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The District Ledger

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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

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LARGEST DEATHS IN THE WORLD IN CANADIAN MINES

And on the Increase--Rate is Said to Average 4.77 per Hundred Yearly

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—Statistics compiled by the commission of conservation show that the death rate in Canadian coal mines is much higher than in any other civilized country. In 1902, the year of the Fernie disaster, the death rate per 100 men employed (above and below ground) reached the maximum of 13.35.

The average rate for the ten years preceding 1910, however, was 4.79. United States comes next with an average rate for the same period of 3.43. Perhaps the worst aspect of the situation is the fact that the death rate from coal mine accidents has been steadily on tthe increase in Canada for a number of years. The minimum rate of 1.63 was reached in 1897.

Eliminate the Danger

In 1909 the rate was 4.21. During the same time there has been a steady decrease in all leading European countries.

It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that the loss of life and property could be entirely done away with but experience has shown that careful investigation of conditions will point the way to the remedying of many abuses.

That the danger in coal mining is being largely eliminated is shown by the low constant death rates in Belgium and Great Britain. Coal mine explosions are much more frequent in Canada and the United States than in any of the European countries. The following example is exceedingly significant: In 1850 the fatality rate in Belgian coal mines was as high as the present Canadian death rate, while at the present time it averages the lowest in the world. This decline in the death rate was due to the combined efforts of mine owners, workmen and administration of mines, to diffusion of technical and professional knowledge, and to administrative organization for scientific study of accidents.

In Metalliferous Mines

Although the death rate in metalliferous mines in Canada is lower than in the coal mines it is much higher than in any of the European countries. The death rate in Canada for the period 1900 to 1909 was 3.82.

With the exception of Kimberley diamond mines and Transvaal where native and Chinese labor are employed, the fatality rate during this period 1900 to 1909) was considerably lower elsewhere than in Canada. It requires no discussion, says the report, to emphasize the importance of an inquiry into the whole subject of fatal accidents in mines in Canada.

MINERS PLAN TO STRIKE IN SOUTHERN COLORADO

DENVER, Colo., Dec.—Ten thousand men in the coal fields of southern Colorado threaten to strike.

If they do it will be against the advice of Deputy State Labor Commissioner Edwin Braker; Frank Smith, president of the Colorado United Mine Workers and John Lawson of the United Miners' executive committee. While declaring a strike now is inadvisable these same officials charge that conditions are intolerable.

Get Short Weights

They assert: That the miners are getting short weights in the coal they mine; that the operators arbitrarily reduce the miners' pay; that excessive hospital fees are exacted; that the men are denied a "pit committee"; that the men are compelled to buy supplies from the company, paying exorbitant prices; that the operators are issuing scrip in violation of the state law and that the miners are compelled to sell it at a discount.

The miners have already asked Attorney General Griffiths to prosecute the operators for issuing script and this may be done.

Not Organized

The men are not members of the United Mine Workers, although they have been advising with these officials in the past. Blake and the United Mine officials fear that many of the strikers would starve should they go out now, as they have nothing to fall back upon.

THE LATE WM. PEARCE

News was received during the week of the death at Baynes, B. C., on Dec. 23, of Wm. Pearce, a former resident of Fernie Annex. He is survived by a wife and six children, the eldest a boy of eleven and the youngest four months old. A brother, H. Pearce, resides in this city.

GIGANTIC MINERS STRIKE IS FEARED

New Year Finds Britain Seething with Unrest

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The old year goes out in a darkness of labor unrest which seemed quieter for awhile, but then burst into more disastrous conflagration.

All Lancashire is in a ferment with more than a quarter of a million persons threatened with starvation, owing to the dispute between the trade unions and one or two men and women who refuse to join the union.

Similarly a strike of even more gigantic magnitude is looming among the miners, who demand a minimum wage which the masters refuse. The relapse into a labor war comes as a disagreeable surprise as the resources of the unions were considered to be exhausted by the strike in the summer.

TWO DEAD, ONE HURT, IN MINE ACCIDENT

Workers Buried When Scranton Coal Surface Workings Slide on Them

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 28.—Two men were killed, one was seriously injured and several had narrow escapes in a slide of rock at the surface workings of the Scranton Coal Company near the entrance of Nay Aug Park at 11 o'clock in the morning.

STRIKE RIOT IN SASKATCHEWAN

MELVILLE, Sask., Jan. 3.—Shortly before midnight a number of strikebreakers working in the G. T. P. shops assembled in front of the Melville hotel and fired a number of shots at the strikers. Several hotel guests, including a G. T. P. solicitor from Winnipeg had narrow escapes. Arrests are expected.

ELECTRIC RY. FOR PASS

A Venture That Has Been Mooted for Years is Taking Shape

Application will be made to the government at the present session of the provincial parliament for the right to construct and operate an electric railway along the Pass, from Cowley on the east to Crow Nest Lake on the west.

W. A. Beebe is acting as agent for the applicants, and in an interview he states that already theer was available sufficient capital with which to construct and put in operation the proposed electric railway. Mr. Beebe further declared that should the government consider the application favorably, work would be commenced on the new railroad as soon as the warm weather commences.

The electric railroad will run from Cowley to Lundbreck, then north across the C. P. R. and west to Burmiss, Passburg, Maple Leaf, Bellevue and Hillcrest, Frank, Blairmore, Coleman Carbondale then south across the C. P. R. and west to the lakes, making in all a track of about twenty-five miles in length. The estimated cost of grading the road, purchasing rails and completing the new system is $250,000.

An hourly service will be given, running from early morn until late at night. Fares will be moderate. Experienced motormen and conductors will be employed, a thoroughly competent and reliable staff of officials will be in charge, and a most satisfactory and efficient service is promised the public by the Crow's Nest Pass Electrical Railway Company by which name the new company will be called.

The power house, car barns and head offices of the company will be located in Blairmore; this is extremely necessary because of the town's central position.

PREDICTS RUSSIAN UPHEAVAL

ST. PETERSBURG.—An inspired article in the ultra-conservative Novoe Vremya gives warning that the Russian revolutionaries are preparing for a fresh upheaval in 1912, which is to take the form of a gigantic peasant rebellion.

The revolutionary propagandists, the newspaper declares, have gone about the country telling the peasants that the czar has promised to give them all the land to celebrate the Russian victory over Napoleon. The author of the article is the notorious Mienszykoff, who concludes with a tirade against the Jews who, he says, are the chief cause of the unrest.

In progressive circles it is affirmed that the article was intended to prepare the public mind for a number of reactionary measures, one of which is to make it a criminal offence for members of the orthodox church to become Protestants or Roman Catholics.

MINE MANAGER TICKLES EMPLOYES

W. R. Wilson, manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. Ltd., was host at a luncheon given at the Hotel Fernie on New Year's Day to the office staff superintendents, fire and pit bosses, and repeated a similar performance at Michel the same evening to the Michel employees of the company. Mr. Wilson spoke at these affairs of the desire on his part to make the mines safe for the workers and referred to the fire and pit bosses' promised five dollars a month increase during the strike, which is still due to the men. In this connection he humorously remarked that the banquet should offset this and that they should cry quits.

On one occasion Governor Dick Ogleaby went down to Joliet to inspect the state prison, and in one of the cells he found a very ugly man. "How did you get in here?" asked Oglesby. "Abduction,' was the reply; "I tried to run off with a girl and they caught me." "I'll pardon you as soon as I get back to Springfield," said the governor; "I don't see how you could expect to get a wife in any other way."

BRINGING LABOR FROM THE EAST

It is Reported That Local Coal Company's Agent Is Busily Engaged

A report comes from Glace Bay, Nova Scotia that a number of men have left there for this district, and that some of these are agitators against organized labor. It is stated that an agent from some coal company at Taber has been going about that part of the country gathering in men—most of whom are reputed to be strike-breakers and non-union men. One especially is said to be of most disreputable character. During the strike down there he went about with the Riot Act in his pocket, and read it wherever he found a few men on picket. He doesn't look like a miner, in fact he was clerking for a number of years, but for the past few years has hen acting as a "spotter."

SUGGESTS OPERATION OF COAL MINE BY CITY

Commissioner Candy May Recommend That City Purchase Coal Mine and Operate in Connection with Street Railway for Coal Required at Power Plant.

The construction of a spur track of the Edmonton street railway to a local coal mine or the operation of a coal mine by the city connected with its street railway, is the plan suggested by Commissioner Candy for the reduction of the cost in the operation of the power plant. At the present time no less than seven cars of coal are consumed daily at the plant, involving large cost for transportation in addition to placing the city very much at the mercy of the railway companies for prompt delivery of coal neelel. The proposal of Commissioner Candy is that, if possible, a permanent contract be made with one of the local mines and that the costof transportation be reduced by the construction of a spur of the street railway to the mine. Failing this arrangement, the commissioner is believed to be prepared to recommend the purchase of a mine by the city.

The cost of fuel has fo rsome time past represented one of the largest expenses of the plant. During the past few months this has been appreciably reduced by the installation of coal conveyors, which lay for two years unused and exposed to the weather. The installation of these conveyors has already reduced the cost of transportating the fuel. If a mine is purchased and operated by the city, the spur of the street railway would be so constructed that the coal could be dumped into the bunkers and a considerable saving of labor would thus result.

B. C. PROVINCIAL FEDERATION OF LABOR

CONVENTION CALL

To the Officers and Members of International Local Unions in Province of British Columbia. Greeting:

Fellow Unionists,—At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on December 3, 1911, I was instructed to advise you that the date of the second annual convention of the B. C. Provincial Federation of Labor has been fixed for Monday, January 22, 1912, The session will convene in Labor Hall, Victoria, B. C., at 10 a.m. and continue until the business of the convention has been completed.

The Executive Board will convene in Victoria on Friday, Jan. 19, for the purpose of preparing reports, striking committees and making ready an agenda for the convention.

It is therefore important that all suggestions for legislative demands be forwarded to the executive prior to that date.

Never was there such need for a bumper convention, and never before will there have been such a large representation of organized labor in British Columbia assembled in convention.

The work of our last convention has justified the organization of the B. C. Federation of Labor. The coming convention will make history for the labor movement in this province.

Send a delegate; send a live one; send one who knows what we want and who is willing to fight for it.

The convention will adjourn in a body to the provincial government executive council chamber to present the demands of organized labor, and insist on having them placed upon the statutes and enforced.

Representation:—"Sec. 3. Each organization affiliated with the Provincial Federation shall be entitled to representation on the following basis:

"Each Labor Union shall be entitled to two delegates for the first one hundred members or less, and one delegate for each additional hundred members or major fraction thereof.

"Central Labor Bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. Delegates from Central Bodies shall be members of Unions affiliated with the Provincial Federation.

"No Proxies shall be allowed.

"No delegate shall be entitled to a seat at the convention who is not an active member of the union from which he presents credentials. Delegates shall receive their credentials from their local unions in duplicate and send one copy to the Secretary of the Provincial Federation at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention, and deliver the other to the Secretary of the Provincial Federation at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention, and deliver the other to the Committee on Credentials.

"No credentials shall be considered valid bearing more than name of delegate and alternate. Provided, that if alternate presents credentials and is seated he shall be the only recognized representative throughout the sessions of the convention."

Credentials:—"Credentials must be made out in duplicate, one to be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer on or before January 20, 1912; the other presented at the convention to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials."

Revenue.—"The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: A per capita tax of one cent per member per month from all local unions; from central bodies, fifty cents per month. All monies shall be payable in advance to the Secretary of the Federation in two half-yearly instalments due and payable in June and December of each year."

If your organization is not affiliated, it should be, and a delegate sent to the convention.

Further information of any kind on this subject will be furnished immediately upon application to Victor R. Midley, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 1195, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL FEDERATION OF LABOR—Meets in annual convention in January of each year. Executive Officers 1911-12, President, J. C. Watters, 527, Rithet St., Victoria; first vice-president, J. W. Wilkinson, Box 1195, Vancouver; second vice-president, R. A. Stoney, Box 965, New Westminster; third vice-president, Christian Silvertz, 1278 Denman Street, Victoria; fourth vice-president, Jas. H. McVety, 1744 Broadway west, Vancouver; general secretary, R. Parm Pettipiece, 2349 St. Catherines Street, Vancouver; secretary-treasurer, Victor R. Midgley, Box 1195 Vancouver; delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, J. C. Watters; fraternal delegate to Washington State Federation of Labor, R. Parm Pettipiece.

VICTOR R. MIDGLEY,
Secretary-Treas.

THE REAL PROBLEM

The Hindus are sober but they starve by millions while the rice which they have produced stands in the warehouse of their master. The Hindus does not own the field—if he did he need not starve for the fruit of his hands.

The women of this country are temperance advocates as a rule. They preach and practise temperance.

Henry Siegel of the Siegel-Cooper store in New York buys $10,000 worth of flowers for his daughter's wedding breakfast table. His sober, industrious shop girls lunch on a vanilla wafer and a pickle. If you men were as sober as they you might be as rich. Wouldn't that be fine?

"But wet or dry, the worker's problem is here. And it will be here until the working class shall ditch all bogus political issues—prohibition, commission form of government, and what not. It will be here until we vote into being an industrial democracy, the right of every person to employment and the distribution of dividends among all who give useful service instead of the parasites who live by rent, interest and profit.—The Commonwealth.

RUSSIAN SAILORS REVOLT

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Sailors in the naval ordnance yard at St. Petersburg mutinied today and are now engaged in a battle with troops, according to a news agency dispatch. Several of the soldiers sent to quell the outbreak are said to have been seriously wounded. The sailors are strongly intrenched and are prepared to hold out for some time, says the dispatches.

CIVIC ELECTION POT BOILING UP

Candidates for the Mayoralty and Aldermanic Board Interviewed Respecting Platform

A MASS MEETING WEDNESDAY

As the time for elections draws nearer municipal politics are being taken more seriously, and the probabilities and chances of the various candidates more fully discussed. Up to the hour of going to press we understand that the old council will all stand for re-election, although Ald. McIntyre has not made a definite decision. From interviews with a number of the candidates there are very few of them who are running under the auspices of the moral reformers. Whilst the majority of these favor certain moral reforms, not only on Sunday, but every day in the week, there are very few who are prepared to go the whole hog. One and all are anxious to see a clean city, but only two or three are in favor of a closed Sunday.

Candidates for the Mayoralty

A. W. Bleasdell in an interview stated that he is not allied to any party, and runs on his own merits. He recognizes that much work is in store for the incoming council, and many improvements are needed, but not on the lines as mapped out by the moral reformers. He is in favor of a stricter survillance of the liquor traffic, but is adverse to putting the lid down on other public resorts on Sunday. The public he considers are entitled to some consideration, and to take away all their liberties on that day, the only day they are free to make use of it, is neither fair nor just.

Thos. Beck, on the other hand, when interviewed, spoke out candidly for a closed Sunday, and tight at that. On this point he was particularly emphatic, and considered that as good as any place on Sunday was in the church. Asked as to how one is to spend his time after the church hours reply was that that question can best be answered by the individual himself, in fact, each one is to work out his own salvation.

Mass Meeting

A mass meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next in the Grand Theatre at which the candidates will be present to air their views, and incidentally to get hotshots fired at them.

Nomination Day

Nominations will be accepted at the City Hall on Monday afternoon between 1 and 3 o'clock by City Clerk Barclay. The qualifications for Mayor is $1,000 in real estate registered in his name, and for Alderman $500 in property.

School Board

Two school commissioners will be elected on Thursday at the same time as those for mayor and aldermen. Nominations for these will likewise take place on Monday, at the same time. The only qualification for this office is that the candidates' name must be on the City voters' list.

SCHOOL RE-OPENING

Parents and guardians living in Fernie, West Fernie, and Fernie Annex, would do well to remember that new pupils entering the primer classes of the public schools should start before January 13th, or they can not be received before Easter. As the schools are now very crowded it may be impossible to place advantageously any new pupils unless their names are handed to Principal Bruce not later than the morning of Monday, January 8th.

A. S. GOODEVE, M.P., MEETS MINING DELEGATION

A. S. Goodeve, M.P., declared his entire sympathy with the resolutions put before him on Wednesday afternoon at a representative gathering of mining men at Nelson, and said that he would do all in his power to have their views carried out. The resolutions, passed at the last mining convention, included asking the federal government to appoint a special commission to investigate the silver-lead-zinc industry and to vreate a portfolio of mines.

BIG COAL MERGER

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Forty thousand acres of Western Kentucky lands, representating a valuation of approximately $5,000,000, are involved in the merger effected here recently of fourteen mining operations lying along the main line of the Illinois Central railroad. The new company will be known as the Kentucky Fuel Company.

COAL COMBINE IS FINED

Australian Court Asks Each Member of Trust to Pay $2,500

SYDNEY Australia, Jan. 1.—The prosecution against the coal combine, on whom writs were served on August 26, 1910, for breaches of the Australasian anti-trust law, resulted today in each member being fined $2,500 by the federal court.

The prosecution was instituted by the federal government in consequence of the action of the members of the combine in keeping up the prices of coal. The court granted an injunction against the combine continuing their "monopoly."

AFTER LABOR UNIONS

Charged With Restraint of Trade in Asking For Better Conditions

ECHOES OF McNAMARA'S CASE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—To answer what they believe is a government prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law charging them with restraint of trade, the first suit of that nature ever filed against a labor order in the United States three officials of the unions whose men are striking for better working conditions on the Harriman lines were recently ordered by the government to appear on January 1st in the United States Circuit court's eastern district of Illinois at Danville. The men summoned are M. F. Ryan, general president of the Railway Carmen of America, J. A. Franklin and A. Hinsman, vice-presidents. The court summons was issued at the instance of Judge Wright of the federal district, and it is approved by Edward D. White chief justice of the Unied States.

DANVILLE, Ills., Dec. 29.—According to Clerk D. Hogan of the U. S. district court and Assistant District Attorney S. M. Clark, no suit under the anti-trust law has been filed here against the federated unions of the Harriman lines or any of their officers.

Last October while holding court at Cairo, District Judge Wright issued an injunction restraining the labor organizations, their officers and members from interfering with Illinois Central property or employes and notified the labor leaders they might appear and oppose the injunction on the first Monday in January. As New Year's day is a holiday the hearing will be held on Tuesday. There are rumors that prosecutions will grow out of the injunction proceedings.

DRIVER BOY GETS HIS FOOT CRUSHED AT LETHBRIDGE MINE

LETHBRIDGE, Jan. 4.—A serious accident occurred at No. 6 Mine yesterday to James Milling, a driver boy, whilst in the dark falling before a car, and getting his foot badly crushed. He was taken to the Gate Hospital, where the doctors today found it necessary to amputate above the ankle. He now lies in a precarious condition.

FOUR LABOR LEADERS ARRESTED IN 'FRISCO

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1.—Olaf Tveitmore, of San Francisco, secretary-treasurer of the California state building trades council, president of the Asiatic exclusion league, and trusted lieutenant of Mayor P. P. McCarthy of San Francisco; Anton Johannsen, of Corte Madero, California, organizer for the state building trade council; E. Mansoy, of Salt Lake City, secretary and business agent there of the international association of bridge and structural iron workers, three labor leaders not previously charged with participating in the dynamite conspiracy, were indicted by the federal grand jury, and were taken into custody in Los Angeles. They were released on $5,000 bail.

E. A. Clancey, of San Francisco, is the fourth man arrested. Clancey was formerly a member of the executive board of the international association of bridge and structural iron workers at the time dynamiting was being executed under the personal direction of J. J. McNamara.

WEAVERS' STRIKE IS SPREADING

MANCHESTER, Jan. 4.—The lockout of the weavers and spinners in Lancashire, which began Dec. 30, has extended to several mills at Bolton and elsewhere. The conference which took place here today between Sir George Askwith, the noted strike arbitrator, and the employers and employees lasted for six hours. No settlement was reached and the conference adjourned until tomorrow morning.

A STEP NEARER THE DESIRED GOAL

Victor Berger Introduces Bill For The Nationalization of All The Trusts

WASHINGTON.—"When business concerns have reached a magnitude whereby they can control the output or the prices in an industry, it is the imperative duty of the government to condemn and acquire their properties, and to own and operate them for the common good."

This is the view of Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Representative of Wisconsin according to a bill he introduced at the opening of Congress recently.

"It has been thoroughly proved," says Berger in the introduction to his bill, "that the various legislative attempts that have been made to check the concentration of capital have been based upon lack of knowledge and a misunderstanding of economic development. The trusts are an inevitable outcome of the natural evolution in industry, and cannot be destroyed without checking the progress of civilization.

"The Sherman Anti-Trust Law for the last twenty years have not only entirely failed to bring about the anticipated results, but, on the contrary, has created constant litigation, and has brought frequent disturbances to commerce and industry. The trusts intended to be controlled by this act have steadily augumented their power, have enormously increased the price of commodities and have forced down the general standard of living of millions of wage earners in the nation.

"Through their ability to fix prices and to determine the quality of commodities and the volume of production, these trusts have attained an almost sovereign power over the health and lives of the people. These trusts have also virtually abolished the possibility of private ownership in a trustified industry.

Berger's bill provides:

"That whenever the marketable output of any company, partnership, association or corporation engaged in manufacturing or mining a product for interstate transportation or sale, or any two or more such associations operating under an agreement, express or tacit, shall be ascertained by the Bureau of Corporations to be 40 per cent or more of the total output for the United States in the industry in which such association or combination of associations is engaged, the plant or plants of said association or combination shall be acquired and owned and operated by the United States Government for the benefit of the whole people."

Providing for the repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Representative Berger's bill authorizes Congress to create a Bureau of Industries under the Department of Commerce and Labor for the management and operation of such plants as the government may acquire. Such plants are to be operated on a workday of eight hours, and under at the least, the rate of wages prevailing in the respective industries, of which they are a part.

The following provisions in Berger's bill show the steps that are to be taken by the government for it to absorb a monopoly.

"That upon notification to the Congress by the Commissioner of Corporations of the fact of such precentage of the said total output being produced by any association or combination, the Congress shall select a joint commission of five members of the House and two of whom shall be members of the Senate. This joint commission shall appoint and install a receiver for the said plant who shall take possession of the same, and the said joint commission shall thereupon appoint a jury of twelve experts, who shall appraise the actual physical valuation of the tangible property, real or personal, of the said plant.

"That the said receiver, acting under the authority of the said joint commission, shall thereupon cause to be issued bonds, in denominations of $50, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum to the aggregate value of the ascertained valuation of the said plant or plants, and shall offer these to be exchanged at a pro rata value of the shares and bonds or certificates of ownership of the association owning said plant or plants.

"That in case of the refusal of the owners of any such plant or plants to surrender their properties for the value offered, it shall be the duty of the President to employ such means as may be necessary to take possession of the same.

"That upon the transfer of ownership from private hands to the United States Government, such plants shall be turned over to the Bureau of Industries for management and operation, as hereinbefore set forth.

"That it shall be the duty of the said Bureau of Industries to make immediate provision for the institution of a sinking fund for the retirement of said bonds after the expiration of not more than fifty years."

Shiloh's Cure

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

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT MILLION

By Alex. T. Cairns

Where did you get that million, sir?
Out of the life blood of your slaves,
Out of a woman's scalding tears,
Out of the children's trembling fears,
Out of the crimson crime of knaves—
That's where you got that million!

Where did you get that million, sir?
Out of the bartered shame of the street,
Out of the poverty grim as despair,
Out of the vagabond everywhere,
Out of the cold and shoeless feet,—
That's where you got that million!

Where did you get that million, sir?
Out of the fraud of the sable gown,
Ont of the loot of the halls of State,
Out of deception and greed and hate,
Out of the cry of the millions down—
That's where you got that million!

NOTICE TO MINE WORKERS

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

NO DANGER OF ANY SHORTAGE IN THE BRITISH COAL MINE

Home Secretary points to Deposits Below 4000 Feet

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The fear, expressed by Sir William Ramsay in his recent speech to the British Association that the coal supply of the country would be completely exhausted in 175 years was by all means borne out by Mr. McKenna (the Home Secretary), in reply to questions in the House of Commons.

Sir William Ramsay pointed out that nations were really governed by the relative price of coal, and "when our prices rise owing to the approaching exhaustion of our supplies, we may look forward," he said, "to the near approach of famine and misery."

Mr. McKenna said he noticed that Sir William's forecast of the probable duration of the coal supplies of the country did not take into consideration certain factors which have an important bearing on the question.

In the first place, his estimate took no account of the large amount of coal in the fields unproved at the time of the inquiry of the Royal commission, nor of the amount of coal lying below the depth of 4,000 feet, which the commission took to be the present limit of workable coal, but which it may be found possible hereafter to exceed.

Those two sources the commission estimated at over 30,000,000,000 and 5,000,000,000 tons respectively, or together nearly half as much as the amount of coal estimated to exist in the proved fields.

In the second place, Sir William's estimate was based on the assumption that the output of coal would continue at any rate for some time, to increase at the same rate as in the past. The commission on the other hand, considered that at a time not far distant the rate of increase of output would become slower, to be followed by a period of stationary output, and then a gradual decline.

Mr. McKenna added that the suggestion which Sir W. Ramsay was reported to have made that parliament should impose a penalty on wasteful expenditure of energy supplies, would involve an amount of control over the industries of the country which, under present conditions, it would be impossible for any government to undertake.

The commission looked forward to the introduction of considerable economies in the future, and he (Mr. McKenna) was advised that both in the working and in the using of coal progress was being made in that direction.

COD LIVER OIL WITH THE OIL TAKEN OUT

A Triumph of Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Skill

Oil from the liver of the cod-fish has been used for ages as a preventive of disease and a restorative.

For a long time it has been the general opinion that the medicinal value of Cod Liver Oil was the greasy, oily part itself—its only drawback being the unpalatable, fishy taste of the oil. From the first experts have been trying to find means to make it more palatable. They used to "cut" it with whisky—take it in wine—flavor it with lemon juice—anything to get away from that abominable fishy taste and smell.

Lots of people still take it in Emulsion form, which is nothing more than "churned" oil—broken up—but still greasy, oily and a strain on the digestion.

Doctors were slow to find out that the oil was a distinct drawback to the medicinal principles contained in the cod liver.

Crude oil is quite indigestible, and will, in time, put the strongest stomach out of order.

A way has now been discovered to do away with the grease and the smell, and yet retain all the medicinal properties of the liver. This is done by removing the fresh oil from the new livers. The liver pulp is then reduced to the form of an extract like beef extract.

Nyal's Cod Liver Compound is simply this liver extract combined with an extract of malt and healing wild cherry. It also contains the true hypophosphites.

This combination makes Nyal's Cod Liver Compound a delicious tonic—builds up the system, and makes you strong.

Take it when you feel yourself losing your grip. It's a pleasure to take—even the children like it. $1.00 per large bottle.

If you try this remedy we know you will be pleased. Nyal Remedies we sincerely believe to be the best medicine values offered. 11

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

In Unity Lies Our Strength

Organized capital can always vanquish disorganized labor. It has done it a thousand time and it will continue to do it until all workingmen are closer united and stand by one another. If the workmen only would reflect what they can accomplish by unity, or what organized labor already has gained and then notice how the unorganized laboring classes have been degraded and their rights more and more disregarded by the employers and possessors of wealth.

The employers look down upon the unorganized toiling masses and make believe not to know that it is labor that keeps society together. The idea has taken root in their cranium that they are the ones "that keep the laboring classes alive" and according to this idea—they treat the people. It appears to the observer as if the possessors of wealth make it a regular study to constantly press labor to a lower level and curtail the necessaries of life for the toiler so that their share of the productions of labor may constantly increase. Where is the limit, how deeply can a workingman be degraded? The limit that is our earnest opinion depends on the amount of patience to submit to oppression.

If the workingmen were as wise as their enemies, trusted one another fought in a solidaric manner with and for one another, stopped their quarreling among themselves, refused to listen to the slanders, always so industriously circulated by enemies within and without their ranks, against the very men who prehaps have sacrificed most in their cause, they would command respect and accomplish good work.

There are men who work day after day, year in and year out, to improve the conditions of the laborer, asking no reward, expecting none but the love and confidence of those to whom they are devoting their time and talents; and we have seen in more than one case that such men were bitterly traduced by the very ones they were assisting, because a hireling press at the instance of corrupt politicians or money syndicates, opened an attack upon their motives, or because some fellow workers' jealousy of their prominance, and the fact that they had advanced an inch above them, determined to pull them down.

Organized capital snaps its fingers at labor, simply because it has contempt for it. That contempt arises from the knowledge that labor is divided against itself, or if not already divided that it can be split up When will workingmen see this and come together, joining hands within the field of the organization—not in name but in fact—standing like the rock of Gibraltar, impervious and able to withstand the most powerful foe.

We hope at least the bakery workers of this country soon will be united under the very banner of our international union. Although still a large percentage of the bakery workers show no interest in the conditions of their trade, the greater number are convinced that without resistance their condition would inevitably go from bad to worse. They feel that it would only be a question of time when the rights and benefits of their organization would be wrenched from them.

We feel that disorganized or single handed the workers are unable to improve existing conditions and receive just treatment by putting a stop to the spoliation of labor. Therefore our cry is: Unite and organize.

Weak and easily conquered when isolated, united and superior number workingmen or women will make themselves invincible. If the laboring classes become convinced that unity and organization is their only salvation, then the employers and possessors of wealth also will find out that it does not pay to go to war against organized labor.Bakers' Journal.

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

The first review of general conditions in Canada during the year which is closing was given at the Bank of Montreal's annual meeting this week by its president, Mr. R. B. Angus. He reminded us that the country has enjoyed a period of great prosperity in almost every department of trade and commerce, and has undoubtedly added to its permanent and productive wealth. Although this has been more marked in British Columbia and the prairie provinces, Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces have not failed to participate.

Some interesting crop figures from a capable and well-informed source were given by Mr. Angus. The estimate of the Western wheat crop is given by that authority as about 180,000,000 bushels. While the quality this year, as a whole, is not all that could be desired, the average prices being paid for the lower grades are even better than the prices obtainable in many previous years for the higher grades, and consequently the net cash returns will be the largest ever obtained from our Northwest.

When considering the effect of the wheat crop in relation to its influence on the prosperity of our Dominion, the value of the other cereals produced in our Northwest must not be overlooked. If we accept the present estimates of the various important grains, which are as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	180,000,00
Oats	200,000,000
Barley	35,000,000
Flax	7,000,000

the cash value to the farmer, at the average prices prevailing today, would be approximately $235,000,000, no inconsiderable sum, considering that this is exclusive of the farmers' receipts from various other sources, such as live stock, hay, root crops and dairy products.

While we are inclined to think that the wheat crop will be several million bushels less than 180,000,000 there is no doubt that the higher prices for the low grades will compensate for losses in the production of high grades.

Mr. Angus drew attention to the important factors creating active industrial conditions. British and foreign capital has been invested freely in the Dominion, the stream of immigration continues, and railroad construction is proceeding apace. Ready-made farms, he says cannot be supplied fast enough to meet the wants of would-be settlers. We would prefer that Mr. Angus should not place emphasis upon the statement that railway enterprise is being followed by large landholders and capitalists of Great Britain, who, from patriotic motives in some instances, are making such investments. We are inclined to believe that the primary reasons are that such investments are good business, and are made in one of the most attractive investment fields in the world. Incidentally, patriotism may figure.

Dealing particularly with the industrial position, Mr. Angus stated that manufacturers have been fully occupied, and that new industries of every description are being created in every part of the Dominion. The iron and hardware trade and groceries are decidedly good. A large and profitable business in boots and shoes has been transacted notwithstanding the high price of leather. The dry goods trade was somewhat unsatisfactory, stocks being heavy and demand light in the spring, this being largely a legacy of the previous year. Improvement is being made with much better prospects.

Woolen and worsted manufacturers suffered from the competition of foreign imports, English goods intended for the over-stocked American market being sold here.—The Monetary Times.

THE WAY IT SOUNDED

Two girls were talking over the phone. Both were discussing what they should wear to the Christmas party. In the midst of this important conversation a masculine voice interrupted, asking humbly for a number. One of the girls became indignant and scornfully asked:

"What line do you think you are on, anyway?"

"Well," said the man, "I am not sure, but judging from what I have heard I should say I was on a clothesline."

Alex. Faulds, M. E., consulting engineer to the British Pacific Coal Co., has returned from Graham Island, where he inspected recent developments on the company's property, comprising over 8000 acres of coal lands. He is well satisfied with the progress made, and expects that in less than six weeks the mines will be in shape to make initial shipments at the rate of 100 tons daily.

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. Catherines, Ont.

For Sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store.

Crusade Against Socialism Goes On

LONDON, Dec. 29.—To such a degree has Socialist activity of late in Europe and the United States alarmed the controlling section of the Unionist party in this country that a movement has been started to fight advanced Socialism—"The virulent, red, Robespiere variety that knows no God and is callous of the real interests of men and women."

Promoters of the crusade call the enemy the "red peril."

One of the principal Unionist papers has opened its columns to a general discussion of the machinations of those who look at all things through a haze of red, who could sweep away the crown, destroy the church, deny all the teachings of Christianity, annul the marriage laws, and flout the sacredness of the home."

Clergymen of all denominations are joining the movement.

THE TRAMP PHILOSOPHER

I used ter think the House of Lords,
Haristocrats some calls 'em,
Altho' them socialist blokes
Wiv other names keelhaul 'em,
Fer instance "bloated rich,"
That name is good enough for such.

I used ter think as they was gents
As hacted on the strite,
Until I read a scrap o' noos
About some great debit
On "Social problems, great reform,
Speech tikes the House o' Lords by storm."

Accordin' to that scrap o' print
I never will forget,
Some gouty, old, bald-headed bloke,
As wears a coronet,
Waxed eloquent on honest toil
And puttin' tramps to till the soil.

Accordin' to this queer old guy
The orful life we led
Sleepin' in hay-ricks and sich-like
And beggin' for our bread
Ought strite to give the nation pause
(Loud cries of "Yes" and great applause).

"We was a burden on the rates,"
The sly old fox declared,
"We was a nuisance an' a pest,"
Them was the views he aired.
"To work we ought ter be compelled
Or else we ought ter starve," he held.

Nah, ain't that rich! the likes o' 'im
Ter say o' us tramp blokes
"We should be forced to work or starve,"
Ain't that the king o' jokes?
Lor! 'im as never done a stroke
O' honest toil, ain't that a joke?

But nah I know the cunning game
The sly old schemer played,
Professional jealousy you bet
Was what made 'im afraid.
For I don't work, and he don't work
And wot if all the rest should shirk?

It was the bad example that
I set to all the rest
I lives upon the open road
An' thrives upon the best;
And wot if all the mugs at work
Should tike it in their heads to shirk?

He'd likely ave to work 'imself,—
How harrowing the thought
To do some honest manly toil
Or else lie down an' rot.
The situation would be blue
Unless he came atrampin' too.

—Duncan Campbell.

PEOPLE NO LONGER FOOLED SAYS CAPITALIST SHEET

The St. Paul (Minn.) News publishes the following editorial under the heading "Trying to Fool the People."

"Out in Los Angeles the almost certain election of a Socialist mayor has the old fogies and ringleaders scared to death.

"They seek to avert the impending slaughter by crying: 'Socialism will ruin the city's credit.' They picture grass growing in the streets of the city, and people unable to sell or buy.

"But somehow or other the scare cry isn't working. Prominent Wall Street bankers have announced that they would just as soon buy Socialist bonds as any other kind if the security is good.

"The old game doesn't work as it did.

"That game is dead and done for. People have progressed. They cannot be fooled as easily as they once were by the self-seeking politicians. The average man's first concern in this day is to have as decent a government as average humanity can secure, and he doesn't care what name it is called by.

"So Los Angeles isn't going to be ruined if Job Harriman is elected mayor."

The Original and Only Genuine

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

URGE APPOINTMENT OF LABOR COMMISSION IN U. S.

Should Have Powers Similar to that of the Interstate Commerce.—President Taft Promised to Do His Utmost to Bring It About.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Using the McNamara case as an illustration of what might be expected again in this country if labor conditions are not improved, a delegation of Social Workers today urged President Taft to create a labor commission. Such a commission, the delegation told the president, should have powers co-existent with the interstate commerce commission, and should be able to compel testimony. It should investigate and make a report of the industrial conditions in six of the most important states during the past six years.

President Taft was deeply interested and promised to do all he possibly could to the end that such a commission should be created.

Canadian Pacific Railway

Second Annual Excursion to LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

By Special Train from

Spokane, Wash, Friday, January 5th, 1912. Tickets on sale January 2, 3, and 4, 1912. Final return limit April 30th, 1912.

Fare from Fernie to Los Angeles and Return

Going and returning via Spokane $111.70
Going via Spokane, returning via Seattle $125.20

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

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

R. G. McNEILLIE, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

Buyers' Guide

For DISTRICT LEDGER Readers

Spend Your Money with These

General Merchants
- Trites-Wood Co.
- Philip Carosella
- Weber's Store, Ltd.

Butchers
- "41" Market Co.
- Calgary Cattle Co.

Dairy
- Fernie Dairy

Where to put up
- Waldorf Hotel
- King Edward Hotel
- Fernie Hotel
- Central Hotel
- Royal Hotel,
- King's Hotel
- Coleman Hotel, Coleman
- Royal Hotel, Nelson
- Passburg Hotel, Passburg.

Real Estate
- C. E. Lyons
- M. A. Kastner
- Joe Grafton
- Union Land Co., Ltd., Natal, B. C.

Hardware
- J. D. Quail
- Trites Wood

Sewing Machines
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Your Bank Acct.
- Bank of Commerce
- Bank of Hamilton
- Home Bank
- Imperial Bank

Lumber Supplies
- Kennedy & Mangan
- Fernie Lumber Co.

Billiards and Pool
- W. Ingram, Club Cigar Store.

Wines & Liquors
- Pollock Wine Co.
- P. Carosella.

How to travel
- Over the Great Northern
- Over the C. P. R.

Blacksmith
- L. E. McDonald.

When you're dry
- Mutz Extra

Livery & Cartage
- George Barton

Professionals

DENTISTS
- Dr. Barber

LAWYERS
- Eckstein & McTaggart
- Lawe & Fisher
- W. S. Pearson, Stenography.

C. STUBBS' REPLY TO J. DOUGLAS

Bellevue, Alta., Jan. 2, 1912.

To Mr. James Douglas, Stoppington, Alta.:

Dear Jim,—I have had drawn to my attention your letter to Burrell which was published by Mickle at your request, and while not wishing to enter into any controversy in the matter, am feeling constrained to point out what I consider are some errors in reasoning and fact re organization.

I believe I am stating a common ground when I say that organization of the workers, and a clear class understanding are absolute essentials; I think also that where it is possible to point a better way this should be done, not forgetting your own words which I shall quote later, and to which I might add a quotation from a letter I have written to Dr. Gordon, of Winnipeg, which is as follows: "It has taken long but we are now learning that a Moses only leads us around in the wilderness and not out of it," and in order to offset the efforts of the "Moses" we must have a clear understanding of the goal and the way.

Many of your statements as to the position of the workers are correct, but quoting yourself, "Education is the only lever that can lift the workers out of the social slough in which they are embedded. Let us have intellectual revolution. It is not safe to trust our smart men; our safety lies in our collective selves. An ignorant proletariat is a menace to itself," and if you had yourself studied your letter from the viewpoint of these—your own words—I am satisfied you would have eliminated much that is placed therein.

True, District 18, which means the miners and mineworkers in this district, have suffered losses in this particular bout; thi is not the first time such a thing has occurred, and it is safe to say that it will not be the last. This is in itself a serious matter for those who suffer by it, and the causes should call for their serious consideration and investigation.

Your opinion seems to be that this is entirely the fault of the U. M. W. of A., exclusive of District 18.

You know, as well as I, that organized labor has met with many reverses and defeats, not in particular the mine workers, but all crafts. This cannot be charged on the whole to the U. M. W. of A., and we must look for other causes.

The workers generally organize for the purpose of "collective bargaining," by which means they hope to enhance the price of their only "commodity"—labor power; but, lacking a knowledge of the laws governing "commodities," they often find themselves in such position as we are at this time, and not knowing the real reasons are wont to heap maledictions upon the head of "John Doe" or upon the organization to which they may belong, the while considering such organization as being merely its officers, and themselves not a part.

I certainly consider that the U. M. W of A., must of necessity change its tactics and methods if it is to accomplish anything for its members, or even if it is to continue its existence, and the same applies with equal force to all other trades unions that I know anything about, but can it be said that the policy followed by the U. M. W. of A. is not the policy that is approved of by the majority of its members? Do you not think that the officials represent at least the average intelligence? I know it is argued by many that the majority do not sufficiently interest themselves in their own welfare, but this does not alter the above fact, and in this connection I would refer you to the extracts I have already quoted from your letter and my own to Dr. Gordon.

The changes in the economic situation that have already taken place since the birth of modern trades unions, the centralization of ownership and control of the means of life, are noticed by the workers only in a slight degree, and they have not yet fully realized the necessity of a revolution in their methods of protecting themselves against the ever-increasing insecurity into which they are being forced by these changes.

If we are to make any changes in our methods we must of necessity have a full understanding of our position, and the nature of the transaction that we are forced to enter into. In the following I have taken the liberty of quoting from "Capital" by THE economist, Karl Marx. On p. 187, vol. I., he says:

". . . . that the laborer, instead of being in the position to sell commodities in which his labor-power is incorporated, must be obliged to offer for sale as a COMMODITY that very labor-power which exists only in his living self."

Page 41: "A commodity is in the first place an object outside us, a thing that by its properties satisfies human wants of some sort or another."

Page 46. "We see then that that which determines the magnitude of the value of any article (commodity) is the amount of labor-time socially necessary for its production."

Page 180: "The value of labor-power is determined as in the case of every other commodity, by the labor-time necessary for the production, and consequently for the reproduction, of this special article."

Page 192: "The minimum limit of the value of labor-power is determined by the commodities, without the daily supply of which the laborer cannot renew his vital energy, consequently by the value of those means of subsistence that are physically indispensable."

Page 589: ". . . . . the change in the relations of demand and supply explained in regard to the price of labor as of all other commodities, nothing except its changes, i.e., the oscillations of the market price above or below a certain mean. If demand and supply balance, the oscillation of prices ceases, all other conditions remaining the same. But the demand and supply cease to explain anything. The price of labor at the moment when demand and supply are in equilibruim, is its natural price, determined independently of the relation of demand and supply. And how this price is determined is just the question. . . . This had naturally to be determined otherwise than by its own compensating variation. This price which always finally predominates over the accidental market-prices of labor and regulates them, this "necessary price" or "natural price" of labor can, as with all other commodities, be nothing else than its value expressed in money.

What the labor organization of today aims at is the regulating of the supply of the particular class of labor in which they are concerned so that the price may be above, or at least may not fall below this value, and naturally the opposing forces strive for the reverse.

We know that the masters have in this struggle all the powers of Law, Judiciary and physical force ranged on their side, as well as the most potent factor, a generally over-supplied labor market. The fact that the workers in a given locality withhold the supply of labor-power for a time from the market is not a guarantee that there will be a shortage of the commodity generally, and the signing of "time agreements," generally speaking, absolutely nullifies any such attempt to produce a shortage by giving the opportunity to the masters to stock up "embodied labor-power," which was the case in our own struggle (the parties chiefly concerned, namely the C.P.R. having a stock on the western lines sufficient to carry them for three months from April 1st, produced by the mines in the Crow's Nest Pass) and which places us in the position of competing against our own product, and not alone that of our "Brothers" in other Districts.

You know, as well as I, that the bosses are personally interested in the protection of their property, while the workers are withholding their labor-power, and here, in isolated cases a serious blow may be struck. When, however, individuals can be found who will aid them in off-setting this particular blow, men from our own ranks, we are apt to forget that they are the results of their environment and not directly responsible for their individual actions, and only see in them traitors to their own class, and this becomes more pronounced because it is "close to home."

The whole labor movement certainly is in some need of reorganization along entirely new lines, but insofar as District 18 is concerned, do you honestly think that if we were to tell "the U. M. W. of A to go and chase themselves, and seek an offensive and defensive alliance with the Canadian railroad men until these antediluvian gentlemen were retired or born again," that we would be in any different position to that in which we now are? Surely you know of the numerous different organizations of railroad employees existing at this time; of the fact that the engineers themselves have two organizations, the disbandment of one, being already obsolete, waiting for and dependent upon the death of its adherents; of the methods of entering into "time agreements" as with ourselves, which are held sacred whether they are entered into under coercion and fear of hunger or not. They are certainly in need of the same reorganization as ourselves, and a combination under such circumstances, much as it may be desired, would certainly leave us no better off.

I could certainly agree with you that "if the workers would preserve themselves from industrial slavery they will have to cast aside these old-time shibboleths and coelesce their industrial forces," if you would say "free" instead of "preserve." With this must be no time contracts that prevent them from acting in unison and taking every possible opportunity to gain advantage, a full understanding of their class interests, and a determination to end the struggle by their own full emancipation, and insofar as this is concerned, it is only a repetition of statements I made to the members of Michel Lodge more than two years ago, and which I have made in many Locals since that time.

This requires knowledge and intelligent action on the part of all wage-workers, and our own time devoted in this direction will certainy be productive of more good results than if we merely take the position of the iconoclast.

Yours in the struggle,

C. STUBBS.

Juicy navel oranges with a charming tree-ripened flavor are now for sale at your dealer's. They are pleasingly economical and, in addition, the dining table can be furnished with beautiful silverware by saving the wrappers and sending them to us with a few stamps to partly pay charges, packing, etc. The *genuine* come in tissue wrappers marked "Sunkist." Your dealer will supply you at extremely reasonable prices.

Tree-Ripened—Picked With Gloves

Only the very finest oranges from the best California groves are packed under the name "Sunkist." Each orange is allowed to ripen *on the tree*, thus producing the wonderful "Sunkist" flavor. At maturity they are carefully picked and packed by *gloved hands*.

Seedless and Solid

Every "Sunkist" is *perfect*. Each is solid meat—seedless and juicy. Most delicious and healthful of fruits. Most wholesome fruit for children—better than sweets. Tones digestion and satisfies "sweet tooth."

Begin Saving Valuable Wrappers Today

Be sure to say "Sunkist"—not merely "oranges." You will know "Sunkist" by their handsome appearance and by the printed wrappers.

This Is Your Beautiful Orange Spoon

Save 12 "Sunkist" orange or lemon wrappers, or trademarks cut from wrappers, and send them to us, with 12c *to help pay charges, packing, etc.*, and we will send you this genuine Rogers' silver orange spoon. In remitting, please send cash when the amount is less than 20c.; on amounts above 20c., we prefer postal note, money order, express order or bank draft.

14 "Sunkist" Premiums

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

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

"Sunkist" Lemons Most Economical

Thin-skinned, extra juicy, and each comes in a valuable "Sunkist" wrapper. Insist on them, as they go farther than other lemons. They cost no more and the wrappers are valuable. Recipe booklet free on request.

SUNKIST ORANGES

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BRITISH STRIKE RIOTS

DUNDEE, Dec. 20.—The arrival of troops put an end to the dock strike disorders which last night resulted in a pitched battle, the dockers repulsing a strong force of police and dumping wagons loaded with goods into the water. Several persons were injured in the riots and a few mills have had to close owing to lack of coal.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A crisis has once more occurred in the cotton trade following the theratened lock out of 1,000 operatives at Accrington tonight. The trouble arose over the retention of two non-union men who refused to join the union. The strike may spread to other mills before Christmas.

The Shortcomings of Present Day Civilization

By James Gillespie

There must be something terribly wrong with our present os-called civilization realizing that today with modern machinery we can produce from ten to fifty times more commodities than could be produced fifty years ago with the same amount of help. Are we living fifty times better than the workers lived fifty years ago? Most workers will answer No!

At present the workers find it hard to eke out a mere animal existence. Millions of honest, hard-working men are tramping from place to place in search of the work and in most cases their search is in vain, hundreds of thousands of workers are only a month or two removed from charity if thrown out of employment. The chance to earn a living by honest toil is becoming harder and harder every year. Something must be done, and done quickly to change this horrible system that compels women and innocent little children to suffer for the want of the necessaries of life in the midst of plenty.

To quote the words of Benjamin Butler, "There must be something wrong radically wrong with our present system when one man can accumulate enough of wealth in a few years to make Solomon's riches look like a beggar's patrimony, and another hardworking, industrious man, alongside of him, just as deserving, when he dies, has not saved enough wealth to lay his old, worn-out frame away.

"To-day the workers produce so many goods with improved machinery and receive so small a share of the goods produced (17 per cent.) that he creates a surplus for his master, which eventually throws him on the scrap pile until his master disposes of the surplus goods; fine civilization, workers and their families forced to starve because they have produced too many goods. The chattel slave received better treatment from his master than does the wage slave of today. The chattel slave was cared for in sickness, and old age. He was assured of, food, clothing and shelter, even when he had harvested his master's crop, and was enjoying a season of idleness. The masters' mules are fed and cared for during industrial depressions; the wage slaves and their families are turned out to hunger and die."

Glorious civilization. Brutes better taken care of than man, the image and likeness of God! Would not our pity for the poor chattel slaves have disappeared had we known that each year he walked proudly up to his master to solemnly declare that he liked his slavery and wanted some more of it and endorsed the institutions that supported it? This is what the wage slave of today does every time he goes to the ballot box and votes his master's ticket. He puts his stamp of approval upon a system that makes paupers out of the working class and millionaires out of the idle class. The fundamental blasphemy of our so-called civilization lies in the assumption that it is right and natural for the majority of the people in the world to be poor. What opinion could we have of the doctor who took the position that it was right and natural for men to be in a chronic condition of disease? And yet this conclusion is not more monstrous than is the point of view of the political economist who publishes learned books based on the assumption that it is right that the majority of men should be poor.

"The poor ye shall always have with you." How many times has this saying of Christ been made to serve as a buttress for every conservative and careless view of social conditions. People argue gravely about the impossibility of abolishing poverty as if poverty existed in the world as the result of a natural law, such as that which controls the sweep of the tides or the falling of the rain. Now, of course, there is no denying that in every age of the world there have been men, lazy and spendthrifts; men who would always be poor because they lack restraint and prudence, men who squander what they have; doubtless there will be always such men. But these are relatively few. They are so few in proportion to the whole that they need hardly be taken into account in the present argument. The poblem we are considering is not do spendthrifts deserve to be poor, but is it right that the whole classes of men—the majority of men—should be poor? There exists all around us multitudes of men doing the most useful kind of work that can be done, work which builds the very foundation of our social life and is so necessary that to imagine it stopped is to imagine a world plunged in chaos. They are mining coal that warms us, growing the food that we eat, fashioning the clothes that we wear, building the houses that we dwell in. Surely if any men should be comfortable, aye should be rich it is these. It may be true that other men are doing more original work, more intellectual work, work that requires a rare type of mind and hands. But this does not alter the fact that the manual workers are furnishing the sustenance without which the higher life could not exist for a moment; it cannot blind us to the fact that the workers are the really organic part of society. And yet the incontestible fact remains that the workers, as a class, are very poor; that when their lives are not utterly squalid they are stunted and broken; that their environment is such as to shut out not only the beauty of the world in which we live, but also to rob them of all that finer heritage of thought and culture. No thinking man, with a consciousness of the integrity of his own manhood and a sense of the duty he owes to his fellow can possibly acquiesce in social conditions which produce such a result. He is driven into the revolutionary army by the very deep-seatedness of the evils with which he would grapple. No reforms, no superficial nostrums will eradicate injustice so fundamental as this.

Society is upside down. The obvious thing to do is to turn it right side up. The working class is poor because it is dependent on a capitalist class. And the capitalist class is rich because it owns the land and machinery of the world's production.

Socialism is simply the proposition that the working class and all who sympthize with its cause should take the world into public hands. When once men decide to take possession of their own property, when once society becomes a unified and organized association, the problem of poverty will vanish. The world contains enough, and much more than enough, for every human being. Nature literally pours its bounty upon us. We simply have not yet learned to live together in a sane wa. Socialism will teach men how thus to live. It will end the struggle for mere existence. It will give us at last the opportunity to take hold of the world and to refashion it in glory and beauty that have been visioned, but never realized. Our labor leaders are continually showing up the horrible conditions of the working class resulting from our present system of government, and the majority of them fail to point out a remedy, and this same majority marches proudly up to the ballot box on election day and votes for a continuance of the system that is responsible for these horrible conditions. For God's sake stop prating about effects, the workers are witnessing the effects all around them every day; what the workers want is a remedy to eradicate the cause. Up to date you have offered them none. Your official positions and supposed higher intelligence surely ought to devise a remedy. A doctor whose heart is in his work, when called to treat a typhoid patient always tries to find out the origin of the disease and when located remedies it, and it would be rank ignorance to treat the effect only without eradicating the cause. You must eradicate the cause before you can stamp out the evils in our present so-called civilization. And Socialism is the only positive remedy. Workers get wise, fear not the name of Socialism, any other movement, no matter what name you call it, will be fought just as hard by the capitalist class. Our present form of craft organization is denounced by the capitalist class, and is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars every year to maintain its very existence. Witness the present struggle of the shop trades on the I. C. railroad for the recognition of the shop trades federation. Yet, capital loves labor organizations like h—l. Workers, the capitalist class is a parasite sucking the life blood out of yourselves and families, and is as necessary to society as fleas on a dog's back, and the only real method to shake them off your back is to vote the Socialist ticket, which will compel them to get off the workers' back, and to do useful work or to starve. Labor organizations without a political party financed and controlled by the working class is like a ship without a rudder, what it gains to-day may be lost tomorrow.

Labor must elect men of its own class to take care of its interests in the various legislatures and judiciary courts before they can expect to get rid of injunctions and other abuses of our present so-called civilization. Workers, you would call a farmer a fool, a fit subject for an insane asylum who would put a fox to guard his flock of chicken. Now, honestly, would you not? How much saner are you workers who march up to the ballot box on election day with your chest puffed out and vote for the Republican or Democratic party, which all the sane men know are financed and controlled by the capitalist class, and are responsible for injunctions, Pennypacker Cossacks, kidnapping and all other abuses heaped upon labor. Get wise; vote the Socialist ticket.—The United Mine Workers' Journal.

ONTARIO LABOR VOTE

Besides the seven Socialist candidates who ran in the Ontario provincial elections, there were seven candidates put up by the Independent Labor Party. Allan Studholme, a molder, was elected in Hamilton West by a majority of 731. His total vote 3,495. Premier Whitney made a special trip to Hamilton to try and defeat the Labor candidate, but he could not do it.

Labor men ran in six out of the eight seats for the city of Toronto. For Toronto East, seat A. D. Bullock got 927 votes; and for Toronto East, seat B, J. Stephenson received 509 votes. For Toronto North, seat A, Wm. Stephenson polled 1,315 and for seat B, Jas. Richards polled 174 votes. For Toronto South, seat A, W. A. James polled 693 votes, and for Toronto West, seat B, Jas. Watt polled 1,561 votes. The I. L. P. polled 4,980 votes in Toronto out of 41,000 votes cast, or over ten per cent of the vote.

The I. L. party is rejoicing at the result and the leaders declare that they will have candidates in every ward in the coming municipal elections of Toronto as well as for the Board of Education.

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A MODERN MIRACLE

He Had Eczema 25 Years and Doctors Said "No Cure."

Yet Zam-Buk Has Worked Complete Cure.

This is the experience of a man of high reputation, widely known in Montreal, and whose case can readily be investigated. Mr. T. M. Marsh, the gentleman referred to, lives at 101 Delorimier Avenue, Montreal, and has lived there for years. For twenty-five years he has had eczema on his hands and wrists. The disease first started in red blotches, which itched, and when scratched became painful. Bad sores followed, which discharged, and the discharge spread the disease until his hands were one raw, painful mass of sores. This state of affairs continued for twenty-five years!

In that time four eminent medical men tried to cure him, and each gave up the case as hopeless. Naturally, Mr. Marsh tried remedies of all kinds, but he, also, at last gave it up. For two years he had to wear gloves day and night so terrible was the pain and itching when the air got to the sores.

Then came Zam-Buk! He tried it, just as he had tried hundreds of remedies before. But he soon found out that Zam-Buk was different. Within a few weeks there were distinct signs of benefit, and a little perseverance with this great herbal balm resulted in what he had given up all hope of—a complete cure! And the cure was no temporary cure. It was permanent. He was cured nearly four years ago. Interviewed the other day, Mr. Marsh said: "The cure which Zam-Buk worked has been absolutely permanent. From the day that I was cured to the present moment I have had no trace of eczema, and I feel sure it will never return."

If you suffer from any skin trouble, cut out this article, write across it the name of this paper, and mail it, with one cent stamp to pay return postage, to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. We will forward you by return a free trial box of Zam-Buk. All druggists and stores sell this famous remedy, 50c. box, or three for $1.25. Refuse harmful substitutes.

A vote for Socialism is a vote to remove the temptation and possibility for political corruption and commercial wickedness; a vote for capitalism is a vote to place a premium on dishonesty and to compromise with the devil.

C. P. R.

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UNION LABEL

PURELY DOMESTIC

NEXT Thursday the citizens of Fernie will be called upon to cast their vote for mayor and six aldermen. The issues at stake are not many, and those, with one exception, of minor importance. To the majority of the electors municipal matters are of less consideration, a big percentage not even casting their ballots on the appointed day. This is very much to be regretted, although it can easily be explained. The average man's view of the matter is that it makes no difference who gets in. Every candidate is bound to claim that he wishes to see a clean and beautiful city, has views on vast improvements, and so forth ad infinitum. As a matter of fact, however, whoever are elected the same order of affairs will prevail in so far as taxation of property and person is concerned, and this is, of course, against Socialistic principles. The workers have it in their own hands to remedy this evil, and that is by taking advantage of their franchise. There is no reason why every inhabitant of this, and other cities, should not qualify for this. The two dollar a year road tax is to be paid whether we like it or not. We might as well, therefore, make use of our privileges, as the workers are in the majority there is no reason why they should not run their own ticket, and bring it in by a thumping majority.

* * *

Over a hundred names have been struck off the municipal voters roll during the year. The reason given for this is because special instructions were received from Victoria to the effect that only those whose property was registered in their names, and those who had paid the road tax and had made application to be put on the voter's list, were entitled to vote. From this it would appear that a man having paid off on his property, say nine thousand dollars, and owing one thousand, could not vote, as it would not be registered in his name; or anyone paying the road tax, but did not make application to be put on the roll, is debarred from voting. Whilst this may be the law, and the law especially in this instance is an "ass," it does not absolve the city officials from a breach of their duty towards the public. They should have in these circumstances inserted a notice in the press to that effect, or better still, to have notified each individual at the time of his making payment. The officials claim that this is not a new law, but simply its enforcement.

* * *

The Provincial Government have refused to make a payment to the city of Fernie for work done by our fire department outside the city limits. This action on the part of the government should make residents of Fernie West and the Annex consider their position. They pay taxes to the government, but do not receive protection in return. To our mind it would be better for all concerned for these places to get annexed to Fernie. In fact, we fail to see what other option is left them. Fire insurance rates in that part is bound to go up, and in many other ways it would be beneficial for all concerned to make Fernie a larger city, instead of having it divided into fragments.

PHILOSOPHY AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE

TO the average mind the mention of philosophy implies the need of study to understand anyone who attempts to write on such a subject. It is a significant fact, however, in the progress of the working class in their struggle for emancipation that one of their own class should be instrumental in propagating a Proletariat Philosophy. In the progress of capitalist production the leisure afforded to the privileged class has resulted in considerable time being devoted to investigation into fundamental truths within the reach of human reason. Naturally their investigations have been tainted by their class environment, which tended to hamper their unbiased search for truth, and so limited their scope of usefulness. Owing to advances made in various branches of sciences the old beliefs in supernaturalism, and various religious ideas have been shattered, and the more knowledge the people gain the more difficult it becomes to bind them to the old ideas. In days gone by the miners have been noted for their foolish superstitions in many districts in Great Britain. Being at that time ignorant themselves, the ridicule of their superstitions did not have the effect of quickly enlightening them, but often aroused their ardor to defend what they believed was reasonable. They could explain to their own satisfaction the reason for their belief and as a final resort often fell back on "faith," that old "stunt" of the individual who fears to reason away a pet notion. As with superstitions and other ethical ideas of right and wrong, the searchlight of human knowledge has laid plain to a great extent the mould in which the thoughts of our teachers has been made. It has shown the dominant influence of capitalism on the press, pulpit and school, so that men of intellect who have investigated things in their search for truth have, with few exceptions, been valiant enought to challenge the intelligence of humanity by declaring the truth as they saw it. The result to those who have done so is well-known, Darwin and Karl Marx are examples. The bitter criticism from the intellectual and religious thinkers upon the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species" is sufficient condemnation of the open-mindedness of the flunkeys of capital.

The death of Karl Marx amidst poverty is no credit to capitalist domination in the realm of thought. Still his work has now assumed the basis of a leading, if not THE leading phase of modern progress. His doctrines are now no longer clamoring for recognition, but instead a great army of defenders now rally around the doctrines he laid down, challenging the intelligence of men by making plain the process of production. To understand this process is to see the emancipation of humanity by the despised proletariat as no mere fancy but as an inevitable fact.

Thinking men who had the courage to look into the theories of Socialism have become convinced as to the indisputable result of the working out of the capitalist system. Naturally they have had to relinquish many old ideas that were pleasant to them. Their investigations have now a place in the literature of the proletariat, which is to be the literature commanding more attention from now on. Having no fear of the results of scientific enquiry and looking only for the truth, it is natural they should arouse the condemnation of those who fear the enlightenment of the people. The workers are not requested to absorb all that is put before them, but simply apply their own intelligence. A little more study of problems, in the light of new knowledge, can do no harm to the working class. It is this lack of the enquiring attitude that has enabled you to be lead so long. It is this apathetic state of mind that arouses the ire ofttimes of those who wish to get you thinking. The fear of having an opinion contrary to that prevailing amongst other people leads many to accept the opinions of the so-called intellectuals. They naturally are going to keep you content with your conditions and will not disillusion you. Your ignorance is their gain. Can you imagine for a moment that they will assist you to throw off the yoke that means so much ease and pleasure to them? Why are you so fearful of knowledge when you have so much to gain? Does not the welfare of your children appeal to you, and cannot you see that it is your own refusal to think for yourself that means so much misery to your fellow men? To those who see the question as to when the workers are going to realize the great mission before them is inclined to be tinged with bitterness. Still, we know the difficulties confronting them, and how hard it is to cast away the illusions of the past, in conjunction with the power of starvation in the hands of a class ever ready to use repressive measures against the "messengers of good tidings." The Gospel of a freedom, more extensive than is the message from any pulpit throughout the world, is the clarion call of the final "Class Struggle" caused by the capitalist process of production and the result of which is beyond the shadow of doubt. But how long, O you workers! How long!

The King, as is customary, bestowed the usual New Year's honors upon his subjects worthy of recognition. Amongst them are a few Canadians, one of whom is the Premier, R. L. Borden, who will henceforth be known as the "Right Honorable." This is one way of keeping up the farce. Boosting and making aristocrats is a paying game, for no one is more anxious to preach and teach servility and the dignity of lobor than the newly made "blue blood." Premiers are only human after all, and they are just as apt to fall into the trap as well as others. Incidentally, Borden is a millionaire and capitalist, and if for no other reason he is entitled to distinction. The mere fact of his having enriched himself at the expense of the workers, for how else could he have made his million or so, marks him as a man of "ability."

We notice that the Presbyterians in this country intend to spend one million dollars to spread the "glad tidings" amongst the heathens and others who they strongly believe are in sore need of salvation. Of course, we presume they know their business best, but we should have imagined that the million could be spent to better purpose by alleviating the sufferings of the poor in this very country of peace and plenty. Many heathens would prefer that if any money is to be spent on them let it be on material wants and not on bible tracts. The starving millions of India would prefer to receive their bounties and blessings in the form of rice, etc. But we repeat, Charity should begin at home, and the Canadian poor are in more need of help than their heathen brethren.

Your Vote and Influence

SamGraham

For Re-election as

Alderman

For 1912

"Our Letter Box"

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

A REPLY

West Fernie, Jan. 2, 1912.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—From the tone of Mr. Lewis' letter one is led to the conclusion that I am very severe in my criticism of him. If such is the case then allow me to apologize for any thing that I may have said that would cast any reflection upon him. I have always understood that Mr. Lewis is one of the best and fairest of game wardens that we have ever had the fortune to have in this district, and a real good fellow. This is the opinion I have heard expressed on all sides and by every sportsman in the district.

But what I, and the gentlemen on whose behalf I wrote, found fault with was the remarks Mr. Lewis was credited with making to the editor of the Free Press. The whole sum and substance of the matter is this: Some of the sportsmen are accused of being greedy; and further, their greediness was such that (mark you, according to the Free Press) Mr. Lewis could not discuss same in measured terms. Now, Greediness is not illegal, it is of course, an immoral offence. Mr. Lewis is the custodian of the law—not morals—hence, I ask, What has been the kick? And, have the sportsmen (or some of the sportsmen) merited such wholesale condemnation? To this I most emphatically answer, No! If the law has been observed then why all the abuse? Mr. Lewis says the law has not been broken, therefore, on that particular point the case must rest.

One would not deny Mr. Lewis the right as a good sportsman to express an opinion, neither would any reasonable person suppose that Mr. Lewis, like most other weak mortals, may say things that he does not intend to appear in print, but the fact remains that the things did appear, were read and commented upon by all the sportsmen in Fernie, and, naturally resented.

The "Elk Club" was a title facetiously bestowed upon the bunch of sportsmen who succeeded in securing the twenty-one deer at the South Fork in November, and the fact that these gentlemen were all employed at the Elk Lumber Company's Mill suggested this as a title. Mr. Lewis will find this upon reference to your issue of December 2nd.

Yours truly,

F. H. NEWNHAM.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

Elko, Jan. 1, 1912.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—I have been asked by the Provincial Game Warden, Mr. A. Bryan Williams, to get the opinion of the sportsmen of Fernie district as to what constitutes the spawning season of the black spotted trout (Salmo Olarkii), the species common to Elk River and its tributaries. This is being done, I understand, with a view to the better protection of our fish. The question of a close season is of the utmost importance. There is little use in having a closed season, however, unless it begins and ends at the proper time, hence the desire of the government to gain the opinion and advice of the fishing public. Any information on this point will be gladly received and carefully considered. Letters on the subject can be addressed to A. Bryan Williams, Provincial Game Warden, Vancouver, B. C.

As a personal suggestion I would like correspondents to express their views on the advisability of declaring a close season on the western white fish (Grayling). Admitted this fish does not posses the game qualities of the trout, nevertheless as a food fish it is worthy of protection. Many a fisherman has been glad to fill his basket with grayling, when the more aristocratic trout refuses all lures.

Then comes the question of the Dolly Varden trout (char). Opinion seems pretty well divided as to whether this fellow should have protection or not. That he is a cannibal goes without question, and the larger he grows the more his cannabilistic tendencies manifest themselves.

The present close season for trout takes effect on Nov. 15th, and continues until May 1st. My own experience is that trout spawn mostly in the spring months, yet I have found trout voiding ripe spawn in August and September. In answer to this the theory has been advanced that trout in different localities have different spawning seasons. This theory is supported by the evidence of some sportsmen while contradicted by others.

It is for the majority to decide.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, in anticipation of this letter finding space in your columns.

I remain,

Yours truly,

C. J. LEWIS,
Deputy Game Warden.

CIVIC ELECTIONS AND THE CHURCHES

Fernie, B. C., 4th Jan. 1912.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—At this time of the year, when the citizens of Fernie are more or less interested in the Civic Elections it may do no harm if you give me space in your valuable paper to air my views on maters appertaining thereto.

From what I can judge there seems to be no other issue under discussion but whether we shall have a closed Sunday or not. For my part I have no hesitation in stating that Fernie is not yet ripe for such "progressive" measures.

We constantly hear the churches prating about the Lord's Day and its observance, or rather as they say, its non-observance. If by that they mean the churches are not well attended I perfectly agree with them, but regret to say cannot sympathize with them. At any rate, I believe it is underhanded work to make an effort on their part to induce certain candidates to stand for such "principles" that will force, in their opinion, unwilling Christians into their churches, and incidentally swelling their coffers.

Whilst not professing to be versed in Socialistic principles, yet I am beginning to think that this "bread and butter" question we so often hear about might be the raison d'etre for their strenuous action.

However, apart from all this; is it just (and here I may refer to your last week's editorial) to force single men, and those who can claim no home, into resorts which may be more evil than "even" pool rooms? At any rate to me it seems poor logical reasoning to be so keen in saving souls on a Sunday and not bothering about them going to the dogs during the other six days of the week.

Taking it on the whole I make bold to say that Fernie is a model little city. Vice is not openly flaunted in our midst; there are no indecent spectacles to be seen on our streets, and in every other respect I candidly believe there are few better behaved cities in the Dominion, notwithstanding the fact that this is supposed to be a mining camp.

If our City Fathers would rather take up matters of interest to the general community, not only for one day of the week but every day during their term of office (I refer more particularly to such questions as sewerage, recreation grounds, public libraries, etc.) I believe that more good will accrue than by legislating for the benefit of the churches. I am totally in accord with you when you say that you cannot infuse morals by legislation.

Trusting that the voters will turn out in force and by ballot show they cannot be made a party to any church manipulations.

Yours truly,

COMMON SENSE

To the Editor District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—The Ledger is the only paper wherein we can express our opinions, and I should be glad if you could find space for these few remarks. I want each and every local union not only in District 18, but others across the line, to know the stand that some of the so-called common-sensed general managers and superintendents have taken. In Local 431 Bellevue none of our Local officials have been reinstated, I refer to the president, vice-president, and about five other members who took any active part in the fight for an existing wage. Now, brothers, there have been over 70 strangers put to work at this camp, and when any of the Local officials ask for work there is "Nothing Doing!" We have already waited since the agreement was signed and if something is not done we shall be here when it ends. This rough stuff will have to be cut out, for if this is not discrimination I don't know what is. What are you going to do about it? Fancy being an official of a Local union doing your duty to your fellow workers, and when work begins some other borther comes along with a transfer from some other local and takes your job—your place in the mine—and even asks you to sell him your tools. Now, from what I can read, and hear, there no quite a number of local officers being treated in the same way as we are in Bellevue. This is what those operators call "using common sense." If this is the commonest sense they have I think a few of us horney-handed mules ought to get together, campaign the whole of District 18, and see whether the workers want an organization or not. There are many more grievances than those I have mentioned in this little burg, which I shall mention another time, but I hope that any other local union that has the same trouble will let it be known through the whole of this district, and not keep it to themselves.

I remain,

Yours for fairplay,

BLUEBELL.

Bellevue, Jan. 2, 1912.

MILLION DOLLARS IN CHURCH BUDGET

Presbyterians of Canada Show Fine Balance Sheet—Chain of Colleges Across Canada is Growing —Clergymen are Scarce

TORONTO.—One million dollars is the total of the missionary budget of the Presbyterian Church for 1912. This is considered no great burden as the denomination is responsible for work among fourteen million heathens. About one-third will go to foreign missions, the same proportion to home missions, and the remainder to specific objects. The addition this year of Alberta college makes seven in the chain to the Pacific. The dearth of suitable men for the ministry is the gravest problem the assembly had to face. The church wants Canadian-born men, who are equipped to meet the conditions, but the supply is wholly inadequate.

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

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FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE WORKERS

Are you a worker? If so you should be sufficiently interested in the betterment of your conditions to spend a few hours in studying and hearing other workers' opinions on the movement that is tending towards your emancipation.

For the free discussion of problems of vital interest to the workers meetings are being held every Sunday evening in the basement of the Miners' Hall at 7.45. All those having views contrary to the principles of the Socialist Platform are specially invited to attend. These meetings are educational and, therefore, the sooner the "fallacious doctrines" presented for the consideration of the working class are disposed of the better for them.

In addition to the above meetings, an Economic Class holds weekly meetings every Sunday afternoon from 2.30 to 4.30. The work now under review is "The Class Struggle," by Karl Kautsky. You must all realize there is a class struggle, but do you know the reasons and the inevitable outcome?

Everybody, irrespective of any shade of opinion, is invited to attend these discussions, but more especially the workers.

News of The District Camps

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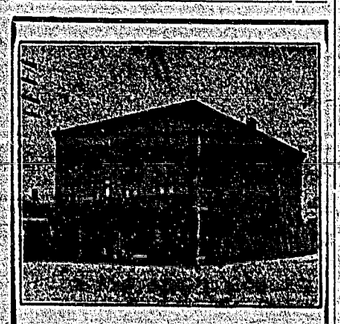

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COAL CREEK BY 174

Mr and Mrs. John Fox arrived up here last Thursday from Houten, county Durham, Eng.

Mr. Wm. Mazey, pit boss at No. 1, South, severed his connection with the C. N. P. C. C. last week-end.

No. 5 Mine was laid off again last Friday through one of the air dinkeys running into a car that was standing at the dump and knocking it off the track, thereby breaking the water line connection with the boiler, which caused the withdrawal of all the men out of the mine.

The New Year arrived in here very quietly. True, the whistle blew and a few big guns were discharged, while a good many healths were drank and some great resolutions made—as usual. A smoking concert was the first thing on board at the club and a great many of the boys took advantage to sing, recite and make merry all round, as the following program will show.

W. R. Puckey, Miles Away From Home (encore); Dan Oliver, Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye; T. Hutchinson, A Picture No Artist Can Paint; F. Esak, mouth organ solo; Joe McMillan, Eileen Aroon (encore); Geo. Smith, The Bandolero (encore); Abe Knight; R. Hubbersby, recitation (encore); Wm. Yates, Shanghai Rooster; Fred Talbot, Sailor, Beware; Chas. Percy, Piano selection; Joe McMillan Somebody's Sailor Boy (encore); Geo. Smith, In Happy Moments (encore); R. Hubbersby, recitation (encore); Joe Mitchell, Scotland for ever; Albert Daly; Auld Lang Syne.

A social dance was held in the Club Hall on New Year's night, a large crowd tripping the light fantastic till 2 a.m.

Mr and Mrs. James Stewart have taken up their residence in the cottage recently occupied by Mr and Mrs. B. Caufield.

Ted English is now the man behind the bar at the club, having taken up his new duties on New Year's Day.

A huge piece of rock broke away from a peak above No. 5 Mine on Wednesday afternoon, and crashed right through the snow shed, completely knocking the end out of a car and crashing down to the railway track.

Mr. Joe Young, employed as a machinist up here, met with a nasty accident last Tuesday morning. The high pressure air line had become frozen up, and he, with others, was attempting to thaw it out when it burst and a piece struck Joe on the head, rendering him unconscious for a while. He was quickly removed to his home, and from the latest reports he is progressing as favorably as can be expected.

Mr. Murray is the new clerk in the T. W. Store up here.

Ed. Coughlin made a business trip to Michel on Thursday.

The Coal Co. have had to destroy five horses through accidents in less than a week.

Mrs. H. Stevenson, wife of the new Presbyterian minister, arrived here last Friday, and is now assisting her husband in the good work.

Mr. Herbert Roos manager of the Trites-Wood Company at Michel, was shaking hands with his friends up here last week-end.

Mr. M. D. McPannel severed his connection with the Trites Wood Company up here at the end of the last year and is now engaged as head grocery clerk in the Fernie Co-Operative Store.

On New Year's Day a special train was run to take all the officials and their wives down to the Fernie Hotel where they did eat, drink and make merry on the invtation of the General manager Wilson, and everybody that was present spoke of having a real good time.

BEAVER CREEK

Things are quiet at this camp at present, but we are looking forward to a busy time when the railway gets in. This branch of the Kootenay and Alberta Railway branches off the C. P. R. a mile and a half west of Pincher Station, 14 miles from here, and should have reached these mines two months ago. The blowing down of the viaduct at Mountain Mill, however, caused a serious delay, but as the re building of it is near completion, we expect the steel will be laid to the mines within the next two months.

The concert held on the evening of December 20th, in connection with the children's Christmas tree was a great success. Close upon $100 worth of presents were divided amongst the youngsters, so that they had a rare old time of it.

The program for the entertainment was a very lengthy one, and the talent was far above the average. Special mention, however, must be made of the singing of Mrs. McVicar, Mr Moody, Jenny Ryan, Mrs. Lowery and Dave Kemp; whilst several of the youngsters that contributed towards the harmony are sure to be heard of later on. Phrenological deleniations by J. Loughran, proved an attractive item.

Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the program and about 45 couples tripped it gaily on the light fantastic, to the music of the orchestra until 5 a.m. next morning.

The following poem should have been recited at the concert, but owing to the lateness of the hour it had to be omitted from the evening's program.

A new Version of "Mary had a Little Lamb"

(With a local application to Beaver Creek Mines, by John Loughran.)

Mary had a little land,
Where beavers once did roam:
And though 'twas but a wilderness
She made that place her home.

She held her land till coal was found
Then, people settled down,
And where the wilderness had been
There grew up a thriving town.

Then Mary sold some little lots,
And kept the rest you know,
For she know that workmen must have homes,
And knew prices still would grow.

They grew, as population came,
So did Mary's wealth, no doubt
Then all she wanted was a lamb
—To follow her about.

Now in this camp there was a lamb
That Mary loved, you know,
And every where that Mary went
This lamb was sure to go.

He followed her to church one day.
And to her pledged his troth:
To love, be faithful and obey,
So the parson tied the knot.

But since that day some gossips say
This lamb has grown so slim,
That he never follows Mary now
But Mary follows him.

And that it makes poor Mary sad,
Each time he plays the fool,
By wasting cash and stopping out
To play at cards and pool.

But yet the price of Mary's lots,
Keep growing day by day,
For though the beavers left the Creek
A railway came to stay.

And so each one of you might be,
Quite wealthy, so to speak,
If you owned some land as Mary did
Right here in Beaver Creek.

LETHBRIDGE

The wheels of time keep going on, and again we are into another year, which, I hope, will be a more prosperous one for all than the one just gone.

McTaggart and Moore had their annual dance on New Year's night in the Miners' Hall. There were fifty couples present, old and young, representing all European nationalities, and every one enjoyed themselves to their fullest. The grand march was led off by President Lawson, who seems to be in his element when tripping the light fantastic, but many of our older friends seemed to enjoy their special introduction of "Johnny Walker." At 11 p.m., tea and refreshments were served which everybody seemed to enjoy, judging from the way the good things disappeared. During the interval D. H. Hutton favored the company with a fine impersonation of the great Scotch comedian, Harry Lauder. The manner and style he sang "Stop yer tickling, Jock," seemed to tickle their fancies, judging by the hearty encores, which he graciously responded to with that old and patriotic song, "My Ain Folk," which seemed in a moment to carry many of us back to the homes of our bright and happy childhood across the sea. Mr. Mat Vaselinak also sang in the Slavonian tongue. Although many of us did not understand it, the melody was catchy and seemed to be above the common by the way his people joined in, and the hearty applause he had all round.

Dancing was indulged in until 4 a.m., when "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, each and all regretting that these good times don't come more often. Many of us have been wondering if it was Steve or Johnnie that was seen making his way homeward about six singing, "I ain't afraid to go home in the dark."

HILLCREST NEWS

The mines here are now running full time, though very few miners are employed. There are quite a number of men in camp that are out of work, no places being available for them, but we are looking for a more prosperous time in the near future, as the power house is now almost completed and the new tipple is going up pretty fast in spite of the cold weather. Development is also being pushed forward inside the mine, so that conditions look favorable for the future.

There was a fair audience in the Miners' Hall on the evening of Dec. 27th to hear the Sherries' Concert Company, in spite of the fact that the weather was very severe and the hall badly heated. But the audience appeared to be highly satisfied with the performance.

An heating apparatus will, we understand, be installed in a few days.

On Monday night, Jan. 1st, through the efforts of Mrs. John Taylor and a committee, a free dance was given to the residents of Hillcrest in which all had a good time.

A public meeting will be held in the Miners' Hall on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the opening of a co-operative store in this camp. All interested are invited to attend.

HOSMER NOTES

A grand Christmas treat for all the children in town was held in the Opera House last Thursday night. Santa Claus and his wife were present and gave out presents to 235 children. Great joy was brought to all the kiddies by good old Santa. Mrs. Santa likewise was very good to the little one. The school children provided the programme, a very good one, of choruses, songs and recitations. The teachers deserve great praise for the creditable performance of the children.

The local inhabitants responded very readily and heartily with donations, a total sum of $204 being collected.

After all expenses, a sum of $47 was distributed among the children, 20c. being given to each child. There is still a sum of $12.40 to be given out, and Santa may take it away again if every little one does not go to claim a share of it.

The committee who organized and carried out the treat worked faithfully and well, and were amply rewarded by seeing the little ones so gay and happy.

Mr and Mrs. Lewis Stockett were host and hostess at a grand ball given in honor of their daughter, Miss Jewel Stockett, who came from Boston, where she attends school, to spend the holidays with her parents. The guests in attendance were: Mr and Mrs. Wilson, Mr and Mrs. Thorne, Mr and Mrs. Brown, Mr and Mrs. Thompson, Mr and Mrs. Rogers, Mr and Mrs Campbell, Mr and Mrs. B. B. Mills, Mr and Mrs. Musgrove, Mr and Mrs Fuller, Mr and Mrs. Keely, Mr and Mrs. Dunbar, Mr and Mrs. Kendall, Mr and Mrs. McLean (of Fernie), and Mr. McMeekin, Misses Mary and Phylis Marlatt, Helen and Mary Kelly, Grange Pithlado, McLean, Wilson Roy; Messrs Marx, J. Stockett, Jones Martin, Dr. Thompson, Newton, Charlie and St. Clair Marlatt. The music was furnished by the Fernie Orchestra, and all voted the affair the most enjoyable ever given in Hosmer.

The Misses Kelly returned on Saturday to their home in Pincher Creek, after spending Christmas with their sister at the hospital.

Miss Wilson went to Cranbrook on Saturday last to spend a week's vacation previous to taking up her arduous duties among the little hopefuls, who are trusting to her for a training to fit them for the battles of life.

Mr. Wm. Furnell, of Bankhead, was the guest of Mr and Mrs. D. G. Wilson on New Year's Day.

Mr and Mrs. Lake and Mr and Mrs Lalonde, of Fairy Creek, attended the dinner and dance given by Mr. Frank Labelle at the Pacific Hotel on New Year's night.

BRIDGE-END Near KIPP

By Breakaway

On New Year's evening the Local of the U. M. W. of A. held a smoker and social at which there was a very large attendance, in fact, the hall was crowded. The proceeds went to defray the expenses of the new hall. The chairman, E. Buryman, opened the meeting punctually to the schedule time with a few appropriate remarks, which were well received. The following program was then rendered:

W. Gullett, song, Don't Go Down the Mine, Dada; R. Burress, song, I Never Saw a Thing Like That; W. Barker, Asleep in the Deep; W. White, Lily Rose; H. Pinkerton, Loch Lomond, encore, Will he No Come Back Again; W. Baker, song, Volunteer Organist; S. Phillips, cornet solo; J. Taylor, song, We Had Enough and a Little to Spare; J. Walker recitation, Death of Mormon; A. Patters, song in German; J. Taylor, Bird in a Gilded Cage; R. Ridgway song, Love in the Shape of a Rose; The Mcleod Brothers, song, in Galic, which was loudly applauded; Duet, cornet and violin; F. Gullette, When other Lips; J Walker, M-o-n-e-y; John Brown, song, John Bull (comic); W. Baker, Drinking. W. Gullett, solo on the mouth organ; Rody Mcleod, recitation; J. Brown, song, Lui-a-by, Baby; J. Pinkerton and J. Brown, dancing schottische Horn Pipe (loud applause); W. Baker song, The Diver, encore The Picture on the Wall.

Much credit is due to the stewards who were responsible for the program, everyone being highly satisfied. The music was rendered by Hugo Haberland, Alf Gossa and S. Phillips.

Marriages

Jonathan Herron to Mary McGrimes, oldest daughter of John McGrimes. The marriage ceremony, which was in the presence of a few friends and relatives, was of the quiet order.

Daniel McAllister to Jennie McPherson, oldest daughter of John McPherson. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's father, there only being present a few of the more intimate friends of the family.

Notwithstanding the secrecy of these marriages it brought out the tin band to let the newly married couples know that they were to have the same reception as others.

Dan McAllister, who is well known in the Pass, having been construction foreman on the C. P. R. for a number of years, is taking part in the building of many of the stations and other buildings.

Buildng is going ahead rapidly. The church which should have been opened on Monday with a grand concert had to be postponed owing to the severe weather.

N. McCauley has left to take up a position in the I. C. and Coke Co. as clerk at Coleman.

Shiloh's Cure
STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS
PRICE. 25 CENTS

HOW THE ENGLISH COTTON MILL GRINDS UP THE LIVES OF ITS WORKERS

The Shrunken, Overworked Women, Old Long Before Their Time, Contrasted With the Sprightly, Elastic Girl of the New York Shops—The Terrible Toll Paid by Posterity—A Vivid Picture of Conditions in Lancashire.

By B. S. M.

The wayfarer from the Lancashire Cotton Area, on the other side of the Atlantic, cannot help but compare the vast number of workers in that district with the ordinary laboring workers in New York State.

Let a stranger pause outside a Lancashire cotton factory and watch the operatives as they come out at the end of their day's work. What does he see? A great number of men, women, boys and girls dragging themselves along looking (the majority of them) undersized, pale, weary and worn.

The English Cotton Girl and Her Sister of the New York Shop.

The women are huddled up in shawls and their clogs might be chains on their poor, tired feet. Women of thirty, who should be in the halo of their life, appear with bent backs and narrow chests.

Yet the workwoman or girl in New York State trips off gaily to work in the mornings with bright eyes. Her very step informs you she is off to business—Not to kill time, and that she means to do something when she gets there, and do it well. Her early training evidently has given her confidence in her own ability. She must feel healthy and strong, for she is so careful of personal details. Her hair is very smartly dressed and would be the envy of our Lancashire mill girls if they could only see the New York maid.

Her dresses suggest comfort—loose, short sleeves and low necks. She uses more sense in dress matters than we do.

Our little Lancashire lasses, some thirteen and fourteen years, have a tired, anaemic look. They are a little more sprightly than their elder sisters, but a year or so of mill life will soon change them, too.

And the men! Poor weaklings—for such many of them look—are not much bigger or stronger-looking than the women.

The Tired and Overworked Mothers Who Toil in the Mills

The weaker of them call at the nearest public house on their way from work and temporarily revive their ill-nourished brains with beer. Many of the married women learn the drinking habit in the same way.

The women leave their children at home, usually playing around after school, in the street, waiting for their "mamma." Often there is a baby to be fed.

Only one who has heard children wailing and clambering around, hungry, can sympathize with these tired and overworked women who would give something to be able to still their throbbing, worried brains, and who work themselves to death simply because the husband cannot earn sufficient to support his wife and family.

The writer has seen women, at 5 o'clock in the morning, carrying their babies out in the cold, raw, damp air, to some neighbor or nurse who will tend it while the mother is at work. On their way home, in the evening, the baby is returned to its mother. I wonder how many American women would change places with these women.

A woman who rises so early of a morning, works hard in a mill or workshop all day, and then goes home worn out to attend to children and household duties is being gradually drained of all vitality.

The women are the greater sufferers; so also their offspring.

As I write these words I see in my mind's eye certain children I have become acquainted with in school. No. 1 is a boy, eight years old, who is all drawn and twisted up, one side, and a confirmed cripple, through neglect when suffering from the measels. His mother had to leave him to work with the father for bread.

Drunkenness and Idiocy the Heritage of Such Awful Conditions

Number 2 is a boy six years old, who is half idiot. His father, naturally weak, had gradually soaked his system with drink. Both parents were workers in the factory, and home comforts were denied them. Drink drowns all, and I heard the other day it had also drowned him, for the father is now dead, but the poor little son lives on, suffering for the sins of the father.

One hears occasionally of the physique and healthy looks of the Lancashire cotton workers, but one has to imagine it; for it is an absolute fact that a well-known large firm of tailors in Lancashire have to make a special small size of clothing for the mill hands. They take a full size less than the average man.

There is absolutely no comparison between the New York State ordinary working man and his home, and the Lancashire ordinary laboring worker.

The American is infinitely better off.

The Englishman works as hard and harder than the American, and yet he is poverty stricken.

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NOTICE TO MINE WORKERS

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NATAL, B.C.

Exams for Pit Boss

Under the Coal Mines Act

The following papers were set before Candidates at the Pit Boss' Examination held on September 13th and 14th, 1911. Candidates must obtain 60 per cent of the allotted marks to pass.

Time—One and a half hour.

COAL MINES ACT

1. What are the requirments of the Coal Mines Act as to the inspection of a mine:

(a) Before commencing work;

(b) During working hours. 15

2. What are the Regulations of the "Eight Hour Law" with respect to the limit of hours of work below ground in coal mines? 12

3. State the requirements of the Coal Mines Act as to the use and handling of explosives underground. 13

4. State the requirements of the Coal Mines Act regarding the following in connection with shaft

(a) Distance apart and communication roads;

(b) Raising and lowering of persons;

(c) Fencing. 16

5. What precautions must be observed to comply with the Coal Mines Act in case of amissed shot? 9

6. What are the requirements of the Coal Mines Act as to Safety Lamps? 12

7. State fully the requirements of the Coal Mines Act, with regard to manholes 11

8. State fully the duties of (a) pit boss, and (b) a fire boss, as laid down by the coal Mines Act. 12

VENTILATION

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

1. A blue cap half an inch long is found on the low flame of a safety lamp burning Colza oil. What percentage of fire-damp would you say was pesent, and what steps would you take if you found this during working hours in—

(a) A working place;

(b) A hole in the roof of a drawing road;

(c) The return airway. 10

2. Show how you would ventilate the workings on the accompanying plan, having due regard to haulage. The coal being wound at the downcast shaft only. Show by arrows the direction of the air current, putting in the necessay stoppings, doors, brattice, etc. 11

3. What gases would you expect to find on opening an area that had been sealed for some considerable time owing to the presence of a gob fire? How would you search for them, and how would you recognize them? Explain fully. 6

4. What is the horse-power expended on the ventilation of a mine when the quantity of air passing amounts to 35,000 cubic feet per minute, and the water gauge is .6? 8

5. Give a description of the construction and principle of action of each of the following instruments: Anemometer, baometer and water-gauge, and state how you would ascertain whether or not the anemometer is in good working order. 10

6. Explain the action of the forcing fan and the exhausting fan in producing ventilation 6

7. Describe the construction of a safety lamp, and explain the essential points to be noted when it is externally examined before being taken into the mine. State your views as to the advantage and disadvantages of the different methods of locking and relighting safety lamps, with which you are familiar. 9

8. What is the rubbing surface of an airway which is 8 feet wide at the top and 6 feet wide at the bottom, 8 feet high and 1,800 feet long? 6

9. What is a blown-out shot and what is a windy shot? What are the dangers attendant upon firing them in a dry and dusty mine, and what precautions would you take to prevent them? 8

10. If the water-gauge be 5 inches with a quantity of 24,00 cubic feet of air per minute passing through a mine what would it be with a quantity of 36,000 cubic feet per minute passing through the same mine? 7

11. Which mine do you consider the most dangerous one giving off CH4 with no coal dust present or one free from CH4 with a considerable amount of coal dust? Give reasons for your answer 10

12. Describe how you would erect a regulator in an airway. Under what conditions would you require this and where should it be placed? 9

PRACTICAL WORK

Candidates must obtain 50 per cent of the allotted marks to pass. Time—Three and a half hours.

1. Describe fully with sketches, the precautions you would adopt in replacing heavily weighted timber in the main road of a fiery mine. 9

2. Describe with sketches the operations of sinking and timbering a rectangular shaft through 95 feet of shale. The shaft is to be 17 feet by 9 feet in the clear and divided into three compartments.

3. A seam of coal 3 feet 9 inches thick with soft pavement and moderately hard roof, is lying flat, full of shallow troughs and undulations and makes a lot of water; describe generally how you would work this seam, keeping in view the economical handling of the water. The seam generates a quantity of CH4. 12

4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of earthing electrical from CH4 with a considerable amount machines and cables underground? 17

5. It is customary in some quarters to refer to certain explosives as flameless and safety expolsives; discuss the question generally without reference to any particular explosive. Do you agree with the accuracy of the description? 7

6. Describe some method of working a seam which is 9 feet thick and pitching at an angle of 50 degrees with hard roof and pavement, and which generates a fairly large amount of fire-damp. What are the features of a seam of coal you would prefer to work by stoop and room rather than by long-wall? 12

7. What are stratified and unstratified rocks? What is known as to their origin? 5

8. What is your opinion as to the value of Rescue Apparatus underground? 6

9. State the dangers attendant upon the use of coal-cutting machines, and how you would overcome the difficulties arising from a bad roof, at the face, along which a long-wall machine is working? 8

10. Explain the process of firing shots by electricity. 9

11. In a seam full of joints and intersected by faults, what precautions would you take to guard against accidents from falls of roof at the working face? 7

12. How would you work a seam which is subject to spontaneous combustion so as to secure the maximum safety? 8

MACHINERY

Candidates must obtain 50 per cent of the allotted marks to pass. Time—Four hours.

Describe two arrangements of haulage and say under what conditions they are suitable respectively. 10

2. Describe the various kinds of flexible and rigid guides for cages in a shaft, and compare their respective advantages and disadvantages. 7

3. Compare the different contrivances for lessening the jerk and strain in lowering and lifting the cage in deep shafts. 6

4. What is the breaking strain of a 9-16 inch steel wire hoisting rope, having 6 strands of 19 wires each; give also the safe working load? 8

5. Describe some form of coal cutting machine suitable for work in pillar and room workings. 10

6. Describe briefly with sketches an ordinary bucket or lift pump. 8

7. What is meant by each of the following terms:

(a) Indicated horse-power;

(b) Lap;

(c) Lead;

(d) Non-condensing engine;

(e) Compound condensing engine? 9

8. Describe how you would. (a) examine (b) clean, (c) and grease a steel wire hoisting rope. Mention the parts at which you especially look for defects. What are the objections to using a rag or hempen mark upon a wire rope? 9

9. State the conditions under which you would recommend the use of electricity for power in mines. Give the advantages and disadvantages of using this power. 8

10. The diameter of a piston of an engine is 10 inches and the length of stroke 15 inches. It makes 250 revolutions per minute with a mean effective steam pressure of 40 lbs per sq. inch. What is the horse-power? 10

11. Describe briefly the arrangements usually made for taking up slack rope ni endless rope haulage? 8

12. An electric machine works at 150 volts and 25 amperes; what is the horse-power? 7

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING

Candidates must obtain 50 per cent. of the allotted marks to pass. Time—Three and one-half hours.

1. Sketch and describe with dimensions, an air crossing over and at right angles to a main haulage road, which is 7 feet high and 10 feet wide. The quantity of air to pass over the crossing is 30,000 cubic feet per minute, and the dip of the mine is 1 in 5. 11

2. What are the requirements of the Coal Mines Act as to plans of workings. 8

3. Plot the following survey to a scale of 100 feet to the inch.

Station	Bearing	Distance
1 to 2,	S44 degs. 30 mins. W.	220 feet.
2 to 3,	S 31 degs. 15 mins. W.	180 feet.
3 to 4,	S 65 degs. 00 mins. W.	210 feet.
4 to 5,	N 42 degs. 45 mins. W.	135 feet.
5 to 6,	N 81 degs., 30 mins. E.	114 feet.

12

4. Give the bearing and length of the closing line from station 5 to station 1 of the survey given in question 3. 9

5. Describe the ordinary process of levelling underground, noting any precautions required to insure accuracy. 11

6. What are the ordinary sources of error to be avoided in laying down new surveys on old plans? 7

7. State how you would proceed to make an underground survey with a fast needle and state how you would find the inclination of the seam. 12

8. What is meant by the term "True Meridian?" Describe a simple method of approximately determining it. 6

9. Give a short description of the miner's compass and explain the method in which you would use it in making an underground survey with the loose needle. 10

10. What angle is included between N. 83½ degs. E. and S 62 degs. W?

11. If there is an error of 1 deg. in the bearing of an underground road, what will the total error amount to if it be continued for a distance of 1,500 yards? 6

(Next week will be published list of questions set before candidates for Mine managers.)

DOCTORING COAL

Claims Made for a New Secret Process to Increase Efficiency — Recalls Old Case in Which Inventor Dropped Fifty Thousand Dollars Trying to Introduce What Proved to be Worthless Compound.

The idea that something may be obtained for nothing is apparently not confined to high finance, or to the mechanics of "perpetual motion." It crops out occasionally in the attempt to increase the heating capacity of a fuel by treating it with some chemical that is not itself a combustible. It was confidently asserted, not long ago, that ordinary furnace-ash, having no fuel value at all could be made to burn when so treated. Apparently even the responsible officials of certain railroads have been duped in this way.

A report emanating from Boston says that Philip O. Leavitt, an engineer on the Boston and Albany Railroad, has perfected a process by which he can reduce by one-third the amount of coal burned by locomotives. The inventor or discoverer of this process says: "My plan consists in part of spraying the coal with my secret solution. And I also save a great deal of coal in building fires. I have devised methods to offset almost wholly the waste by the fire caretakers in the round house before the locomotive is sent out on its run."

"In 1892 great claims were made in New England for the use of a mixture called "Kom-Kom," which was reported to convert inferior coal into a fine steam making combustible. The scheme was promoted by a man named Howard. That man seemed to deceive the president of the New York and New England Railroad concerning the value of the mixture, but the mechanical officials were not taken in.

A new president was elected for the road, and after an investigation he reported.

"We have found out that Howard, entirely unknown to the company, had contracted with a Boston firm to have all the coal used by the company sprinkled with some patent stuff called 'Kom-Kom,' which was supposed to improve it in some way. The 'Kom-Kom' cost four cents a gallon, and it took three gallons to sprinkle a ton of coal. Thus the company paid 12 cents on every ton of coal for stuff that was worthless. For this purpose alone Howard spent between $40,00 and $50,000.

"An inspection of the coal in the bins showed that it was the poorest quality and resulted in the rejection of several thousand tons that were ready for delivery. Yet the company was paying for good coal. The annual report showed that the cost of fuel had been 26 cents per train mile, whereas the average for about fifty roads was only 20 cents. Between 'Kom-Kom' and poor coal, the New York and New England had a hard time of it.

"The fuel value of coal depends upon the quantity of carbon and hydrocarbons it contains. When these are burned with the proper admixture of oxygen nothing more of heat value can be secured, no matter what doctoring may be attempted."

NOT GUILTY IS VERDICT OF JURY

Fails to Fix Blame for Fire Horror at Triangle Waist Company's Building

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The state failed today to fix the blame for the fire horror of March 25, 1911, in which 147 employees of the Triangle Waist company lost their lives. A verdict of "not guilty" was returned late today by the jury in the case of Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, proprietors of the factory, who were indicted for the holocaust.

Unusual precautions were taken to prevent a repetition at the courthouse today of the demonstrations which have been made against the defendants during the trial. The corridors and entrances were guarded by policemen. The jury came in at 1.45 p.m., after deliberating for one hour and 45 minutes. The pronouncement of acquittal was first taken quietly by the defendants, but after an adjournment to the anteroom they gave way to their emotion in tears when embraced by relatives and friends. As they passed out through a lane of policemen to the street a large crowd of men, women and children awaited them. One hysterical man tried to press through the throng, crying "Not Guilty? Not guilty? Murder, murder, murder!" He fell on the steps of the courthouse in convulsions, gasping that he had lost a sister in the fire.

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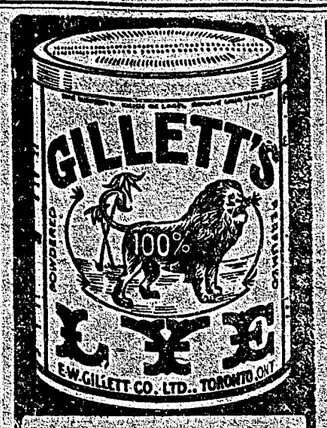

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THE FIRST LABOR STRIKE

Dr. G. W. Magruder has been telling the Federated Charities of the United States that the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt was the first labor strike in history. There are not many who will recognize it as a strike. It had none of the methods of the modern strike. While the present strikes are conducted in such a way that the worker may be reinstated with better remuneration for their labor, the idea of Moses was to take the Israelites out of the country and away from their slavery. The motives of Moses were entirely different and were carried out in fulfilment of a promise of God to the fathers of Israel.

There is no idea of the workers leaving the country or a Moses appearing to lead them into the wilderness, and so on to a land of promise. There is nothing in common in the two instances.

Neither can the present day labor movement be called a religious movement for religion is kept in background and cannot be entertained, neither can politics find a place in the labor union. The labor union movement makes demands on the party in power. These demands they consider they have a right to remain in the country, and claim that the party in power have not the right to import men to take their places. Some, no doubt, wish at times that a Moses would appear and take them out of the country.

Wages and Morality

At Green Bay, Wisconsin, Rosa M. Perdue, well-known writer on sociological topics, addressed the Wisconsin Federation of Woman's Club on the subject, "The Relation of Wages to Morality."

Her address in part follows:

"I am asked to speak to you upon a very distasteful subject. There is nothing attractive about it. But we are here to discuss problems and induce action, not to be merely entertained. The relation of wages to morality so deeply concerns a large number of the citizens of the state that remedies were discussed at the last session of the legislature and will be considered at the next.

"Last year the Consumers' League employed Miss Stewart of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor to make an investigation of wages paid to girls and women and the homes and social life of such workers. Schedules were taken from 1,184 girls, mostly from candy factories, shoe, paper box, glove, envelope and clothing factories. In places of this nature the girls are mostly young and unskilled, 252, or 21 per cent, being under 16 years, and 863, or 73 per cent being under 21 years of age, while only 44 were over 30 years.

Average Wages Accertained

"In this report the wages were taken from the average amount the girl received during the year, and varied from $2 to $11, with one case of $12, one of $15 and one of $18. The average wage of 153, or 13 per cent of the girls was $8 or more ,and 236, or 19 per cent, are paid less than $4 per week. The average wages of 202 is between $4 and $5 a week; 223 between $5 and $6; 227 between $6 and $7, and 184 between $7 and $8.

"The wages of women and girls employed in hotels, restuarants and private homes must be considered differently because in most cases the employer furnishes room and board. The wages are, however, about the same. Girls from 14 to 16 years of age begin work in private homes at $1.50 to $2.50, and mature skilled workers get from $3 to $6, according to the nature and amount of work required. Chambermaids of hotels receive $3.50 per week, while kitchen girls receive $4 and waitresses $4.50 to $5 per week if they room at the hotel, or $6 if they must room out.

"There is little variation in wages of women in the lower ranks of all employments because employers watch the wages paid by competitors. When a new girl applies for work she is asked where she worked before, and at what wages. No one firm, the cost of whose product is largely determined by wages paid to labor, can raise wages independently. If it tried to do so its competitors would soon put it out of business. All classes of society, including labor itself, are to blame for the low wages paid to women. To me it is encouraging that the subject is being considered at all.

"The relation which such wages bear to the moral character of the girl is hard to determine. If the girl lives in a home where there are several other wage-earners, even of the same scale, an honorable life can be maintained. If, as is often true, the girl must give all her small earnings to support the family at home, only to find that it is not enough, she is in danger. Miss Stewart's report of conditions tells of one little girl of 15 as the only means of support of a family consisting of a paralyzed father, a mother slowly losing her sight and several small children. Girls to the number of seventy-eight were not living at home.

"The board they were paying ranged from $1 to $4 per week, with one girl working for her board nights and Sundays.

"The Congress for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic held in Vienna in 1909, passed a resolution asking that social life be so modified that young girls in every country receive a wage which shall enable them to live.'"

Cheap Boarding Houses

"To anyone who has ever investigated cheap lodging and boarding houses, it is indeed deplorable that any young girl should be forced to live in any place where a landlord expects ta make money from girls boarding at $3 or less per week. If in a private family, so called, it means an utter lack of privacy, illegal and unwholesome crowding, and much of the burden of the household, for no money profit is possible on $3 a week, and the advantage of taking girls to board must be gained in some other way.

"Very few girls are admitted to cheap lodging houses, but when they are it is in places of uncertain character, where the destruction of character is only a question of time. Fifty rooming and boarding houses were visited by Miss Stewart in her effort to determine the actual necessary expenses of mere existence to a girl who either has no home or must earn her living from home.

"The cheapest meals obtainable are $3 per week for three meals a day, the midday meal put up to send with the girl if so desired. The price of rooms is more uncertain, the cheapest being $1.35 per week, a small room with torn and dirty paper, but with heat, light and water provided.

"In onlytwo of the houses inspected were parlors available for the girls. The boarding-house keepers preferred to have the girls receive their company in their own rooms. The moral standard of any very cheap rooming house is an unknown quantity, as many a girl who has tried them will testify.

"The Chicago Commission on the Social Evil places economic conditions second in the list of seven contributing causes for the ruin of young women. The report says: 'Among the economic conditions contributory to the social evil are low wages, insanitary conditions, demoralizing relationships in stores, shops, domestic service, restaurants and hotels; the street vending of children in selling papers and gum, vicious saloon dance halls and other demoralizing resorts; employment agencies which send servants to immoral places; the rest rooms of waiting places where applicants for work resort; too long hours, and the high pressure of work; the overcrowding of houses upon lots, of families in the house, and of persons in rooms.

"Speaking of women criminals of this type, Mrs. Welsh, matron in the Auburn (N. Y.) prison, says:

"'They are in the main the result of a lack of training in the trades, inconsiderate marriages, ignorance, youth, friendlessness, the general unguided condition of girls, non-employment, low wages, overcrowding in tenements, nervous tension and the high pressure of the life of the average factory employe.'

Grist of Criminal Mill

"Mrs. O'Reilly, prison commissioner of Massachusetts, says: 'Women criminals are also entirely the victims of parasitic season trades, that by piece work and starvation wages drain the workers of life, liberty and happiness. The average wage of women is $4.50, of girls $2.50, and 20 per cent of women workers are unemployed. Given idleness, hunger and anxiety, the ill-concealed criticism of neighbors and the unendurable tension of nerve and muscle, and it is not long until we find the women who come before the court for offense against her womanhood.'

"The Chicago Vice Commission states that—

"'One of the chief reasons why girls enter the life of prostitution is evidently the economic one. They cannot live on the wages paid them. Contrary to the usual opinion, it costs a girl more to live respectably than a man."

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN STRIKE IN CHINA AGAINST CONTRACT HUSBANDS

SHANGHAI, Dec. 29.—The permeation of the Chinese population with modern occidental ideas is forcibly shown by the changing attitude of the women of that nation.

In the middle districts of Kuantungs several thousand girls have organized and have won consession in the marriage relation by going on strike against their husbands.

Under an old form of marriage contract girls yet in their teens are given and delivered into marriage to utter strangers by their parents.

The members of the new organization refused to live more than three successive days with their contract husbands. They demanded the right to visit their parents' homes and to return to their husbands only on certain holidays.

Where parents attempted to force their daughters to remain continuously with their contract husbands the strikers commited suicide by drowning or by poisoning with opium.

The outcome was that the parents and the authorities finally permitted the women to have their own way. Most of the girls in this organization are employed in the silk factories.

One of the biggest strikes in the history of the Red Cliff mine was made a few days ago in the northwesterly drift of the upper workings when high-grade copper ore the whole width of the drift was run into, a large proportion of this ore will run twenty per cent copper. The mine was never in better shape than it is today, and everything is running smoothly.

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

Bartenders' Local No. 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. Buckler, Secretary.

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

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

Try a Ledger Ad

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

Slavonian

NESVEDOMITOST KAPITALU

Nesvedomitost' kapitalu je tvrdša, než skala. Kapital nedba o nič a o nikoho, než o seba a o sebe rovnych. Co je takému kapitalistovi do človeka robotníka? Nič Kapitalista vie že on je na svet poslany od boha, že on je na svete vrchnost'ou, ktoru taka chudobna haved' musi rešpektovat', musi ju poslúchat', inak pride do pekla, kde vo večnom ohni sa bude smažit' ani beefstejk. Na strane kapitalu stojí celá armada knazov, ktorí za ten kus zlata ukrižujú nielen tisíce robotníkov, ale ukrižujú za kus zlata i Krista.

Ked' by kazatelia slova božieho neboli horšími od Judaša, kapital by takým zatvrdlým nebol. Ked' by kazatelia slova božieho vystupovali proti bohačom tak prisne a tak energicky, jako vystupuju proti chudobným robotníkom, bohači by nemohli byt' tak nel'udskými a tak nemravnými, jako su dnes. Ale to sa nestava. Kapital tu musi byt', aby mal koho otročit', musia tu byt' aj knazi, ktorí kapitalu otrokov v podobe nabožných ovečiek dodavaju, za čo dostavaju svoj podiel.

Este doposial' všade stali knazi na strane kapitalu, kde robotníci bojovali za vačší kus chleba. Bolo tak na westmorelandskej okolici a je tomu tak na každom plieze a v každom mieste, kde robotník musí proti pažravosti kapitalu vystupit'. Co nezmože a nezlomí policajtska palica a kozacky obušek, to zlomí knaz. On tak dlho posobí svojím jezuitskym sposobom na ubohého otroka, že celkom zlomí jeho energiu a učiní z neho povol'ného a poslušného otroka. Toto vie každý kapitalista, a preto neustupí dej sa čo dej.

Už skoro dva tisíce rokov kaže sa Kristovo učenie, ktoré sa protivi dnešnejšiemu spoločenskému zariadeniu, ale doposial' z neho nebolo uskutočnene ani písmeny. Kristovo učenie kaže spravodlivost' — dnes panuje ta najvačšia nespravodlivost'; kaže lasku k bližnemu — nikdy nenavidel jeden druheho jako prave dnes; kaže bohačom predat', čo mají, a rozdat' to chudobným — ale chod'te to niektoremu bohačovi povedat', zatvorila vas do blazinca. Mnoho a mnoho krasnych myšlienok nachadzame v Kristovom učení, ale jeho kazitelia ho cele prevratili.

Preto je kapital tak bezcitným a neustupným. Na príklad v Louisville, v štáte Colorado, stavkuju banici už skoro cele dva roky a na ukončenie stavky ešte niet žiadneho vyhl'adu. Len si to treba považit', čo to znamena pre takeho banika dva roky nepracovat'. Ved' dva týždne nezamestnanosti privadzaju do bytu robotníkovho hlad a biedu čo asi musí vytrpet', trva-li nezamestnanost' dva roky?

Tiež v Muscatine, Iowa, trva stavka tamejších perletiarov skoro cely rok. V meste tomto je devat' firiem na vyrobu perlete a vačšia čiastka obyvatel'stava sa živí výhradne len tymto oborom práce. Ked' pred rokom vyšli robotníci na stavku, vtedy zamestnavatelia si'ubili, že vyhovejú požiadavkam, ale jakonahle sa robotníci do práce vratili, zamestnavatelia dané slovo zrušili a požiadavky nesplnili. Takto slamaní robotníci vyšli zas na stavku a od tej doby stavkuju nepretržite.

A jako úrady zachadzaju s tymito stavkarmi, to je tiež kus krest'anskej humanity. Upotrebuva sa proti nim i tych najhorších a najukrutnejších prostriedkov. Najmute boly sele hufy pochopov a klackarov z Chicaga, ktorí neučetria ani stavkarov, ani občanov, ktorí s nimi suhlasia alebo sympatisuju. „Ženy su žalarovane a panuje tu krajne bezpravie, ktoré sa neodvaží nikto trestat,' poneva mestska sprava složena je z privržencov a priatel'ov panov zamestnavatel'ov. Knazi, namiesto toho aby išli a prehovorili kapitalistom do duše, krmia svoje ovečky nebeskou slavou a poukazuju im na Krista, čo všetko on musel vytrpet', ked' nas chcel vykupit'. A tak balamutia l'ud, tak ničia jeho energiu, takto neho robia otrokov.

Za takychto okolnosti nie je ani div, že medzi robotnictvom vzkrsne myšlienka pomsty. Na jednej strane vzdorovitost' a neustupnost' kapitalu, a na druhej strane nevedomost' robotnictva rozhorčí jednotlivcov na tol'ko, že siahnu k prostriedkom nezakonitym. Tento motiv istotne z čiastky viedol i bratov McNamarovcov. Je to sposob nespravny, schval'ovat' ho nemože nikto, ale taky človek si myslí, jestli može kapital proti robotníkom bojovat' prostriedkami nezakonitými, dame si k tomu aj my pravo. Jako spomenuto, spravne to nie je, a my sme proti tomu. Je tu ešte iny sposob, jako nad kapitalom zvit'azit', a ten pozostava z pripojenia sa ku strane socialistickej.

Polish

OSTRZEZENIE

Czlonkowie Rosyjskiej Sekcyi Socyalistow w Philadelphii nadeslali nam następujący komunikat.

Andrzej Manin rosyjski rewolucyonista, za posrednictwem biu ra streczen Molczanow i Co. w Baltimore, Md, atrzymal prace na statku Lottie May, nalezacym do Charles Woodland, a polawiajacym ostrygi na Hope Island, Maryland.

Praca na tym niewolniczym statku, w wwolnej niby to Ameryce, stokroc jest gorsza, niz w jakimkolwiek badz kryminale. M. Sobowiazany jest pracowac w wodzie od 16 do 17 godzin dziennie rece ma pokaleczone, odmrozone i krew z nich ciecze; za cale pozywienie daja mu tylko kawe czarna bez cukru i groch; a przy najmniejszem opadnieciu z sil, kapitan Frank Smitd bije go po glowie, kopie nogami i na noco zakuwa w kajdany, i wogole past wi sie, jak tylko zdolny jest pastwic sie amerykanin.

W niedziele ostryg sie nie polawia, ale zato Manin caly dzier musi rabac drzewo, czyscic statek i wykonywac rozne gospodarcze czynnosci.

Manin w sekresie wyslal list przez murzyna i blaga, aby go wydobyc z tej strasznej, amerykanskiej niewoli, przy ktorej syberyjska katorga moze byc uwazana za raj ziemski.

John N. Landberg,
649 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

THEY ARE LEARNING

Even capitalist governments are learning. The little American republic of Uruguay in South America, with a population of less than the city of New York, has adopted the policy of public insurance. The president claims to be following the railroad insurance idea and expects ere long to have everybody insured, the same as they are in Germany and as England has under contemplation. Not only this, but Uruguay is preparing for fire and accident insurance. The money of Urugay is issued also by a public bank, not by private banks, and every dollar issued is guaranteed by the government, not by "government bonds or other securities." W. D. Boyce, editor of the Chicago Blade, while visiting in Uruguay recently, witnessed a strike on one of the privately owned street car lines. The president absolutely refused to interfere. Whey asked why he did so, he replied: "To let the people know how strong they, the people, are. Socialism is only the people acting for themselves." After reading the above you will not be surprised to learn that President Batlle is a pronounced Socialist. He was not only elected on a Socialist ticket but plainly states that as rapidly as he can secure the necessary changes he intends to give Uruguay a purely, Socialistic government.—The Appeal.

Sallow Complexion

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NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
227	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2387	Cardiff	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1907	Chinook	N. D. Thatcher, Cardiff, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
274	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2329	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodfield, Tabor, Alta.
2252	Passburg	Robt. Evans, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	J. Cooper, Taber, Alta.
2385	Ladysmith	J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith, B. C.
2299	Sumerland	Peter McWinn, Sumerland, B. C.
972	Wellington	Thos. Harrol, Wellington, B. C.
2185	Nanaimo	Jack Place, Nanaimo, B. C.

Italian

IL PROFITTO DEL LAVORO DEGLI ALTRI

La produzione del carbone negli Stati Uniti fu nel 1910 di tonnellate 501,596,378 cioe del 39.2 per cento dell'intera produzione mondiale.

La produzione dell'antracite nel mese di novembre fu tonnellate 6,193,-314 contro 1, 071,745, del novembre 1910 e nei primi undici mesi fu di 58,-674,208 contro tonn. 5,164,665 dello stesso periodo di mesi del 1910.

Il raccolto del 1911 fu di dollari 8,-671,000,000 con una differenza in meno sul raccolto del 1910 di dollari 277,-000,000. Tale differenza fu dovuta agli eccessivi calori.

Gli Stati Uniti producono 1 3.5 del raccolto mondiale del cotone ed 1 3.4 del granoturco.

La produzione del petrolio nel 1910 fu negli Stati Uniti di barili 209,556,048 cio il 64 per cento dell'intera produzione.

NATALE... MINERARIO

Wilburton, Okla.

I signori minatori delle miniere della compagnia Demnes di Wilburton si sono sentiti molto signori perche mandarono in giro per le miniere una persona a collettare danaro per comperare un regalo al povero sopraintendente Billy Paul. Il regalo consistotte in un orologio d'oro. Il soprappiu del denaro collettato ando a beneficio della chiesa cattolica.

Cosi soprintendente, prete e monache passarono le feste del Santissimo Natale mangiando allegramente pollastri arrostiti e bevendo giocondamente buon vino e buona birra.

I minatori si recarono dal negozi-ante di commestibili a comperarsi 25 soldi di farina di granoturco e si cucinarono una gentilissima polenta, la mangiarono arditamente annaffiandola d'acqua fresca.

I minatori italiani che non sono camorristi sono pregati di non venire a chiedere lavoro alla Demnes Co.

NEL SUD COLORADO

Fra i minatori delle Contee Las Animas, Huerfano e Frement regna un vivo malcontento per i soprusi ai quali vengono sottoposti dalle compagnie e negli animi, ormai stanchi d'ingiustizie, si va facendo strada l'idea di proclamare uno sciopero generale.

Il Governatore Shafroth, messo al corrente della gravita della situazione, ha adoperato tutta la sua influenza presso le compagnie per convincerle a riconoscere le domande dei minatori e scongiurare cosi lo sciopero e pare che l'opera sua non sio stata vana, perche gli ufficiali delle compagnie interessate hanno annunciato che faranno delle importanti concessioni al loro operai.

Vedremo se sapranno poi mantenere le promesse.

UNA SERIA MINACCIA

I proprietari dei diversi cotonifici di Manchester, Inghilterra, hanno dichiarato che a datare da mercoledi prossimo non faranno piu distinzione di unionisti e non unionisti e che daranno lavoro, tanto agli uni che agli altri. Si teme che gli operai unionisti proclamino uno sciopero generale per costringere i padroni ad abbandonare la deliberazione presa.

Se lo sciopero venisse proclamato, oltre 170 mila operai lascierebbero il lavoro.

CRONACHETTA OPERAIA

La panatteria unionsta cooperativa di San Jose, Calif., ritrae un guadagno di circa 2 mila dollari al mese.

• • •

Nelle miniere di carbone di Bay City, Mich., il lavoro procede discretamente bene, ma la mano d'opera e superflua.

• • •

L'unione degli operai addetti in New York alla preparazione del gas in questi giorni venne aumentata di 2 mila membri.

• • •

I contadini del Tennessee hanno unanimimente deliberato di non usare piu prodotti se non provengono da ditte unioniste.

• • •

Nel Distretto, minerario di. Ton, Wash., la mano d'opera e superiore al bisogno. La paga media e di tre dollari al giorno.

• • •

Al principiare della primavera prossima si cominciera la costruzione di un tronco ferroviario fra Wjandotto ed Allonsville, nell'Ohio.

• • •

Nella prossima estate si dara principio in Sacramento, Calif., alla costruzione di un nuovo grandioso impianto per la produzione della luce elettrica.

• • •

I lavori vanno gradualmente migliorando nelle miniere di Phillips, Lehigh e Coalgate, nell'Oklahoma, pero la mano d'opera e superiore al bisogno.

• • •

Una compagnia di capitalisti ha deliberato di spendere mezzo milione di dollari per sviluppare le miniere carbonifere situate nel dintorni di Washington, Ky.

• • •

Le miniere carbonifere del Distretto di Weir, nel Kansas, che per nove mesi furono inattive, sono state quasi tutte riaperte e vi si lavora tutti i giorni.

• • •

Le miniere carbonifere situate nel Distretto di Jellico, Tenn., funzionano ora regolarmente e possono trovarvi ancora lavoro parecchi minatori. La paga e discreta.

• • •

Durante questi ultimi due anni na United Mine Workers of America per il mantenimento dei suoi membri senza lavoro, in causa di sciopero, spese tre milioni di dollari.

• • •

Nel campo di Tercio, Colo., i lavori vanno ora abbastanza bene e le paghe sono discrete I minatori lavorano tutti i giorni e molti altri potrebbero trovarvi una facile occupazione.

• • •

E' cessato a Berlino, Germania, lo sciopero dei sarti e delle sarte, in numero di circa 60 mila. Essi sono tornati a lavoro senza aver potuto ottenere nessune delle domande fatte.

• • •

Si ha da Butte, Mont., che coi primi del prossimo Aprile una forte compagnia di capitalisti dara principio alla costruzione di 3 mila miglia di ferrovia fra gli Stati Uniti e il Canada.

• • •

I lavori procedono ora abbastanza bene nelle miniere carbonfiere di Lyra e di Thurber, nel Texas, dove piccole squadre di minatori possono trovare facilmente lavoro. Le paghe variano da due dollari e mezzo a tre e mezzo al giorno per otto ore di lavoro.

• • •

Il ventinovenne Giuseppe Montonati, nativo di Sesto Calende, mentre qualche giorno fa stava facendo delle riparazioni nel pozzo di una miniera vicinio a Bessemer, Mich. cadde da un'altezza di 190 piedi, rimanendo morto istantaneamente.

• • •

Si ha da Shenandoah, Pa., che un violentissimo incendio ha distrutto la miniera conosciuta sotto il nome di "West Shenandoah Colliery." I danni sono ingentissimi. Parecchie centinaia di minatori sono rimasti senza lavoro.

• • •

Si ha da Londra che mentre oltre 200 persone stavano l'altro giorno lavorando nelle miniere di Cross Tetley, queste si riempirono d'acqua in seguito ad un improvviso straripamento del fiume vicino. Si teme che i 200 minatori siano rimasti affogati.

• • •

Il ventitreenne Martin Patruka in questi giorni, in causa di un disgraziato accidente occorsogli nella miniera Ridge, situata nei dintorni di Mahanoy, Pa., precipito da un'altezza di 260 piedi, rimanendo orribilmente sfracellato.

Shiloh's Cure

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

HORRIBLE CONDITIONS OF CHILD SLAVERY

The taking of testimony by the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, preparatory to the drafting of a bill for the legislature concerning factory and factory labor regulation has ended. The commission heard more about child labor, a good deal concerning tuberculosis among Italian immigrants, and the details of a new plan of Henry Bruere, the head of the Bureau of Municipal Research, regarding the respective powers of the Tenement House Department and the Department of Buildings. George A. Hall of the Child Labor Committee told the commission that there were more than 40,000 children working in New York tenement houses and earning $3 a week, and that many foreigners sent abroad for children under 14, thinking they can be put to work as soon as they land. "In 1896," he added, "there were 21,220 children with working papers. This number increased in 1910 to 36,351."

CANADIAN LUMBER

Advance official satistics for 1910 place the Canadian yield of lumber at 4,900,000,000 board feet, worth over $75,000,000. Of the 26 native species of wood cut the first nine were softwoods, spruce, being the most important, as it furnished one-fourth of the total cut. Spruce and white pine together formed barely one-half of the 1910 cut, while in the year previous these two species made up nearly three-fifths of the total. This decrease in proportion is due not to a smaller cut of the two species, but to a great increase in the amount of Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, and yellow pine produced in British Columbia. One-fourth of the 1909 cut was formed of these four species, while in 1910 the total cut of the four was increased 70 per cent. Up to three years ago white pine stood at the top of the list, when it was supplanted by spruce, although the actual cut of the former had not decreased. The prediction of last year that white pine had nearly reached its maximum yield has proved true, as the cut shows a falling off of 4 per cent., or 42,000,000 feet, as compared with 1909. In British Columbia the cut of yellow pine has increased nearly 600 per cent. in one year. This increase, amounting to over 150,000,000 feet, was sufficient to raise it in importance from fourteenth place to sixth place among the different species.

"Oh, my!" she exclaimed impatiently "we'll be sure to miss the first act. We've been waiting a good many minutes for that mother of mine."

"Hours, I should say," he replied tartly.

"Ours?" she cried joyful. "Oh, George, this is so sudden."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The District Ledger

The Paper that gets there

¶ Advertising that advertises is the sort desired by persons seeking publicity for their wares.

¶ Selecting the medium is important—the publication that reaches the people — the wage-earners— should appeal to the discriminate purchaser of space.

¶ Its an easy matter to acquire space in a paper but its another point to get adequate returns from the outlay.

¶ Advertisements that sell goods are the ads that change often and make interesting reading from time to time, giving facts and figures.

¶ Any arrangement of type matter and words in a paper is not advertising. A well written and neatly displayed ad is a source of information that will not be easily passed undiscovered. Discover your business with the use of Printers Ink.

¶ Get acquainted with your customers, meet them weekly through the columns of this paper, gain their confidence through doing as you advertise to do and when you do this you have gone a long way towards being a success.

¶ Let the new comers know who you are and advertise your business.

¶ The District Ledger has the largest circulation in the Pass and should be your special medium to tell your weekly story. Just try--can't tell until you try.

Complete Job department

Address all communications to

The District Ledger

Here and There

Don't forget the big hockey match on Tuesday night—Macleod Seniors v. Fernie Seniors.

The local branch of Modern Wood men of America will hold an installation of officers on Monday evening next at 8 p.m.

Fernie Academy of Stenography and typewriting will open its portals on Monday, January 15, when a great rush is expected.

The monthly tea of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. H. McLean, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 3.30.

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

The installation of officers of Mt. Fernie Lodge No. 47, I. O. O. F., will take place on Wednesday evening next. A good attendance is requested. Ham and eggs and a water mellon.

FERNIE ENJOYS MERRY NEW YEAR

Dog Races and Curling Contests Features of Day's Fun—President's Rinks Winners

The new year was ushered in with more than usual zest by the people of Fernie. One of the chief sources of jolity was the dog races, an exercise made popular with the boys by Tom Whelan, who for several winters has been the leading spirit in keeping this sport alive. There were scores of dogs and sleds in the races brought out by the long list of prizes offered by the merchants and others to stimulate the fun. There were 10 prizes and from three to five heats had to be run in each event so that it was dark before the last heat was finished. There were from two to half a dozen dog fights in each race, but the drivers came out of each mix-up and ready to run again.

While the boys were racing with their dogs the curlers were whooping it up at a fast pace in the big rink. the olcal curlers divided into 14 rinks, seven with the president and seven with the vice-presidents. A series of seven games was played and the presidents links won out by at total score of 70 to 67, although the vice-presidents team won five games out of the seven played. It was a roaring game all through and the victors ate oysters at the expense of the vanquished at the Northern Hotel the same night.

The score: President Lawe 7, G. F. Johnson 11; James Miller 6, Rev. H. Grant 10; C. E. Lyons 16, E. C. Olson 5; James Johnson 12; M. A. Kastner, 13; H. J. Johnson 13, Rev. W. M. Walton 6; S. Herchmer 8; H. Brown 11; A. C. Liphardt 8; G. G. Henderson 11.

The evening was also made merry by a grand ball given by the Mazzinoble orchestra in Victoria Hall, which lasted into the day after new year's. The hall was crowded and all seemed to make the best of the merry times.

THE LATE GEORGE MILLS

Much sympathy is expressed on all sides for the relatives of the late George Mills who died of heart disease in Lethbridge Hospital on New Year's Day, aged 47. The deceased is a resident of Newville, Glenn, co. Cal., where he was running an hotel. Previous to that (2 years ago) he was a quartz miner and was delegate to the Western Federation of Miners' Convention of which he was board member, held at Denver some four years ago. Two months ago he came to Fernie on a visit to his brother, Wm. Mills, and his sister, Mrs. S. Jennings, accompanied by his young son who is at present stopping with his uncle, Wm. Mills. He is survived by his wife and two children, daughter and son.

His body was brought to Fernie from Lethbridge, and was interred in the local cemetery on Thursday afternoon. The services were held in Knox Presbyterian Methodist Church, and the undertakers were Thompson and Morrison.

FERNIE FIRES

The New Year was ushered in by two false alarms at the Fire Hall. The first came in immediately after midnight on the New Year and the second one an hour or two later. The culprit, or culprits, who plays these pranks, must be a maniac, and woe betide him if he ever gets caught.

On Friday morning at 1.15 an alarm was turned in from box 34 and a few minutes later the brigade was hard at work trying to check the fire which originated at Cody's stable on McPherson Avenue, close to the G. N. R. tracks. The fire had, however, got such a strong hold that it was past redemption, and the attention of the fire fighters was centered on checking it. In this they were successful. As they were getting ready to return to their quarters the fire alarm was once more heard, and this time from the station itself. Upon immediate investigation it was found that Bruce's Hall and Gill's Boarding House were in flames. Both these properties belong to W. G. Bruce. The three lines of hose were turned on, and although the fires were checked, both places are a total wreck. Upon enquiry we are informed by Wm. Bruce that they were not completely covered by insurance.

During the absence of Fire Chief McDougal, Fireman Wilkes is acting in his stead.

COAL EXPORTED IN PAST YEAR

Total Value of Fuel Through Fernie Was Over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars

Col. Denison reports that the total value of coal exported during the year just closed amounts to $602,584.76.

Since the resumption of work at the mines since the strike reports have amounted to $133,120.78.

During 1910 the exports amounted to $2,332,865, the decrease for the last year being $1,730,280.24.

These figures cover all shipments from the Pass mines which clear through the Fernie office.

The Moral Reformers

By a Casual Contributor

In most communities we find a bunch of moral reformers, a cognomen which is used seriously by some and humorously by others. I do not doubt the sincerity of those who advocate social reforms, but make bold to say abou the evils sought to be eradicated, and find means to solve them it is necessary to know the history and course of development which bring about the evils sought to be eradicated. We also venture to assert that these well-meaning individuals do not know the basic reasons causing these evils, or if they did, would read aright the lessons of the past and realize the folly of palliative means. The history of remedial legislation is by no means a happy one, in spite of the best efforts of enthusiastic and well-meaning men and women.

In order to cure any disease common sense dictates the removal of the cause. In dealing with the typhoid epidemic which prevailed in this city some time ago it would have been the height of folly for the city officials to have started erecting all kinds of hospitals. The medical men showed that the water supply was the cause of the trouble, and that the authorities dealing with this matter in a practical manner by attending to the cause had been sufficiently vindicated to need further elaboration. The methods adopted in dealing with such problems naturally present themselves in different ways to various individuals, but still the fact is that the cause is the factor upon which all investigation of effects must be approached, and to patch up the effects still leaves the cause; and the problem still with us, although perhaps in another aspect.

I do not just know what the moral reform candidates in this city propose to do if elected to office, but if they honestly propose to remove the cause of the evils then all thinking men and women should be with them. To do this, however, they would be Socialistic, and we do not think they wish to be classed amongst the adherents of this "pernicious doctrine."

I quote below the essence of the materialistic conception of history, the error of which I kindly ask any social reformer to point out, and I have no doubt that the District Ledger will give his or her communication full publicity.

"The theory of modern historic materialism is that the mode and manner of providing the means of subsistence food, shelter, clothing, and so forth—in other words, the mode of production—is the directive force in creating and shaping social institutions. Great as the influence of nature is on primitive man, yet in the course of civilization, social influence gradually grew to greater weight and importance, and man is much more actuated by motives of society than of nature. At the same time subsistence always remained a matter of prime necessity. But the manner of subsistence changed, and the economic structure of society became the substructure upon which all human institutions, moral or physical, were built. All moral, political or social questions resolve themselves in the end into economic questions. The power and influence of moral ideas, after they have sprung into existence, is not denied at all, but the theory changes the relative position of conditions and ideas as to their being primarily cause and effect. It maintains that, in the order of things, concrete matter existed prior to the abstract idea, and that nothwithstanding the force of moral ideas, there is a force of economic development in society working independent of moral ideas, and creating conditions the influence of which is strong enough to alter, create and destroy moral ideas."

By quoting the above I wish to throw myself open to the enlightenment of those who claim that the economic basis of society is not the essential factor underlying the actions of men as I contend. If our social reformers will not recognize this, surely it is up to them to explode this fallacy (?), which is daily gaining ground amongst those who are devoting their attention to social problems, especially in the ranks of the working class movement all over the world.

Whether or not any adherent of the moral reform party will endeavor to show us our folly, we would particularly submit this fact for the consideration of the workers, and by the workers we mean both mental and manual laborers. Those who are so interested in morals are evidently desirous of making you better citizens by removing the evils that interfere with your thinking on "higher things." Now the members of the working class who will give the matter a little consideration cannot but admit that we have to deal with evils that hamper our progress. Still the reasons for these evils should not be so difficult to discern if only you really wish to see. The studying of social problems can do no harm, and as a matter of fact we think it is most essential to the workers that they give more attention to eliminating the causes of our present evils. If only the wail of the moral reformers does but get you to do a little thinking and studying on your account they are accomplishing a certain amount of good. However, the greatest trouble is that we are so liable to let others do our thinking for us. Until the workers themselves get busy there is no use imagining that conditions are going to be alleviated to any great extent.

In conclusion I would ask you to consider the attitude taken by the greatest reform element in the land—the Church—during the strike throughout this district. Can you conscientiously convince yourself that any acknowledged representative of the Church came out in any determined manner on behalf of the miners? If not, is it not only too evident as to the class ethics they represent, and whilst I do not wish to cast reflection upon any individuals, knowing as we do the compelling force of the "bread and butter" question, still I think that it is about time the workers realized that what reform they need must be done by themselves, and the sooner the better.

Labor World

In Bavaria women work on the railroad as section hands.

• • •

The profits of the union co-operative bakery at San Jose, California, are about $2,000 a month

• • •

It wouldn't be a bad idea for the workers of British Columbia to get registered and be ready for an election.

• • •

It is claimed that President John P. White, of the Mine Workers, has been re-elected by some 50,000 majority over his opponent, T. L. Lewis.

• • •

Semi-official services are to the effect that seventeen locals of the United Mine Workers of America have been recently organized on Vancouver Island.

• • •

In Graz, Germany, the Socialists increased their numbers in the city council from seven to ten. All parties combined against the Socialists, but lost ground.

• • •

The British Columbia Federationist, the official paper of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, has been enlarged to eight pages. It is intended to convert it fom a semi-monthly to a weekly in the near future.

• • •

According to Mr. A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, 25,000,000 bushels of grain remain unthreshed in that province. Much of the threshing he said will be held up pending the abating of the car shortage.

• • •

The Socialists in the German principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt elected eleven out of the seventeen members of the Landtag (state legislature), which gives them an absolute majority of four. The Liberals have four and the Conservatives three members.

• • •

We are apprised from Sofia, Bulgaria, that Rabotnitscheski Vjestnik, a Socialist bi-weekly paper, has been converted into a daily. Over 18,000 copies of the first issue were sold. But just imagine the news kids getting to that lingo, which requires at least two sneezes to pronounce.

• • •

Present indications are that the second annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor will be attended by more than one hundred delegates from every portion of the province. The provincial house opens on Jan. 11, the convention on the 2nd. The executive board convenes at Victoria on Jan. 19th.

• • •

A radical demand comes from the Denver central body of Organized Labor. The Trades and labor Assembly of Denver has unanimously endorsed a resolution asking the legislature to place the coal mines of the state in operation under state management and to sell the output to the people at cost.

• • •

News from Chicago says that fearing a gigantic strike of bituminous coal miners of the country will be called on April 1st next, unless the old joint interstate agreement is re-established coal operators and miners' officials have held a meeting for the purpose of taking steps to avoid a contest between the coal operators and the miners.

• • •

Rev. George Candee, of Toledo, who is alive to the situation says: "The Church has been organizing, and organizing, and organizing itself into hundreds and hundreds of organizations, but it still looks the temporal ways of the crooked world and has not yet commenced its work of building up God's Kingdom of co-operative brotherhood on earth. When it learns to cut itself loose from its dependence upon great robbers of God's earth and of the hire of the laborers 'kept back by fraud,' and allies itself to and co-operates with the disinherited multitudes to bring in the co-operative commonwealth it will have commenced its appointed work. Then it will reorganize itself into an effective working force. And will multiply its membership as in the early days. Then will all its temporal as well as spiritual wants be supplied."

• • •

Rev. R. J. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple in London, Eng., continues to hurl hotshot at class privilege and racial prejudices on his lecture tour through the country. Speaking in Plymouth Congregational Church, Rev. Campbell said: "What is this new internationalism? Nothing more than socialism. Socialism is the demand of the workers for more life, for more air, for cleanliness, health, beauty, love and joy. Socialism gives concrete expression to these aspirations. Socialism thrills youth and manhood with this new internationalism and produces a fervor even more intense than was the church ever able to produce. This new internationalism—Socialism—is the common ideal of a common people. It is coming. Nothing can stop it. The social revolution is on its way. You had better get ready." Rev. Campbell is being greeted by large audiences nearly everywhere, despite the efforts of the old fossil class of pious persons to keep the people from hearing him.

HOCKEY

Fernie vs. Frank, and Blairmore

Fernie Seniors played two games on New Year's Day. At Frank at 11 a.m. and Blairmore in the afternoon. The Frank game resulted in a tie, 7 all; while at Blairmore Fernie won by 7 to 4. Fernie line-up—Ferguson, goal; McIntyre, point; Wallace, cover; Gardiner, rover; Dunlop, centre; Dubois, left wing; Berland, right wing; Duthie spare.

Pincher vs. Fernie

The first home game of the season between Pincher Intermediates and Fernie Intermediates took place in the Fernie Rink on Thursday, Jan. 4th, at 8 p.m. The game was a good one slaughts were too strong for the throughout, but the visiting team's onlocals, and although they put up a hard fight, were defeated by 3 to 4.

NEW ARMORY FOR FERNIE

Plans and specifications, we understand, are now here for the new armory building for which $12,000 has already been appropriated by the late government, and which will be supplemented further by the present government, for the purpose of bringing to completion as soon as possible the building which is to be erected upon a site on Victoria Avenue, opposite the Bean Bros. foundry building.

The basement of the armory is to be of dressed sandstone from the Monarch quarries, and the superstructure will be of brick with elaborate stone trimmings. The dimensions are to be forty by eighty feet, with two stories above the basement.

A shooting gallery will be located in the basement and assembly and drill hall above.

Bids are to be in upon this work by the 24th instant, and the work will be started as soon as weather conditions will permit after contract has been awarded. This will be quite an addition to the public buildings of the town and will cost some forty thousand dollars.

Big hockey match on Tuesday night; get out and boost for the Seniors; a good game for only 35c.

BOON TO WORKING MEN

German Cities Build Summer Houses on Vacant Land

A sarcastic foreigner once remarked that the only colonies of any use to Germany were her "Lauben" (arbor colonies). These are collections of summer houses with a few square feet of land attached to them, to be found on the outskirts of practically all large German towns. Taken singly each small hut reminds one of the summer houses run up in American or English gardens by the wholly unskilled householder in his leisure moments, while all together they give the appearance of a vast gypsy encampment. In truth they are an enormous and highly prized boon to the working class of the cities and towns. Here the worker and his family spendd the week-end almost the whole year around; the scene on Sundays when thousands of little streamers wave in the wind and every tiny arbor has its group of merry inhabitants presents the appearance of a country fair or monster excursion in full swing, while during the workday week the little summer houses stand silent and deserted. The colonies are of a transitory kind, for they are invariably built on vacant building lots which are only waiting to be sold for the contractor to come along and turn them into streets and squares. The municipality is very often the landlord, the area being let as a whole to the highest bidder and by the latter being rented in parcels to the working classes. If there is a drawback to them it is that in the the absence of colonists they afford a hiding place and headquarters for thieves and fugitives from justice. The expansion of Berlin is rapidly pushing the colonies further and further out, but their value as a hygienic factor in city life is so great that a society has been founded with a view to their permanent preservation.

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

Have you made your usual New Year resolutions? If so buy a good, stout rope and tie on to 'em.

JOHN LOXTON

Solicits the support of the citizens of Fernie at the forthcoming civic election. Equal rights to all and justice to the minority.

Only MINER in the Field

Opposed to Paid Aldermen

ELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Electors of the City of Fernie:

At the request of a rge number of friends I have consented to allow my name to go in nomination for the office of MAYOR of the City of Fernie for the coming year. I respectfully solicit your suffrages and influence in my behalf. If elected I shall do all in my power to advance the interests of the city in every way.

THOMAS BECK

Your Vote and Influence

W. W. Brown

For ALDERMAN

Specials For Saturday

At $1.60 House Wrappers at $1.00, made from good quality wrapperette of selected patterns; a specially full cut garment. Colors: Navy, Cardinal, Greys and Shepherd's Checks. Size, 34 to 44 bust. Regular $1.60 value, on sale now at $1.00

At $1.25, our regular $1.90 quality House Wrapper, made from extra heavy wrapperette, in a big variety of designs and colorings. In all sizes up to 44 bust.

At $1.25, Black Sateen Wrappers, regular $2.00 quality.

$1.90 The Greatest Golf Coat Offer—Pure Wool Knitted Norfolk Jackets, extra heavy; Colors: Navy and Cardinal. Sizes, 34 to 40. An ideal garment for school girls.

See Our Special Knitted Skirt at $1.65.—Fancy stripes and self colors.

DON'T OVERLOOK OUR GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

Trites-Wood Co. Limited

MOVED

We beg to announce that for the present we are removing our stock from the Victoria Avenue premises to the old stand on Pellatt Avenue, and there hope to meet all our customers.

By a strict adherence to business we trust to merit a continuance of your valued patronage.

A COMPLETE LINE ON SALE AT A. A. McBEAN'S STORE

Fernie Home Bakery

Telephone 180

FERNIE Cigar Store

Lunch Counter

Is Now Opened

Clean, Cosy and very Inviting

Just the place after the show or from the rink.

Fred. Armstrong

Proprietor

L. E. McDonald

HORSESHOEING
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
and
CARRIAGE BUILDING

Express and Delivery Wagons a Speciality

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 Rexall Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

For Sale at Bissett's Drug Store

STORE FOR RENT

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

Full particulars from the secretary,

JOHN TAYLOR,
Recording Secy,
Hillcrest, Alta.

Here it is, Waiting for U

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

FOUND—White Bull Terrier. By payment for this ad. and applying to Wm. Cole, Annex, owner can recover the animal; otherwise, unless claimed within four weeks will be kept by finder. n.p.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Subject to short lease, House and Lot corner Riverbank Ave. and Prior Street. Apply to L. P. Eckstein.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED, one pedigree Airdale Bitch. Any information leading to the recovery of same will be appreciated by W. Parnell, West Fernie.

TIE TIMBER FOR SALE—Apply W. W. Parnell, Fernie, B.C.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—House on Lot 9, Block 65, Annex. Apply, R. Rorner, Box 274 Nanaimo, B. C., or 488 Fernie.

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