning—a frying pan! I have only to catch a fish now and I shall be all right.'"—Washington Post.

Ancient Mariners.

That the Egyptians made sea voyages long before the time of Solomon, hitherto considered the first ocean traveler on a large scale, is declared by Professor James H. Breasted to be conclusively proved by a tablet found by him in Palermo, Sicily, during the three years' exploring trip from which he recently returned. Professor Breasted asserts that the inscriptions on the tablet show that the Egyptian king who built the first pyramids made a voyage with forty ships across the Mediterranean to Lebanon to obtain cedar for a temple. This journey, according to the professor, was made in the thirtieth century B. C., or 2,000 years before Solomon made his voyage for a similar purpose.

An Ocean Sanitarium.

Some particulars are given in the British Medical Journal of a proposal to provide an ocean sanitarium for tuberculosis. The suggestion is to fit up a sailing ship of about 2,000 tons for not less than fifty patients, each to be provided with a large and well ventilated cabin. The deck would be used for what is commonly called the veranda treatment. The intention of the promoters is that the ship shall cruise in the neighborhood of the Canaries, where it will have the advantage of the trade winds and of an equable climate, while a port will not be far distant in case of the onset of bad weather.

A Majestic Ice Wall.

In a letter from Professor Edgeworth Davis, a member of the British antarctic expedition now seeking a way toward the south pole, there occurs a vivid description of the great antarctic ice barrier, which was encountered by the little ship Nimrod. "It is a sight," says Professor Davis, "that beggars all description. Imagine a continuous ice wall 500 miles long and one to two hundred feet high, the exquisite blue of the crevasses contrasting finely with the dazzling white of the weathered ice on either side of them."

Good Word For Veils.

"It is those big veils that fasten down tight under the chin and ears that I want to put in a good word for," said the bacteriologist. "It may be that they ruin the eyes and shut out a lot of fresh air, as some folk claim, but they prevent women from putting dirty pieces of money into their mouths and so keep enough germs out of the system to make up for the other disadvantages."—New York Press.

Bull of the Irish Secretary.

A genuine bull is credited to Augustine Birrell, secretary for Ireland, by a Bristol correspondent of the London News.

"It is easier," Mr. Birrell affirmed in the course of a public speech at Bristol, "to face your foes in front of you than your friends behind your back."

Zam-Buk

is the best remedy known for sunburn, heat rashes, eczema, sore feet, stings and blisters. A skin food!

All Druggists and Stores.—50c.

AROUND TOWN

Cuttyhank lines three for a quarter at McLean's Drug Store.

Mrs. O. M. Ross is in the city after several months absence. She is accompanied by her son Willis.

Special value in steel rods, $2.50 each at McLean's Drug Store.

Christ Church Ladies' Guild intend giving their regular weekly tea at Mrs Walton's, The Rectory, on Wednesday, April 19th.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION! McLean's Drug Store for everything in the fishing line.

Married at Cokato, Monday, April 10th, Walter S. Matthews and Hannah Draper. Rev. D. M. Thomson officiating.

IF IT MEANS STRIKE! Then whip the stream with the flies sold at McLean's Drug Stores. They are guaranteed to land the fish every time.

"Laugh and grow fat" is a time-worn proverb, but if you cannot grow fat a hearty laugh is assured if you visit the Fernie Opera House next Tuesday, when Alec Lauder, brother of the famous Harry, supported by his own company makes the rafters ring.

Before placing your contract for Shingling and Lathing call and see R. Wright, West Fernie. Terms moderate; Estimates free and work guaranteed. 34-1t.p

Get your ticket at N. E. Suddaby's for next Tuesday evening's "louder Lauder laughs" entertainment; four bits (50c), six bits (75c.) and one simaleon ($1) at the Fernie Opera House.

Easter services morning and evening in the Methodist Church next Sunday Special anthems will be rendered by the choir and choruses by the children. The subject of the morning sermon will be "The Risen Lord." For the evening the subject will be "The Immortality of the Soul."

Fernie's record for expert marksmanship is recognized throughout British Columbia, but at a recent target practice a member of the Rifle Corps eclipsed even his own brilliant showing by completely dismantling the screen at one shot. Rumor has it that it was a dum dum or explosive bullet that inflicted such serious damage, but this cannot be the cause as the gentleman in question is a dead game sportsman and would not take liberties with his reputation, and even though he wrought such fearful havoc on the occasion referred to is a profound mystery.

"The Queen of the Moulin Rouge, the title of the musical comedy drama which set Broadway aflame with enthusiasm and stirred the critics of the city, is rather a misnomer. So much has been written about it that further words are almost useless. However, a few sentences to correct a popular misapprehension, doubtless caused by its suggestive title, will be worth while That it has dash, harmless transiency, effervescence, is cordially granted. That it is not risque, low in moral tone or offensive to the modest eyes and ears, is vouchsafed by Samuel E. Rork, under whose direction it appears at the Grand Theatre, Wednesday, April 26th. The most defensible thing about "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge" is the abundance of songs, hits and its pretty and vivacious dancing stunts. Parisian costumes, always a delight, are a notable feature. The production is elaborate and the presenting company is unusually large, requiring a special train of five cars for transportation.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. I. W. Williamson occupied the Baptist Church pulpit last Sunday on both occasions, preaching two powerful sermons.

Special music is being arranged by the choir for the Sunday Easter services. Rev. Thomson, the pastor will be in charge of all the services for the day.

BORN

Todhunter—On Wednesday, April 12, the wife of Wm Todhunter, of a daughter. All well.

NEW COMMISSIONERS

His honor the lieutenant-governor in council has appointed the following as commissioners for taking affidavits for election purposes in the Fernie electoral district:—Thomas Henry Wray, John D Harrington, Oscar Erickson, Charles Pelagois and David Paton, all of the city of Fernie; John E Smith of Coal Creek; Frank Nash of Waldo; James Ayer of Hosmer; Richard Jones and Nathaniel Howells of Corbin

SOCIALIST MEETING

On Sunday last a meeting was held in the basement of the Miners' Opera House when Fred Phillips was the speaker of the evening, with Wm. Minton as chairman. After the close of the address a number of those present took part and lively discussions ensued. These meetings are open to the public and as there is not the slightest hesitation in saying that the "Labor Problem" is the all absorbing problem of world wide importance, the more men and women who undertake its study the more will it be understood.

Next Sunday evening a meeting will be held in the same place with James Lancaster as the lecturer.

We strongly urge upon the working class of Fernie to attend and by "working class" we mean all those who perform useful labor.

POVERTY, LABOR AND OVERCROWDING

By Robert Blatchford

Bad air, bad water bad drainage, bad ventilation, damp streets and dark houses, dirtiness and overcrowding, all tell against the health, against the health of children most seriously, and all help on the deadly progress of degeneration.

Grayness and monotony of life, unclean, unsightly and sordid surroundings, tedious and soulless toil, all tend to blunt the senses, to cloud the mind and to oppress the spirit.

Millions of the working poor, who live in great and noisy cities, whose neighborhoods are vast, huddled masses of sunless streets and airless courts, whose lives are divided between joyless labor and joyless leisure; the conditions of whose comfortless and crowded homes are such as make cleanliness, and decency, and self-respect impossible; millions of men, women and children are here starved in soul as well as in body.

These people, throughout their anxious and laborious lives, sleep in the overcrowded cottages and tenements, ride in the overcrowded and inconvenient third-class carriages, sit in the crowded and stifling gallieries at the theatres, are regaled with the crudest melodrama, the coarsest humor, the most vapid music.

What refinement have they in their lives, these poor working millions. They have no flowers, no trees, no fields, no streams; no books, no arts, no healthy games.

Worse than that, perhaps, they are paid neither honor nor respect, they are without pride and ambition; they have no ideals, no hope.

The environment that denies to human beings all pride and honor and hope, all art and nature and beauty, does not make for health, nor for morality.

The straitness of means, the uncertainty of employment, the looming shadow of hunger and the workhouse, send some to suicide and some to crime, and leave the impress of their evil presence upon the hearts and minds of nearly all.—From "Not Guilty, A Defense of the Bottom-Dog."

A COAL DIGGER

By Robert E. McKinley

"Lonesome Valley," where I grew,
Shacks 'round the company store,
The shaft, the dump and the graveyard too;
Eat, work, die and—nothing more

Chicago Socialist.

Letter Box

The editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents:

Content, Alta.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—I have just observed in your issue of March 11th an article touching on War. I agree with my comrade that this war question is insufficiently discussed by the disciples of Marx. Many of our Socialist brothers have explained to their hearers the savagery that existed in antiquity and the middle ages, touching but slightly on the barbarious preparations of the present day. Huge machines are being built for human destruction and thousands of workers are engaged in their erection which any sane man will admit is unnecessary.

War is one of the most horrible and hell resembling curses that ever entered the heart of man.

In this great Christian era the church, in the name of Christ, was established for peace. In its midst we find all kinds of preparations for war, money lavishly expended in all directions. One huge dreadnought is erected at a cost of $15,000,000. On its decks are mounted modern guns that cost a sum equal to one hundred barrels of flour each shot fired.

We find from statistics that $9,000,000,000 are required yearly to maintain militarism in nineteen European countries, the United States and Japan.

This huge sum staggers humanity and baffles the human mind. Stamp this on your memory—$9,000,000,000. This sum is equivalent to a continual loss by fire throughout the year day and night of about $15,219 per minute. $9,000,000,000,000 yearly to protect created markets for surplus commodities which are thrust into foreign lands in front of the gun.

On the top of this stupendous sum we have national war debts discussed by Dr. Adams of university fame.

The civilized government of the present day are resting under an indebtedness amounting to $27,000,000,000. In addition to this, since 1887 this sum has increased to $35,000,000,000, almost three times the total amount of cash in the entire world.

The meek and obedient wage mule, ignorant of his political power, pledges himself to support and maintain servile Capitalist governments that hand out yearly $8,000,000,000,000. This magnitudious sum, the bulk of which is subscribed by slaves to Capitalism without a murmur, to have in readiness men and boys of their own rank in case of emergency to shoot down, murder and tear to ribbons the flesh of unruly and starved workers.

If the slave ask any questions the fat plutocrat statesman will refer him to the reverend So and So, whom again will refer him to the land that is fairer than day and the text "Be faithful unto your masters, be obedient work diligently and produce more more surplus value but ask no questions."

In 1905-6 the Norwegian-Swedish armies were ordered to the front to butcher one another. When assembled at the national boundary orders were given by the professional butchers to form, fire, shoot charge, but no response came. Brother knowing brother not a shot was fired, not a sword was drawn. The foaming despots were frantically running hither and thither but all to no purpose. Bankers, preachers, best citizens, capitalist leeches, and all kinds of money grabbers shouting for war, more profits, more markets, could not possibly expose their stuffed carcasses to the missiles fired from modern machines; they could not possibly fight the workers would not fight, so that settled the matter and there was no war.

The snobs, dukes and lords, earls and a multitude of bespangled parasites must be protected. More gold required exclusive of the cost. Be patriotic and follow the flag. Slaves to the front, flattered, filmflammed, patted on the back. Ferocious prayers offered up for victory by the clergy on both sides. A hearty send-off, War at the front with its heaps of torn and twisted corpses, blood spurting and flowing in every direction; cannons' roar, missiles flying; defined by the clergy as hell with the fire in full blast, but no good citizen, no bankers, no servile statesman, priest or preachers are forced to the front to fight like hell to get a home in heaven.

What would happen if we abolish preparations for war?

If all the standing armies of the nations involved in the annual expenditure of $8,000,000,000,000 were engaged in producing wealth with modern tools, modern machinery and a knowledge of modern production, this superfluous labor and expenditure would be abolished.

Workers, unite! Take a lesson from your brothers of Norway and Sweden. You have within your grasp the overthrow of Capitalism. Take hold of the reins of government. You have everything to gain, and nothing to lose but your chains. Abolish war, provide food, shelter and clothing then you have insured the higher social development of man.

GEO. PATON.

WORK FOR MINERS IN CANADA

To the Editor of the "South Wales Echo," Wales, Eng.:—

Sir,—We notice in yesterday's issue a letter from Mr. John Williams, of Fernie, British Columbia, warning miners against going to Canada in the hope of securing employment. We are not in a position to either confirm or deny his statement as to affairs in Fernie, but the conditions there must not be taken as applying to the whole of Canada. We have recently sent a number of miners to Edmonton, Alberta, who have started work the day they arrived at wages of 18s. to £1 per day, and there is still room for more there, while we have orders from two mines in Nova Scotia to send, to the one 50 and to the other 75, experienced handpick miners, the wages offered being 14s. to 16s. per day. We trust you will see your way to insert this letter in to-morrow's paper, as statements such as that contained in the article we refer to are calculated to prevent men going to any part of Canada in search of employment as miners, and we know there is plenty of work offering in the proper parts to capable men.—We are, etc.

CHAS. STEWART & CO.
35, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff.
Jan. 20.

The following extract from "The Canadian Courier," Toronto, and letter have been sent for publication:

"AN UNFORTUNATE STRIKE."

"Miners seem to be the most aggressive kind of men. There have been more troubles in the mining trade in Canada in recent years than in any other. Last week, nearly ten thousand men in Alberta and British Columbia, members of the United Mine Workers' Association, went out on strike for the 'closed shop.' There is no question of wages or hours involved. It is simply a question of making the mines 'union,' by compelling every miner to join the U. M. W. A. The public's sympathy will be with the employers, since the miners refused to submit the matter to an arbitration board under the Lemieux Act."—The Canadian Courier, Toronto.

"April 10th, 1911.

"John A. Cooper, Esq., Editor 'The Canadian Courier,' Courier Press, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Dear Sir,—As a subscriber and interested reader of The Canadian Courier, I think it is to be regretted that the person responsible for the article in the issue of April 8th, headed 'An Unfortunate Strike,' should not have taken the trouble to inform himself as to the true state of affairs before making the bald statement that 'there is no question of wages or hours involved. It is simply a question of making the mines 'union' by compelling every miner to join the U. M. W. A.'

"If the author of the article in question will take the trouble of enquiring into the matter he will find, if indeed he does not know it already, that the real and all-important question in issue is the matter of an increase in wage.

"As for the operators having the sympathy of the general public, they probably have it, as the author of the article evidently considers, the C. P. R. constitutes the general public.—Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN R. PALMER,
Solicitor for U.M.W.A., Dist. 18, Alta.

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS

To the Editor of the District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—The comments given below are from a friend of mine who occupies the position of "one of the public," and in his capacity which compels him to travel throughout this district is in close touch with current events. He says:

The situation is of a negative character—i. e., no one actually knows what the finale will be, or when it will take place. One thing that seems quite certain is, that the men are determined not to lose the opportunity which they now have and which is an opportunity perhaps of a life time to better their very bad conditions.

That public opinion is entirely with the men is amply borne out by the facts. For a period of 6 years the men have not received any substantial advance in wages. The problem of living has become increasingly vexing from year to year, until to-day it is a fight for mere existence. The average pay of the miner for the past eight months has not been more than $40 a month, and with the cost of living materially increased, the case of the industrial situation is at once made apparent.

The old cry of directors that they must have dividends for their shareholders, this is quite reasonable, but they cannot expect reasonable dividends out of watered stock, and that seems to be one of the serious problems of the whole situation.

Again, the C. P. R. has for a long time past been buying its coal at ridiculously low figures. Its position as a carrier has entitled it to dictate to the mine owners what they shall receive for their product, irrespective of whether the sum is a fair one or not. It is a case of accept their terms or close the mines.

So long as this state of affairs obtains so long will the industrial situation be affected and the country suffer.

Many regard the Operators' Association as a creation of the railway company. The general majority of the 16 operators who form this association are under the absolute control of the C. P. R. The managers are mere puppets to carry into effect the policy of the C. P. R. An investigation under the Lemieux Act is of dubious value because from past history it has not been deep or thorough enough to ensure a lasting effect. The probe is felt, parties give up the fight, but for the time being only. Thus we have recurrences of the trouble.

There are mines whose tangible assets do not exceed more than 40 per cent of the outstanding stock upon which dividends are to be paid. It would not be surprising if a thorough investigation disclosed the fact that many of the little companies are trying to pay a dividend upon $10 by working a $1 outfit. In this modern age, and especially so in the West, a man should earn enough to keep body and soul together, and if he has children to be able to feed and clothe them decently. Fact is for months past many have been on the verge of starvation while they have had insufficient clothing to put on their bodies. Yet we hear the cry of "Prosperity in Canada." If this prosperity had to be gauged by the standard of the thousands of mineworkers it is safe to say that this fair Dominion would prove to be a most unprosperous nation. Men do not have to be Socialists to realize that there is something radically wrong when such conditions exist. It seems to be the opinion of the business men in Alberta as well as in B. C. that the mineworkers ought to stand pat until they bring the operators to terms which will enable decent living wages to be obtained.

Throughout the whole of the affected district everybody speaks highly of the way the men are showing themselves to be law-abiding citizens, and if they continue to do so, as there is every reason to believe, they will hold the esteem and support they have already gained.

Yours sincerely,
A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

Fig Pills

Are sold with a positive guarantee to cure CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION and all KIDNEY, LIVER and BOWEL disorders. At all dealers, 25 cents per box, or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

Crow's Nest Trading Co.,
LIMITED
The Store of Good Values

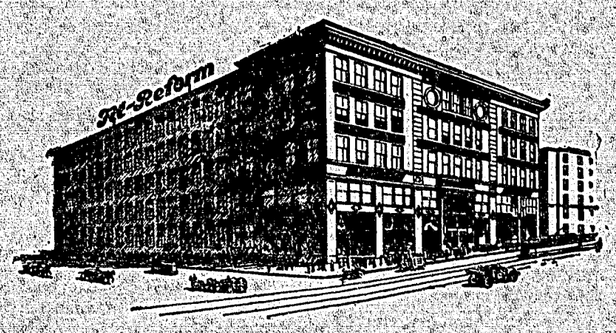
Your dollars have the biggest purchsing power here. A careful comparison of values will convince you that our Grocery Department can supply you with the highest quality of food products at a saving of fully 15c. to 20c. on every dollar. We save money for others; why not for you?

SPECIAL GROCERY VALUES FOR SATURDAY

Royal Household Flour
100 lbs. Sack, $3.25; 50 lbs. Sack, $1.65
3 lb. Packet Washing Powder, Regular 25c.
Special 20c.

Old Dutch Coffee, 1 lb. tins regular 50c.,
Special 40c.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds, 10 packets	25c.
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 2 packets	25c.
Extra Choice Seeded Raisins 2 packets	15c.
C. and B. 1 lb Jars Marmalade, each	20c.



The New Home of
Fit-Reform

Hand Tailored Garments

DOUBTLESS you, who wear Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats, have often wondered where, how and under what conditions, these superb hand-tailored garments are made. The new home of Fit-Reform is shown above.

YOU—and the other well dressed men of Canada—have made this big building a reality. The enormous increase in the demand for these highest class of hand-tailored garments necessitated increased facilities.

LAST year, the entire Fit-Reform Building was acquired, and completely remodeled to suit the special requirements of Fit-Reform.

THE Fit-Reform Building stands at the foot of Beaver Hall Hill, in the heart of the financial and business district of Montreal. It contains over 50,000 square feet of floor space—is a model of cleanliness and sanitation—and is the largest and most complete high class tailoring establishment in Canada.

WE are showing the latest creations in Fit-Reform garments for spring, designed and tailored in the Fit-Reform Building shown in miniature above. 316

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

CALGARY

We buy Calgary Lots
Owners send us your listings with prices and terms

EUREKA REAL ESTATE CO.
111 A 8th Ave. West
P. O. Box 2080 :-: CALGARY, Alta.

Burton City Fruit Lands

One choice ten acre Block; one and a half miles from town.
Good terms; $85 per acre.

R. L. JUNE
Former resident of Fernie.

FOR RENT—Five Room Cottage. Apply, W. Minton, Annex. 31-6f

FOR RENT—Heintzman Parlors, Miners' Block, either whole or part of store.—Apply, D. Ross, P. O. 361, Fernie, B. C.

WANTED—Girl for general house work for Hosmer Hospital. Must be good cook; wages satisfactory. For particulars apply Ledger Office.

MONEY TO LOAN. H. A. Kastner Fernie and district for the Colonial Investment Company, and is prepared to advance money on business blocks at a reasonable rate of interest.

TO RENT—Two New, newly plastered two-roomed Houses; wood shed and w.c. for each; good well close by. Apply, Robt Wright, West Fernie. 32-4tp

Live Man or Woman wanted for work at home paying $2.00 or $3.00 per day with opportunity to advance. Spare time may be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience. Winston, Limited, Spadina Avenue, Toronto. 32-5t

"Sunkists" are California's Choicest Oranges

On the breakfast table—in the sick room—for making salads, puddings and other deserts—for a bite between meals, in the lunch box, there is no fruit equal to the famous California "Sunkist" Orange. Being tree ripened, sound-picked, packed and shipped with the utmost skill and care, it is the most healthful and luscious of all fruits.

Sunkist Oranges are thin-skinned—fiberless—seedless. They fairly melt in the mouth. There is no finer juice in serving and eating them that they are truly the cheapest orange you can buy.

Every Sunkist Orange comes in a Sunkist Wrapper. Thousands of families will have none but Sunkist Oranges. After you have tried them once they will write you. Please make the trial today. Your dealer sells them. *And don't forget to save the "Sunkist" Wrappers.*

Ask for "Sunkist" Lemons

After you have eaten Sunkist Oranges, you will be glad to know there are Sunkist Lemons *for they, too, are the finest fruit of their kind.* Never blemished, marred, decayed, thick-skinned or pithy. Sunkist Lemons contain 50 percent more juice than commonplace lemons, which makes them most economical for kitchen and table use. The "Sunkist" Wrapper identifies them.

FREE
Rogers Orange Spoon

Save 12 Sunkist Orange or Lemon Wrappers and send them to us with 25c to pay charges, packing, etc., and we will present you with a genuine Rogers Orange Spoon, of beautiful design and highest quality. Begin saving wrappers today. If you desire more than one, send 12 Sunkist Wrappers and 10c for each additional spoon.

In remitting, please send cash when the amount is less than 25c, on amounts above 25c, we prefer postal note, money order, express order or bank draft. We will be glad to send you complete list of valuable premiums. We honor both "Sunkist" and "Red Ball" wrappers for premiums. Address

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE
103 King St. East, TORONTO, ONT. (15)

TENDERS WANTED

District 18, United Mine Workers of America are open to receive tenders for Meat and Provisions to be supplied in bulk also retail, F. O. B. at the following points:

Fernie, B. C.	Hillcrest, Alta.
Michel, B. C.	Lethbridge, Alta.
Coleman, Alta.	Taber, Alta.
Blairmore, Alta.	Bankhead, Alta.
Frank, Alta.	Canmore, Alta.
Hosmer, B. C.	

Tenders to be sent to A. J. Carter, Secretary-Treasurer, District 18, U. M. W. of A., Fernie, B. C., on or before the 15th inst.

IN THE TOILS

F. Walsh, who was arrested by Constable Gorman charged with robbing Mr. Hugbee, of Coal Creek, of $7 or $8, appeared for preliminary hearing before Judge Whimster on Wednesday, and was held over to be brought before Judge F. E. Wilson for trial at an early date.