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189

The District Ledger

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

Vol. V., No. 15 — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., DECEMBER 2, 1911 — $1.00 A YEAR

VERILY, THE MINES HATH COMMENCED

The Dangers Incident to Miners' Work Once Again Vividly Under Our Notice

Born at Coal Creek on Saturday, Nov. 18th, to Mr and Mrs. Jas. Fawley, of French Camp, a bouncing baby boy. Mother and child both doing well.

Mrs. Abner Horrocks and family left here last week to join Mr. Horrocks, who is now working as a fire boss at Merritt in the Nicola Valley.

Mr. L. Watkinson and family have taken over Mr. Horrock's house in French Camp.

Dan McNeish, Government Road Agent, was inspecting the road up here last Friday, and on Saturday a gang of men were busily employed cleaning the snow from the bridge near No. 5 mine, which had been blocked up by the storm of two weeks ago. The road is now open all the way up the hill.

Last Thursday afternoon when the Brewery team was crossing the tracks in the yard up here, one of the sleigh runners caught in a rail, with the result that the driver was thrown out head foremost with such force that he had to be assisted to his feet to recover from the shock before he could resume the journey.

Last Saturday evening a free smoker was given in the Club Hall under the auspices of the Mutz Brewery. Owing to the mines working very few singers were on hand, but taking every thing into consideration a very enjoyable time was spent by those present.

The funeral of Mrs. Graham took place up here last Saturday afternoon. Before the remains were taken to the 3.45 train to Fernie, a service was held at the house by the Rev Mr. Hannon, of the Methodist Church. The Rev. Mr. Dimmick conducted the service at the cemetery. Mr and Mrs. James Thomson, of Elko, and Mr Thos Duncan, of Passburg, old friends of the deceased, came through to pay their last respects to one who was well liked and respected by all who knew her.

Mr. Orr, late of Cranbrook, is the new dry goods clerk in the Trites-Wood Co. Store up here.

A meeting of the Gladstone Local Union was held in the Club Hall up here on Tuesday evening, when there was a fair attendance. Wm. Simpson was nominated as candidate for the Board of Examiners for 1912.

The Coal Company's officials were all very busy up here last week changing check numbers, etc., and quite a number of men are now engaged as coal miners. Crowds of men can now be seen around the office every day looking for work.

A chapter of accidents around the mines since last Saturday:

(1) Nov. 25th.—Lassie Tamperizah, a Slavonian, who was assisting in getting a coil of rope up to No. 1 North, received a broken thigh as the result of the rope slipping.

(2.) Same date.—Wm. Muskivitch had one of his fingers badly lacerated whilst working in No. 5 Mine.

(3) Nov. 27th.—Last Monday morning an old man named Wm. Griffiths, was engaged in cleaning up some track in No. 2 Mine, when, without any warning, a cave-in occurred, with the result that the unfortunate man was caught underneath and had both legs broken and some ribs fractured. He was conveyed by special train about 4 a. m. to Fernie and taken to the hospital where he is progressing as well as can be expected.

(4) Nov. 27th.—G. Mustachio, an Italian working in the rock tunnel being driven into No. 1 East, was caught on the head and shoulders by a piece of rock. He is now in the hospital for repairs.

(5) Nov. 29th.—C. Brono got his face badly cut when working in No. 5 mine.

(6) Nov. 30th.—Eli Hardy, well-known in and around Fernie, was engaged in some repair work in No. 2 Mine, when a cave-in occurred, resulting in Eli getting his ankle badly broken, necessitating his removal to Fernie Hospital.

(7) Same date—Jas Worrall, whilst working in No. 3 Mine had one of his feet severely crushed with a car.

(Ed.—The perusal of the above clearly proves the dangers incident to the coal mining industry, and should be taken note of by those who so constantly clamor about the risk that capital takes. It is safe to assume that the above victims were not capitalists, and were injured only because stern necessity compels them, in order to live, to peddle their only commodity—labor power. We realize that even under the best conditions accidents must happen, but there is altogether too much thought given to property risks and too little to the jeopardies incurred by the human factors. This, however, we recognise as being quite natural and will continue until those who are the sufferers make up their minds to support legislation in which human flesh and blood shall be considered paramount to the "sacred rights of property." It is a bitter lesson, and yet no great changes have have ever been accomplished without suffering.)

FREE SPEECH ISSUE LAUNCHED IN PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 27.—Declaring their business is injured by crowds which congregate around Socialists and Industrial Workers of the World street speakers nightly on Sixth and Seventh streets, merchants, who characterize the orators as "anarchists" today announced they will inaugurate a wholesale campaign against street speaking.

Keenly resenting epithets applied to them and their followers, leaders of both organizations stated today they will make a determined fight and will test the right of their organizers to make street addresses in the courts if necessary.

The merchants will attempt to have them declared "nuisances."

RECENT MARKET QUOTATIONS

The heirs of the eight girls in the Chehalis Powder Mill explosion recently, will get damages amounting to $8,459.35. This is according to the first decision of the newly created Industrial Insurance Commission. The individual awards range from $81 to $1,460, according to the age of the principal. The company is fined $1,297.16 for employing two girls under age. As the explosive manufactories that must make up the fund will fight the case through the courts, it will be some time before the beneficiaries get any money.

FERNIE THERE

When it Comes to Bag Big Game--21 Deer Come to Grief

Six members of the Elk Lumber Big Game Club (Messrs Cocklin, Smyth, Anderson, Leith and son, Jenson and McKnee), returned from the South Fork on Monday, bringing with them 21 head of deer. This, we believe, constitutes a record for any six hunters, and the boys are to be congratulated upon their success. An average of three and a half deer each is certainly not bad (the game law allows five per hunter) and we fear there are many would-be hunters who would be only too glad to notch their rifle stocks with this number. We are informed that only three does were killed, and this again reflects great credit upon the sportsmen. It certainly seems to indicate that Fernie is a real big game centre, and our Board of Trade might use these facts as a boost for this burg.

Mr. Smyth showed a member of our staff one of the largest deer ever brought into Fernie (and one of the 21). The viewer would have liked to beg the head to adorn his baronial hall in th' Old Country, but there was "nothing doing!"

The Gorrie Brothers and Mike Quail have been out this week and killed three deer within one or two miles of the townsite. One of these they describe as an "elephant," and from what we can gather it must certainly be "some" deer.

QUOTATIONS ABOUT WOMEN

There is no sex in brains.

Whatever men are, they are what women have made them.

Woman's sphere is in the home. But the world is her horizon.

For some people the truth will never be ripe. It would be rotten first.

There are no rights of women, because her rights are the rights of mankind.

It doesn't take a wise man to be the father of a family. But it takes a wise woman to be a good mother.

The only way woman manages man is to allow man to think that he manages himself.—Worker, Brisbane.

A FEW POINTERS FOR STUDENTS

What is wages?

The price paid for the commodity—labor power.—Aley.

A form of payment for a part of that quantity of labor which the worker sells in its entirety to the capitalist.

What is a commodity?

A unit of wealth, under capitalism, either goods or labor power.

What is labor power?

Man's ability to perform social or useful labor, either physical or intellectual.—Dr. Aley.

What is the value of labor power?

The value of labor power is determined by the value of the necessaries required to produce, develop, maintain and perpetuate the labor power.—Marx.

What is the common social substance of all commodities? Labor.

How is a commodity produced?

A certain amount of labor, i.e., social labor, must be bestowed upon it, or worked up in it.

What is a product?

That which man produces for his own immediate use to consume it himself.

How are quantities of labor measured. By the time the labor lasts, in measuring the labor by the hour, the day, etc. Of course, to apply this measure, all sorts of labor are reduced to average or simple labor as their unit.—Marx.

What have been the three great steps in civilization?

Chattel slavery, serfdom, capitalism.

What was chattel slavery?

The state of society when civilization began to emerge from barbarism. All, or nearly all, the workers were wholly owned by the masters—masters and BODY slaves.

What was serfdom?

That stage of economic development known as Feudalism, when the worker belonged to the land and the land to the lord.

Feudal lords and vassals—Masters and LAND slaves.

What is Capitalism?

The present system in which the worker works for a wage, and the tools he must use belong to his master, who is hence called a capitalist.

Capitalists and Proletarians—Masters and TOOL Slaves.

"A social system based on the private ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution; carried on, as a rule, co-operatively by wage workers, or proletarians, whose compensation is based upon the cost or value of the energy they expend. The political administration may be Republican, Democratic, or Monarchic, either limited or absolute.

What is meant by a social revolution?

A complete transformation of the wonted forms of associated activity among men.—Kautsky.

MANUFACTURING DIAMONDS

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—A method of making diamonds has been discovered by Dr. Werner von Bolton, a chemical expert connected with the Siemans-Halske laboratory here.

The process is based on the decomposition of lighting gas by a mercury amalgam, whereby the carbon in the gas is crystallized into diamonds.

As these diamonds are extremely minute small bits of diamond dust are introduced into the apparatus, where they serve as mother crystals upon which larger diamonds are built up.

The process is still in the experimental stage and the diamonds are small.

Ed.—This item brings to our mind the case of the clever French sleight-of-hand gentleman who imposed upon a well-known South African magnate to the extent of some $350,000 to $400,000. Therefore we would advise all mine workers who are inclined to get "panicky" and dispose of their stock of diamonds—not black diamonds, of course—to "hold" them for the present, the same applies to any shares in De Beers they may handle.)

COMMISSION COMPLETE

Norman Fraser Chosen as Third Man on Committee

EDMONTON, Nov. 27. — Norman Fraser, who held the position of Provincial Inspector of Mines for Alberta, prior to the present incumbent, John T. Stirling, has been appointed as the third member of the conciliation board which will enquire into the differences between the operators and mine workers in the mines of the Alberta Coal Co., at Cardiff. The appointment of Mr. Fraser was made on Saturday afternoon after the arrival in the city of J. O. Hannah, of Calgary, the representative of the operators on the conciliation board. Clement Stubbs, vice-president of District 18, of the United Mine Workers of America, who will represent the interests of the miners in the case under consideration arrived here Friday last.

No arrangements have been made as yet as to the time and place of meeting. A session of the conciliation board probably will be held in Edmonton before next Thursday. Before its deliberations are finished the board will also meet at Cardiff to take evidence from the mine workers.

The miners of the company are now working at normal, all the men having agreed to go back to work, pending the decision of the conciliation board. No time will be lost in bringing the investigation to a conclusion.

THE MADMAN, THE WISE MAN, AND THE FOOL

A criminal lunatic armed with a gun and a hideous looking bull-dog, sat in a house, terrorising a community of honest but simple people.

These same people conveyed to him much of their substance — some because they were afraid, some because they were exceeding soft in their hearts (and heads), and some because they hoped to be criminal lunatics themselves one day.

Now there stood outside a number of wise men who, in popular parlance, were "up agin" that madman. Each day would they meet to devise divers and sundry methods whereby the tyrant might be ousted from power.

One, having exhausted the springs of his ingenuity, said:

"Let us teach these people, not to be unkind to this fellow, but to beseech him to be a little kinder to them."

Said number one, "Let us teach them to coax him to give his gun into their keeping."

Number three spake out:

"Let us teach them to put a veto on his bull dog, that will be one step nearer."

Then said number four, "Verily, we goeth all the one road, albeit our ideas differ, I prithee let us teach them to gradually limit the appetite of this knave."

Then they smiled upon one another, and their smiles were broad, but all their several smiles put together could not equal in magnitude the smile of the lunatic.

Now as they smiled a voice that hitherto had kept silent smote upon their ears, and said:

"Why not teach the people to starve the rotter out altogether?".

Then turned round numbers one, two, three, and four and they did kick number five, because, verily, he was a "damn-fool Impossibilist."

Moral.—"Impossibilism is something a fool can't understand."—J.S.C.

MANITOBA FARMERS ARE AGGRESSIVE

Much Alarmed About the Unsatisfactory Situation of Marketing The Crops

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 28.—The executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held a full meeting in the city last night. For some time the association were considering the advisability of opening a central office, from which to direct work of organizing the farmers of the province. The secretary was instructed at a meeting last night to at once secure an office in Winnipeg with the necessary staff to conduct a vigorous campaign of education and organization. The very unsatisfactory situation with reference to the marketing of this year's crop, in the judgment of the directors, representing adequate reasons why the farmers should get closer together for the advancement of their own interests and to organize for protection against the encroachments of speculators.

BEWARE OF THE GREEKS BEARING GIFTS

As the result of a five day whirlwind campaign of collecting funds for the McGill University of Montreal, the sum of $1,526,965 was collected. The C.P.R. and G.T.P. gave $25.000 each. This outburst of generosity on the part of the railroad companies prompts the question as to how they can afford to be so generous on such an occasion, but overlook the justness of the claims of their employees for increased wages, as for example the striking machinists on the Grand Trunk Pacific at the present time. Presumably if they granted the demands of their employees they would not be able to make such a public display of generosity. Surely it is evident to the most superficial observer that in order to be able to make such displays they must get more than sufficient returns from the labor they employ than will be paid in wages, and as all employers of labor are at the same game of getting as much as they can out of their workmen, and the workmen as much as they can for their labor-power, all compromises are necessarily temporary. Philanthropy cannot cover up the discrepancy between the returns on the expenditure of the social labor of the producing class and that enjoyed by the owners of the means of production. The workers of all countries are realizing this, the result is too obvious to need repitition. So far as McGill University is concerned it is not likely that they will do much to enlighten directly the mass of the workers to these facts, contributions to such institutions are, therefore, good investments to employers of labor, who expect by subsidizing the so-called intellectual class to prolong their enjoyment of the special privileges they monopolize.

THE ROLL CALL

He was a British workingman, and he had so many children that he used to call the roll before the Sunday dinner to make sure that they were all there. His wife was bringing in the steaming joint; it was time to begin:

"'Erbert!" he cried.

"Ere, pa!"

"'Orace!"

"Ere, pa!"

"'Ezekiah!"

"'Ere, pa!"

"'Enery!"

'Enery, who had just begun to study Latin, decided to show off his learning.

"Adsum!" he bawled.

For a few moments his father regarded him with baleful eyes.

"Oh, you've 'ad some, 'ave yer?", he growled at last. "Well, you jist get away, then, an' make room for them as ain't!"

Look at the label on your paper and see if your subscription is paid in advance.

HOW THE BELLEVUE EXPLOSION OCCURRED

Subsequent to the mine disaster which occurred at Bellevue, December 9th, 1910, J. C. S. Hudson, a mining expert attended the investigation on behalf of the Federal Government and below we append extracts from his report giving his opinions regarding matters incident to the explosion.

"The theory that I would suggest as being the probable cause of the disaster is as follows:

"It is known that a very large cave-in of rock occurred in the vicinity of 70 and 78 chutes. The rubbing and grinding of the rocks, as they fell, emitted sparks at a high temperature. The heat generated by the friction and concussion of rocks raised the temperature of the air and gas to a high point, so that it would require only a spark of comparatively low thermal intensity to reach the ignition point of a small volume of hot explosive gas. That the defective state of ventilation in the old workings was favorable to explosive conditions was manifest; for the ventilation was by scales of air through the board stoppings on the main gangway, and not by direct current, hence the air was in a sluggish condition, consequently when the explosion occurred, would give out a large volume of carbon monoxide gas without a large demonstration of explosive force. The force of the explosion travelled along the upper section of the workings, killing the four men working at the top of Nos. 52 and 53 chutes; and the volume of carbon monoxide being forced down on the main gangway by the blowing out of the air stoppings, evidently caused the death by carbon monoxide poisoning, of the men who were in the main gangway."

In making recommendations, he says:

"Some provision should be made for maintaining an upper level at the top of the chutes, which would serve a double purpose, namely, as a return airway, and at the same time a travelling way in case of accidents."

In touching upon the oxygen-breathing rescue apparatus, he points out the necessity of having men thoroughly trained. He suggests that "telephone communication should be established in all underground workings," and makes some strong recommendations as to plans.

CULMINATION OF ASSAULT CHARGES

Charges Against Miners Arising Out of the Recent Strike is Brought to Final

These cases were brought up for hearing before Judge Wilson on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

The evidence of the Barrs—William Barr, sr., Hugh Barr, Alec Barr and Wm. Barr, jr.—was very similar in both cases, and in fact upon examination admitted they had talked it over and rehearsed it amongst themselves. Being all of them very cool and deliberate they were positive that the individuals accused of assault were the correct ones, and that no mistake as to identity was possible. Wm. Barr, jr., was so cool that he could place about two dozen men as to where they were standing just as he would checkers on a board. They could also swear that Climie, Jas. Linn, Geo. Linn, Paterson, Clark, and the two Joinsons had made use of the expressions "Scab" and "Kill them so that they will not be able to work." Their idea as to the strike being settled on October 31st was not very convincing, and their idea of the meaning of "Scab" was somewhat vague also. (They evidently know the definition a little better now; our issue of Nov. 11th deals somewhat thoroughly with relation to this term.) The contention was that the assaults took place at the corner of Howland Ave. and Rogers Street, but all the witnesses for the defence were sure that no violence was committed by the accused at that point, nor did they see any of them attempt to molest them. There was considerable shouting by the crowd, but most of the witnesses could not very well identify those who were shouting or what they said, evidently not being so 'cool and collected' as the Barrs. In the case against the Joinsons, Judge Wilson submitted that the evidence of the Barrs must be believed, in spite of their excitement and the excitement of those present, but that taking into consideration the circumstances which prevailed at that time it was probable that the accused acted foolishly, but did not think they were liable to do so now that conditions were changed. He did not consider sending them to jail would do any good now, but had conditions remained as at the time the assault was committed he would have sent them down for three months, the limit for this offence. However, under existing conditions he discharged them under suspended sentence, binding them over to keep the peace for six months.

In the James Linn case the chief object of the defence was to prove an alibi, the accused claiming that at the time of the disturbance he was attending to his duties behind the lunch counter at Ingram's Club Cigar Store. J. E. Clair, W. A. Ingram and J. L. Kennedy testified to having seen the accused in the pool-room, where the lunch counter is situated, on October 31st at about the time this assault occurred, and could not see how he could have absented himself without one at least of them noticing the fact.

In connection with this case Chief of Police R. Bowen, and Supt. R. J. Black, of the M. F. and M. Railway, appeared as witnesses on a point as to whether or not the Coal Creek train could have been seen from Ingram's pool-room when it passed by on the trip to the signal box on the 31st October. One of the witnesses had claimed that it was the passing of the train from Coal Creek beyond its usual stopping place, when he was talking to Jas. Linn, that had impressed the date on his memory. The counsel for the prosecution claimed that if cars were on the C. P. R. side track it would be impossible to see this train. It was on this point that the Judge submitted he would have to visit Ingram's Pool Room before he could give a decision on this case. The accused was therefore instructed to be on hand again on Wednesday morning.

It was not until late on Wednesday that Jas. Linn was discharged, the judge considering that though the evidence was not sufficient to prove the alibi conclusively, still from the past record of the accused he did not think the evidence he had given was to be doubted, and therefore dismissed the case.

Paterson was also another witness who claimed that he was not at the scene of the disturbance that day, but as there was no charge laid against him it was not deemed advisable to produce the many witnesses the defence claimed to be able to produce to bear out his statement. This was decided after the case of Owen Joinson had been disposed of, and during the cross examination in Peter Joinson's case.

Sherwood Herchmer, in his address to the judge wished to point out that all men have a right to protect their wives and families from starvation, and to work when they see fit. He cared not for the rules and regulations of the United Mine Workers of America. Peace and order must prevail. He wished to impress on these men that in this country "law and order" must be obeyed. He, however, omitted to state that these men had been orderly for the past eight months, and they also had the right to prevent their wives and families from starvation, and could go to work when and where they saw fit. Although the case against the Johnsons has been disposed of, the fact still remains that the Barrs did go back to work, and no law court can exonerate them from the stigma of their action so far as the working men of this district are concerned. The assault was merely incidental and whatever judgment had been rendered would not have altered the fact that their action was not intended for the benefit of their fellow workmen. So long as they remained true to their union principles they received the sympathy and support of the union, and it cannot be contended that the officials of the organization gave any support to acts of violence in the disturbances resulting from their actions. The police officers themselves can bear out this statement.

The George Linn Case

The case against Geo. Linn accused of being the "pioneer of the vanguard," terminated in a decision to bind him over to keep the peace for twelve months.

USE THE HOSE

Firemen Turn the Hose on Industrial Workers of the World

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 27.—A riot following the arrest of members of the Industrial Workers of the World was barely averted here last night by the timely arrival of the fire department, which drenched the would-be rioters and scattered them for the time being. Serious results are expected from the clash.

The Industrial Workers of the World have telegraphed to other cities in this state and in Oregon and British Columbia, summoning aid, and it is said 250 recruits are on their way hither from Vancouver, B. C., alone. In anticipation of further trouble a force of 500 special police was sworn in last night.

The Industrial Workers of the World have made several attempts recently to hold meetings in the streets of this city, other than those assigned them. This has resulted in numerous arrests.

Last night a crowd carrying a red flag persisted in using streets they had been forbidden to use and defied arrest. No arrests were made. Then the mob was organized and marched toward the city hall to take from the cells men imprisoned for violating the street-speaking ordinances, who are awaiting trial. The council was in session in rooms above the jail at the time, and when the members were notified by telephone of the coming of the mob, Mayor Parks immediately called the police and firemen to action.

In the meantime the mob had arrived and a speaker had just mounted a soap box. The I. W. W. began a demonstration and Chief Tamblyn, of the fire department, ordered the hose turned on the crowd. They were driven from one street to another, and finally gave over the battle.

An effort will be made by the citizens to maintain control of the situation, but if they find this beyond their power Governor M. E. Hay will be asked to call out the National Guard. Hoquiam, which adjoins Aberdeen, sent word through Mayor Harry Ferguson and Chief of Police Myerich that it will co-operate with Aberdeen to keep the Industrial Workers of the World out of the Gray's Harbor county.

HEAD—NELSON

At Christ Church, Vancouver, the wedding of Walter Head to Elizabeth Nelson was solemnized. The Rev. C. C. Owens officiating. The bride is a former resident of Little Current, Ont., while the groom was well and favorably known at Coal Creek, where he was formerly employed in the engineering department of the Coal Co.

Copy of the New Agreement

(Continued from last week)

CANADIAN COAL CONSOLIDATED LIMITED

CONTRACT PRICES

Old Mine

Main Gangway:
Entry shall be driven 10 ft. wide by 7 ft. high in the clear inside the timber, and be securely timbered with sets not exceeding 5 ft. centres, ditch to be carried on one side to be paid for at the rate of $11.00 per lineal yard. To include also the laying of ties and short length rails.

Parallell Airways:
Shall be driven 7 ft by 8 ft., timbered with sets 3 pieces, 5 ft. centres, to be paid fon at the rate of per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts:
Cross-cuts or angles shall be driven 4 ft. by 4 ft., untimbered, and to be paid for at the rate of $2.00 per lineal yard.

Breasts:
Breasts 9 ft. by 10 ft. square, including timber and chute building. Timber two props with cap pieces 3½ ft. from each rib, and 8 ft. centres up to the pitch. Chute sides two plank high on each row of props, bottom two planks and sheet iron, to be paid for at the rate of $5.50 per lineal yard.

Angle Chute:
6ft. by 10 ft. to be paid for at the rate of cents per lineal yard, when timbered with three piece set per set. Yardage per lineal yard.

Crib Chute:
9 ft. by 6 ft. including partition and lining. Ladders and timber chutes to be built by the Company, to be paid for at the rate of $9.00 per lineal yard.

Pillars:
All pillars to be paid for at the rate of 43 cents per cubic yard, including props at 9 ft. centres.

Shaft Mine

Gangways:
Entry shall be driven 10 ft. wide by 7 ft. high in the clear inside the timber and be securely timbered with sets, not exceeding 5 ft. centres, ditch to be carried on one side, to be paid for at the rate of per lineal yard. To include also the laying of ties and short length rails.

Parallel Airway:
8 ft. high in the clear, 8 ft. wide, 6 ft. collar, 6 ft. leg on high side, 5 ft. centres, lagged on top, per lineal yard.

Longwall Step Breasts:
45 cents per cubic yard. The distances between set of timbers 5 ft. from centre to centre of the square, timbers to be set in pick holes dug in the roof, the diameter of the timbers to be 8 in. minimum.

Raises or Angles:
7 ft. by 8ft. without timber, cents per cubic yard, when timbered with props, 5 cents per foot. Yardage per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts or Raises:
4 ft. by 4 ft. untimbered, $2.00 per lineal yard.

Pillars:
43 cents per cubic yard including props at 9 ft. centres.

All extra props set by the contract miner to be paid for at the rate of 5 cents per lineal foot; by extra timber is meant all timber set by the contract miner in excess of the number specified in the schedule for that particular class of work in which he is engaged.

THE HILLCREST COAL AND COKE COMPANY, LTD.

CONTRACT PRICES

Mining rate, except in pillars, to be 50 cents per gross ton.

Mining rate in pillars to be 40 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels to be 10 ft. wide, 7 ft. high on low side, and thickness of coal on upper side. $1.75 per lineal yard.

Parallell Airways:
To be 6 ft. by 10 ft., $1.75 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts: (Between levels)
To be 6 ft. by 8 ft, $1.50 per lineal yard.

Room Cross-cut:
To be not less than 8 ft. by 8 ft., not to be driven more than 25 ft. from one side, no tracks, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Timbering:
Room timber, maximum to be 10 in. in diameter at butt, and 16 ft. in length, $1.00 per set. If required to set timbers of larger dimensions, to be paid in proportion, or be set b ythe Company.

Entry Timber:
Maximum to be 12 in. in diameter at butt, and 14 ft. in length, $2.00 per set, with lagging; if required to set timber of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion or set by the Company.

Props:
All props, exclusive of those used to set brattice or chutes, 5 cents per lineal foot. In pillars, 4 cents per lineal foot.

Track Laying:
All track to be laid by the Company, except a pair of temporary rails to the face, which shall be laid by the miner without charge.

Chutes:
30 cents per lineal yard, 5 planks, 2 inch, by 12 inch, 2 posts every 8 ft. with cross pieces. This includes sheet iron.

Brattice:
5 cents per lineal yard for each foot in height.

Brushing:
6 ft. wide, 5 cents per inch per lineal yard; 12 ft. wide, 10 cents per inch per lineal yard.

The above prices are based upon the present method of working.

MAPLE LEAF COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

CONTRACT PRICES

No. 1 Seam

Mining Rate:
All work, except pillar work, to be 50 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars:
cents per cubic yard.

Yardage:
Levels to be 10 ft. wide, 7 ft. high on low side, and thickness of coal on upper side $1.75 per lineal yard.

Parallel Airways:
To be 6 ft. by 10 ft., $1.75 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts: (Between levels.)
To be 6 ft. by 8 ft. $1.50 per lineal yard.

Room Cross-cuts:
To be not less than 8 ft. by 8 ft., not to be driven more than 25 ft. from one side, no tracks, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Timbering:
Room timber, maximum to be 10 in. diameter at butt, and 16 ft. in length, $1.00 per set, with lagging, if required to set timbers of larger dimensions to be paid for in proportion, or be set by the Company.

Entry Timber:
Maximum to be 12 in. in diameter at butt and 14 ft. in length, $2.00 per set with lagging; if required to set timbers of larger dimensions to be paid for in proportion, or to be set by the company.

Props:
All props, exclusive of those used to set brattice or chutes, 5 cents per lineal foot.

Track Laying:
All track to be laid by the Company, except a pair of temporary rails to the face, which shall be laid by the miner without charge.

Chutes:
30 cents per lineal yard, 5 planks, 2 in. by 12 in., 2 posts every 8 ft., with cross pieces. This includes sheet iron.

Brattice:
5 cents per lineal yard for each foot in height.

Brushing:
6 ft. wide, 5 cents per inch per lineal yard; 12 ft. wide, 10 cents per inch per lineal yard.

No. 3 Seam

Mining Rate:
Except in pillars, 50 cents per gross ton.

Pillars:
cents per cubic yard.

Entry:
To be driven thickness of seam (7) seven feet clear of the rails, $1.75 per lineal yard in addition to tonnage.

Track Laying:
All track to be laid by the Company, except a pair of temporary rails to the face, which shall be laid by the miner without charge.

Timber:
Not more than 12 in. in diameter, $2.00 per set.

Counter Entry:
To be driven thickness of seam (6) six feet, clear of the rails, $1.75 per yard, in addition to tonnage.

Timber:
Not more than 8 in. in diameter, $1.00 per set.

Upper Entry:
Same as ENTRY, except TIMBER not more than 8 in. in diameter, 3 piece set, $1.50; 2 piece set, $1.00; heavier timber to be same as lower entry.

Cross-cuts Between Entries:
To be driven thickness of seam, eight (8) feet wide, $1.50 per yard in addition to tonnage.

Every sixth to be ten feet wide, yardage same, battery and first length of chute, $5.00

Rooms or Breasts:
To be driven up the pitch not less than 12 ft. wide, not more than one man in a room in one shift. Timber same as No. 1 Seam.

Room Cross-cuts:
To be driven from each side 6 ft. by 8 ft., and not more than 25 ft from one side, $1.00 per yard in addition to tonnage.

Chute Building:
Or building brattice to roof. Props 8 ft. apart. Same as No. 1 Seam chute building.

Stairway:
Per yard, 20 cents.

Brushing:
As already decided.

THE LEITCH COLLIERIES, LTD.

CONTRACT PRICES

North Mine—No. 2 Seam

Gangways:
7 ft. 4 in. collar between the notches, 8 ft. legs, 11 ft. spread, 7 ft. high from the rail, including laying of track, digging ditch, timbering, and lagging, $10.00 per lineal yard. 75 cents per foot of thickness per lineal yard for rock when required to be lifted.

Counter Gangways:
6 ft by 6 ft., $3.50 per yard.

Chutes: (Between Main and Counter Gangways):
6 ft. by 6 ft., $3.00 per yard.

Cross-cuts:
6 ft. by 6 ft. level, $3.50 per yard.
6 ft. by 6 ft. angle, $3.00 per yard.
4 ft. by 4 ft., level, $2.00 per yard.

Breasts Across the Pitch:
To be driven 16 ft. wide, 12 ft. high, measuring height from foot-wall to roof, measuring width from low side rib to high side rib.

Allowing 6 ft. width for track, measuring from foot-wall to low side rib.

Including timbering, laying track, handling coal, brattice building, dirt to be picked and left in the gob.

To be paid at the rate of $11.52 per lineal yard. Breasts of greater or smaller dimensions to be paid in full proportion.

Breasts: (Up the pitch)
As per present practice, per cubic yard, 50 cents.

Pillars:
Including timbering from across the pitch work, per cubic yard, 50 cents.

Including timbering from up the pitch work, per cubic yard, 43 cents.

South Mine.—No. 1 Seam

Gangways:
7 ft. 4 in. collars between notches, 8 ft. legs, 11 ft spread, 7 ft. high from rail, including laying of track, digging ditch, timbering, lagging and rock work, $13.00.

Counter Gangway:
6 ft. by 6 ft. thickness of the seam, per lineal yard, $3.50.

Chutes:
6 ft. by 6ft. or thickness of the seam, per lineal yard, $3.00

Angle Chutes and Cross Angles:
14 ft by thickness of seam, $4.15.
Wider or narrower angles to be paid in proportion down to 12 ft.

Pillars:
Including timbering, per cubic yard, 45 cents.

DAVENPORT COAL COMPANY

CONTRACT PRICES

No. 2 Seam

Gangway:
10 ft. wide, 7 ft. high, $10.00 per lineal yard, including loading and mining coal and rock, setting posts, with lagging on the high side, and laying track.

Raises:
10 ft. wide, $3.50 per lineal yard on a basis of forty-eight square feet area of face. $5.00 for bulkhead and first length of chute when not put in by the Company.

Counter:
12 ft. wide, $4.50 per lineal yard. Price includes putting posts with lagging on high side of the place.

Breasts: (Up the Pitch.)
50 cents per cubic yard, plus 2½ cents for timber. Building chutes 30 cents per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts:
Price as in breasts, plus $1.00 per yard for narrow work.

Pillars:
45 cents per cubic pard, plus 2½ cents for timber.

No. 5 Seam

Gangway:
50 cents per cubic yard for mining coal. Yardage, $1.75 per lineal yard, $2.00 per set for timbers with lagging, 5 cents per inch per lineal yard for brushing.

Raises:
As in No. 2 mine, plus $1.00 per set for timber. Bridge sets are counted as two sets of timber.

Counter:
Same as in No. 2 Mine, plus $1.00 per set for timber.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY LTD.

CONTRACT PRICES—COAL CREEK COLLIERY

Old No. 1 Mine

Mining Rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Room Cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

New No. 1 Mine

Mining rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 1 Mine East

Mining rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 1 Mine North.—Upper Bench

Mining rate:
60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $1.50 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.50 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

(Lower Bench)

Mining rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

Provided that should the coal on the top bench merge with that in the lower, the rates now placed on the Lower Bench shall govern.

No. 1 Mine South

Mining rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

Provided that the above mining rate shall include the mining out and casting back of band of slate, and that two months after resumption of work, a long wall rate shall be fixed by the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and the President of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

No. 2 Mine

Mining rate:
60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels $1.50 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.50 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

Provided that two months after resumption of work a longwall rate shall be fixed by the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

No. 3 Mine

(No. 3 Slope and all workings on the north side of slope.)

Mining rate:
Pillar and stall system, 60 cents per gross ton.

Longwall system, 60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $2.00 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $2.00 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50c. per lineal yard.

In longwall work the Company guarantee to keep the brushing up to within 4 ft. 6 in. of the face, and when a man failing to do so through the Company, is put to any inconvenience, he shall have the privilege of brushing his own place on Company work, the Company to find the necessary tools.

If at any time the conditions become such that the miner can lift six or eight inches of bottom with the pick without seriously affecting his work as a coal producer, he shall be given the privilege of doing so when required by the Company.

No. 5 Mine

Mining Rate:
60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $1.50 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.50 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 9 Mine

Mining Rate:
Pillar and stall system, 62½ cents per gross ton.

Longwall system, 52½ cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $1.50 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.50 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

Clod:
When the Company requires the miner to take down the clod, overlaying the coal, they shall pay him for doing same, including stowing, one-half cent per inch in thickness, per foot in width per lineal yard measurement to be taken weekly in the middle or the working place.

Brushing:
Bottom brushing to be done by the Company. .....

All Seams

System of working:
Whenever any new system is inaugurated, or radical change in the present system is made in any mine where there is a contract price fixed thereon, the Company or the employees may ask for a price to be fixed on the work as "New Work," as for example a change from Longwall to Pillar and Stall, or vice versa, shall be considered "New Work."

Pillar Extraction:
When pillars are extracted, the price shall be five (5) cents per gross ton less in all seams than is paid for solid coal mining.

CONTRACT PRICES—MICHEL COLLIERY

No. 3 Mine

Mining Rate:
57¾ cents per gross ton.

Mining Rate:
Levels and parallels, $1.75 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.75 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents. per lineal yard.

New No. 3 Mine

Mining Rate:
57¾ cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $1.75 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.75 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents. per lineal yard.

No. 4 Mine

Mining Rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $2.00 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts, between levels, $2.00 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks. 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 5 Mine

Mining Rate:
60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, 10½ ft wide, $2.40 per lineal yard.

Levels and parallels, 13½ ft. wide, $2.00 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, n otracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 7 Mine

Mining Rate:
60 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, 10½ ft. wide, $2.40 per lineal yard.

Levels and parallels, 13½ ft. wide, $2.00 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

No. 8 Mine

Mining Rate:
55 cents per gross ton.

Yardage:
Levels and parallels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Cross-cuts between levels, $1.00 per lineal yard.

Room cross-cuts, no tracks, 50 cents per lineal yard.

It is agreed that the thickness of coal to be taken out in rooms and pillars shall be 12 feet.

All Seams

System of Working:
Whenever any new system is inaugurated, or radical change in the present system is made in any mine where there is a contract price fixed thereon, the Company or the employees may ask for a price to be fixed on the work as "New Work," as for example a change from Longwall to Pillar and Stall, or vice versa, shall be considered "New Work."

Pillar Extraction:
When pillars are extracted the price shall be fixed five (5) cents per gross ton less in all seams than is paid for solid coal mining.

CONTRACT PRICES—COAL CREEK AND MICHEL COLLIERIES

Cogs:
When the Company requires the miner to set cogs, the cog shall be properly filled with rock, provided there is rock handy, which only requires to be moved once, and shall pay for the same at the rate of seventeen (17) cents per foot of height per cog 3 ft. square, and twenty-two (22) cents per foot of height per cog 4 ft. square. The Company shall set all cogs larger than 4 ft. square with Company men.

Posts:
When posts measuring ten feet or more in length are required to be set the Company shall pay thirty-three and third (33 1-3) cents per post.

Posts in pillar work in No. 8 Mine, Michel shall be paid for as at present, thirty-three and one-third (33 1-3) cents per post.

Bridge Sticks:
When the Company requires the miner to set bridge sticks they will pay $2.00 per bridge stick.

Track-laying:
Tracks with 10 lb. rails shall be laid by miners in levels and parallels, and

(Continued on page 6)

PERHAPS YOUR KIDNEYS ARE CAUSING ALL THE TROUBLE

Did it ever occur to you to suspect your kidneys as the cause of that dull, achy feeling across the small of the back, that stiff neck or sore muscles?

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The way we live nowadays your kidneys don't get half a chance. They are not sensitive and do not give you pain themselves, but when they quit work for any reason, the result shows itself in many ways—pain in the back—stiff muscles—little shooting rheumatic pains—stiff neck—neuralgia and other things. These are not serious in themselves, but they indicate that the kidneys need prompt help.

Take Nyal's Stone Root Compound and your kidneys take on new life—the symptoms disappear and danger of diabetes, chronic rheumatism and dread Bright's disease is promptly averted.

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Philip Carosella
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"41" Market Co.
Calgary Cattle Co.

Dairy
Fernie Dairy

Where to put up
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King Edward Hotel
Fernie Hotel
Central Hotel
Royal Hotel,
King's Hotel
Coleman Hotel, Coleman
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M. A. Kastner
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J. D. Quail
Trites Wood
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A. F. of L. HOLD HOT SESSION--GOMPERS SORE AT U. M. W. A.

Civic Federation Comes in for Censure--McNamara Fund is Fattened

JOHN MITCHELL TALKS

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—After a bitter debate continuing all day, the convention of the American Federation of Labor refused to adopt the resolution requesting President Gompers and other labor officials to resign from the National Civic Federation, was overwhelmingly defeated.

The resolution was offered by the United Mine Workers, and had the support of the Socialist element.

It was opposed by Gompers, Mitchell and other leaders. Gompers characterized the resolution as "another attack by the Socialists."

"They are now fighting from within," he said.

A dramatic turn was given to the debate when John Mitchell charged that the last convention of United Mine Workers, at which the resolution was passed asking him and other officers of the American Federation of Labor to resign from the National Civic Federation, was "packed" with delegates whose credentials were fraudulent, and whose vote authorized this request in opposition to the majority of the bona fide delegates.

"They waited until my hands were tied before they did this," said Mitchell. "The government had, figuratively, placed its clutches on me, and I was sitting in the Supreme Court listening to the attack of the enemies of labor when this blow against me was struck."

The Civic Federation was defended by Mitchell, who reminded the convention that his union had forced him to give up his position at the head of the trades agreement department of that organization, although he was "doing much" for labor in that position.

Mitchell indirectly defended Andrew Carnegie by saying that the bloody strike at Homestead occurred when Carnegie was in Europe.

"Henry C. Frick," he added, "that blackest enemy of labor, took advantage of Carnegie's absence, it is said, to scab on the Homestead mines."

Mitchell praised August Belmont as a friend of labor, saying Belmont fought for the passage of the Employers' Liability Law in New York.

Duncan McDonald, who offered the resolution for the Mine Workers, delivered a bitter tirade" against "alleged" capitalist members of the Civic Federation, in which he characterized Andrew Carnegie as the "worst enemy that organized labor has ever gone up against in this country.

Dennis Hayes, president of the Glass Blowers and an officer of the Civic Federation, defended the organization asserting that the labor leaders were benefiting their cause by affiliating with it.

John H. Walker, who is a candidate for the presidency of the United Mine Workers, supported Mitchell's charge that the last convention was packed. He said $10,000 had been put up by coal operators to fill the convention with fraudulent delegates who were instructed to advise Mitchell out of the union.

"We can do nothing to please the Socialists," said Gompers, "unless we go over body, boot and breeches to them. Because there is hunger among the poor, they seem to think we should not go to the banquets of the rich who are identified with the Civic Federation, where we are able to do something to relieve the condition of the poor.

"Their idea is that the whole nation should be brought to a state of poverty and then by some cataclysm they would come into their own and take charge of society."

A. F. of L. Go on Record as Opposed to War

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—The American Federation of Labor to-day practically went on record in opposition to war and in favor of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful arbitration.

The proposition of the Federation was made clear in the discussion of a resolution providing that the Government should have all its battleships built in the United States navy yards under the eight hour day law, rather than have them constructed by private shipbuilders under longer hours.

When the resolution was read, John R. Lennon, treasurer of the Federation, declared he was opposed to indorsing the idea that armament is necessary.

"If we set the example," said he, "the other nations will follow. We should stand for peace."

The chairman of the committee which had the resolution in charge, explained that there was no intention of endorsing the movement.

"The committee takes the position," said he, "that, owing to the Unchristianlike attitude of several nations, shipbuilding is going on. The United States is compelled, because of this fact, to continue the shipbuilding industry. Our desire is to meet this condition by having the Government build whatever ships it must build under the eight hour law, which has already been adopted by the Government, rather than by private shipbuilders, who have not adopted this law.

The explanation was satisfactory to the peace element, and the resolution was adopted.

The federation also adopted resolutions indorsing compulsory education, free books and night schools for children over 16 years of age.

Provision was made for appointment of a committee to visit President Taft to urge his assistance in securing the following reforms in Porto Rico.

Increase in school appropriations; the establishment of a labor bureau, the abolition of convict labor in government work; the enactment of a Child Labor Law, and the adoption of the Eight Hour Law.

The complete "victory" of the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison regime in the American Federation of Labor convention, when the resolution requesting the resignation of all officials from the National Civic Federation was defeated by nearly three to one, left the administration in complete control today.

The great body of the labor delegates supported John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers in his charge that the miners convention was "packed," in an effort to put him out of the union, when a resolution was adopted at Columbus compelling him to resign from the Civic Federation.

President Gompers was highly pleased today over the outcome. He announced upon his arrival more than a week ago that he would not give up his Civic Federation affiliation under any condition.

He believes that the "labor uplift" organization is of great value. He poohpoohed the charge that it was unwise for him to associate with certain "captains of industry' and "alleged" oppressors of labor such as Andrew Carnegie.

"Civic Federation of Value."

"The Civic Federation does work of real value, and it is a great advantage to me in my efforts in the interest of working men to belong to it," said Gompers to-day.

"Any other view of the situation is narrow-minded, and I am highly appreciative of the strong endorsement given us by the convention."

John Mitchell reaffirmed today his willingness to produce proof that certain coal operators had contributed to a plan to 'pack" the Columbus convention against him with the use of fraudulent credentials.

With John H. Walker, who is a candidate for the presidency of the United Miners on a Mitchell platform: Mitchell will immediately begin preparations to take his charges before the next miners convention.

The Gompers influence is expected to be behind Walker in his contest for leadership of the miners. A fierce campaign is certain.

The convention today adopted a resolution, urging Congress to order all battleships built in Government navy yards. The resolution declared against militarism, but set forth that, if the nation had to build battleships, it should do the work itself.

President Gompers was authorized to appoint a committee of six to call on President Taft and urge improvement of wages and labor conditions in Porto Rico.

After endorsing compulsory education in the cities and urging the extension of free night schools, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Seattle, Wash., today made a renewed effort to win the 1912 convention, but Rochester seemed to have the lead.

United Miners and Western Federation Will Amalgamate

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—The United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners today agreed upon a combined organization to include 400,000 miners (which will be formed following separate action of the two executive boards).

At the next meeting of the United Miners a resolution proposing withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor will be introduced, and may result in the big new organization cutting loose all affiliations.

The miners are disgruntled over the refusal of the A. F of L. convention here to compel President Gompers and others to resign from the National Civic Federation. Many of the miners also are making war on John Mitchell, Vice-President of the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. indorsed the candidacy of Job Harriman, Socialist, for Mayor of Los Angeles, on the ground that he represents trade unionism and is opposed to capital.

Unions to Combine

The convention adopted a resolution providing that all paid officials of organized labor shall contribute one week's salary to the McNamara defense fund. This will bring in $50,000 according to Secretary Morrison's figures.

The American Federation of Labor took the positive stand today that there is room for but one organization in any one trade.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Woodworkers were ordered to combine.

This policy was adopted to apply to all rival organizations in the same trades.

If the carpenters and woodworkers don't reach an agreement within 90 days, President Gompers was empowered to revoke the charter of the woodworkers.

FOUR HOURS A DAY IS ENOUGH

Four hours will constitute the ideal working day of the future and six hours are enough even now, members of the City Club, Chicago, were told at their weekly luncheon last week by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the New York physician, lecturer and writer.

"Four hours of intelligent work each day by all adult members of a community, through the proper development of machinery, can be made sufficient to supply all its needs," he declared. "Six hours a day would be enough at the present stage of development if everybody worked. The superman of the next century is to be the intelligently educated craftsman who works with his fingers and brains at the same time."

"Labor is now doing much to bring about the ideal short day and some object to the efforts in that direction, but we must remember that labor is only trying to do to capital what capital has been trying to do to labor uninterruptedly for the last seventy-five years. Labor has reached its triumph in San Francisco, where the school teacher is paid $75 a month and the master bricklayer gets $225 a month, but it simply is diffusing wealth throughout the community.

"Ninety-five per cent of the people are born with a heritage of health. It is the duty of the public to see that each gets the white man's chance to develop all his possibilities. The community must see that all the good health born into the world is given its proper chance.

"We may have to abolish entirely the transmision of money by inheritance from one generation to another, and I believe that would help the one as much as the other.

"Even the fresh air requirement means almost a revolution in our methods of building homes. We must have an entirely different conception of building homes and even cities.

"Modern education means the development of the whole child, not merely the expansion of the upper end of it. We are now supporting by the whole public an educational system that is taken advantage of to the full by only 20 to 25 per cent."

THE FOOD QUESTION

Collier's (Canadian edition)of Aug. 26th contains an article entitled "West field a Pure Food Town" which is sure to be interesting to all housekeepers. The people of Westfield (Mass.) woke up to the fact that they were not getting pure food or pure material for use in food. They do not want, and now will not have fruits, jams, etc., in which certain preservatives are used peanuts that have been varnished to make them look nice, etc. Of the groceries tested in the laboratory one of the most frequently adulterated is baking powder. 'A delightful concoction known as a tart proved to be puff-past made with alum, with a jelly centre dyed with coal-tar.' The article goes on to say: "So little baking powder is used in some homes that this product would seem comparatively unimportant. But a great deal of baking powder, however, is used in the bought cake and biscuits, and a great deal of this is adulterated." The adulteration may be by ammonia, which is fraudulent, but not injurious, or by alum, which is decidedly injurious, as it hardens the tissues of the mucous membranes. As a precaution, look at label and see if ingredients are stated. Better refuse it if alum or something that looks like alum (such as alumina) is one of them, or if the ingredients are not stated by the manufacturer it will be well to select some other brand.

Jam, jellies, catsups, confections, gelatine, dessert powders, flavoring extracts are often colored with coal-tar dyes. These dyes are sometimes harmless but very frequently injurious depending on the particular combination. There is one bottle of Creme de Menthe at the Normal School which contains a coal-tar dye sufficiently poisonous to have killed two people. The bottle is almost full, but the small amount used caused the death of a man and his wife, and the the product was sent for analysis. Extracts are also adulterated with wood alcohol and with tumeric, a fraudulent adulterant.

No doubt many cities and towns will profit by Westfiled's experience and follow its example.—Canadian Home Journal.

A Reply to the Single Taxers

The following communication combatting single tax is published by the Herald, as it is the policy of this paper to be absolutely fair to all parties. The writer of the following letter is a Socialist.

A few weeks ago we had a visit from Mr. Henry George, jr., the son of the recognized authority on the "Single Tax Theory," and he lectured on his father's theory to a small and apparently appreciative audience. At the conclusion of the lecture, the speaker invited questions and discussions, and I put to him five simple questions, all bearing on the subject of the evening, but the answers given were entirely unsatisafctory and evasive. Mr. George's plea was : That to reply to my questions as I desired would compel him to discuss Socialism, which he refused to do. Now, when the leading light of the Single Taxers cannot discuss the varying phases of Political Economy in order to show them to greater advantage than his own peculiar theory, then it clearly shows without much probing the weakness of the much-lauded pannacea for all our socal ills.

In a recent issue of the local papers there appeared a report of an address given by Messrs. Manwaring and Meech, of this city, before the North Lethbridge Ratepayers' Association.

The substances of the addresses delivered were bearing on the Georgian idea, and I am told of a certain Utopia in Alabama, called Fairhope, and I am sure it appeared to those present as a beautiful dream, how the citizens of Fairhope have light, water, wharfs, etc., and were contemplating a street railway, without a cent of taxation. Well, yes; that sounds very fine, but in the first place, the whole townsite was owned by the city, and each and every one of the original settlers believed in Single Tax, and under that system there could be no land monopoly.

But how Mr. Manwaring is going to make a Fairhope out of Lethbridge remains a mystery to me and others in the city. Let us see, for the sake of argument, how Single Tax is going to work out here. The problem that is before the property owners of Lethbridge is the holding of vacant land for speculation. Well, if I understand Single Tax, as laid down by Henry George, it is to have all taxes for city improvements collected from land valuations. For instance, say a few years ago I buy on the installment plan, two lots. I have them clear, and save sufficient money to build on them a two-roomed shack. The next two lots to mine are owned by a new arrival, a monied gent.; he goes to work and erects on his two lots a plant several stories high, and in the manufacture and distribution of his products he uses the city's light, power, water, etc., and the teams he engages have the use of the streets of which it takes a considerable sum to keep up the wear and tear. Do you consider this a good thing? Oh, yes, for the man that owns the plant, but not for me who only owns a shack.

Yet under Single Tax I would have to pay the same taxes.

Another favorite argument of the Single Taxers is "Community made wealth." Well, let us see how this works out. Before the coal strike came on a coal dealer buys 100 tons of coal at $3.00 per ton. He holds it until the recent cold spell, and he then gets $8.00 per ton for it. Who does that $5.00 increase per ton belong to? To the coal dealer? Oh no, it belongs to the miners, according to the Single Tax theory, for if they had been working this coal would never have increased in value. The same applies to the holding of vacant land.

Taking this theory, and applying it to national industries, for instance, railways, lumbering, etc., etc.

It is often pointed out that the "poor capitalist" is sore exploited by the landlords and that the exorbitant tax demanded from capital in the form of rent is a barrier to progress, with its resulting low wages for the wage earner and small profit for the capitalist.

An Example

In order to show the utter absurdity of the Single Tax we can take the C. P. R. as an illustration. This organization is both landlord and capitalist, and if there is anything in the Single Tax theory, the poor C. P. R., as a capitalist organization is being ruthlessly exploited by arrogant and bloated C. P. R. as a landlord. Does this look feasible? And yet this is what these Utopians maintain, that capital is exploited by landowners.

I have used the C. P. R. as an illustration, and the same will hold good for almost all of the big corporations in this country.

During Henry George's lecture here he put great force on Lloyd George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, and his introduction of the Single Tax in the British Isles. He was going to start with taxing one-fifth of one per cent of the land valuation, and if it worked out he would place all taxes on land. Let us see how this works out. All the land in the British Isles is owned by a few landlords, with the exception of what is known as freeholds, that is a man here and there who owns the ground his house is built on. Well, when Lloyd George's scheme comes in full force what is going to happen? The landlords are going to pay all the taxes, etc., of the country. Well, what is going to be the result? The farmer's rent will go up that much in proportion, and in the case of a bad year, he cannot meet the rent, according to the laws of the country, the landlord can seize his stock and that is the finish of him, poor fellow.

Then in the cities, towns and villages, where a man owns his house, and through the heavy tax that is imposed upon him through a single tax it is better for him to pay rent than own his own house. He sells it, then; through unemployment, sickness or old age he cannot pay rent. He has to join hands with the farmer and end his days in the poor house. Yet the Single Taxers want me to believe that Single Tax is a good thing.

I could go on writing and pointing out the absurdity of Single Tax, but I don't want to abuse the privilege granted me by taking up too much space in your valuable paper.

In conclusion I would say that I notice that it was claimed for one of the gentlemen who addressed the North Ward ratepayers that he was the pioneer of Single Tax in this city. This being the case the gentleman in question should be able to point out convincingly where I am wrong.

The so-called Single Tax is no new invention of Henry George, as is generally supposed. The idea of taxing land values as the chief means of raising national revenue was advocated by the French economists of the fifteenth century. Many movements have been started in various countries and at different times, but the attempts to solve the economic problem of those by means of taxation always ended in failure.

I herewith challenge to meet any of the Single Tax advocates on a public platform, and if they can convince me that Single Tax is a good thing, then I will admit it. I have a solution to offer, if necessary.

WILLIAM PEEBLES
Gilmore's Bakery, Lethbridge.

The HOME BANK of CANADA Orginal Charter 1854

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending 30th of November, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, 1st December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, 1911, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, October 25th, 1911.

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

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After taking about half a box the headaches stopped and my appetite improved. I have just finished the fifth box and feel as well as ever. I can heartily recommend Fig Pills for stomach and liver troubles.—Mrs Mary Ellson.

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J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380

HOW MILLIONAIRES ARE MADE AND WHY.

COAL MAKES MILLIONAIRES

"The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company is one instance among others of the rapid rise in value of coal companies' shares when operating in advantageous fields. Shares which were originally sold at 10c. and 25c. were subsequently acquired by the Great Northern Railway at $380.00 per share. Investors who had purchased 100 shares at the ground floor price of 10c. were able in a few years to sell out for $38,000. The amount of their investment was only $10.00.

"For her share in a coal property on Vancouver Island, Mrs. J. Dunsmuir received profits amounting to $3,000,000.00 during ten years, or $300,000.00 per year. Your opportunity now. The American-Canadian Coal Company, Limited, operations, Graham Island, B.C.'

The above extract we reproduce without charge. It is merely a case of unadulterated journalistic philanthropy, an instance so rare that comparison may not unjustly be made to hen's teeth.

Note carefully the glaring head line:

"Coal makes millionaires!"

How alluring! How brief and yet how colossal the humbug of it!

No! Coal does not make millionaires, but it is the Labor of those who are factors in the production of the heat furnishing commodity actuated by a generosity born of stupidity, they accept a pittance for their efforts in the shape of wages, create millionaires as a by-product of industry.

Be loyal! Be thankful! Be thrifty! These are the flim flam counsels doled out by the master class and their hirelings in press, pulpit, parliament and pit head.

Were it not so tragic one might also regard the whole business as a huge joke. We talk about kissing the hand that smites us, the working class even goes to farther extremes and will wage combat against their fellows when they endeavor to point out the folly of such actions.

To return to our "muttons."

"The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company is one instance among others of the rapid rise in value of coal companies' shares when operating in advantageous fields."

If the above statement be correct there is most assuredly a gigantic "nigger in the wood pile somewhere.

Perhaps it may be explained on the assumption that there was extensive gambling upon the future in the early stages of the formation of the corporation referred to; this gambling can be translated into the amount of surplus values that could be extracted out of the hides of the working class, the follies of mismanagement were not even approximately estimated, otherwise what explanation can be given for the recent investigation when the famous Gorden Award was reached, based on the documentary evidence furnished that the mines had for some time past been operated at a loss.

Granting for the sake of argument that the figures given were correct, the story of the Prodigal Son can be cited as worthy of study, because any individual possesing the least modicum of gray matter knows that gigantic industrial ventures are not eleemosynary institutions whose prime cause for existence is to demonstrate "sympathetic" friendship for miners and their families, and likewise safeguarding the financial interests of "poor widows who have invested their savings."

To come right to the point: Somebody lies, and lies most atrociously, the placing of the responsibility for these departures from the truth zone we leave to our readers—

"Shares which were originally sold at 10 and 25 cents were subsequently acquired by the Great Northern Railway at $380.00 per share."

It is not reasonable to expect that a railroad corporation of the magnitude of the Great Northern would purchase a mere handful of shares, but rather endeavor either directly or indirectly, or perhaps both, to obtain control of sufficient voting strength to be factors in the administration of affairs.

We have been told that J. J. Hill is a minor factor in the directorate, and while technically this may be quite correct, probably a bluff or gruff "Colonel," or some doughty warrior of a similar cognomen, might be able to throw some light on the subject.

The wile and guile of the present day captain of industry has Bret Harte's 'Heathen Chinee" placed in the category of infantile innocents.

"For her share in a coal property on Vancouver Island, Mrs. J. Dunsmuir received profits amounting to $3,000,000 during ten years, or $300,000 a year."

What did "this poor widow" do to entitle her to such a revenue? "She ran the risk of losing her money" replies the apologist. There might have been an element of risk, but inconsequential compared to the risks of those who took their lives in their hands and for the protection of which but scant thought was given during the accumulation of the PROFITS.

We acknowledge quite willingly, that those individuals who 'risked' their slender resources are entitled to every dollar received, we use the word "entitled,' because title is vested in the power to collect so long as the private ownership of the means of production and the usufruct therefrom is upheld by legislative enactment to which the majority of the voting public subscribe.

"Property rights" are right only so long as they are backed up by power represented by the Law and will continue in like manner until an intelligent recognition permeates the mass mind that "The Law giveth and the Law taketh away—blessed be the name of the Law!"

To advocate a revolution, even though it be mental, one is guilty of treason to the existing regime, but whoever heard of a "successful treason"?

"Treason" is only "treason" when it fails in its mission, if successful a more euphonious term is used.

That those who are today enjoying the pleasures of possession use every available effort to remain in control is praiseworthy, because quite natural and worthy of the highest commendation. They simply exemplify the truth of the oft repeated phrase about self-preservation a primal law of nature. The blame rightly belongs to those persistent supporters of a system that are the victims of their own folly.

The wiseacres who attribute the existing social unrest to innumerable causes as well as those quack doctors of reform, under various guises, are playing the role of the modern Don Quixote and are destined to meet the fate of Sancho Panza's master—i.e., put hors de combat, when the Giant Labor now aroused from age long apathy, prefixes "discontent' with the adjective "enlightened."

This is no idle dream; no mere conception of a visionary, but as as clear as day to those who looking below the surface of things, note the trend of affairs, obtain an insight into the inner workings of the Capitalist machine, and realize that the days of its usefulness, although many, are numbered.

CO-OPERATIVISM AND CAPITALISM

IN the Canadian Co-Operator (November issue) the statement is made on page 5, "The Co operative Movement abolishes profit." We take issue with this definition of "profit." The mere changing of a word from "profit" into "savings" in nowise affects the moral force of the principle involved, simply because of a quantative distinction. Although we concur with the writer in question that "words are used to express ideas and individual conceptions of facts," we are at a loss to understand why a change in proportions should be deemed a change in fact.

First, however, having disputed that profit is synonimous with savings, we should state our interpretation of "profit" in order that possible misconception may be avoided.

Let us take the derivation of the word as a starter—"Pro" and "facio," which may be freely translated as "To make out of, or do out of, or proceeding from."

This is in brief the etymological meaning. We now turn our attention to the next step in the argument: What are the essentials in production? Raw material, the earth, the air, the sea, upon which must be made the application of mental and physical energy in order to effect all the various processes that products must undergo before completion is accomplished. These are the only basic factors in production, Capital being a derived factor and necessary only so long as the present system obtains, here again because of diverse interpretations of what constitutes capital it is timely that we elucidate what this word conveys to our mind. Capital is that portion of unpaid labor which is used for the further exploitation of laborers both mental and manual, whether the form of payment be called wages or salary.

The abolition of the Capitalist system would automatically place "Capital" as above interpreted, into the realm of the obsolete and that which today is 'Capital' would be transformed into a continuous wealth producing entity. The interpretation gathered from the article alluded to is that "profit" may be termed "savings" by a statutory limitation of its rate (see last par on page 5), in other words where the volume of "Capital" is excessively large and the individuals associated together are the recipients of large "Profits' or excessive dividends this is "Capitalism," but when the volume is lesser, the individuals contributing, in the main composed of workingmen, and the rate of returns small, then it becomes "savings." From our viewpoint Capitalism inheres in the existing administration of affairs regardless of whether it be termed a co-operate movement on a relatively small scale, or whether it be a Steel Trust on a large one, is in essence, capitalistic, profit producing regardless of terminological twistings.

Granted that labor produces all social values, then how could profit be created unless there is unpaid labor somewhere?

We have no quarrel with co-operators because of their combining together for mutual benefit, as it is natural to expect that where advantages can be obtained by collective rather than individual action, that it will be taken, but we do take issue with the attempt to differentiate the coroperative movemen from capitalistic institutions.

The Co-operator practically acknowledges that the capitalist system is fundamentally right, condemning, however, in grosso, that which he upholds in petto.

Socialists realize that there is no likelihood of abolishing rent interest and profit in the near future, but they do know that society is an organism constantly changing and they are compelled to conform to the rules laid down, consequently they may be buying co-operatively or individually, may be capitalists or wage-earners, or even both. This, however, does not affect their status as believers in the principles of collectivistic philosophy.

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"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 CORRECTION

The following communication to the Lethbridge Daily Herald has been forwarded to us for publication:

Lethbridge, Alta.,
November 28th, 1911

Lethbridge Daily Herald, Lethbridge, Alta.:

Sir,—Kindly allow the undersigned committee on behalf of Lethbridge Local Union, No. 574, United Mine Workers of America, space in your paper to reply to the villainous and unwarranted attacks made by some of the members of the Lethbridge Board of Trade and published in your paper under date of November 18th, in reference to Slavonic mineworkers.

First allow us to state of the Slavonic mineworkers employed at the A. R. and I. Co. mines at least eighty per cent of them own their own homes in Lethbridge and Staffordville village, and of a class of citizens their homes both inside and outside are clean, decent and respectable, and will speak for themselves by anybody visiting them.

And further more, we wish to state that they adopt their ways to the conditions of Lethbridge, or any other country they are living in, make applications for their naturalization papers, and as soon as they are eligible, become British subjects and exercise their franchise according to their own convictions.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the committee appointed by Lethbridge Local Union, United Mine Workers of America, condemn the dastardly and unwarranted attacks made by some of the members of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Lethbridge Daily Herald and District Ledger for publication, and that a copy of same be sent to the Secretary of the Lethbridge Board of Trade and a copy of same be spread upon the minute books of Lethbridge Local Union.

Yours for British Fair Play,
JOHN LAWSON,
JOHN McTAGGART,
JOHN FIBHIK.

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

SOUR GRAPES (?)

Fernie, November 30, 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—There has been much talk among the sportsmen of Fernie since a party of hunters brought in 21 carcases of deer, and many unkind things have been said about these gentlemen, while the epithet usually applied by the disgruntled to the successful hunter, has not been lacking, viz., "Game Hog."

Now, sir, the law permits a kill of five deer to each hunter per season, but as this party consisted of six it will be seen that they averaged three and one half carcases per man, and consequently they kept well within the game laws; further, of the twenty-one I believe there were but three does.

Of course, they ought not to have taken so many—they should have left a few for me! That's my feelings, but I have decided to pronounce absolution if they will leave a decent chunk of meat at the Ledger for —— (Well, never mind, the editor knows.) I figure, too, that the majority of the soreheads could be cured after the same fashion, but of course, if they don't come through, well we shall have to hit "Pat" for our Sunday bite.

In conclusion, I extend my sympathy to brothers hunters, who, like myself have hiked o'er the hills in search of meat but would suggest that in future they give credit where credit is due and not do quite so much grumbling when they find someone has got past them! That's not British.

Yours for a square deal,
F. H. N.

A MINER'S PROTEST

We call the following from the Lethbridge Daily Herald,

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—I am forwarding you on an article published in the Frank Vindicator and Blairmore Enterprise, entitled, "Peace, Perfect Peace," and ask you as a favor to give it a prominent place in the columns of your paper just to let the public of Western Canada know the kind of press they have in Blairmore. Now, Sir, I must congratulate you personally for the impartial manner you have treated both sides in this long struggle between the Western Coal Operators and coal miners. But I am sorry to say that we have been as miners and leaders, continually attacked by this paper. Why? I have a shrewd guess; but no more on that point. It is true, as he says, some of us will have to hit the ties, but this man or men had no right to gloat over it. We have fought a clean fight on principle. All the men who are victimized will take their medicine, and go across the line, or to China, perhaps, where at least we can have work helping to overthrow tyranny. Just a line on my own and comrades' parts in Frank and Blairmore. I went into the time-keeper's office along with others, to ask for our work back, standing in line one behind the other, waiting our turn to sign on. In front of us were three men that had never worked in Frank mine; two of them, by their own testimony, came direct from Nova Scotia. But when we came forward the book was closed, and thrown against the wall, and the superintendent, Sam Shone, says "Nothing doing. The work you were on is finished."

Now Sir, what the operators think they will gain by these mean tactics I am at a loss to know. It just comes to this: Our leaders ought never to have signed such a document and left the fighters at the mercy of the operators. In fact, if this thing is not put a stop to, I shall use what little powers of influence and eloquence I have to cancel this iniquitous agreement. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours truly,
ROBERT EVANS.

Frank, Alta.

BLUFFING THE PEOPLE

Whoever has attended banquets know how reputations are made. It is an interesting study in physchology.

You associate with some little runt of a person for years. You go to school or college with him, or maybe he is a fellow clerk or a fellow telegrapher.

You have not thought much of him. He is an ordinary sort of cuss. He has the little meannesses and the little virtues of the crowd. Sometimes when you are out of sorts and he does something, you say, "Damn the cuss!' At other times, when your digestion is working well, you say, "He's not half bad." And thus you rub through life with him.

But the idea comes into the head of this little runt to do something different. He has made up his mind to go into politics, or to vamoose to a far distant city, where he has heard that pay is better. And his fellow chumps resolve that the best thing to do is to give the chap a farewell banquet.

A hall is hired and the feed is two plunks a plate for the ordinary mortal. The friends who are known to have the gift of gab are asked to say something. They get to work and think up nice things to say. They must do well and so they work out glowing phrases and sounding periods and use the little runt as a peg on which to hang their laudatory eloquence.

You go to the banquet and there is glitter of silver—or maybe only plated ware. The electric lights are bright and there are twigs of green on the tables. You feel well and drink well and the slipping to and fro of the soft footed apologetic waiters make you swell with pride and feel good inside.

Then comes the eloquence. You are told what a fine fellow the little runt is. You are feeling teary from what you have drunk and the tears kind of slop over on the subject of the eloquent harangue. You view the little runt in a new light. Any man for whom all that food was consumed and for whom all that eloquence is unclosed must be quite extraordinary. The little fellow loses his runtiness in your opinion and swells up into quite a respectful decent and almost worshipful man.

Those who have attended banquets will know that the above is a truthful analysis of their feelings. And they know that a man who has been banqueted and praised in the papers assumes a new light in the eyes even of those who did not attend.

The above being so it is clear how reputations are made and the people are bluffed by the politicians and rulers. An ordinary kind of runt gets into the swing of being banqueted. The papers report the speeches. He is looked up to with respect. His reputation begins to grow. He runs for Parliament. Succeeds. Makes a few speeches ordinary kind of ones. They are reported in the papers. A legend grows up around him. The people begin to think there is someing in him. He becomes Cabinet Minister, and henceforth he is no more mortal but a kind of superior being. The little runt has become a great man in their eyes.

An ordinary runt can thus become famous, while almost an idiot born to an hereditary honor can maintain a reputation for wisdom through the accessories that money and position will buy and which will glitter in the eyes of the people. Is not Borden now regarded with more respect by the people than before he was prime minister? Is he not the same flesh and blood and brain he was two months ago, and is it not the votes of the people that is the only change?

As to hereditary position, King George is a case in point. Born into private life, perhaps he would never have risen above being a clerk in the military department of the nation.

The people give, knowing not that they give, and then worship the recipient of their gifts because he has the gifts given by the people. When we Socialists analyse the true position of these worshipped ones, many common persons become provoked and say we are discontented misanthropes. We smile at the worshippers of the little runts in high places.

Let the people remain self poised. Let them keep their brains clear. Let them trust themselves and themselves and themselves alone. For salvation will not come from the so-called great ones. The common people must save the common people from corruption, from oppression and injustice, from blind worship poured out to fools.

Relying upon the common people to bring about the economic salvation of themselves, we Socialists keep on exposing the fallacies by which the plunderers endeavor to justify their plunderings in the eyes of the plundered. And we can rest content for intelligence inhabits the brains of the common people and we can rest assured that reason and truth will triumph.—Cotton's Weekly.

ENCOURAGEMENT ASKED FOR FIRST AID MOVEMENT

St. John's Ambulance Association Waited Upon Premier Borden Recently

OTTAWA, Nov. 23—A deputation representing the Canadian branch of St. John Ambulance association waited upon Hon. Mr. Borden and placed before him a request of the association for a liberal grant towards assisting the work of extending the first aid movement throughout the Dominion. Dr. Montizambert placed the claims of the association before the premier, Mr Borden promised to give the request every attention.

INFORMATION WANTED

Fernie, B. C., Nov. 15th, 1911

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

Re James Kearns (Deceased)

Dear Sir,—I have been requested in behalf of the widow and 6 children of the above named deceased to make inquiries respecting the death and place of his death. My correspondent states that he was killed at "Crow's Nest Mine, almost three years ago." This, of course, is very indefinite, and the term "Crow's Nest Mine" applies to any of the several mines operating in what is known as the Crow's Nest Pass. The deceased was not, as I am informed by Mr. Maurice Burrell, a member of the Michel Local Union. It is very likely that he belonged to one of the unions in Alberta, as my correspondents state that he must have been a union man.

If you will kindly solicit information from the several Locals in your District, touching the decease of the said James Kearns and the cause thereof and communicate the same to me, you will greatly oblige, not so much myself, as the widow and children of the party named.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

L. P. ECKSTEIN.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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Belgium	Finland	Italy	Philippine Islands	Sweden
Brazil	Formosa	Japan	Portugal	Switzerland
Bulgaria	France	Java	Roumania	Turkey
Ceylon	Fr'ch Cochin China	Malta	Russia	United States
Chili	Germany	Manchuria	Servia	Uruguay
China	Great Britain	Mexico	Siam	West Indies, etc.

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

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

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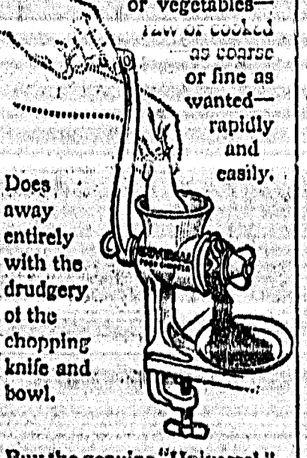
90c to $3.50

J. D. Quail

THE "Universal" Food Chopper chops all kinds of food, whether meat or vegetables—raw or cooked as coarse or fine as wanted—rapidly and easily. Does away entirely with the drudgery of the chopping knife and bowl.



Buy the genuine "Universal."

GET ONE

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 [illegible]

For Sale At Blesadell's Drug Store

News of The District Camps

Fernie Dairy

FRESH MILK delivered to all parts of the town

Sanders & Verhaest Brothers. Proprietors

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO

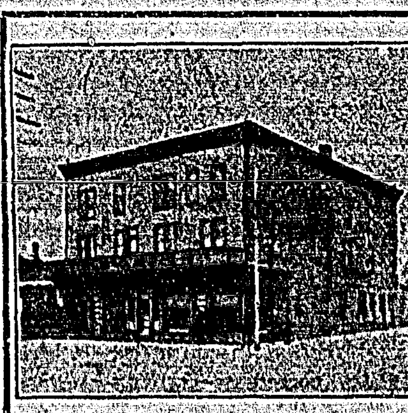
WM. BARTON
Agent Fernie Branch
Pellatt Ave. North

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, - Prop



Coleman Hotel

W. H. Murr - Prop.

Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

For Sale or Rent

Temperance Hotel

Pellatt Avenue, Fernie
Furnished or unfurnished

Rare Snaps In City Property

Give us a Call

M. A. KASTNER
Insurance Real Estate

MICHEL NEWS

Dr. Weldon returned Tuesday after an absence of four months.

Mrs. E. Stewart, of Fernie, and Mrs. Stewart of Hamilton, Ont., were visitors here Tuesday.

Rumors are current that there is to be a change of management in the camp in the near future.

McDonald, chef of the Northern Coal Company's camp at Weary Creek, was in town for a few days. Mac spent a pleasant time amongst his many friends.

The password of Michel these days is "Nothing Doing."

Mike Joyce and Yorkie are now baching owing to the closing of the Carr's Boarding House. Mick is lucky to have such a baching partner, as Yorkie used to cook for a large gang once upon a time up the Elk River.

Mr. Ernest Estabrook has secured the contract of supplying timber for the mines here. Glad to hear it, Ernie!

Ned Bridge, formerly pit boss at Coal Creek, was a visitor here on Wednesday last.

Messrs. Thomas Colquhoun, Mick Joyce and A. S. Julian have booked their passage, via the C. P. R., 2nd cabin, for Liverpool, England, where they intend spending Christmas. We wish the boys every success on their trip and hope they have an enjoyable time.

Mr. Henry Gregory has returned to Michel.

We learn that Mr. James Lancaster is to be in Michel shortly to address a meeting on the Co-operative system. When that date arrives we hope to see a large crowd attend.

Mr and Mrs Albert Bastian returned here last Sunday from Nelson, where they have been staying for considerable time. Their many friends were delighted to see them again.

Mrs. M. McLean paid a visit to Corbin, where her husband is now working. She will leave shortly for that place in which they will make their home.

The special police are still thick around Michel and we can't see why such a peaceable lot of citizens like Michel can boast of should need these extra custodians of the law stationed here. The ratepayers of the province will certainly have a kick coming if they have to stand for this needless expense.

Mr. James Mercer returned to camp Saturday from the coast where he has been for the last two months.

Jim Wormack brought another fine buck into camp Tuesday last. This makes two for Jim this season.

Hornick's Camp, which is located up the Elk River some 45 miles up, is closed for the winter months, and as a result quite a number of the boys are in town.

Michel, B.C., 29th, Nov., 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—In the issue of the Ledger of the 18th inst. there appears a letter signed "M.B." Now, there are quite a number of people here under the impression that I am the writer of same, and on that account I wish to deny having had anything to do with it.

I would like to state that whenever I have occasion to write one that they will find my name attached thereto.

Furthermore, I cannot understand why the writer, whoever he may be, did not sign his name to same if what he has written is what he practices and believes in.

It appears to me that an argument or opinion loses its weight when the person making same has not the grit to attach his signature to it. Hoping that this will find its way into your columns,

I remain,
Yours truly,
MAURICE BURRELL

(Ed.—For the benefit of those under the impression that the writer of the above and "M.B." are the same individual, would state that they are mistaken. Neither is the writer "M. B." lacking in grit because he did not sign his full name, he refrained from attaching it was due to the fact that a wrong conclusion might have been inferred had he appended it. Prudence is not always indicative of lack of courage, on the contrary, it may sometimes be the greatest manifestation of that quality.)

CANMORE NOTES

The local mines started a week ago last Monday and are now working full swing.

Canmore is expecting to grow as the present company intend to double the output of coal from these mines.

Some of the merchants are inclined to an optimistic view since the settlement of the strike, but there are others who do not notice any difference.

The Company had the "fish hooks" tacked on the Post Office, their own store, and at both mines during the strike, but they only caught two suckers—G. Glavanezio and Mike Viaforo.

CORBIN NOTES
By "Warbler."

Ed. Wallace, International Board Member, was here on Monday last on business connected with the organization.

Mrs. S. A. Smith and her daughter, Mrs. M. Streithorst, have left for Coleman to take over the Pacific Boarding House. We wish them success in their undertaking.

A dance was given on Saturday last after the picture show, the music being supplied by the Corbin Orchestra, under the able leadership of T. W. Davies.

Mickey McLean and wife have taken up their residence here.

George Spence and Harry Masey, of Michel, arrived here on Tuesday last.

A short time ago a certain hunter in Michel went to the Erickson Valley in search of big game, but did not meet with success. Returning home foot sore and weary and brooding over his bad luck, he forgot his sportsmanlike feeling, and would you believe it, he deliberately took a shot at the poor old cat. We don't know whether he hit it or not.

George Gregory and his sister, Miss E. Gregory, were the guests of Mrs Ball this week.

The Coal Company have refused to employ ten men that took an interest in Union matters during the strike. This is very nice, epecially after reading in the daily papers about the operators and our representatives shaking hands with each other when there was a sign of a settlement.

On Wednesday last (29th) the Corbin Lodge of I. O. O. F. gave an entertainment and supper to celebrate the anniversary of its institution.

OPEN AND CLOSED SHOP PROBLEM

The principal occupation of the human race in the earliest ages was hte cultivation of the soil and the raising of cattle, and very little organization was required in these industries.

In time the people gathered into communities great cities appeared and the nations began to take form.

Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Rome and other lesser nations arose, flourished for a time and finally decayed.

Labor, in those countries, was performed under a system known as slavery, which was an aggravated form of "open shop." The master determined all the conditions governing labor while the slave worked in absolute obedience to his will.

Moses, the great law giver was the first character resembling a modern business agent and he established a system which has many of the "closed shop" features in it.

He waited on the king of Egypt, stated the grievances of his people and requested that they be allowed to leave, but, like a modern employer of labor, Pharaoh not only refused his request but increased the burden on them. As usual, discontent, disease and death visited the country, until it was finally decided to let them go. This was the first strike in history.

Like all business agents, Moses' troubles began with his first victory, but he gave the people a code of laws to govern all their relations which are still recognized as the foundation of all laws by the modern nations.

In "open shop" countries, the slave system created classes, and the ruling class in justice brought revolts among the slave class, until the principle that "might is right" predominated, wars of conquest followed and the survival of the fittest was the recognized law. The great military captains contended with each other in much the same manner as our "captains of industry" contend today, until coalitions were formed, the weaker nations were subjugated, the Roman Empire was established and a military despotism ruled the destiny of mankind in the same manner that the giant industrial despotism, the Steel Trust, rules the industrial world today.

Among the "closed shop" people of Moses, the laws were administered by recognized authorities according to the code which he gave them under which the nation grew and prospered, civil wars were almost unknown, the great prophets flourished, and some of our most valued records have come down to us from that period.

The "open shop" of ancient times stood for slavery, discontent, class hatred and revolution, while the "closed shop" of Moses stood for the welfare of the people, mental and moral excellence and the permanance of national institutions. The "open shop" of to-day stands for the welfare of the employers to the detriment of the workers, while the "closed shop" of today stands for the advancement of the American Federation of Labor, and the welfare of all people who toil.—Cleveland Citizen.

$750.00 DAMAGES AGAINST C.P.R.

In the case of Foster versus Canadian Pacific Railway an action for damages for killing three horses of the plaintiff, G. A. Foster, judgment has just been given by His Honor, Judge Wilson for $750.00 and costs. Lawe and Fisher for the plaintiff.

LABOR TO ASK FOR CHANGES IN LAWS

Much New Legislation Will Be Sought at the Coming Session

EDMONTON, Nov. 21.—The Edmonton Trades and Labor council will cooperate with the other labor interests of Alberta in asking legislation of the provincial parliament which will greatly promote the welfare of the workingmen of the province. A letter from W. Symonds, of Leambridge, vice president for Alberta of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, was read at the meeting last night, suggesting that the provincial government be seen by labor representatives relative to several matters in which the labor men are vitally interested and relative to which reform will be asked of the next session of the legislature.

One thing that will be asked is an amendment of the antiquated 'thirty-foot" clause of the compensation act. The request will be made that this clause be stricken out. The law, as it is, follows a pattern which has been rendered obsolete in the old country and does not accomplish the spirit which prompts its existence.

Object to Interpretation

Another objectionable clause which the labor men would eliminate is that construction which removes all liability for accident to workingmen whose families live outside the province. The so-called B. C. act, after which all other western acts are patterned, has been held by the supreme court of British Columbia, to disqualify from participation in its protection any workman employed in the province whose family lives elsewhere.

This decision is being taken before the privy council by the labor men, but in the meantime there are $40,000 in damage claims tied up in Alberta over the construction of the law. The legislature will be asked to provide for the protection of all laborers within the province regardless of where their homes may be.

The labor men would like to see the property qualifications removed from the office of alderman, so that a working man may have a chance to gain a seat at the council board and have a voice in the legislation of the municipality where he is an industrial factor.

A standardization of the municipal laws will also be asked as will the passage of a factory act, providing regulation and inspection which does not now exist.

Early Closing Bill

An early closing bill is a further reform sought. This is a measure in which the labor council will find support from the humane society, in all probability, as leaders of that organization have openly favored legislation to improve the conditions of shop girls who have often to stand on their feet for fourteen or more hours a day during the busy seasons.

A proposition of Harry E. Whitebread to establish and finance a weekly labor paper for Alberta and Saskatchewan, with headquarters at Calgary, was laid on the table until the promoter of the scheme would appear in person to explain his proposition more fully. The offer was that the labor men should dominate the policy of the paper and appoint their own editor.—Calgary Weekly Herald.

THE OLD TIME BOER

(From the Penny Illustrated Paper)

A few weeks ago Captain Spelterini, the famous aeronaut, made the first balloon ascent ever witnessed in the Transvaal, rising to a height of 7,000 feet above Johannesburg. As he was descending near the Free State border two Boer farmers noticed the strange apparition in the sky. They were much perturbed. They seized their Mausers and deliberated whether it would not be advisable to shoot the mysterious aerial intruder, which seemed them to be some unknown monster of the air. Happily they hesitated long enough to see that there were human beings in the curious globe.

But the incident should serve to remind those who expect exceedingly rapid development in rural South Africa that many of the quaint ideas of the simple Voortrekkers still cling to the veldt. The old type of Boer farmer is disappearing before the advance of education. But he is going slowly. If you read the Dutch papers you will still find very earnest and very indignant correspondents protesting that the destruction of locusts is a blasphemous attempt to oppose the will of the Almighty, who had sent the scourge as a punishment for the sinfulness of the people. You will stiff find farmers declaring that the natural diseases of stock should not be interfered with, and suggesting that all the government veterinary surgeons should be turned out of the country.

The Lightning Conductor

The trader and prospectors in the Transvaal tell many a delightful story of the simplicity of these old Voortrekkers, whose hospitality unfortunately was often but ill repaid.

One of the best known of these stories relates how a well known mining magnate purchased a rich gold-bearing farm. It was at the time that the Boers first began to realize that some of the intruding strangers into their country were unaccountably willing to pay large sums for land. Prices rose, not because the farmers had the faintest idea of the value of the sums they demanded, but simply because the large amounts sounded well in their ears. So when this magnate wished to buy a particular farm he was met with a demand for 100,000 pounds in gold. The owner would not hear of anything less. He did not know what £100,000 meant, but the sound of the globular sum pleased him. At last the mining man consented. The transfer deeds were drawn up and were to be signed on a given night.

When the evening came the magnate drove up to the farm with a bag of gold. All was ready, but the Boer insisted that the money must be counted. He set out 1,000 sovereigns in lines on the side of the table.

"There is £1,000," he said.

Then at right angles he laid out 100 gold coins.

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

"There is £100,' he explained; "so you have the £100,000."

And the Boer signed the deeds and trekked away into the Unknown with the gold, happy in the thought that he had sold his farm for a record price.

Another Boer farmer denounced a proposal to erect pillar boxes in Pretoria as extravagant and effeminate. He could not see, he said, why people always wanted to be writing letters. He wrote none himself. In the days of his youth he had written a letter, and had not been afraid to travel fifty miles and more on horseback and by wagon to post it, and now people complained if they had to go a mile.

Those old farmers were horrified to hear that godless people in Johannesburg had insulted the Almighty by firing bombs at the sky in the time of drought to endeavor to bring rain. The Rand Railway was only built through the subterfuge of calling it a "tram." Fierce discussions arose on a proposal to destroy locusts, and some members were so offended at the ties affected by their more up-to-date colleagues that they proposed that the size and shape of the neckties worn by legislators should be defined by law.

Diamond Cut Diamond

At one time in Johannesburg oranges were at famine prices, and an Oriental trader went out with a cart to a farm, on which there were many trees. He offered 5 shillings a hundred for the fruit, and in order to keep count, arranged that for every 100 oranges placed on the cart he should put a "tickey" (a three-penny piece in the farmer's hat. When the hat was nearly half full of "tickeys" the trader purposely looked away for a few moments. The Boer did just what the trader expected. He hurriedly plunged a hand into the hat and thrust a handful of "tickeys" into his pocket. And when the trader paid for the oranges according to the number of "tickeys" in the hat, the Boer did not realize that he had robbed himself of 4s. 9d. for every "tickey" he put into his pocket.

But the Boer was never a match for the East End dealer. A farmer who had had some transactions with a trader took the precaution of arming himself with a ready reckoner. The trader worked out the account by a form of mental arithmetic peculiarly his own.

"But," objected the Boer, puzzled at the result, "that is wrong! I have done the sum with a ready reckoner, and it is different!"

The trader paused a moment. "Let me see it," he said, taking the book "Ah!" he exclaimed, 'I thought so. This ready reckoner is last year's—it is out of date!"

And the Boer accepted the explanation without a suspicion of doubt.

Some of the old Dutch farmers used to be given to petty pilfering in stores when making purchases, but the traders said nothing. They just kept a sharp eye on the things taken and put them down in the bill. A storekeeper told me once that an old Boer came in one day and ordered a bag of coffee. Among other things, while looking round the store, he noticed several heavy lead pipes, and when he thought the trader was not looking he slipped them into the bag of coffee. The trader made no remark. When the trading was over he simply placed the bag on the scales and weighed it, and charged the Boer for it at the full price of coffee per pound, and the coffee in those days was many times dearer than lead.

And these incidents, which have their parallel today, show that change is working but slowly in South Africa.

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

DISTRICT 18, U.M.W. of A.

Re District Officers Election

FERNIE, B. C. 25th November, 1911.

To the OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNIONS, DISTRICT 18, U. M. W. of A.:—

Greeting:

We beg to advise you that the Ballots for the Election of District Officers have been forwarded by Express this date. If you should not receive same within a reasonable time you are kindly requested to notify the District Secretary-Treasurer in order that enquiries may be made which will ensure your receiving them before the day of election.

Your respectful attention is called to the following provisions in the District Constitution, which shall govern in the matter of Election:

ARTICLE 6.—Nominations and Elections.

Sec. 1. The President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer, and one International Board Member shall be elected from the District at large; such elections to be by ballot of members in good standing. District Board Members to be elected by a vote of members of their respective sub-districts.

Sec. 5.

The election shall be held the same day as the International Election, and shall be proclaimed a General Holiday. Each Local Union shall have power to fix the hours of voting, and shall do their best to get all the members in good standing to vote; and all ballots to be voted shall be marked with the seal of the Local Unions. After the votes have been counted, the Scrutineers shall keep a correct record of same and the Financial Secretary shall send copy to the District Secretary-Treasurer, and also the Financial Secretary of each Local shall forward all ballots not later than six days to the District Officer, and shall obtain a receipt from the Express Agent or Post Master, and shall forward the same by registered mail to the Secretary-Treasurer; and any Local Union failing to send the ballots and receipts shall be fined the sum of $10 for each one hundred members or fraction thereof.

(a) All Local Unions shall notify their members of an election for District Officers; any member or members failing to vote shall be fined one dollar $(1.00) by the Local Union, unless a satisfactory reason or excuse can be given.

(c) Any Local Union voting 'lump sums' or allowing voting by proxy or otherwise violating any of the above clauses, shall have its entire vote thrown out. Ballots shall be printed in English, Italian and Slav languages.

W. B. POWELL, President,
A. J. CARTER, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLUB Cigar Store

W. A. INGRAM

Wholesale and Retail

Tobacconist

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

Victoria Avenue
FERNIE, B.C. Phone 34

PortAlberni

City Lots, $400 and $450

Payments Easy

For full particulars apply to

Union Land Co., Natal, B.C.

Copy of the New Agreement

(Continued from page 2)

in rooms and inclines shall be laid by miners after one length of rail from frog and switch is laid by Company. In rooms a rate of 15 cents per lineal yard for single tracks, and a rate of thirty cents per lineal yard for double tracks will be paid for all track laid by miners.

Timbering:

$1.00 per set with lagging and centre post, when required by the Company; $2.00 per set for heavy timbers used in partings. Room timbers shall not be over eight inches in diameter. Levels, inclines and slope timbers shall not be over twelve inches in diameter. Anything above that size shall be considered "heavy timbers" and paid for at the rate of $1.50 per set.

Chutes:

The Company will build the first section of chutes, miners shall build thereafter, and shall be paid at the rate of thirty cents (30c.) per lineal yard for all chutes built. The Company shall deliver all material to foot of chute.

Brushing:

Five-sixths cents per foot in width per inch in depth per lineal yard.

McGintys:

For each time the McGinty is moved and properly set the Company will pay $3.00; $1.50 for each time the jig or smaller McGinty, is moved and properly set; and $5.00 each time the Bull-wheel is moved and properly set. The maximum distance that any of these shall be moved at these figures is 12 feet. The Company reserves to itself the right to move the Bull-wheel with labor other than that of the contract miner.

Filling Water:

The Company will pay thirty-five (35) cents per tank for filling water.

THE HOSMER MINES LIMITED

CONTRACT PRICES

No. 2 Seam

Gangway:

8 ft. collar between notches, 11 ft clear spread, 8 ft and 9 ft. legs, timber not to exceed 14 in., lagged top and sides, timbers 5 ft. from centre to centre. Mining and loading coal, rock to be loaded separately, including temporary track and ditch, $11.10 per lineal yard.

Counter Gangway:

7 ft. collar between notches, 11 ft. clear spread, 7 ft. and 8 ft. legs, timber not to exceed 12 in. lagged top and sides, timbers 5 ft from centre to centre. Mining, handling, loading and dumping coal into chutes, including track-laying, rock to be separated and stowed, $9.55 per lineal yard.

Chutes:

10 ft. collars between notches, 10 ft. sill between notches, three 7 ft. posts, lagged top and sides, timbers 5 ft. centre to centre. Mining coal and putting into chute, building of chute of chute, stairway and air-tight bratstairway and air-tight brattice The Company to furnish cutting machine for the purpose of shearing the coal to be operated by miner, $9.70 per lineal yard.

Breasts:

12 ft. collar and sill, three 9 ft. posts lagged top and sides, timbers 5 ft. from centre to centre. Mining, handling, loading and dumping coal into chutes, including track-laying and brattice. Rock to be separated and stowed, $11.00 per lineal yard.

Where the coal is abnormally hard, the Company to furnish, when practicable, a cutting machine for the purpose of shearing the coal to be operated by the miner.

B Level:

Where powder is used, the men to furnish their own powder.

The above prices are based on the seam being 12 ft. thick, if more or less than 12 ft., to be paid for proportionately.

CORBIN COAL & COKE COMPANY.

CONTRACT PRICES

Main Entries:

Collar 14 ft. between notches, posts 9 ft. high, 17 ft. clear spread at bottom, timbers not to exceed 20 in. in diameter, or square butt. For any additional size add 50 cents per set for each inch in excess of 20 in.

PRICE: Tonnage per yard, $13.20; timbers 7 ft. centres, $7.00 per set, yardages per yard $1.75; forepole where necessary 25 cents each.

B Tunnel:

Collars 10 ft. between notches, posts 8 ft. high, 12½ ft. clear spread at bottom, timbers not to exceed 15 in. in diameter at butt, placed 4 ft. centres.

Tonnage per yard $7.05; yardage, $1.75, timbers $3.00 per set; forepoles where necessary 20 cents each, and 5 cents per cubic yard for each additional 100 ft. after 200 ft. from nearest chute where coal is dumped.

Main Raises: .....

Main raises to be paid for at day pay of $3.30 per day and a bonus of $7.00 per yard for each yard in excess of an average one yard per shift for two men; timbering, chutes and ladders to be placed as heretofore, suitable pulley and rope to be provided for each raise for hoisting timber.

Rooms Across the Pitch:

Caps 13 ft. between notches, posts 10 ft high with 16 ft. clear spread at bottom, additional posts in centre where required.

$11.00 per yard, timbers $2.00 per set, including necessary forepoling. Timbers not to exceed 12 in. in diameter at butt.

If rooms are driven more than 200 ft. from chute where coal is dumped, an extra 5 cents per cubic yard of coal will be paid for each 100 ft in excess of 200 ft.

Rooms Across the Pitch:

Caps 9 ft. over all, posts 9 ft. high with 12 ft. spread over all at bottom. Coal breaking and tramming, $8.25 per lineal yard. Yardage $1.50 per lineal yard.

Timbers, $2.00 per set. Forepoles 20 cents each.

Rooms Wall to Wall:

Caps 12 ft. over all, posts 9 ft. high, 15 ft. spread over all at the bottom. Coal breaking and tramming $10.60 per lineal yard. Timbers $2.00 per set; forepoles 20 cents each, tracks 15 cents. per lineal yard of tracks laid.

Raises Between Rooms and Levels:

5 ft. by 5 ft. in coal, $3.25 per lineal yard, and 5 cents per foot for posts, or $1.00 per set for timbers necessary, timbers not to exceed 8 in. in diameter.

All timbers to be framed by the company, excepting in 13 ft. rooms across the pitch, which are to be framed by the miner. All timbers delivered at the face of main entry and B. Tunnel for raises to be delivered by the company at the nearest cross-cut, and for rooms, at the mouth of each room.

Tracks in B Tunnel to be laid by the miner free of cost. Tracks in rooms across the pitch to be laid by the miner for which the company will pay 15 cents per yard. Track in main entry to be laid by the Company, excepting short lengths next to the face, which will be laid by the miner free of charge.

In abnormal conditions arising, such as rock work, or runs of coal, to be paid for by day's pay or special contract, until normal conditions prevail.

Posts:

When the Company needs extra posts (not specified) set, they shall pay the miner five cents per foot or Company work.

Bridge Sticks:

When the Company requires the miner to set bridge sticks they shall be paid Company work for same.

Local Conditions

THE CANMORE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Mine run coal	$2.50 per ton
Screened Coal	3.00 per ton
Dynamite	.20 per lb.
Monobel Powder	.30 per lb.

Fuse, Caps, and other supplies at present rates.

Water:

Outside taps, per house (where using), $1.00 per month.

THE BANKHEAD MINES LIMITED

Penalty for Loading Impurities:

The miners are to deliver their coal as free from rock or other impurities as it is practicable, and in case of a miner failing to do so, he shall be warned for the first offence; for the second offence, or aggravated cases, he may be discharged.

Supplies, etc.:

The Company will deliver coal to The Company will deliver coal to their employees at Bankhead at the following prices:

Nut coal	$3.00 per ton
Stove or Egg Coal	4.00 per ton
Briquettes	4.00 per ton
Electric lights, per 16 c. p. light, per month	.50
Dynamite, 30 per cent	.20 per lb.
Monobel Powder	.30 per lb.
Caps and Fuses to remain as at present.	
Wash-house	1.00 per mo.
Library	.25 per mo.

Tools:

Company men to furnish their own tools, which the Company agrees to take back when they leave.

Rents:

House rents to remain as in agreement expiring March 31st, 1911, so long as conditions in connection with houses remain the same.

THE ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION CO.

Dockage:

A loader will be fined 25 cents for each offence for sending out dirty coal, and after the third offence he may be discharged. When fined his number will be placed on the dockboard on the bankhead. The placing of his number on the dock board will be considered as due warning.

Abnormal Conditions:

An abnormal condition shall be considered as a condition where the seam is faulty, or thins out to a point less than forty-eight inches in thickness.

Inside Day Wages:

To be computed from the time at which the first workman in the shift leaves the surface, to the time the first workman in the shift returns to the surface.

THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY LIMITED

Dockage:

A loader will be fined 25 cents for each offence for sending out dirty coal, and after the third offence he may be discharged. When fined his number will be placed on the dock board on the bankhead. The placing of his number on the dock board will be considered due warning.

Abnormal Conditions:

An abnormal condition shall be considered as a condition where the seam is faulty, or thins out to a point less than forty-eight inches in thickness.

Inside Day Wages:

To be computed from the time at which the first workman in the shift leaves the surface to the time the first workman in the shift returns to the surface.

THE ROYAL COLLIERIES LIMITED

Dockage:

A loader will be fined 25 cents for each offence for sending out dirty coal, and after the third offence he may be discharged. When fined, his number will be placed on the dock board on the bankhead. The placing of his number on the dockboard will be considered due warning.

Abnormal Conditions:

An abnormal condition shall be considered as a condition where the seam is faulty, or thins out to a point less than forty-eight inches in thickness.

Inside Day Wages:

To be computed from the time at which the first workman in the shift leaves the surface to the time the first workman in the shift returns to the surface.

THE CHINOOK COAL COMPANY

Dockage:

A loader will be fined 25 cents for each offence for sending out dirty coal, and after the third offence, he may be discharged. When fined, his number will be placed on the dockboard on the bankhead. The placing of his number on the dockboard will be considered as due warning.

Abnormal Conditions:

An abnormal condition shall be considered as a condition where the seam is faulty, or thins out to a point less than forty-eight inches in thickness.

Inside Wages:

To be computed from the time at which the first workman in the shift leaves the surface to the time the first workman in the shift returns to the surface.

CANADA WEST COAL COMPANY LIMITED

The Company will furnish screened coal to their workmen at $2.50 per ton, within a radius of one mile from the mine. Beyond this radius haulage to be charged.

Any loader sending up dirty coal shall be warned by having his name placed on the checkboard at the mouth of the slope. Three offences in any two months shall be considered sufficient cause for dismissal.

If a man is charged with careless shooting of coal he shall be warned for the first two offences, and on the third offence the pit boss shall take up the case with the mine committee, and if the case is proven he may be discharged.

THE INTERNATIONAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY LIMITED

Dockage:

Old cars to have 25 lbs. added to tare.

New cars to have 35 lbs added to tare.

1st. The miner to be warned that he is sending out dirty coal. Dockage to be as follows:

Over 40 lbs and up to 60 lbs, 200 lbs of coal.

Over 60 lbs and up to 75 lbs., 400 lbs of coal.

Over 75 lbs and up to 112 lbs., 800 lbs of coal.

Over 112 lbs., and up to 140 lbs., 1600 lbs. of coal.

Over 140 lbs, the whole car or 3400 lbs. coal.

Over 200 lbs., the whole car (large).

Upon the ninth offence the miner is subject to two-days lay off.

Upon the tenth offence, dischargo.

Each day upon which a miner is docked counts as an offence. The ten offences to be within one month.

Average car to be the average of the cars on the trip before the car in question for that check number.

The Company will deliver workmen's house coal at $2.50 per ton.

Other conditions to remain as under the agreement expiring March 31st, 1911.

THE McGILLIVRAY CREEK COAL & COKE CO., LTD.

Dockage:

There shall be 50 lbs added to the tare of each car.

First dirty coal, warning only.

Rock over 80 lbs, and up to 120 lbs., deduct 400 lbs. of coal.

Rock over 120 lbs., and up to 150 lbs., deduct 800 lbs. of coal.

Rock over 150 lbs. and up to 224 lbs., deduct 1600 lbs. of coal.

Rock over 224 lbs. and up to 280 lbs., deduct 3,200 lbs of coal.

Rock over 305 lbs., deduct whole car of coal.

Ninth offence, two days lay off.

offence, discharge.

Each day on which a miner is docked counted as an offence.

Ten offences to be within one month.

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES LIMITED

Blairmore, Lille and Bellevue Mines.

Run of mine coal delivered to workmen ..... $2.50 per ton

Screened coal delivered to workmen ..... 3.00 per ton

40 per cent Dynamite .. .20 per lb.

Monobel ..... .30 per lb.

Fuse, Caps and other supplies at present rates.

Dockage:

Miners are to deliver their coal as free from rock or other impurities as it is practicable, and in case of a miner failing to do so, he shall be warned for the first offence; second offence or aggravated cases, he may be discharged.

CANADIAN COAL CONSOLIDATED LIMITED

Mine run coal, delivered to employees	$2.50 per ton
Screened coal (where possible) delivered to employees	3.00 per ton
40 per cent Dynamite	.20 per lb.
Monobel	.30 per lb.
Caps	.01 each
Fuse	.01 per ft.
Electric Detonators, 6 ft	06 each
Wash-house	1.00 per mo.

Company men and contract miners to furnish their own tools, which the company agrees to take back when they leave the service at their then value.

House rents to remain as in agreement expiring March 31st, 1911, so long as conditions in connection with houses remain the same.

Dockage:

Miners are to deliver their coal as free from rock, or other impurities, as it is practicable, and in case of a miner failing to do so, he shall be warned for the first offence, for the second offence or aggravated cases, he may be discharged.

HILLCREST COLLIERIES, LTD.

The Company will deliver coal to miners, living within the limits of the townsite of Hillcrest Mines, at $2.50 per ton for run of mine coal, and screened coal, when possible, at $3.00 per ton.

The Company will sell to its employees Monobel Powder at 30c. per pound.

Fuse, Caps and other supplies as at present rates.

Wash-house, per man, $1.00 per month.

Dockage.

Same dockage clause as in existence March 31st, 1911.

Water:

Outside taps for houses (where using) $1.00 per month.

Rents:

House rents to remain as in agreement expiring March 31st, 1911, so long as conditions in connection with houses remain the same.

MAPLE LEAF COAL COMPANY LIMITED

Wash-house	$1.00 per mo.
Monobel	.30 per lb.
40 per cent Dynamite	.20 per lb.
Caps	.01 each
Fuse	.01 per ft.

THE LEITCH COLLIERIES LIMITED

Mine run coal to employees, delivered	$2.50 per ton
Monobel Powder	.30 per lb.
40 per cent Dynamite	.20 per lb.
Fuse	.01 per ft.
Caps	.01 each

DAVENPORT COAL COMPANY LTD.

Mine run coal to employees, delivered	$2.50 per ton
Monobel Powder	.30 per lb.
40 per cent Dynamite	.20 per lb.
Fuse	.01 per ft.
Caps	.01 each
Wash-house	1.00 per mo.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY LTD.

Coal to employees (run of mine) delivered, Coal Creek and Michel Collieries, per ton	$2.50
Coal to employees (screened) delivered Coal Creek and Michel Collieries, per ton	3.00
Coal to employees (run of mine) delivered Fernie	2.75
Coal to employees (screened) delivered Fernie	3.25
Sanitation, per month for each house	1.00
Water per month for each house	1.00
Water per month for each house	1.00
Water per month for each shack	.50
Water per month for bath for each house, extra	1.00
Electric light per month per 16 c.p. light	.50
Wash-house, per month	1.00
Tool sharpening, per month	.50

Rents:

House rents to remain as in agreement expiring March 31st 1911, so long as conditions in connection with houses remain the same.

Dockage:

It is agreed that a dockage clause for the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company Limited shall be arranged by the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, in the manner provided for in section "C" of the clause in the Agreement covering Settlement of Disputes within sixty days after resumption of work, and in the meantime the clause in the agreement expiring on March 31st, 1911, shall be effective.

HOSMER MINES LIMITED

Penalties for Loading Impurities:

The miners are to deliver their coal as free from rock or other impurities as it is practicable, and in case of a miner failing to do so, he shall be warned for the first offence; for the second offence, or aggravated cases, he may be discharged.

Supplies, etc.:

Mine run coal to employees, delivered $2.50 per ton.

Screened coal, delivered to employees, $3.00 per ton.

Electric Detonators, 6 ft. at 6 c. each, 8 ft. at 8c. each.

Water, outside tap, $1.00 per month.

Water, inside tap, $1.50 per month.

Electric lights (East of the C. P. Rly. track) per 16 c.p. light, 50c. per month.

Sanitation for each house, $1.00 per month.

Wash-house, $1.00 per month.

Keys for above, 50c. each.

Monobel Powder, 30c. per lb.

Dynamite, 20c. per lb.

Tools:

Company men to furnish their own tools, which the company will take back when they leave.

Tool sharpening, per month, 50c.

Rents:

House rents to remain as in agreement expiring March 31st, 1911, so long as conditions in connection with houses remain the same.

THE CORBIN COAL AND COKE COMPANY LIMITED

House rent to remain as at present.

Electric lights, 16 c.p. lights, per month, 50c.

Coal, per ton, delivered, $2.50.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set the hands of their proper officers this Seventeenth day of November, 1911.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT No. 18.:

W. B. POWELL, President.

C. STUBBS, Vice-President.

A. J. CARTER, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION—

LEWIS STOCKETT, President.

P. L. NAISMITH, Vice-President.

O. E. S. WHITESIDE, Acting Secretary.

Witnesses as to all signatures:—

R. W. COULTHARD,

R. M. YOUNG.

Preparing for State Socialism

Following the lead of Gary, Perkins and other financial magnates, the presiding judge of the United States Court of Commerce, Martin A. Knapp, publicly declares that competition in the transportation industry must be abolished, a uniform freight rate adopted and the wages of the workers increased. If this cannot be done by "regulation," then government ownership is unavoidable.

This declaration was made at the Houston Club of the University of Pennsylvania, before what the press report calls a "distinguished audience of railroad officials." It adds that the judge's remarks were enthusiastically applauded by them.

The incident is but one of an ever-increasing number demonstrating the growth of the belief in the capitalist mind that the age of competition is about over, and that it is necessary to prepare for the next stage of exploitation in the form of government ownership State Capitalism, or "State Socialism," all practically synonymous terms in this case. The drift in this direction is now too marked to be in the least questionable.

No doubt it will meet with considerable opposition, just as the formation of the trusts a decade ago was delayed by the "individuality" of the capitalists who afterwards, despite their reluctance, were forced to form these organizations. The next logical step, government ownership, will further reduce this "individuality" and will no doubt be fiercely opposed on this ground, with the additional objection to the "Socialistic" character of the proposition which will then be seen with much more clearness than in the case of the formation of the trusts.

During the great formative period of trustification ten years ago, the Socialists consistently and continually drew attention to the fact that these combinations carried industrial society nearer to Socialism, but we were never able to convince the capitalists, great or small that this was the fact. The great capitalist saw in it nothing but the diminution of his "individual initiative" and the petty exploiter was so blinded by rage and alarm that he remained deaf to all reason and limited himself to general denunciation of the new combinations as destroyers of competition.

The next stage, however, that of government ownership, will enlighten all capitalists, both great and small, to the "Socialistic" import of the new move. And in all probability, the opposition to it will take the form of an alarm against the coming of Socialism, which will at once give that question all the publicity needed to make it the "issue of the day" even with the capitalists, who have heretofore been able with tolerable success to keep it out of sight.

And it is well worth noting how preparations are being made beforehand to formulate an ethic for the workers of the new prospective regime.

"The position taken unanimously by the New York press, for instance, on the street cleaners' strike, to the effect that workers in the public service are on an utterly different footing to those working for private employers, that they have no right to strike, their only duty is to obey, etc., and the reiterated insistence upon this status shows that the capitalists are looking out for a future in which the number of "public" employes under government ownership will be enormously increased. And in insisting upon this status, they are taking time by the forelock, so to speak, formulating a new ethic for the exploited, which they perceive will be needed under the new conditions of exploitation.

Under their "government ownership" of the railroads and other great industries the same rules they insist on applying to the workers in such industries, the same rules they insist upon now for the street cleaners. The employes will be given clearly to understand that they have forfeited the right to strike, as the "government ownership" in question has transformed them into "public" servants.

The suggestion of Judge Knapp, that their pay be increased somewhat is evidently intended as a measure to reconcile them to the new conditions.

However, no matter under what form capitalism may be disguised, it will still spell slavery for the workers, and there is little cause to fear that the latter will accept the dictum of the combined capitalists, disguised as the "government," that they shall have nothing whatever to say regarding the conditions under which they labor. The class struggle inherent in capitalist society, no matter what form it may take, is too stern a fact to be set aside by sophistry of the kind that declares the workers have forfeited their right to strike.

As for us Socialists, it is probably little use in protesting that "we don't want State Socialism." This is the capitalists' move, not ours, and we have practically no power to prevent it, even if it were against our ultimate interests, which it is not.

The new regime is a "step to Socialism," not one that we have taken, but one which our exploiters will be forced to take. It will be our move after the capitalists have made theirs and it is not now difficult to see that this State capitalism, as Engels says, brings conditions to a head where the ultimate social revolution becomes not only possible but the next immediate step in the process of industrial evolution.—N. Y. Call.

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FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

DOVE SI APPRENDE IN QUALE

Considerazione sia Tenuto L'Operaio Italiano—Negli Stati Uniti

L' "Everybody Magazine" publica un notevolo articolo, "Just Wops," di Arno Dosch, dal quale mi piace stralciare qualche brano aneddotico, ad ammaestramento dei lettori del "Lavoratore Italiano."

"Wops." Non aspete che cosa questo vocabolo significa? Dagos, neri e ungheresi — gli'individi che fanno i lavori piu bassi e piu pericolosi. Essi non conoscono ne lingua, ne leggi, ne abitudini del paese, essi non sanno niente e percio non contano niente.

Questi poveri diavoli venuti dai vecchi paesi col proposito di guadagnare alla svelta qualche scudo, rimangono uccisi sul lavoro, senza necessita, in mezzo all'indifferenza generale.

"Un Wop e rimasto ucciso" e si pronuncia questa frase colla stessa indifferenza con cui si derebbe; ho acchiappato un topo.

Questo disgraziati faticatori sono trattati come gli animali inferiori; pare che portiono nel loro cervello e nei loro muscoli una maledizione del destino; che rechino, bene in vista, su tutta la superficie del corpo, delle stigmate antropologiche testimonianti della loro deficienza psicologica della loro incapacite umana della loro inferiorita organica. Il Wop e una "cosa" completamente svalorata. La sua morte, sulla bilancia dell'economia sociale vale come la morte di un gatto randagio.

Nei grandi lavori di costruzione ogni ventiquattro ore, un uomo viene ammazzato, inutilmente, per semplice trascuranza, sul lavoro. Si tratta di un wop; i compagni di lavoro non si curano della sua violenta dipartita, i padroni mettono sistematicamente—conniventi magistrati ed opinione pubblica—la cosa a tacere.

A New York soltanto, migliaria e migliaia di Italiani, perirono sul lavoro, senza che nessuno abbia saputo della loro morte.

Si tratta di wops ed i padroni, ad evitare ogni possibile noia, denunciano il morte sotto un falso nome.

A Suffern, sull'Erie, du giovanotti Italiani, essendo periti vittime d'uno dei soliti infortuni ed essendo conosciuti solo pel numero di matricola, che portavano come tanti ergastolani, vennero sepolti senza che nessuno si curasse di avvisare i loro parenti. Anche il coroner si accontento del loro numero. Qualche mese dopo le spose ed i vecchi genitori in Italia, vedendosi mancare ogni soccorso scrissero al console di New York e rinscirono, dopo lunghe pratiche a far identificare i due cadaveri senza nome nel Potter's Field; era pero troppo tardi per chiedere qualunque indennizzo.

D'altronde non e semplicemente la loro ignoranza che permette al padrone di fare impunemente uccidere i wops.

Sentite il caso di Gennaro Dellapia, Costui era un facchino alle dipendenze della Pennsylvania Railroad a Pier 29, North River, in New York. Una tavola malferma gli scivolo sotto, mentre trasporta un sacco di sabbia ed il povero raccio annego miseramente. Una sorella maritata in questo paese venne nominata amministratrice, ma la causa per danni venne abbandonata. Allora il padre di cui il figlio era l'unico sostegno, ragruzzolato a prezzo di chissa quanti sacrifici, il prezzo del viaggio, venne a New York.

"Questa e la grande America, il paese della liberta," disse con voce enfatica al console. Qui lo avro giustizia." Il console non condivideva l'opinione del vecchio, ma non gli nego il suo apoggio. La fede del vecchio era davvero patetica e percio venne fatto uno sforzo straordinario in suo favore.

Si dovette pero lottare dal'giugno 1909 fino all'aprile 1910 per collettare $8.85 dovuti sul salario del figlio quando venne ucciso. Non un soldo di piu.

Quando Calogero Pellettieri venne ucciso, un suo cugino si presento all' ufficio della compagnia a parlare della vedova indigente.

Lo splendido edificio della compagnia impressiono favorevolmente il cugino sulla solvibilita della medesima e i modi cortesi e le parole lusinghiere degli agent conquistarono la sua fiducia.

Breve: il cugino venne tenuto a bada per mesi e mesi con buone promesse, finche la prescrizione venne a distruggere la possibilitita d'ogni azione legale contro la compagnia.

In Pennsylvania le vittime degli infortuni sul lavoro non lasciano alla famiglia il diritto di chiedere risarcimento di danni se essa si trova nei vecchi paesi al momento della disgrazia.

Il caso di Carmine Malorano, alla cui moglie con due bambini venne negato ogni diritto dalla Corte Suprema degli Stati Uniti, insegni.

Un wop e cosi misera cosa che il suo nome viene costantemente reso irriconoscibile.

Pietro Silvagni fu trovato dai suoi parenti registrato come Peter Sullivan sul libro di un coroner.

Se il Silvagni non avesse scritto una lettera il giorno prima di restare ucciso, nessuno averebbe mai potuto identificarlo.

Sulla bara di Calogero Salerno venne scritt: J. C. Seller. Luigi Grandi venne sepolto come Louis Grant.

C'e un certo vantaggio ad avere questi morti senza nome e non identificati.

Vicino a Hackensack, sull' Erie, Concetto Laferta venne ucciso l'anno scorso e, qualche tempo dopo, il console italiano, avendo chiesto, dietro pressione dei parenti, alla compagnia di sistemare lo affare, si senti rispondere:

— Ma il caso e gia sistemato; venne nominato un amministratore ed i danni furono pagati.

Quando vennero prodotti i documento, l'administratore risulto essere un beccamorti, ed i danni, pei quali aveva rilasciato piena ricevuta, ammontavano a cinquanta dollari, il prezzo del funerale!

Questo caso e insolito solo in quanto si riferisce all'ammontare della fattura del beccamorti.

Spesso si usa consegnare al beccamorti lettere d'amministrazione conferentigli il titolo di capo creditore ed il dritto, come tale, di far man bassa sugli eventuali risparmi lasciati dal morto.

E' diventata parte regolare del commercio dei beccamorti quella di prendersi i cadaveri dei Wops, informarsi se lasciano danaro alla banca e, se ne hanno, seppellirili con lusso proporzionato al danaro segnato sul libretto di banca. Un giovane italiano che provvedeva al mantenimento della vecchia madre, cesso d'inviarle danaro ed il console italiano, premurato, trovo il suo nome sul registro del coroner a New York. Tra i suoi effetti c'era un libretto di banca mostrate come egli avesse messo $255.39 in una banca italiana. Questa somma sarebbe stata d'inestimabile aiuto alla povera vecchia; ma quando il console chiese informazioni alla banca, appreso che tutto il danaro era stato pagato. Il beccamorti, avendo appreso esattamente quanto aveva l'italiano aveva fatto salire il prezzo del funerale alla somma precisa depositata alla banca e il danaro venne sborsato senza tante cerimonie!

In un altro caso in cui il libretto di banca recava $407 il beccamorti prese soltanto $378.

Dopo aver fatturato $100 per una cassa, $80 per fiori, $75 per spese di trasporto e $123 per la buona grazia, sembra che gli sia venuto meno il coraggio.

Distressed at his son's refusal to enter the ministry and his preference for dealing in horses, a worthy farmer in the Midlands was telling his sorrow to a neighbor.

"Oh," said the latter, "don't take it too much to heart. I believe Tom will lead more men to repentance as a horse dealer than ever he would as a minister."

List of Locals District 18

No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
20	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2103	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. H. Hyslop, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2387	Cardiff	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1378	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2377	Corbin	J. Twigg, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Joseph Nairn, Diamond City, Lethbridge
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1203	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. C. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. Box 113, Lethbridge
1180	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2329	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellerue, Alta.
2331	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodield, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	J. Kencarit Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Tabor, Alta.
102	Taber	J. Cooper, Taber, Alta.
2388	Ladysmith	J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith, B. C.
2299	Sumerland	Peter McWinn, Sumerland, B. C.
872	Wellington	Thos. Harrol, Wellington, B. C.
2155	Nanaimo	Jack Place, Nanaimo, B. C.

MUSINGS OF A MECHANIC'S SON

Introduction.—A mechanic's son and a capitalist's family are thrown in close contact with each other during their school life. The capitalist's family seem to have everything. The mechanic's son knows he doesn't have the same as they. He feels he has not the same hold on life as they. He wonders why. The poem reads as the language of a young boy murmuring to himself.

Why must I do with less than they?
Why may they loiter round and play?
Why everything their heart's desire,
To which my passions do aspire
Are theirs? These autos, yachts, and boats.
Fine houses, grounds and gentry's coats,
And ample time to travel far,
To them the gates seem swung ajar,
No care whence comes the bill to pay,
They have the price! Who makes the hay?

My father works ten hours a day,
And faithful to his work they say,
With honest care he plods and toils,
For him my indignation boils;
Their father labors in his way,
But not ten hours day after day.
His holidays are many too;
My father's, they are short and few.
Why must their lot so different be?
I cannot tell; it puzzles me.

My mother early in the morn,
Long ere the blowing of the horn
Gets up: The breakfast she must make
For father, sure, must not be late;
Their mother has a servant maid
Who does their hardest work, I'm 'fraid,
While she sports 'round, all dressed up gay—
I wish that mine could be that way.
But why the difference, tell me, why?
I cannot find it, though I try.

Now father says this year's the last,
I'll be fifteen—my school days past.
But they of college talk and plan,
They say: "You'll be a common man;
Just like your dad, a workman, ha!
They make me mad, why—father—he
Works harder than does theirs, for me.
Then why can't I to college go,
And be like them? I want to know.

When I grow up and am a man,
I'll find the reasons if I can,
We don't deserve to be so poor.
For say! my father can't do more.
The whole year round, day after day,
He works, and works, and works away.
Theirs! why, he's fat and lazy too,
His clothes they always look like new.
Their luxuries! It makes me mad,
If we had half, I'd be so glad.

At church the preacher, he talks queer,
He says things are not right down here:
But when we die, if we've walked so,
The book he reads from says to go
We'll up to heaven in the sky
Where things will be just fine—oh my!
Perhaps he's right, but he's got me.
I don't with all he says agree;
His pictures seem such rancied talk—
Not real and life-like as they ought.
Yet for some better things I yearn,
The life that faces me looks stern;
I pray his preachings do come true,
I'd like things evened up, don't you?

If God, so great and full of love,
Will not discriminate above,
Why can't his worshippers who fear,
Who love his principles down here,
Try more to practice, than to preach,
And all deserving people reach?
I know, there's many broken hearts
From not recovering equal parts
Of wealth produced by working slaves,
For many things the workman craves,
He sees them all around the place,
He knows his isn't in the race,
For while he works for meagre wage,
He does not need to be a sage
To know—A living bare and poor
Is all he ever can procure.

I wish that things were changed, I do,
The best is gobbled by a few,
I feel like fighting—yes—I'm mad,
My! wouldn't I be awful glad,
If sometimes somebody would say,
"Here working man, you'll get more pay—
Enough for you to live near right."
I feel, someday, that someone might
Stand up and say: "Look here, you men,
These things will not occur again:
The working man who makes the wealth,
Will have his portion for himself!"
—Major Short, a patternmaker poet.

$100 Reward, $100.

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

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

Laboring Man's Wants

The Labor party has been in the House of Commons for five years, and at the end of that five years the weekly wage-earner finds himself rather worse off. His wages are no higher; his expenses have risen. The certainty of an old-age pension at sixty-five offers little comfort to the man of thirty with a growing family. If he takes the trouble to follow politics, which he probably does not, he finds that his party possesses little or no influence in the House of Commons; that it works hand-and-glove with the Radicals, whom it denounces in the constitutencies, and that when, for a theatrical display, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald opposes Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Lloyd George, secure in his Irish alliance treats the opposition with amused scorn.

It is no use the comfortable classes waxing indignant with the poor for desiring to be less poor. Such a desire is natural, and, as a matter of fact, a desire worth every encouragement. It is the inevitable result of better education and better housing and the general increased luxury of the well-to-do.

The present labor unrest is directly attributable to the desire for better conditions, and its beginning coincides with the return to England of Mr. Tom Mann. I have known Mr. Tom Mann, more or less intimately, for many years. In the old days he was without question the greatest of all English Socialist orators. He has personality and force, as has Mr. Ben Tillett, with whom he was associated before he went to Australia, and with whom he is in alliance now.

Tom Mann, Ben Tillett and the Social Democratic party have this advantage over the Labor party leaders. They are vehemently anti-Puritan.

Tom Mann came back from Australia sceptical as to the use of parliamentary action as a Socialist weapon.

He had come to the same conclusion as the leaders of the Confederation Generale du Travail, that the only method by which the workers can force the capitalists to pay them more wages is by means of a strike. And that a general strike, and not sectional strikes, is necessary. In other words, Tom Mann is a syndicalist. Syndicalism means the incorporation of all workers in similar industries into one union. The Transport Workers' Federation is its first result in this country and it is possible—there is no use blinking the fact — that the discharge of a porter in a railway station in Manchester might well be followed by an immediate strike of every man connected with the work of transport by sea or by land throughout the whole country.

The great railway strike started in Liverpool and Tom Mann was the inspirer. To understand the present situation I do not think it is necessary to bother much about Mr. J. E. Williams and his friends at Unity House. Generally and invariably the trade union secretary is a cautious and conservative person. He is thinking of his union's funds. He desires to live on good terms with the employers in his trade and the significant fact is that the strikes of last summer were forced on the officials by the rank and file.

Dangers Ahead

There is no question that the greatest enemies of the employing class in this country are Mr. Tom Mann and Mr. Ben Tillett. I am quite certain that they will regard this statement as the greatest of compliments, for, although I fundamentally disagree with them politically, I have admiration for their characters and their ability and they remain my friends.

The entirely unexpected enthusiasm of the railway men for a general strike (and remember that the railway men are among the most stolid and cautious of the working class), astonished Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. He is bitterly opposed to syndicalism and the sympathetic strike. In common with all parliamentary Socialists he has denounced the strike as a cruel and antiquated weapon. But he remains the astute politician—he is far more astute than Mr. Tom Mann or Mr. Ben Tillett—and at the last moment he appeared on the scene in the railway strike, took a leading part in the negotiations, and identified his party with the strikers.

I believe myself that a general strike in England is by no means an unlikely occurrence this winter. The miners, especially in South Wales, have thrown over their cautious officials and are opting for men associated with the extreme revolutionary party. The railway men—and I have talked with dozens of ticket collectors, porters and guards—are eager to strike again. If such a strike occurs it must bring the anti-Puritan influence well to the front, but it is quite safe to prophesy that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will be clever enough never to let it be thought that he is unsympathetic.

Finally let me repeat that the average working man does not care one rap about pension bills, or labor exchanges or insurance bills; that he will as a matter of fact, bitterly resent the fourpence toll when the insurance bill is passed, but that he does want higher wages and that if he is determined to get higher wages it is not the least bit of use telling him with his seventeen shilling a week that the shareholders can not afford to give him twenty-five.

We have taught men to desire a fuller and a more satisfactory life than their fathers had and when a whole class really desires a thing they are pretty certain to get it, somehow or the other.—London Express.

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

The Crow's Nest Trading Company, Ltd.

The Store of Good Values

Good Saturday Values

Get the Benefit of the Special Grocery Values offered for Saturday and Monday selling:

Shoe Blacking, 3 tins for	25c.
1 lb. Boxes Bitter Sweet Chocolates	30c.
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits, per lb.	30c.
Johnston's Fluid Beef, 16 oz. bottles	85c.
1 lb. tins Pork and Beans, 3 tins for	25c.
Toasted Corn Flakes, 3 pkts for	25c.
Post Toasties, 3 pkts for	25c.
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 2 pkts for	25c.
Baker's Cocoa, ½ lb. tins	25c.
Canada First Cream, large 20 oz. tins, 12 for	$1.00
1 lb. pkts. New Sultanas	15c.
New Seeded Raisins, per pkt.	10c.
Table Raisins, 2 lbs. for	25c.
Corn Starch, 2 pkts for	15c.
Floating Bath Soap, 8 bars for	25c.
2 lb. Tins Table Syrup	10c.
Colgate's Talcum Powder	20c.
Colgate's Toilet Soap, per box	30c.

CHECK APRON GINGHAMS, 11 Yds. for $1.00

A most satisfactory cloth, will give good wear. Free from filling; in dark and light checks. Full 40 inches wide.

Saturday, 11 yards for $1.00, or 10 per yard

COLORED ART SATEENS AND CRETONS, Special, 10 c. per yard

A cloth suitable for Cushion Tops, Cosy Corners and Side Curtains, in a variety of colors. Dark and light grounds; 27 and 28 inches wide.

Saturday, 10c. per yard

EIDERDOWN WOOL, 10c. per Skien

This is the most popular wool, being used for making Aviation Caps; in Grey, Fawn, White, Cream and Sky.

Saturday Special, 10c. per Skein

Here and There

Where are the hockey enthusiasts? Just wait a little while.

Look at the label on your paper and see if your subscription is paid in advance.

Wm. Yule will be seen at the Grand Theatre on Tuesday, December 12, in Richard B. Sheridan's great play "The Rivals."

A co-operative store will be established in Hosmer by members of the Local U. M. W. of A. 150 shareholders have already subscribed.

The Rev. E. C. Fakely, of Michel, will preach in the Methodist Church on Sunday next at both morning and evening services. The Rev. Dimmick will officiate at Cranbrook that day.

F. J. Watson, who for some considerable time carried on a real estate business at 1275 Queen West, specializing especially in farm lands, has removed to more commodious offices at 127 Bay Street.—Toronto News.

That the skaters are going to come into their own this winter in the matter of good ice is assured, Joe Letcher having supervision is sufficient guarantee. Before the warm spell sets in the favorable comments on the ice provided bodes well for those now waiting for the cold snap to re-appear.

The question of the moment at the rink is when the Scotch Curlers will arrive from the Old Country. We do not know whether the Fernie rinks have any challenge out, but doubtless they will not overlook the opportunity of pointing out the fine points of the game should they be able to induce the Scots to visit this city.

Wm. S. Pearson, lately employed by the Provincial Government, has launched out into the professional world as a public stenographer. He has taken an office in the Home Bank Chambers, and his qualifications in this line are sufficiently well-known to ensure his success.

The result of the trial of Geo. Vollchko and Paul Petrick (or Petras) charged with assaulting Geo. Kosrich at the Royal Hotel, was that Vollchko was sentenced to two months with hard labor, at Nelson jail. On account of his family a light sentence was imposed. Petros was let out on suspended sentence, being bound over to keep the peace for one year.

A nice line of Xmas and Menu cards at the Ledger Office.

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

A nice line of Xmas and Menu cards at the Ledger Office.

Look at the label on your paper and see if your subscription is paid in advance.

THE PEA-SHOOTER AND THE MAXIM GUN

A gentleman of polished exterior was trolling from the suburbs one morning when he noticed two gutter urchins playing "pitch and toss." Aggrieved beyond measure at the sight, he went up to them and from the depth of his own deep wisdom he spake unto them, saying:

"Ah, children, desist from this Satanic pastime. Know ye not that it is an unholy, aye, immoral thing to keep unto yourselves whatsoever has not been bartered for its value in goods or its equivalent in honest labor? I pray you desist, grow up with healthy minds and prosper even as I have prospered."

The children listened, and desisted forthwith, which made the gentleman exceeding glad; so much so, in fact, that his light heart kept his mind alert. Thus he was enabled to astutely conclude his negotiations on the Stock Exchange that very morning, which resulted in his complete control of the wheat, and so successfully float three rotten syndicates. What time he was doing so the two "gutter snipes," having watched him vanish, continued their "pitch and toss," for one wanted to buy his starving mother some bread, which by some means unknown to them, had risen largely in price.

Moral—Don't play "pitch and toss" ——until you can do it in a silk hat.

VOCAL JOURNALIST

Latest Novelty in Copenhagen Cafes and Hotels

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25.—The vocal journalist is the latest novelty in Copenhagen and he is becoming a popular feature at festivals, exhibitions and other entertainments. He is also seen and heard at fashionable cafes and restaurants where he delivers the news with comments during the band pauses.

The owner of one of the largest hotels here has developed the idea further and in the palm court of the hotel after each theatrical first night, the vocal journalist will criticize the performance.

A nice line of Xmas and Menu cards at the Ledger Office.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

YE ONE SCORE AND ONE!

And behold a certain party of wood men went forth from ye ancient city of Fernie, and journeyed westward until they reached the divide of ye River known as ye South Forke. And encamping there, on ye hillside, proceeded to hunt ye quadruped known as ye deer. After some days, whereln ye mighty Nimrods had much success, killing ye deer by throwing ye lead balls from ye ancient rifle, they decided that they would return, "For," spake one, "have we not a kill of one score and one, and doth not this create a record, therefore, let us return to our city and rejoice at our success!"

"Truly," sayeth another, "we have observed ye law, for whereas ye law says ye shall kill one quarter score, we have but little more than three for each man, therefore, I say we will return."

Thus spoke a third, for they numbered one half dozen, "Truly have we observed the law, for we have but three of ye doe, the remaining eighteen being ye buck, therefore we will return."

And behold they hired ye great C. P. R., who runneth ye steam train, to take the spoil to ye ancient city of Fernie. And when they came unto the city behold there was much discontent and grumbling among other less skilled and fortunate than ye six and gathering on ye street corners and temples of Bacchus ye sorceheads did say many things that were real unkind, calling ye hunters bold, bad and vulgar names. But ye hunters cared not, for were they not HUNTERS, and had not they broke ye record? So they proceeded to make merry and disburse their meat with a generous and hearty hand, and ye inhabitants of ye wealthy quarter —ye West End, for sure—did feast and make merry, and showered congratulations upon these hunters of whom they feel right proud. So be it.

"OH WILLIE, WE HAVE MISSED YOU."

We notice in the columns of the Free Lance of Westville, N.S., a copy of Wm. Potter's letter, and at the end is an editorial note enquiring as to whether "Willie Potter" is an old time Westville man. The writer of this note observes that "we would not be surprised if it was," and goes on to say that this letter will be read with interest by the miners of Pictou county. We certainly think the miners will be interested but we are a little doubtful as to whether they have any particular desire to lay claim to this party being the "Willie" they knew. It need scarcely be pointed out that the paper referred to is scarcely an unflinching champion of the cause of the miners, as in another column we find an exultant message to the miners that the U. M. W. of A. is a discredited organization in Nova Scotia. The workers are a little wiser than they used to be and are not likely to swallow everything that appears in print these days.

LABOR'S ANSWER

"Peace, peace," when there is no peace;
When Mammon sits enthroned,
And he who tells of a world for all
Is driven forth and stoned.
For there's little calm or friendship's balm,
Or joy of a kindly deed,
Where man is sold for a price of gold
And bound in the chains of greed.

"Peace, peace," when there is no peace;
When the battle for work means life,
And men must tear at each other's throats
By the law of the club and knife,
For they gather slight yield of the forge and field,
Or spoil of the mine and mill,
And the pittance of each but helps to teach
The fear of his brother still!

When the millions shout "How long?"
And the armies rise at the masters' will
To keep their kingdom strong,
For the rifles flash, and the Maxims crash,
And the gleaming swords descend;
And woe they bear to the hearts that dare
Their birthrights to defend.

"Peace, peace," when there is no peace;
When the people drink salt tears,
And feed on their hearts, that throb with woe
And break with the cruel years,
For the children cry and their mothers die,
And the fathers droop with care,
And curse each day in a dumb dismay
Till the night comes with despair!

"Peace, peace," when there is no peace;
When the whole world reels with war,
By the soul of man that awakes at last,
What peace do you clamor for!
Comes a noble fight; 'tis a fight for right:
We are ready to our last breath!
There shall be no peace till our wrongs may cease,
Though we battle to the death!

Shiloh's Cure

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

Civic Employment Bureau Started

Mr. P. A. Devine Took Charge This Morning of Free Labor Agency—No Fees Charged—Supply Men to Citizens and for Civic Work.

Early this morning Mr. P. A. Devine, who will supervise the new civic employment bureau came on the job and with the mayor's secretary began preparations for the establishment of the office in the basement of the city hall building. And within two or three days at the outset the bureau will commence its work.

It is primarily designed to serve citizens with labor needed from time to time in small quantities. A telephone will be installed with the other equipment and Vancouverites will be able next week to secure a man for an odd job at any time that they desire his services.

The bureau will, of course, supply labor to any firm who makes a call and it is further designed to aid the city engineer's department in finding men to carry out the big sewer, waterworks and road works from time to time. It will relieve the situation in the labor market by finding work for unemployed and while temporary jobs will be featured the bureau will often enough find permanent situations for the out of works.

"This bureau will fill a real need in the city," said Mr. Devine. "It's going to be a success I feel sure at the start. We're going to go ahead and make it a success."

Mr. Devine is one of the pioneer residents of the city and is considered to be well able to manage the bureau. He will have an assistant in the person of Mr. J. C. Jenkins.

At the start the bureau will circularize all employers of labor acquainting them with the fact that the bureau stands ready to supply labor for any work ordered. Applicants for the position will have their names enrolled on the register and the general method of conducting the bureau will be similar to that used by the employment companies with the exception that no charge will be made to any one, either employer or employee. The office is located in the basement of the city hall. The entrance is from the lane in the rear of the hall.—Vancouver Province.

The Vancouver World contains the following interesting item anent the Civic Employment Bureau:

"Union men themselves are not in need of such an institution but it would be a godsend to unorganized labor, more especially the unskilled branches, the men who at present are too often the victims of the three-crew system, one on the way up, one on the job, and oneon the way back."

Ed.—A Civic Employment Bureau has been started in Vancouver—a distributing agency for surplus labor power. Evidently things have changed in the West, and employers do not need to hunt for men now. Of course he project is not simply for the benefit of the "job hunters" only, but also to assist the employers in securing competent help. No charge will be made for this service, it is a commercially philanthropic institution. British Columbia is surely the elysium of the worker when our good citizens o-operate to assure the realization of his ideal dream of "getting a job." There is no mention of discrimination, but presume this will only apply to the capabilities of the applicant in handling his work and not to his convictions on the question of "identity of interests." Perhaps it would not be out of place to suggest a provincial employment bureau to take care of those unable to secure employment in other parts of the Province outside of the city of Vancouver. Probably the merchants, mine owners, professional men, and others even in Fernie, could be induced to get together on such a scheme, bearing in mind that charity begins at home. The miners, of course, being so steadily employed, would not likely be very much interested, but "you never can tell."

THE COURAGEOUS BUG AND THE PIOUS LADY

It was the most debonnair bug that ever crawled out of bugdom. Distinguished in appearance, one might have conjectured that royal blood flowed in its veins. A strange, vivid light leapt from its eyes, as it crawled from its retreat this sunny Sabbath morning betokening to the careful observer an indomitable spirit within. In truth, our bug was of the composition that all heroes are made; an uncompromising determination to "get there," a romantic desire to achieve great things and a Promethean scorn for all forms of resistance. Verily its ambition was an august one this day. It would rise superior to its fellows, leave them to idly dissipate on potato juice, strike out o'er the great white desert (a carriage drive), and alone, unaided, with the zeal of Vasco di Gama, ascertain what lay beyond.

So it misguidedly mounted the ditch and contemplated the 'desert,' resting only until its impetuous fervour spurred it onwards to conquer or die. Having enthusiastically traversed about fifteen inches, it rested once more and was about to resume when, with a terrific din, a horse galloped past, its iron-shod hoof striking within an inch of our heroic bug's resting place. Breathing a sigh of thanksgiving at the hair-breath's escape, it pursued its way undauntedly.

A few more inches won; when once again danger seemed to pervade the atmosphere a man this time. He gazed at the tiny form awhile, then tenderly placing his stick across the bug's side, he lifted that bug with one heave right back to the ditch it started from. Was it dismayed? Not a bit, that bug was an "Impossibilist." He let out again as full of endeavor as an M.P., is full of wind.

This time he successfully dodged a garden roller which assuredly would have squashed him out of all recognition—was delivered from certain death by a tom cat that scared away a hungry blackbird bent on devouring him, and had but six inches to negotiate for the 'desert' to become a thing of the past. Then something blotted, or seemed to blot, out the sun.

It was a humane and somewhat pious female returning from church. She placed a lorgnette to her eyes, bent rapturously over the bug and musically murmured: "Poor darling, if you sit there some one will trample upon you, and that will never do.

"Our dear poet Coleridge has told us that:

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

Having unburdened herself of these exquisite sentiments, she gently lifted the tired and hungry bug from the roadway and dropped it on to a mulberry bush, which, being a deadly poison to that particular kind of bug, did speedily send it on a longer journey than the one it had triumphed o'er.

Moral—Keep your eye on the sentimentalist.

The strike on the G.T.P. continues with as much vim as ever. The men are solid and they carry on their picket work with a persistence and diplomacy which is very concerting to the officials. There are no losses whatever to report.

The people who the company have got at two ls in the places of the men on strike are standard variety of strike breakers. There is not known to be one reputable practical mechanic on the job. They have been brought from the east, and some are from the Old Country. In numbers they embarass the company more than they do the strikers. The weather recently turned favorable for the company and helped them out a little when the strain was fierce. As it is, freight business has to shift for itself, all energies being devoted to keeping the passengers moving on the main line.

Where strikebrekers are employed they are hived in box cars, and the bosses endeavor to prevent them from going into town on account of the numbers of desertions. In one case, we are informed, there are as many as fifteen sick in one car.

There are not, so far, any indications of Ottawa taking a hand in the affair, present appearances being that the organizations will maintain the strike effectively till an offer is made for settlement.—The Voice, Winnipeg.

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

Meats

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

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Phone 56

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We represent 24 of the strongest Board Insurance Companies now in existence

For rates and particulars apply

Union Land Company, NATAL B.C.

Specials for Saturday

New California Navel Oranges, per doz.	20c., 35c., 40c., 50c.
New California Seeded Raisins, 2 pkgs. for	25c.
New California Sultana Raisins, 2 pkgs for	25c.
New California Muscatelle Raisins, 2 lbs. for	25c.
New Seasons Lemon Peel, per lb.	15c.
New Season's Orange Peel, per lb.	15c.
New Season's Citron Peel, per lb.	20c.
Wethey's Mincemeat, lb. pkgs., each	10c.
Wagstaff's Mincemeat, 5 lb. pails	60c.
Fresh Lettuce, per lb.	35c.
Banquet Bacon, per lb.	22c.
Shield's Ham, per lb.	21c.
Spring Chicken, per lb.	25c.
Canada Corn Starch, 3 pkgs for	25c.
White Gloss Clothes Starch, 3 pkgs for	25c.
H. P. Sauce, ½ pt. bottles	20c.
Salt, 4 bags for	25c.
Blue Ribbon Tea, 3 lb. for	$1.00
Quaker Oats, 2 lb. pkg for	10c.
Kellog's Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs for	25c.
Corn, 2 lb. can for	10c.
Brooms, medium weight, each	35c.
Armour's Beef Extract, 2 oz. jars	25c.
Bovril, 4 oz. jar	50c.
Lowney's Fresh Chocolates, per lb.	30c.
Butterfly Milk, per can	05c.
Aylmer's Cream, Family size	10c.
Aylmer's Cream, Hotel size	20c.
Purity Flour, 98 lb. sacks	3.25
Purity Flour, 49 lb. sacks	1.65
Purity Four, 24 lb. sacks	85c.

Special Sale of Ladies' Cloth Coats

Our Special Sale of Ladies' Cloth Coats is on for another week in our Dry Goods Department. Do not overlook this opportunity to get a good Winter Coat cheap.

TRITES-WOOD CO Limited

Waldorf Hotel

Mrs. S. Jennings, Proprietress

Rates $1.50 and up

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

Meal Tickets, $6.00

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

Special Sunday Dinner 50c

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

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 150

L. E. McDonald

HORSESHOEING
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
and
CARRIAGE BUILDING

Express and Delivery Wagons a Speciality

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

First class Horses for Sale.

Buys Horses on Commision

George Barton Phone 78

Here it is, Waiting for U

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced, middle-aged, reliable, first-class reference, seeks situation. Apply, "B," c.o. Ledger Office. 1t.p.

TAXIDERMY—For first-class taxidermy work, mounting anything from a snake to an elephant, call or write, C. Reece, P. O. Box 9, West Fernie 1m.n.p.

FOR SALE—At a bargain; a brand new Bicycle; English make, never rode on. Apply, Wm. Barton, Pellatt Avenue. 9-t.f

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.

WANTED position as Housekeeper to working man or general house work. Apply, Miss Shaw, Box, 270. 13-2tp

A SNAP.—I will sell my eight-roomed modern house on Lot 8, Block 38, Macpherson Avenue, for $1,950: $1450 cash and the balance in 12 months. This house is on a double lot and has electric light, bath, etc. Apply, F. Miller, Box 404, City Heights, Vancouver, B. C. 12-t.f.

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

We have permanent positions for one or more lady representatives in each city and township in Western Canada. We can offer very attractive terms to those who qualify and are willing to devote four to six hours daily to our work. Clergymen, school teachers and those having large personal acquaintances who can devote spare time, will be amply repaid for their services. Address immediately, Box 851, Winnipeg. 14-2-t.