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Industrial Unity is Strength

The District Ledger

The Official Organ of District No. 18. U. M. W. of A.

Political Unity is Victory

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FIRE DEMON AT WORK

Two Blazes Reported in City This Week--Two Horses Lost

On Thursday the house and contents of Mr. Andrew's was practically burned to the ground during his absence. This is indeed unfortunate, and seems to emphasize the truth of the old proverb that troubles never come singly. It is but a short time ago that death robbed him of his better half. Such a combination of misfortune calls for the widest sympathy, and in expressing that of the District Ledger we know that we are echoingthe sentiments of his many friends and neighbors.

A fire broke out at ten thirty this morning (Friday) at the corner of Thompson Street and Lindsay Avenue. The barn owned by Sam Fusee was damaged to the extent of $150, we are informed, before the fire was extinguished, but the contents, hay, harness etc., were completely destroyed, and two horses incinerated.

A LEAF FROM THE BOOK OF LIFE

By S. M.

A bright, clear, crisp morning such as is typical of the prairie provinces in the month of October. The little station of Magyar had its usual quota of citizens awaiting the arrival of the westbound mail train with here and there an individual who by the valise in his or her hand spoke silently of an intended trip. Standing around in knots of two, three, or more, were men discussing the various topics of peculiar interest to them, while the station agent, express agent and several other functionaries rolled up into one was trundling a truck with the several trunks aboard along the platform towards the usual place from which they could be best loaded into the baggage car.

Standing aloof from the crowd to the right of the door marked 'Ladies' Waiting Room," was a girl apparently recently emerged from the teen stage. There was nothing startling about her appearance, and it is not necessary to enter into any lengthy details at this time, because as the story rolls along she will come in for a goodly share of attention more on the instalment plan than catalogued after the fashion of an advertisement in a matrimonial gazette. Of course she had a name, but as it is of no great importance to the general public under what particular part of the Directory it can be found we will call her Annie Blake, because these initials are about as far distant in alphabetical succession from the real cognomen, as it is possible hence if such coincidence should arise that the circumstances described accurately depict the experiences of real, live, genuine Annie Blake, she may know that to the writer hereof she is an unknown quantity.

A hoarse shriek of the locomotive whistle and almost simultaneously there is that noise peculiar to the iron steed as speed is slackened preparatory to coming to a stand-still; there is a commotion among the platform inhabitants, some rushing to the front end of the train while others, among whom is our Annie Blake, crane the neck and bend the gaze upon the occupants of the cars and the passengers standing upon the platform ready to alight, a nod, a smile, a shake of the hand is noticeable as a sign of recognition between the passengers and those awaiting them. About the fourth person to alight is a plump young maiden towards whom our Annie rushes, a hand satchel is dropped and both embrace with a fervor that may be regarded as an evidence of mutual affection. Commonplace remarks, at least to an outsider, they are of little weight, but probably to the parties interested quite important, about the health of the family, the kind of journey, etc., etc.

Linked arm in arm and chatting quite volubly, they stroll from the station towards a livery barn where Annie asks the stableman to hitch up the Blake team. Dropping into a nearby coffee house the girls partake of some light refreshments and these finished, note through the window, that the team is in readiness.

Throwing the hand satchel into the conveyance, they take their seats, tuck in the lap robes over the knees, the lines are handed to Annie, and with a "chirp" to the horses off they go on their 14 mile journey to the ranch of Annie's uncle, Wilfrid Blake, a homesteader.

A ride along a country road between two girl friends is especially conducive to the exchange of confidences, because there is no fear of being overheard, except by the invisible short story writer with his marvellous telepath dictagraph.

We have overlooked the description of the other occupant of the buggy. Her name, for lack of a better one, we will give as Jean Strickland (her real baptismal name was Sarah Jane).

About a mile from the starting point and away from all habitation, with nobody visible, either on foot or driving the bottom of the hill was reached and as the horses slowly ambled up the grade practically a verbatim reproduction here given took place.

"Now, Annie, tell me all about your getting married. Who is this Mr. H., of Calgary? Because I always thought that you and Jack Martin would be man and wife, and you've no idea how surprised I was when you wrote me that you were going to marry a wealthy man."

"Jean," said Annie, "you and I were playmates in our school days; we had our little tiffs, like all girls have, but I have felt that if ever I had one true friend it was you, and I wish to tell the whole story and please don't blame me; don't scold as I am hungry for sympathy and sometimes wish I were dead."

"Why, you silly little goose, Annie, what's the matter with you? Tell me all about the matter and any way, whatever loving sympathy and comfort I can give is yours. Now wipe your eyes and let's be happy as long as we can."

Rubbing her eyes with her finger and thumb, with a sigh accompanying the action Annie began:

"Jeannie, I did tell you Jack loved me, but he has been so unfortunate, scarcely making enough money to keep himself, and if he does once in a while get a dollar which he can ill spare there's his sister Ruth, a widow with three little ones that he sends it to and when I have seen the misery of the mother, the pinched faces of the little ones with their patched clothing, I felt that even what little comfort Jack can give them would be wrong for me to take from them. Then, again, I have pictured myself and Jack struggling along with perhaps a small family such as Ruth's, and rather than bring unhappiness to the little ones I would not marry at all."

'You say, Annie, that this Mr. H. is 60 years of age; but tell me, do you love him?"

"Love him!" answered the girl "yes, yes! I love him far better than I do the laundry work; love him far better than I do a home—a home, did I say?—the shack of Ruth's with her haggard looks and poorly nourished kiddies. Don't look at me that way, Jeannie, you have no idea how I suffered when working day in day out in the steaming atmosphere, then out in the cold and walk to my cheerless room, and I know full well that had I continued that kind of a dragging existence that it would have only been a few years before a floral wreath might have been your last testimony of friendship."

"You say why not stay with my uncle on the ranch?" and here the girl laughed ironically. "Wait and see. He's as close fisted as the miserliest old miser you ever saw in your life, and it is only because of my prospects that I am living with him; he is expecting to be paid back with compound interest for this extraordinary display of generosity (here the speech was punctuated by a laugh, not altogether devoid of mirthfulness).

Continuing, she said, smilingly:

"Better an old man's darling, Jean, than a young man's slave is an old, old saying; I'm making the choice now. Tell me just what is going through your mind, because I can see by the look on your face there are lots of thought to be expressed."

Clearing her throat with a preparatory Hem!—"Well, well! Annie Blake I'm just going to talk you straight and if anything I say hurts don't think it's because I like to inflict pain, because I don't, and it is only because of affection that I'll say what I shall say: Do you remember when we were tads of about eleven years of age and had been reading stories together about rich men marrying poor girls and leaving their real lovers and because of their limited means that you always said: 'I'll never marry a man for his money,' and then later when we met on your fifteenth birthday, and we began to have more extended views of life and its duties and responsibilities you said to me, 'I'll never, never marry for a home unless there's love in it, too.'"

"Yes," Jeannie, interrupted Annie, "not only do I recall the conversation but later said that a girl who married for a home was only selling her better self, but, remember then how healthy and strong I was; now, after my years of hard work look how thin I am and one's ideas change with conditions."

"Annie, it is quite true that we do change our notions about things in general as each years comes around, and every individuals surroundings differ so that what I shall say is from my viewpoint, and although a criticism is not a condemnation. Rather than trample your principles into the ground could you not by saving your money manage to save enough to help out so that you and Jack might become man and wife?"

"Jean, Jean! You make me tired. I have tried that plan and it was perhaps because of it that my health was affected. My brother John and I were partners in a small store, he looking after it while I was at work in the laundry, and we had visions of a glorious future, but what happened? We could not compete with the larger establishments, although we kept open longer hours and after a struggle this had to be given up and with it our joint earnings were lost and the dreams we indulged entirely dispelled.

'This old man I have promised to marry would have made me his wife a year ago, but I have put him off, hoping against hope that somehow the plans we laid so carefully might turn out successfully, but—but—" (here a checked sob stopped the flow of speech) "Jeannie, she exclaimed, I will marry this home and you may blame me or not, but let me ask you: Do you not think there is something out of order with the world when in spite of all our honest efforts we are compelled to sacrifice ideals for the sake of bread and butter? Now, Jeannie, don't interrupt me, because I may be bitter with myself, more bitter in fact than you would be, but I am not only dealing with myself as an individual, but as a type of victim that is so numerous that it is a wonder that people don't recognize the evil; perhaps they do. The truth is that our standards of morality are all out of plumb. A girl or woman who sells herself without the sanction of the law, in other words is the mistress of many, and not limited to one, is regarded as an outcast of society, who give no thought to the causes that have forced her to a life of shame, but in my case there will be a wedding ceremony, the organ will peal out, the parson will pronounce a benediction, friends will congratulate me upon the excellent match (here rising in the buggy she screamed aloud) and yet am I not sold just as surely as a slave at the block and the only difference between me in principle and the Magdalene is that mine is in accordance with LAW, whereas her's is without the pale?"

"Annie! Annie!" pleaded Jean, "sit down, you are excited. Is there no way out of the dilemma? Why not wait a little longer and try again?"

'Jeannie! Jeannie, dear you mean well, but I must shut out the past entirely, crush Love's day dream, because it has an obverse side. A short period of exaltation, then! then! a gloomy outlook and benumbing existence, probably bring misery upon others, whereas now I have at least the pleasure, if such I may term it, of knowing that even though my own soul may be crusned it is not the greater evil, as I might be the cause of a duplication of Ruth and her little ones."

"Annie, I see you are resolved, so let me say a few words and then we will drop the subject. Looking at the whole question from a debit and credit side: Here are the two positions. Marry Jack Martin and with the constant struggle, the possibility of bringing hardship not only upon yourself, but upon others, you refrain from taking the step instead accept an old man with whom you can have little in common, yet the disappointments and the anguish are limited to the two of you.

"This is surely a hard, hard world, and why we are compelled to suffer it strikes me that at the bottom of all is the economic condition, because with your present feelings towards Jack, if you had the means he and you could be mates and supremely happy, but with things as they are you will simply outrage all womanly sentiments and be only an old man's toy. Annie, I have made up my determination not to marry except for love, otherwise I shall remain a spinster, much as I detest such a condition, and will spend all my enegries in fighting a system which makes women like us sell themselves either legally or illegally. Of course, the surface tinkers, the reformers, the goody-goody element, may call me 'sexless,' 'unwomanly,' and the rest of their pet epithets, but poor misguided skimmers, they are to be pitied; and now, Annie, marry your Mr. H., live your own life, always looking forward to the day of deliverance from the fetters that bind you and I will now say no more."

Scarcely were the last words uttered when an auto rushed by, scaring the two horses, which dashed forward at a terrific pace. The reins being loosely held the maddened brutes swerved, the two girls were flung over a cliff and when the passengers in the motor car reached them both were dead.

Thus we write to the story of two human units.—FINIS.

(Ed.—We do not know what happened to the balance of the M.S., but a member of staff, we believe, used same to light a cigar—or keep himself warm. So let it go!)

LONDON ON THE LABOR SITUATION

At a time like this, when the thoughts of practically every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country are centred upon the wide world labor unrest, and we in this particular locality are in the throes of a controversy that has now lasted for months, we think it apropos to give a few extracts from "The Scab," the work of the well-known writer, Jack London:

"In a competitive society, where men struggle with one another for food and shelter, what is more natural than that generosity, when it diminishes the food and shelter of men other than he who is generous, should be held an accursed thing? Wise old saws to the contrary, he who takes from a man's purse takes from his existence. To strike at a man's food and shelter is to strike at his life; and in a society organized on a tooth and nail basis, such an act, performed though it may be under the guise of generosity, is none the less menacing and terrible.

It is for this reason that a laborer is so fiercely hostile to another laborer who offers to work for less pay or longer hours. To hold his place (which is to live), he must offset this offer by another equally liberal, which is equivalent to giving away somewhat from the food and shelter he enjoys. To sell his day's work for $2 instead of $2.50, means that he, his wife and his children will not have so good a roof over their heads, so warm clothes on their backs, so substantial food in their stomachs. Meat will be bought less frequently and it will be tougher and less nutritious, stout new shoes will go less often on the children's feet, and disease and death will be more imminent in a cheaper house and neighborhood.

"Thus the generous laborer, giving more of a day's work for less return (measured in terms of food and shelter), threatens the life of his less generous brother laborer, and at the best, if he does not destroy that life, he diminishes it. Whereupon the less generous laborer looks upon him as an enemy, and as men are inclined to do in a tooth-and-nail society, he tries to kill the men who is trying to kill him.

"When a striker kills with a brick the man who has taken his place, he has no sense of wrong-doing. In the deepest holds of his being, though he does not reason the impulse, he has an ethical sanction. He feels dimly that he has justification, just as the home defending Boer felt, though more sharply, with each bullet he fired at the invading English. Behind every brick thrown by a striker is the selfish will 'to live' of himself, and the slightly altruistic will 'to live' of his family. The family group came into the world before the State group, and society, being still on the primitive basis of tooth-and-nail, the will 'to live' of the State is not so compelling to the striker as is the will 'to live' of his family and himself.

"In addition to the use of bricks, clubs, and bullets, the selfish laborer finds it necessary to express his feelings in speech. Just as the peaceful country-dweller calls the sea rover a 'pirate,' and the stout burgher calls the man who breaks into his strong box a 'robber,' so the selfish laborer applies the opprobrious epithet 'scab' to the laborer who takes from him food and shelter by being more generous in the disposal of his labor power. The sentimental connotation of 'scab' is as terrific as that of 'traitor,' of 'Judas,' and a sentimental definition would be as deep and varied as the human heart. It is far easier to arrive at what may be called a technical definition, worded in commercial terms, as for instance, that a scab is one who gives more value for the same price than another.

"The laborer who gives more time, or strength or skill for the same wage than another, or equal time or strength or skill for a less wage is a scab. This generousness on his part is hurtful to his fellow-laborers, for it compels them to an equal generousness which is not to their liking, and which gives them less of food and shelter. But a word may be said for the scab. Just as his act makes his rival compulsorily generous, so do they by fortune of birth and training, make compulsory his act of generousness. He does not scab because he wants to scab. No whim of the spirit, no burgeoning of the heart, leads him to give more of his labor power than they for a certain sum.

"It is because he cannot get work on the same terms as they that he is a scab. There is less work than there are men to do work. This is patent, else the scab would not loom so large on the labor market horizon. Because they are stronger than he, or more skilled, or more energetic, it is impossible for him to take their places at the same wage. To take their places he must give more value, must work longer hours or receive a smaller wage. He does so, and he cannot help it, for his will 'to live' is driving him on as well as they are being driven on by their will 'to live', and to live he must win food and shelter, which he can do only by receiving permission to work from some man who owns a bit of land or a piece of machinery. And to receive permission from this man, he must make the transaction profitable for him.

"Viewed in this light, the scab, who gives more labor power for a certain price than his fellows, is not so generous after all. He is not more generous with his energy than the chattel slave and the convict laborer, who, by the way, are the most perfect scabs. They give their labor power for about the minimum possible price. But within limits, they may loaf and malinger, and as scabs, are exceeded by the machine which never loafs and malingers and which is the ideally perfect scab.

"It is not nice to be a scab. Not only is it not in good social taste and comradeship, but, from the standpoint of food and shelter it is bad business policy. Nobody desires to scab, to give most for least. The ambition of every individual is quite the opposite, to give least for most; and as a result, living in a tooth-and-nail society, battle royal is waged by the ambitious individuals. But in its most salient aspects, that of the struggle over the division of the joint product, it is no longer a battle between individuals, but between groups of individuals. Capital and labor apply themselves to raw material, make something useful out of it, add to its value, and then proceed to quarrel over the division of the added value. Neither cares to give most for least. Each is intent on giving less than the other and on receiving more. . . . .

'In the group struggle over the division of the joint product, labor utilizes the union with its two great weapons, the strike and the boycott; while capital utilizes the trust and the association, the weapons of which are the blacklist, the lock-out and the scab. The scab is by far the most formidable of the three. He is the man who breaks strikes and causes all the trouble. Without him there would be no trouble, for the strikers are willing to remain out peacefully and definitely so long as other men are not in their places, and so long as the particular aggregation of capital with which they are fighting is eating its head off in enforced idleness.

"But both warring groups have reserve weapons. Were it not for the scab, those weapons would not be brought into play. But the scab takes the place of the striker, who begins at once to wield a most powerful weapon, terrorism. The will 'to live' of the scab recoils from the menace of broken bones and violent death. With all due respect to the labor leaders, who are not to be blamed for volubly asseverating otherwise, terrorism is a well-defined and eminently successful policy of the labor unions. It has probably won them more strikes than all the rest of the weapons in their arsenal. This terrorism, however, must be clearly understood. It is directed solely against the scab, placing him in such fear for life and limb as to drive him out of the contest. But when terrorism gets out of hand and inoffensive non-combatants are injured, law and order threatened, and property destroyed, it becomes an edged tool that cuts both ways. This sort of terrorism is sincerely deplored by the labor leaders, for it has probably lost them as many strikes as have been lost by any other single cause.

"The scab is powerless under terrorism. As a rule, he is not so good nor gritty a man as the men he is displacing and he lacks their fighting organization. He stands in dire need of stiffening and backing. His employers, the capitalists, draw their two remaining weapons, the ownership of which is debatable, but which they for the time being happen to control. The two weapons may be called the political and judicial machinery of society. When the scab crumples up and is ready to go down before the fists, bricks and bullets of the labor group, the capitalist group puts the police and soldiers into the field, and begins a general bombardment of injunctions. Victory usually follows, for the labor group cannot withstand the combined assault of gatling guns and injunctions.

"But it has been noted that the ownership of the political and judicial machinery of society is debatable. In the Titanic struggle over the division of the joint product, each group reaches out for every available weapon. Nor are they blinded by the smoke of conflict. They fight their battle as coolly and collectedly as ever battles were fought on paper. The capitalist group has long since realized that immense importance of controlling the political and judicial machinery of society.

"Employers have only to convince organized labor that it cannot hold its own against the capitalist manager, and the whole energy that now goes to the union will turn to an aggressive political Socialism. . . . .

"The only honest morality displayed by either side is white-hot indignation at the iniquities of the other side. The striking teamster complacently takes a scab driver into an alley, and with an iron bar breaks his arms, so that he can drive no more, but cries out to high heaven for justice when the capitalist breaks his skull by means of a club in the hands of a policeman. Nay the members of a union will declaim in impassioned rhetoric for the God-given right of an eight-hour day, and at the time be working their own business agent seventeen hours out of the twenty-four. . . . .

"Civilization may be expressed today in terms of trade unionism. Individual struggles have largely passed away but group struggles increase prodigiously, and the things for which the groups struggle are the same as of old. Shorn of all subtleties and complexities, the chief struggle of men, and of groups of men is for food and shelter. And, as of old the struggled with tooth and nail, so to-day they struggle with teeth and nails elongated into armies and navies, machines and economic advantages. . . . .

Since to give least for most, and to give most for least, are universally bad, what remains? Equity remains, which is to give like for like, the same for the same, neither more nor less. But this equity, society, as at present constituted, cannot give. It is not in the nature of present day society for men to give like for like, the same for the same. And so long as men continue to live in this competitive society, struggle tooth and nail with one another for food and shelter (which is to struggle with one another tooth and nail for life), that long will the scab continue to exist. His will 'to live' will force him to exist. He may be flouted and jeered by his brothers, he may be beaten with bricks and clubs by the men who by superior strength and capacity scab upon him as he scabs upon them by longer hours and smaller wages, but through it all he will persist, giving a bit more of most for least than they are giving."

◆ At Coal Creek to-day the four women brought up for trial before Magistrate Alexander under the provisions of the Vagrancy Act were dismissed. ◆

ECHOES OF THE STRIKE

Forced Action of Strikers Leads to the Police Court

This case, growing out of the incident that took place at the corner of Howland Avenue and Rogers Street, on 31st October, was brought to a close, so far as evidence is concerned, on Thursday afternoon at the Council Chambers. Magistrate Whimster will first have a transcript made of the stenographers notes and a decision is expected to be rendered by Monday next.

Sherwood Herchmer, counsel for the prosecution, acted on behalf of the city, vice Mr. Lane, of the firm of Ross, Lane and Macdonald, the regular city solicitor, and likewise of the firm representing the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. The evidence submitted by the prosecution, given by the various members of the Barr family, was practically corroborated as a point of fact, namely that one Alec Barr was struck in the chest, and that the assailant was the accused, John Sweeney. In the evidence given by Clark, Beever, Corrigan, Climie and Joison, they were equally positive that the accused was upon the sidewalk at the time the alleged assault took place, and that the members of the Barr family were in the road.

L. P. Eckstein handled the case for the defence.

There were several light passages at arms between the attending counsel, and some audible smiles created by the evidence of Corrigan and Beever.

Inasmuch as this case is at present sub judice, conformable to the rule, we make no comment thereon, awaiting the decision of the magistrate before so doing.

The case of Geo. Linn, jr., will be taken up on Monday next at two thirty, when it is expected that the respective counsel will occupy the same positions as in that of Sweeney.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Latest Reports

Copper is firmer, tin somewhat irregular; lead keeps up; spelter unchanged; iron a shade better; wool easier; cotton quiet; cloth moving steadily; wheat, tendency slightly upward; maize, moderate demand; lard, slightly harder; cottolene (capitalist butter) a little easier; olive oil supply short; potatoes, demand heavy; cows, sheep, hogs and fish bringing good figures. Coal miner, by the carcass, live weight $1500.00, must be in good physical condition, sound of wind and limb, able to do maximum of labor and make no kicks, moral qualities not necessary. One leg, providing it has not already been dismembered nor wooden, but has the necessary number of bones in their proper places and covered with flesh, principally muscle, $500.00 Like price for like conditions for one arm. One eye, providing that vision has not already been impaired, $250.00. This does not include glass eye. For maimed hand, left $250.00; right, $500.00. In the event of it being discovered that the individual who loses his right hand is left handed he will only get $250.00. One finger—varying in price from $25.00 to $100.00, according to the location on hand.

We have no quotations on ears, nose, mouth, cheek, stomach, and sundry other portions of the anatomy, but for further particulars would recommend our readers to write Jno. H. Jones, owner of the Marianna Mine, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Should we receive any later quotations, or any changes, will make note of same under the proper heading "The Market."

STARTLING FACTS ABOUT DIVIDENDS OF RAILROADS

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Some startling facts have been made public here which ought to awaken the laboring classes to the systematic fleecing they are the victims of by the stockholders of railroads.

There are 180,000 stockholders holding stock in the various railways of Great Britain, each receiving an annual profit of $1,475. That is the profit of idleness.

The railways are operated by 581,000 men, who by working long hours day by day and week by week are able to earn in one year only about forty pounds a year, or exactly $214 in American money.

Think of the difference between $1,475, the profit of idleness, and $214, the wages of industry. The workers will not tolerate much longer a system which shows such gross inequalities.

INDICATIONS ARE FOR SETTLEMENT

Latest Dispatch from Conference Denotes Progress--Few Minor Points Being Arranged

FRANK, Alta., Nov. 10.—The situation here is favorable towards a satisfactory conclusion; the sub-committee will complete their work this afternoon and it is expected that the whole will meet this evening or to-morrow. There are one or two contentious points which require adjusting, but the District Scale Committee will remain firm in maintaining their prevous position. We do not, however, anticipate any serious difficulty regarding the settlement of same.—A. J. CARTER.

(The above telegram was handed in, we are informed, at 1 o'clock, but owing to difficulties along the line between here and Frank it was not despatched until nearly 9 o'clock p.m.)

SYNDICALISM

By J. Ramsay Macdonald

Sir Arthur Clay, of one or other of the Anti-Socialist leagues, has written a book on "Syndicalism" (Syndicalism and Labor) which has been welcomed as a revelation by the press generally, but which, neither in the information it pretends to give nor in the discussion of the issues involved, shows the least knowledge of the subject beyond what one can gather from a few newspaper cuttings. The Paris correspondent of the Times has written this and that about French Syndicalism, and apparently Sir Arthur Clay has used scissors and paste and stuck the paragraphs into a book. The Anti-Socialist League has issued this statement; Sir Arthur Clay believed them (his anti-Socialist credulity being as great as that which enabled his ancestors to believe in witchcraft), and he has stuck them also in a book. The next process was apparently for Sir Arthur Clay to mix up the two books, without exercising a particle of critical common sense, and the result is sold by the ancient firm of Murray at 6 shillings, and is welcomed by the Times, the Morning Post, and similar organs of upper class opinion. But I have one good thing to say of the book. Its title is good. I propose to take the title as a text, but to throw the book into the waste paper basket as a sermon.

Syndicalism is a word which we have taken from France, where it is used, to indicate not merely trade unionism but a special policy of trade union action. It is the movement which, carrying the dogma of class-consciousness to its logical extreme declares that the workers alone can emancipate the workers (though it is doubtful if this must be regarded as an essential part of the doctrine), and that the way of emancipation lies through working class organization on a trade union basis, federated, however, to a common centre so as to lose its narrow trade consciousness, and using the strike as its weapon of conquest. It is anti- (perhaps it might be called super-) Parliamentarian. It is revolutionary and cataclysmic. It is characteristically a movement originating in countries where tradition and temperament are revolutionary The time has gone by, owing to the modern organization of militarism by the Great Powers, for a revolution of the old-fashioned kind. These ancient excitements are confined to the Iberian Peninsula and American republics. But the spirit that animates these revolutions has transformed itself through syndicalism into an active passivity; wheels from the barricades to the workshops and enjoys itself by contemplating the same result from passive resistance as our fathers contemplated from armed insurrection. Thus the general strike is a form of revolution.

This propaganda and faith are finding acceptance amongst sections of people everywhere. The Industrial Workers of the World are syndicalists, here, and not only in France or Italy. Their program is attractive . They wish to unite all unions into one and then to paralyze society by a strike. They are tired of the slow - moving parliamentary machines; they are impatient with the tremendous resistance which society is offering to change; they see in front of them citadel after citadel over which the flags of privilege proudly fly, and they give up in impatience the attempts that have been begun to undermine these fortresses, and demand a grand frontal attack. And as I have said, their plan on paper seems plausible. As a matter of fact it is more like one of those tricky delusions which we try to explain away in long winter evenings than a plan of attack as I shall try to show.

The pivot of syndicalism is the general strike. The revolutionist of the past generation prepared for barricades and street fighting, but nearly everybody assumes that modern military equipment means that that kind of revolution is out of date. I disagree with that explanation. I would rather say that modern social relationship and political experience have made revolutionary action difficult, though, as the recent action of the Home Office shows, it has not been ruled out of court altogether. The habitual employment of military in trade disputes would soon produce the condition of revolutionary action. The position at the moment is not that street fighting i snow out of the question, but that it is well nigh impossible to create the temper which is preliminary to street fighting. That, for the purpose of discussing the general strike, is an important distinction, for the disappearance of the material influence upon the success of the industrial warfare of the syndicalists. As a matter of fact the syndicalist revolution wil lhave to depend upon pretty much the same determination, kept going under far less dramatic and inspiring circumstances, as was requisite for the success of the physical force revolution.

The new revolutionary method differs from the old on one very important circumstance. The old method captured society by force and cowed the opposition. There might be plots against it, but it immediately seized upon the executive authority, controlled the forces that were available, and put itself at the head of the authority of the State. Undoubtedly that was a great advantage. It was bound to produce some kind of a tyrant, and to create a purely personal government which would be strong just in proportion as the social change aimed at was or was not deep-seated. The victors with an army behind them, with society subdued, with their opponents frightened to open their mouths, could go far with their work of social reconstruction before they lost their hold and the reaction could gather itself together. At best their doom was certain. They had to fall as the Communists failed, as Marx at last saw they were bound to fail. But they would have a brief chance of demonstrating their ability as the Communists had.

The new revolutionary method, however, without giving any more promise of ultimate success, deprives itself of the chances of the temporary success for which the old method made some provision. It does not propose to seize upon the forces which society has at its command; it is not to subdue or cow the opposition. It is to bring things to a standstill. It is only half as clear-sighted as the old method, for that saw the futility of trying to effect a revolutionary change except by the capture of social authority. One has only to think for a moment to see the absurdity of the new revolutionism in this respect.

Let us suppose that the strike is succeeding. The authorities will try and break it, and that will lead to the employment of force. Troops will be mobilized. As in France, the strikers themselves will be impressed to defeat their own purposes; or, as here, the army will be used for the double purpose of keeping the industrial wheels going round, and of shooting when the unarmed and unprepared crowds break out into rioting. So, the syndicalist cannot avoid his revolution even if he tries. The old revolutionist knew his business, faced the facts, laid his plans; the new revolutionist does none of these necessary things. The old revolutionist was always unprepared for the day after the revolution; the new revolutionists is unprepared both for the day after and the day before his triumph.

But there is another line of argument more important still to be developed. It is sometimes assured that the course will be the strike, followed by social paralysis, the peaceful triumph of the workers' combination, the establishment of social democracy. I am confined by the limits of an article in the present instance, and so I cannot discuss in any fullness the clossal assumptions upon which such an expectation rests. The successful termination of each of these stages depends upon so many unlikely circumstances that the program is like the plan by which a Monte Carlo gambler believes he can break the bank. I can only deal with one of the assumptions here, and I shall select that which, so far as I know, has had by far and away the least amount of thought bestowed upon it. Will the general strike paralyze society?

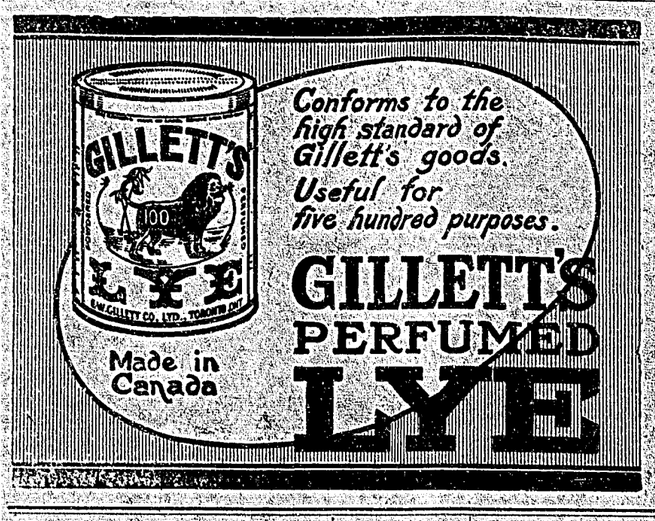
My readers must remember what I have already written about the employment of force by those who retain the executive authority in society, for that will be the effective protection against a complete paralysis. They must also remember what has been written showing that it is only under the most exceptional circumstances that a general strike with purely industrial or revolutionary aims can be declared successfully. But let us assume that that is not influencing the situation at all, that the transport services are held up, that the markets and shops are closed, that the workshops are deserted. What follows?

The propagandists of the Industrial Workers of the World have never yet calculated the force of the opposition. At the stage of revolution to which my charitable assumptions have brought them, the Syndicalists make the fatal mistake of calculating that time will be on their side. Exactly the oppsoite is true. Time will work against them. However complete the general strike is to be, it is only to affect, even to begin with, a majority. There will be a minority holding the same opinions as were expressed by the suburban dwellers during the recent railway troubles. They will represent the resistance which society must always offer to sudden change. Then there will be a great number of men who will become unemployed without in any way sympathizing with the strike or its purposes. They will be the shopkeepers, the business men, and great sections of the working classes. As the strike proceeds and the price of food reaches famine levels and its scarcity becomes chronic, the ranks of the malcontents will be increased. One could watch the process the other day. The strikers, every day that passes, become, in the eyes of an increasing number of people, not the savior but the enemy of society. His assumption is that as the days go, society will become more helpless in his hands; the fact is that after the first two or three days, society will begin to organize itself against him because society, as well as the individual, is moved by the Will to Live. Voluntary organization will begin as in Sweden when, during the recent strike, a fairly convenient public service of necessary activities was kept going by amateurs and other volunteers. Coachmen drove cabs, gentlemen manned ferryboats, citizens volunteers cleaned the streets. Meanwhile the strain upon organized labor will be increasing. The forces operating upon it will be disruptive not unifying. And during the whole of this time the energies of the labor organizations will be absorbed in purely destructive work. They will not be called upon for any reorganization; they will not be able from the very nature of their program to arrange public services whilst they are carrying ou the general strike, for that would then be undoing the work they had set out to do in the first instance. They could not, for instance, seize factories to work them as public concerns for the simple reason that they would not have the power first of all, that they could not organize the work under such circumstances, in the second place, and, finally, that such an attempt would only add to the difficulties of the strike organization by compelling it to face right away every problem of national production and distribution. The fact is, the assumption of a progressive paralysis is false. Society will at once take steps to recover command of itself. It will not yield to the general strike, it will resist it. On the day of his first triumph, when he declares his strike the Syndicalists signs his own death warrant and puts the noose about his own neck.

This action of self-preservation is will illustrated by what happens in living bodies. The subject has been by no means fully investigated, but Metschnikoff's observations have made a firm beginning. In living bodies there are certain phagocytes or cells whose functions is to render the organic life immune from disease. When death or destruction threatens, these cells become specially active both physiologically and chemically. This is the basis of the modern serum treatment of poisons. Society, too, has its phagocytes. They are interests, prejudices, habits. They become suddenly active when the proper impulse is applied to them. They gather round the danger points and strive to overcome the evils that threaten social life. They work by force — physiologically; they also work by opinion—chemically. A revolution which is of the nature of a new birth matured and prepared finds them of assistance; one which proceeds by paralyzing life, one which is of the nature of "political crime,' as defined by Lombroso, finds them antagonistic. We have a goodly number of scientic investigators in our ranks; not a few are readers of this Review. Here is a study which they might well pursue. The application of Metschnikoff's physiological theories to sociology is a task lying undone, but appealing to be done. The doing of it would be a contribution to sociological theory of the first importance. Suffice it for the moment for me to point out that the Syndicalist theory of social change through social paralysis is not only absurd from the point of view of the practical reason, but is contrary to the teachings of scientific sociology. It is foredoomed to a disastrous ending.

I sum up my argument. The new revolution which Syndicalism and its advocates of the Industrial Workers of the World contemplate has avoided none of the errors and pitfalls of the old, but it has added to them a whole series of its own. It has never considered the problems which it has to meet. It is, as expressed in the Outlook of this month, a mere escapade of the nursery mind. It is the product of the creative intelligence of the man who is impatient because it takes the earth twenty-four hours to wheel round the sun.

It has, however, attached to itself a movement made necessary by the evolution of modern capitalism, and the modern State. The day when the disconnected and sectional union could serve labor has ended. The twilight sunk into night with the passing of the old century. But, the absorption of the small sectional union and the federation of the unions covering the whole of separate trades into a united national organization with political as well as industrial functions is not syndicalism, but the very opposite. It is political industrialism, and wherever Syndicalism has raised its Caliban head, whether in France or America, in Holland or in Great Britain, it has declared war on political industrialism. The hospitality which the Socialist movement has offered so generously to all kinds of cranks and scoundrels because they professed to be in revolt against the existing order has already done our movement much harm. Let it not add Syndicalism to the already too numerous vipers which, in the kindness of its heart, it is warming on its hearth stones.—The Socialist Review.



HAD TO TAKE THE BOTTLE AWAY FROM HIM

A pleasant-faced little woman was buying something for the baby in a drug store, and happened to notice a bottle on the show case.

"Did you sell my Jim a bottle of that stuff?"

"I certainly did, and hope it helped him."

"Help him? Why he just helps himself these days. Used to complain about my cooking—said it wasn't as good as when we were first married. He had only taken about half that bottle when I had to hide it or there wouldn't have been a thing in the house for the children to eat. He simply cleaned up everything in sight at the table. Oh! the stuff is all right—I can recommend it—and he even thinks my cooking has improved."

Jim had complained that he was overworked—didn't get enough exercise—had no appetite—was getting a bit cranky, and didn't relish and enjoy his meals. The druggist told him to take Nyal's Digestive Tonic and forget his troubles. Jim dropped in just to say that he has a great capacity for work these days—can accomplish twice as much as before.

He was no dyspeptic—just a little off color. Lots of us just like Jim. Better try a dollar bottle. It's worth while.

If you try this remedy we know you will be pleased. Nyal Remedies we sincerely believe to be the best medicine values offered. 16

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THESE MEN EXPELLED

This is One Way of Getting Your Name before the Public

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—The following resolution was passed by a mass meeting of Gladstone Local on Thursday, Nov. 2nd, 1911:

RESOLVED, that in view of existing conditions, we, the members of Gladstone Local, No. 2314 U. M. W. of A., and citizens of Fernie, do hereby petition the Attorney General of the Province of British Columns that trials by Jury be discontinued in Fernie.

T. UPHILL,
Secretary.

The following members of Gladstone Local, No. 2314, U. M. W. of A., have been expelled from the organization, for the offence:

WILLIAM BARR, senior, Scotch.
WILLIAM BARR, junior, Scotch,
HUGH BARR, Scotch.
WM. BARNETT, colored.
T. DRUMWRIGHT, colored.
R. HOWARD, colored.
JOHN VENDO, Italian.
FRANK SPROVIERE, Italian.
FRANK KARDIMONA, Italian
TONY KARDIMONA, Italian.
JOE SCERIA, Italian.
JOHN JOHN (known as) Italian.
LOUISE CORCIREA, Italian.
PETE ARCURIA, Italian.
G. MUSTACIO, Italian.
ANGELO SPINO, Italian.
WM. POTTER, English.

In the case of Wm. Barr, senior, it is notable that he had only paid $6.75 to the organization, and during the present strike has received twelve supplies of provisions valued at $9.50 each making a total of $114.00

In the case of Hugh Barr, this person has paid $3.30 to the organization, and has received during the present strike provisions to the total value of $54.00.

T. UPHILL, Secy.

L'articolo comparso sul "L'Era Nuova," non estato schitto neanco idiato di nessuno dei membri che fanno parto del "Circolo Operaio Italiano XX Settembre, M.S." cosi duhiariamo l'articolo falso.

COSMO CRISAFIO, Seg.
FRANK SANTONI, Pres.

Lille, Alta, Nov. 1st, 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger,

Dear Sir,—At a special meeting of our Local the members passed a resolution as follows:

"That we expel the following members from the U. M. W. of A. for scabbing in the mines:

JOHN MOXIM, Slavonian, working in Blairmore.
MIKE MOXIN, Slavonian, working at Blairmore.
S. ONYSCHUK, Slavonian, working at Blairmore.
N. KOSTIUK, Slavonian, working at Blairmore.
P. SINZZANSKI, Slavonian, working at Blairmore.
E. HUGET, French, working at Blairmore.
A. HUGET, French, working at Blairmore.
FRANCISCO BARISI, Italian, working at Blairmore.
ANGELO BURATO, Italian, working at Blairmore.
ANTONIO MISURACO, Italian, working at Bellevue.
FRANCISCO AMERATO, Italian working at Bellevue.
TOMASO ABRUSEZIE, Italian working at Bellevue.
PIETRO GRI, Italian, working at Passburg.

In order that the public may see that we have treated John Moxim fairly would say that this man has not paid any union dues for nearly two years. Yet we gave him supplies just the same as if he were in good standing. He received $31.00 per month for five months for himself, wife, and six children. In spite of this he went to work and prevailed on others to work in the Blairmore Mines. This same man has more than once received blank statements after working a full month at Lille mine.

Kindly insert this in the Ledger and oblige,

W. S. EVANS,
Sec. Local 1233.

LIVING ON 4s. A WEEK

"3d. Doctor's" Statement at an Inquest

"I get 800 cases of indigestion every week and they are all due, without exception to errors of diet, every one."

This statement was made at an inquest at Hackney recently by Dr. H. P. Jelly, the Homerton 'threepenny doctor."

The coroner (Dr. Wynn Westcott) suggested that if Dr. Jelly had such a large practice as that they would probably hear of his retirement before very long.

The question turned on the improper feeding of children, and the witness remarked to the coroner: "If you saw what I see, you would be astounded."

Incidentally Dr. Jelly mentioned that he and his boy lived on 10s. a week while he was working for his degree. "You can live on 4s. a week quite well," he said.—Evening News, London.

Shiloh's Cure
QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

AFTER KIER HARDIE

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Liberals are out for Keir Hardie's scalp. The uncompromising Socialist has been going up and down the country condemning the government, particularly for its action in calling out troops at the time of the railway strike. Lloyd-George took the lead when he gave Mr. Hardie a dressing down in the House of Commons, which, however, made the Socialist leader bitterer than ever and his attacks have been so severe that even the labor leaders have had to repudiate them. The Liberal revenge is to take the form of opposing the re-election of Mr. Hardie for Merthyr-Tydvil. Hardie is a Scotchman, and has not been able to manage the language of Wales. To most of his constituents Welsh is their native tongue. The Liberal campaign against Mr. Hardie is therefore to be carried on in Welsh, which the chancellor of the exchequer and most of the Liberal leaders can talk as well as they can English, and it generally carries a Welsh audience. Whether it will wean the Welsh miners from their Socialist member remains to be seen.

WORKMEN'S COMBINES

A large number of workmen are accepting the advice recently given in Reynolds's to agree with the suggestions of their leaders to amalgamate. Thus it is that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Associated Carpenters and Joiners representing 68,000 members, have just joined forces; and the textile workers of the West Riding of Yorkshire have arranged a working agreement. A general meeting of the Provisional Committee for the consoliation of the building industries' Trade Unions into one industrial organization, wil be held at the Brcklayers' Hall, 58, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S. E. We need hardly emphasize the fact that the spirit of consolidation is advancing in leaps and bounds, and members of all the building trade unions are invited to this most important meeting.—Reynolds'.

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For DISTRICT LEDGER Readers

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King's Hotel
Coleman Hotel, Coleman
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M. A. Kastner
Joe Grafton

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J. M. Agnew & Co., Elko.

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Bank of Commerce
Bank of Hamilton
Home Bank
Imperial Bank

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Kennedy & Mangan
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W. Ingram, Club Cigar Store.

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Over the C. P. R.

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Dr. Barber
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Labor in Great Britain Ready for Another Fight

Railway Workers Resentful at the Insulting Manner of Magnates Before Commission

ASK FULL RECOGNITION

LONDON.—That the general labor situation in Great Britain is still very unsettled and the prospects of another titanic struggle between the bosses and the workers are not very remote, is shown by the following summary of present conditions appearing in the Labor Leader.

The situation on the railways does not grow less menacing. The evidence of Lord Claud Hamilton and other directors before the Railway Commission cannot be characterized otherwise than as an insult to the Trade Unions, and the men are justly indignant. Mr. T. Lowth, secretary of the General Workers' Union, speaking at Darlington, on Saturday, urged railway servants to prepare for another strike. "It is my duty to tell you," he said, "that I believe the companies are going to put up a fight, and it is necessary that you should put up one as well. It is necessary that you should make all preparations possible, because all prepaartions for war are always made in the time of peace. Now we are at peace, get on with the preparations as quickly as possible."

The revelations during the recent strike of the scandalous conditions of labor on the railways aroused much indignation, and it was genrally assumed that wages should be increased. The proceeds of the Railway Commission have somewhat wearied public interest, but this opportunity of securing a living wage must not be lost. If necessary the public must be given another shock.

The rank and file are far from satisfied with the present situation. Meetings all over the country show that they are eager to fight for a bold program of increased wages and shorter hours. At Glasgow the Amalgamated Association of Railway Servants have adopted a resolution urging that the unions should demand such concessions, whilst at another Glasgow meeting Mr. James Kiddie, an engine-driver, complained that the leaders were not sufficiently militant. The setting up of the Railway Commission, he said, was not the work of the rank and file, but of the leaders. Therefore the rank and file had a right to say that they would not be tied down to any finding of the commission.

Many of the leaders, he asserted seemed to have lost touch with the rank and file, but if they did not put on a firmer front the men were determined to kick over the traces and lead themselves.

After the Commission

But the officials seem to be alive to the feeling among the general body of railwaymen. A prominent member of the executive has stated that they are determined to secure improved conditions of labor as the result of the present agitation. The executive of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Servants, he added, had instructed their general secretary to at once communicate with the general secretaries of the other three unions concerned, asking them if they are prepared to meet in joint conference immediately the report of the Royal Commission is issued. The official further stated that a large number of applications for sectional movements for improved conditions had been sent up to headquarters, but the executive had decided not to sanction any such movements until after the findings of the Royal Commission are issued, when the executive state, an entirely new position will be created, and one which will enable any movement to be much more effective than would be the case at present.

At the time of writing the strike on the Irish railways is in a critical position. The whole railway system in the South of the island is completely paralyzed, but division of opinion is seriously affecting the strike in the North. The Amalgamated Association of Railway Servants is not strong in Ireland, and it was only in response to the insistent demand of the Irish executive that a general strike was declared. Unfortunately the engineers and firemen do not seem to have thrown in their lot with the general body of railway servants, and the Irishmen appear to be rather bitter because the men have not been called out in England. The executive, however, are still in a fighting mood, and threaten to take action which will force matters to an issue.

The strike on the Great Southern, the largest of the Irish systems, could scarcely have been more complete. The general manager confesses he will have to close down unless the Government comes to his aid, and military engineers have had to drive the trains necessary for the movement of troops. Soldiers appear to have taken the place of engine drivers on other than merely military trains, however. The Times reports an instance of army engineers driving a regular passenger train, and the Daily Mirror has published a photograph of an officer coaling an engine. Labor members should put questions on this point to the responsible Minister as soon as Parliament assembles.

Magnificent Solidarity

The solidarity displayed in the strike rivals anything exhibited in the recent upheaval. The whole dispute has arisen out of the refusal of porters to handle timbers delivered by blackleg carters. The same spirit has been evident amongst other workers. Mr. Dent, manager of the Great Southern, is naturally indignant about this.

"I hear that the miners are refusing to hew coal for the timber firms,' he says, "and I believe we could not buy bread for the men who remain on this station here if it were known the bread was for us. Take the jaunting car drivers. Legally they must carry anybody, and they can be prosecuted if they refuse. But when men were coming over to us from Manchester yesterday the drivers of the cars we had hired refused to bring them across to the city, although the fare was tendered." Another instance occurred at Rosslare, where when a sailor on one of the cross-channel boats did the work of the porters by carrying a passenger on board, the rest of the crew refused to sail with him. The captain, therefore, left him ashore.

The Barry Railway Company share with the Northeastern the distinction of having conceded the recognition of the unions. The advantages of recognition were illustrated in the settlement of a dispute which had arisen over the question of a sixty hour week. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., had an interview with the general manager on Thursday, and within two hours an agreement was reached. A mass meeting of men accepted the terms as entirely satisfactory on Sunday. If the Barry Company had refused to meet Mr. Thomas, as is the custom on other lines, the dispute would probably have dragged over many months with endless bitterness and friction.

The proceedings of the Railway Commission during the past week have been noteworthy by reason of the sympathy Sir Ratcliffe Ellis has revealed with the policy of recognition of unions. Sir Ratcliffe is himself a coal owners, and as an official of an employers' association which has long conceded recognition to the Miners' Federation. It is evident that experience has convinced him of the advantages of negotiations with the men's officials, for he puts this view forward again and again. Indeed, on this point, he is almost as relentless in catechising the companies' representatives as is Mr. Arthur Henderson.

Railway Manager Cornered . . . .

The series of interrogations he put to Mr. Beasley, general manager of the Taff Vale Railway, illustrates his attitude. When Mr. Beasley argued that recognition would mean an increase in union membership, Sir Ratcliffe pointed out that 85 per cent of the Taff Vale employes were already unionists and asked whether the proportion could be much higher. On the question of penalties for breach of contracts on the part of the unions Sir Ratcliffe quite nonplussed Mr. Beasley, who readily accepted all suggestions that unions should be held responsible. Union payments of strike allowances to contract breakers should, he urged, be made illegal. But Sir Ratcliffe Ellis pointed out the inevitable accompaniment to such a proposal. 'Do you think Parliament," he asked, "would give the arbitrators any such power if the companies refused to recognize the existence of the men's societies?" The witness was very much taken aback at this, says the Manchester Guardian, and for the moment could find no kind of reply. Mr. Beasley finally admitted that there might come a point at which 'recognition, "would not be too high a price to pay for immunity fro mdisputes and stoppages." This is the first of the companies' witnesses to admit this.

Mr. Robert Glover, of the Great Western Railway Company, made an effort to rival Lord Claud Hamilton in the insults he poured on trade unionists. The men's officials he stigmatized as "known inciters to breaking of contracts," but under cross-examination by Sir Ratcliffe Ellis once more, he admitted that his personal experience of the unions' leaders had been satisfactory. He admitted that he had met and settled many disputed points with Mr. Richard Bell and Mr. J. H. Thomas. "Did you find Mr. Bell difficult to deal with?' asked Sir Ratcliffe. "Not at all; he was very well balanced, and his knowledge of railway work stood him in good stead, though at times he was out of date. Nevertheless, he did remarkably well. I freely grant that the meeting was most successful from the companies' point of view. I say the same of Mr. Thomas.'

"To what do you attribute this success?'

"To the fact that there were two people meeting together with the true spirit of negotiation instead of twenty or thirty.'

"What do you call that?" insinuated Sir Ratcliffe.

'Anything you like, Sir Thomas, except recognition."

We like the touch 'at times he was out of date" in the description of Mr. Bell!

Mr. Herbert Marriott, goods manager of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, was particularly incensed with the new expression of solidarity between all grades, as evidenced in the sympathetic strikes. One section of workers should not be allowed to strike on behalf of other sections," he argued. "If one section strikes," exclaimed the witness, "others whose grievances are already settled should be required to return to work or have their places filled without question of reinstatement. Failing that, one grade by exhorbitant demands can stop a whole railway.' Mr. Marriott said recognition was quite unnecessary on the Lancashire and Yorkshire system. We should think so when men are paid 17s. 6d. a week!

Mr. A. Henderson has pressed for a return by the companies of wages paid, since their representatives have refused to accept the figures of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Servants. On Tuesday Sir Guy Garnet announced that the return would be forthcoming.

The trade unions have determined to ask the commission to provide opportunity for representatives to reply to the evidence of the companies.

The evidence of the witnesses and the attitude of the commissioners make a general forecast of their report impossible. Recognition of the unions in some form or other is practically certain, although restraints are likely to be imposed on striking without extended notice. In cases where official support is given to the breaking of contracts, the commissioners may recommend penalization of unions by fines.

It is more difficult to say what substitute will be offered to the conciliation scheme, but the men will probably be allowed representation by union officials before any board of arbitration that is set up.

Victory at Dowlais Steelworks

The strike at the Dowlais Steelworks, where 2,500 men were out, has been settled. The leaders announced to a mass meeting of the men recently that an agreement had been arrived at with the general manager, providing for the recognition of all the unions involved, and the raising of the rates of wages of all departments to the standard prevailing in other works. The amount of the advance will be settled between the men's representatives and the management. The men resolved to accept the agreement. Mr. Kier Hardie, M. P., on being informed of the outcome of the negotiations, wired, "Congratulations on the great victory."

Four thousand men are now on strike at Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.'s works in Openshaw, Manchester. The firm has offered to grant rates of pay that have been established by the laborers' unions at other engineering works in the district. The men say a number of laborers do not come within the scope of this offer, and the firm have suggested a conference between the employers' federation and the men's representatives on condition that the laborers return to work pending negotiations. The men insist upon a settlement of all the points in dispute before they return to work. On Monday the firm announced that workmen who are out on strike are now considered to be discharged. Though some of the men must be already feeling the pinch of poverty they show no signs of wavering.

The quarterly meeting of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association recently passed a strong resolution in defense of the workers' right to picket during strikes. The resolution protested against "the unwarrantable attempt at present being made by employers to induce his Majesty's Government to make it illegal to picket during trade disputes,' and expressed the opinion that the law is already sufficiently strong to deal with all cases of breach of the peace. It asked that no alteration whatever shall be made that would put the workers at a disadvantage in conducting trade disputes in accordance with the law as it stands at present.

The Nelson Weavers' Association have taken a ballot of their members on the question as to whether it is wise to continue working with the non unionists. The result is as follows: 9,417 for refusing to work with them, and 945 against, there being 1,058 blank papers. The official report of the association on the question states: "We are determined, with your assistance, to prevent thes people from receiving benefits for which they have not paid, and in the near future you will be asked to decide whether you will continue to work in the same shed. We are, however, giving them every opportunity of joining us prior to any drastic action being taken."

At the next meeting of the Northern Counties Weavers' Amalgamation an application for an advance of wages, probably of 10 per cent, is to be considered.

Ruskin College Man Victimized

Serious trouble is imminent regarding the attitude of colliery owners at Northumberland towards a young miner who recently returned after a course of study at Ruskin College. The young man is being victimized, and other ex-students have similarly experienced trouble in finding employment. If the young minor is not retained the Executive Committee of the Northumberland Miners' Association threaten "grave trouble."

The demands of Manchester builders' laborers for increased wages and alterations of working hours have been considered by the committee of the Employers' Federation, who decided to refer the matter to a full meeting of members. Unless satisfactory concessions are made a strike will be declared throughout Manchester.

The Amalgamated Union of Labor, at a meeting at South Shields, has resolved unanimously that the time has arrived when the employers should be asked for an advance of wages on behalf of the boiler scalers employed on the Tyne. This demand has been forwarded to the employers accordingly. A deputation of the men affected was appointed to interview the employers.

The new ferry navvies, builders' laborers, and general laborers have won concessions from Sir William Lever on behalf of the firm at Port Sunlight—namely, general laborers, 24s. a week; timbermen, 7d. an hour, pipelayers and joiners, 6½d. These rates represent an increase all round of ½d. per hour.

Fifty girls stopped work recently at Messrs. F and H. Hampson's Wigan Road Weaving Mills, West Houghton, on the ground that alterations effected in the working conditions, have involved a reduction in wages.

The strike at the worsted mills of Messrs. Fleming, Reid and Co., Greenock, has assumed large proportions, about 1,500 women workers now being idle.—N. Y. Call.

THE RESCUE AT THE FIRE

By William J. Fielding

The firemen brave came racing down
the crowded asphalt street,
With shouting, cussing voices drowned
by the clatter of horses' feet,
As they dashed to the scene of their
labor, a burning house hard by,
Which, in its ardent, blazing glory, lit
up the starless sky.

There were engines, trucks and "Chemicals," the Salvage Corps and all,
Which, with barely a moment's notice,
had started at the call
Of a thrilling, piercing gong-ring, a
startling third alarm,
Which had also drawn the populace,
as if by magic charm.

The burning house was a wealthy
home in a section of refinement,
Where classic buildings were laid out
in unquestionable alignment.
And where the general atmosphere
was with fashion overflowing,
And luxury of endless riches in its
splendour ever growing.

The residents of the district were of
society's elite,
And, as the cream of aristocracy,
were in themselves replete
With ancient customs and traditions
and superstitions of "best blood,"
Tracing back to their progenitors to
t'other side of Noah's Flood.

'Twas at the hour when the theatre
crowds were hurrying home from
the night,
And all the curious were drawn along
by the fire's alluring light,
And they gazed in awe at the speed
and skill with which the firemen
toiled,
As the ladders were deftly placed aloft
and the girdles of hose uncoiled.

Streams were played on blazing windows; the smoke rose in an
opaque cloud,
And the air was filled with burning
embers, sparkling, dropping in the
crowd,
The firemen worked with ceaseless
effort, fighting fire with main and
might,
Striving with all their inborn ardor
to lessen the losses of the night.

Many a priceless object of art, and
tapestries famous in history——
Besides the hoard of treasured antiques whose sources were mantled mystery—
And the finest works of the modern
school, collections world-wide and
peerless,
Were saved from the hungry, engulfing flames by the Salvagers, bold
and fearless.

'Mid the excitement that prevailed
When the fire was raging worst,
There rushed from the fated building
—like a phantom thing accurst—
One of the daring, desperate firemen,
and in his mighty arms he bore
The heavy weight of a fainting woman, just removed from an upper
floor.

Madame Gilt was the rescued person,
a lady famed for beauty's sake,
Who retired early in the evening, suffering from a fearful headache;
And she sought relief in soothing powders from the torments of the
pain,
But the opiatic stuff benumbed her in
quieting her aching brain.

'Twas plainly seen she was bewildered,
when very promptly she came to,
As with uncertainty she gazed around
her calculating what to do.
Or, as if looking for a missing creature, when suddenly she cried,
aghast,
"My God! My precious little darling!"
And back into the building dashed.

The people shook with sheer amazement at the rashness of her
action,
But realized a child in danger was
enough to cause distraction;
And they scarcely moved for apprehension, hardly daring to glance
up,
When, at last, she dashed out, embracing—a bow-legged, brindle
pup.

L'ENVOI

As a leader in her circle, Madame
Gilt was quite supreme,
Full of the most fastidious notions
Which were held in high esteem;
And it was by all remembered, 'pon
reflection's calm survey,
That the rearing of mere children
belonged to a more vulgar day.

..The first snow of the season!—This should remind you that now is the time to get your storm windows and doors, and the place is KENNEDY & MANGANS. Telephone 23.

WARNING

This is to notify any member of the U. M. W. of A. found guilty of making false statements with a view to obtaining relief will be prosecuted and forfeit all rights of membership.

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Fronting the lake and surrounded by improved property. A few tracts still available at exceptionally low prices. Satisfaction assured. Cash talks.

Genuine Bargain

Joe Grafton

Fernie - B. C.

A dauntless pioneer of Labor representation has passed away in the person of Mr. Henry Broadhurst, the first working man member of a British Government. He only held office for a few months as Under-Secretary for the Home Department in the short-lived Liberal Government of 1886, but his career held the record up till Mr. John Burns broke it by entering the Cabinet. Mr. Broadhurst, in his prime, was one of the wisest of councillors and most eloquent of orators. He laid the foundations upon which the Labor party now builds. Though he has lived the life of a retired veteran for the past few years, he has not been forgotten by the workers whose cause he served so well.

LAME BACK

To have a lame back or painful stitches means disordered Kidneys, and the sooner you have the Kidneys and Bladder in a perfectly healthy condition the sooner you will enjoy life. As far as we know, there is only one remedy that is guaranteed to cure you, and that is FIG PILLS. If they don't make you a strong, healthy person in two weeks, your money will be refunded. At all dealers, 25c. per box, or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

C. P. R.

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J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380

UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — FERNIE, B.C.

INDUBITABLE "PROSPERITY."

HOW often have we heard the cry that conditions are simply terrible in Great Britain. In fact we must confess that we ourselves have discanted at some length on this subject, and we therefore cry mea culpa, and will now turn our attention to a subject of a much more pleasing character, to wit, "Prosperity."

To those vast hordes of individuals, unemployed, unemployable, as well as the great legion of those who see the grim spectre of want but a few blocks from their dwellings, would suggest they go hide their rags, still their clamoring and be content, as they are the victims, we are told, of an 'economic law.' Therefore, their repinings, though necessary, are unavoidable. Perhaps it might be as well if these empty bellied, illy clad mortals would practice the Mohammedan fatalism and die gracefully without obtruding their groans upon a "prosperous nation.'

Of what import is it that millions are merely gravitating from the cradle to the grave? Why discant upon misery, poverty and degradation! We have more solid proof than mere sentiment to demonstrate the existence of "prosperity."

The Board of Trade returns for October show British trade, in imports as well as exports, has increased. Imports amount to £60,915,620, an increase of £2,804,496 over the preceding month. Therefore, let us jubilate. Exports for the same period were £43,546,303 showing an increase of £5,855,071. Once again we jubilate. The imports for ten months up to October 31st were £550,249,001. Exports for a like period were £374,724,190, an increase of £63,456,098 over the corresponding period of 1910. Hence who will deny that prosperity is not rampant in Great Britain, when we have such convincing proof that 'our trade' shows such phenomenal development. Of course it may be mentioned, but this is merely by the way, that it is only those who are entitled to be considered somebodies that enjoy the benefits of this glorious state of affairs, and the great mass of the others should be perfectly satisfied to know that though they are merely getting a bare subsistence that they are accorded perfect freedom of action in waving flags, yelling about our greatness, and singing patriotic anthems.

If the prosperity of a few should be enhanced so marvellously, and poverty increased inversely, we may in the not distant future expect that the two points between prosperity and poverty will be still further extended. Yet why complain, this is only the workings of an "economic law"! Perhaps, but this is mere conjecture, some of the individuals who are in the poverty column may become obstreperous enough to object to this state of affairs. But we feel the country is safe, and will be safe, when those who make the law to order, in order to conform to their notions of law and order, will quickly bring to their aid those loyal adjuncts, the police, the military and the judiciary, thereby preventing such a dire extremity as the reins of government being wrested from them by the mob element.

Since penning the above lines we have noted an article in the Calgary Daily Herald "Prosperity Deadens the Spiritual Life," hence we are between two stools However, we think there should be enough of those to whom prosperity is only a name (whereas its dearth is a reality), so that there should be no difficulty in discovering quite a large number who are in a fit state of receptivity to arouse the spiritual life.

A CALM REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

IT is our intention to review calmly and dispassionately the incidents that have transpired during the last ten days. We will state facts as we know them, both pro and con, but if there should be any omissions it is because of lack of knowledge regarding them and not with intent.

Since April 1st until the present time normal conditions in the coal mining industry have not obtained throughout the Crow's Nest Pass, but, in this review we intend confining our observations to the immediate locality, because a recapitulation of incidents that have taken place throughout District 18 would be entirely too lengthy for so short an article.

The news was flashed throughout the length and breadth of the land after the Hon. Robt. Rogers had met the District Executive, that the strike was settled. This was premature, otherwise, there would have been but little necessity for any comments. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. issued notices, as per copy in last week's issue. Some individuals went to the mines, and upon coming down in the train were greeted by catcalls and derisive yells. A strike-breaker claims he was struck stones were thrown, some panes of glass were shattered at the Barr house and also in West Fernie. The day when the mayor read the Riot Act we noticed that four policemen were quite sufficient force to keep the pathway clear on Victoria Avenue. Also that at no time was the traffic of vehicles interfered with. On the contrary, among others we saw a dray going by with fruit, and there was no attempt at rowdyism or molestation. The only incident out of the ordinary, when the Mayor was reading the Riot Act, was the throwing of a package of foodstuffs, and this was the only act of the kind that occurred. The Saturday night incident when three negroes were met and one pulled a revolver, with which we are informed three or four were armed, having permits duly signed by a resident magistrate, there were mine workers who gave their assistance to the police in order that these men might be conveyed to the city jail. This is practically, so far as our knowledge goes, of the occurrence in Fernie ,the sum total that has transpired. Yet there are forty special policemen brought into the city, the initiative for this action being taken by the city officials, and out of which there is not the slightest doubt will grow a bill of expense to the detriment of the taxpayers. It is asserted, however, that the provincial authorities now fully supervise the entire situation, hence it is reasonable to suppose that any further costs will be saddled upon the province. As a matter of policy, regardless of any respect, which we may or may not have, for law and order that any acts which constitute or even constrained to be regarded as a breach of the statutes must have a more or less boomerang effect, but in consideration of the small amount of provocation, the reading of the Riot Act and the employment of such a number of special police was not called for.

These struggles are simply an illustration of the existence of class warfare, and as such the meeting between the operators and the mineworkers may be regarded in the light of truce of hostilities, when according to all the canons governing such cases, both the parties are supposed to remain quiescent until the truce has expired, peace declared, or the struggle resumed. But such has not ben the tactics employed in this locality. On the contrary, it would look very much like a deliberate attempt to work at cross purposes. That the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. should take such action, were it not a party to the conference still in session, would be be very readily understood, but as the situation really is while with one hand they are parties, supposedly, looking towards an amicable settlement, on the other they are guilty of introducing a discordant element.

THRIFT

IT is generally known that in China the cost of living, if such it can be called, is exceedingly low indeed, and there are advocates of the thrift notion even among the Orientals, from which, perhaps, some of their prototypes in Canada may take a few hints.

Statistics have been compiled showing the amount of the time wasted in combing and braiding of the queue. Fifteen minutes of the best hours of every man in China, and perhaps on the average it takes twice as long with the barber's time.

Time is cheap, worth on an average about ten cents a day so that each Chinaman's queue will figure at somewhat near one cent a day, cost of upkeep or down keep as the case may be. Multiply this by the number of males over fifteen years of age in the country, say 10,000,000 and by the number of days in the year, you get $350,000,000 wasted on the pigtail. Then there is the item of queue cords figured at $20,000,000. Then it is estimated that the queue by rubbng upon the coat or gown means a loss of about another $20,000,000. Hence we have a mere detail of about four hundred million dollars lost in a year.

We give the above figures for the benefit of those who enjoy making mathematical calculations as to how much the miners have lost by not working. In other words we give them the "cue."

It might be incidentally mentioned further in the case of the Chinaman that it would be rather hard on the barbers, manufacturers of cord as well as cloth but this is the way these superficial arguments on behalf of certain subjects work around in a vicious circle. The fact is things are not what they seem, and the dabblers on the surface of things are in many cases too intellectually lazy to delve in deeper, expecting their frothings to be accepted holus bolus.

FIT REFORM CLOTHING

"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.

Fernie B. C., Nov. 9th, 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—Although the editor of the Free Press has replied to the questions put I an say also that he has not answered them, at least, not satisfactorily to those vitally interested, viz., the mineworkers.

Though there is little doubt that his intentions to serve the capitalist class to the best of his ability are sincere his incapacity to delude the workers in the interests of that class impair his value. As evidence of the truth of this statement the reply to question re Compensation is convincing.

"If death is due to neglect on the part of the employer compensation should be paid.'

Taking the above as a basis upon which compensation would be paid employers' profits would not be materially affected.

Question 2. What should an experienced miner receive for a days' work in the mines?

He does not say "I do not know," directly, but in essence that is the interpretation of "all that the prevailing business conditions will justify."

Question 3. Appreciations are in order here as Mr. Editor is himself, or as he should be, honest in his reply.

We are not agreed, needless to add. If permitted can discuss this at some later date.

Question 4. Dodged! Simply dodged —that's all.

Question 5. Not surprised in the least as it is what might be expected from so intelligent a man.

"Get additional employment, seek other employment, go to work for himself, or reduce his money outlay for living."

The above mental (!) effort is so weak that it seems almost like attacking a small boy cripple to expose it.

"Get additional employment." As we are dealing at this time with the mineworkers let us apply this piece of advice to their case.

When the mines are working a miner must get up about 5 a.m., get rigged up, have a quick-swallow breakfast and get to the train at 6 a.m. He is in the mine until 3 p.m. At 3.45 he gets the train for Fernie; about 4.30 he may be home. By 5 o'clock he should have finished his 6 course and now our friend suggests that if he has not earned what is necessary at the mines he should "get additional employment." "Wonderful words, wonderful words!"

What does the editor suggest he should do? Take in washing, go out nursing, either physical or mental, or what?

Perhaps he might breed running dogs and practise sprinting stunts when taking them out for an airing. If this clever editor would take a little mental exertion and look below the surface of things surely he would see that whatever branch of industry that be examined that there are more men to do the work than there work to be done, otherwise why is there so much unemployment, and why is it that strike-breakers can be recruited. Having made the suggestion that a man should seek additional employment, if he wishes to be fair it's up to him to explain how it is to be secured. Such expressions but show how little he knows of the work a miner has to do and the conditions under which he works. He knows not how physically exhausted a miner is after toiling hard for eight hours in dust, darkness, gas and heavy atmosphere, or he would not even hint at more work.

We cannot see behind each other's minds but maybe that by going to work for himself or reduce his money outlay for living that the suggestion is conveyed. Be a bachelor, keep his own house, mend his own clothes and cook his own meals. Excellent! Great! Now let us see how he might reduce further his outlay for living. First take the ordinary bill of fare. Breakfast: Rolled Oats, Bread, egg, bacon and tea. Lunch (in the mine): Bread and cheese, or jam and cold tea. Dinner: Glass of water, may be soup, Potatoes and meat, and perhaps other vegetables, rice pudding, a cup of tea. We said six courses—count them. Sunday, special, pie and cake.

The above is the average bill of fare

The miner's wife believes in and practises economy in the house, has but few dishes, although they must be as substantial as conditions will allow as the character of her husband's work exacts it.

If additional economy can be effected without decreasing efficiency, the Free Press Editor might write an essay upon "Hints to Housewives."

There is this thought strikes us that our editorial scribe might advocate, that the miner should cut out his ten cent plug of tobacco, his fifteen cent picture show, send out of town for his purchases, if he can save five cents on the dollar, let his hair grow long and go around hatless, cease spending his money for beer, etc.

This is about as sensible to suggest as it would be to tell him not to indulge in motor cars, expensive cigars, six or seven dogs, two dollar shows, two or three wives, five dollar balls, champagne suppers and bridge parties.

Cut down expenses! Cut down expenses until a standard of living is reached that a Chinese standard would look like a feast of Bacchus in comparison to that advised by our intellectual guide.

Question 6. Perfectly satisfied.

Question 7. Ditto.

Question 8. Hear! Hear! Gladstone Local should meet with his approval as we can prove by seven years connection with it.

Question 9 and 10. Claimed that we are inerror in our remarks, is so, Free Press staff accept apologies, please.

Regarding the $50 proposition, let us be candid. The kind of men suggested as judges is not acceptable as by their works ye shall know them. There are others, too.

In reply to question 8, as a believer in a democratic union as per the observations made, let the letter of the "Union Man" be sent in to be read at the next mass meeting of the miners so that it can be ascertained whether the writer of the letter is a union man in good standing or not.

This is a challenge.

The editor charges me with playing to the gallery. If we interpret this to mean that I am seeking popularity with the miners—Yes! Quite correct, and if at any time any humble effort of mine, even to writing letters like this, will help in the struggle I am glad to be of service and if I can point out any case where the interests of the miners are opposed I shall not hesitate to speak out in court.

These are my sentiments, and I do not hesitate to include the editor of the Free Press as one who has deliberately tried to sow dissension among the miners, and by so doing cause the men to mistrust their officials by his hints at mismanagement.

I willingly admit that in the building of the Hall mistakes were made, but who has not? Certainly not the City officials (!) nor yet do I think that there are many others that can be considered infallible.

What would the editor of the Free Press have to say if the Board of Directors of the Miners Union who never get a cent for their labors were to vote themselves five dollars for each regular meeting they attended and two dollars and a half for each special, as well as a good salary for an inefficient chairman?

What a denunciation there would be and what crocodile tears gushed out for the poor miners and their families!

In conclusion, I'll acknowledge that I prefer to play to the gallery of those fighting for a few more crumbs rather than do the dirty work of any company no matter how much or little there was in it.

Yours etc.,
J. LANCASTER

BLAIRMORE LOCAL UNION

Blairmore, Alta., Nov. 7, 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—At a regular meeting of Local 2163 I was instructed to forward to you names of men who had started work in Blairmore Mines. The following are some of the names:

JAMES RUTHERFORD,
DICK HEATHERLEY,
JAMES MAY,
WALTER MATHIESON,
JAMES PAYDEN,
WILLIAM TURNER,
SAM SMIDT,
JOHN JENNINGS,
PAUL GERMANI,
FRANK ROSSI,
GREGORY SHOFFERTY,
JOHN MOREN,
MIKE MOXEN,
CARMELO PARPETTA,
MAT GREEN,
THOMAS FABLO,
TONY ASGRO,

There are others, whose names will appear shortly.

B. CHASE,
Sec. Blairmore Local 2163

Fernie, B.C., Nov. 9.

To the Editor, District Ledger

Dear Sir.—If the enclosed clipping can be put in your paper without charge for advertising I think its insertion would be quite in order. Thanking you in advance,

I am,
Yours truly,
RIOT ACT LISTENER

WHEN THE RIOT ACT IS READ

"The final stage of any great disorder in the world of labor is when the magistrate is by law compelled to read the Riot Act. That Act aims at the suppression of all the mutinous elements in the world of strife by the application of superior force—the force of authority. Similarly, when the elements or functions of the human system become deranged or disordered, the supreme authority of the body—the stomach —asserts in authoritative fashion its final supremacy over all the other members. To keep the stomach quiescent implies the subjugation of all the minor organs. The brain then becomes clear, the eye bright, the muscle tense and springy, the liver active, the nerves as taut as fine drawn steel. This is what can always be accomplished by taking a regular dose of —— Pills. They govern and control every disord r of the human organization. They are an infallible remedy for constipation, indigestion, flatulence, nausea, biliousness, acidity, heartburn, palpitation, and all stomachic and intestinal troubles. Have cured millions—will cure you. Sold by all chemists and stores at 1s. 1½ and 2s. 9d. per box. Be polite, but firm with your chemist, —— Pills, please. No others will do. Please-well Pill Store, Fernie, B. C.

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

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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

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SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO

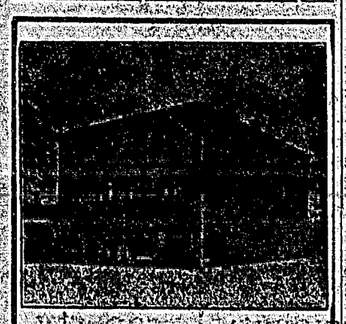
WM. BARTON
Agent Fernie Branch
Pellatt Ave. North

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

A Policy

is a soldier to help you in the battle of life. When your Buildings are Insured,

You Feel Free

You know that wood and stone may be destroyed; but a policy in our company is indestructible. While the house is burning the policy changes into money.

M. A. KASTNER
Insurance Real Estate

COAL CREEK BY 174

At a special meeting of the C. C. L. and A. A. it was decided to close the club temporarily, but will be re-opened on Monday if a settlement of the strike be arrived at.

Winter certainly came ahead of the usual schedule. Snow started to fall last Sunday, working on a twenty-four hour shift until Tuesday, with the result that on Wednesday morning owing to an easterly wind blowing there were drifts in many places three or four feet deep.

Six special policemen are at present stationed here, and we may say are largely stationary, as the "angry mobs" they are ostensibly here for the purpose of subduing are conspicuous by their rarity.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O'Brien have taken up their residence in the house formerly occupied by W. V. Bell.

Mr. Hannon returned from Wycliffe this week and will resume his duties as minister by conducting services in the Methodist Church next Sunday.

The mine horses and mules were brought in from Olsen last week, preparatory to the resumption of work which is expected to take place in the near future.

A number of old Creekites wandered back thinking by the reports that have been so widely scattered through the press that the strike was ended and that work had been resumed.

Mrs. Wm. Wheeler is visiting friends near Jaffray this week.

The son and daughter of Herbert Lanfear came in from Gateway, Mont. last week end.

Sad Accident

On Thursday morning Mr. Jonathan Atkinson upon arising in the morning found that consequent upon the sudden and severe weather that the water pipe had frozen up and then burst deluging the kitchen. Whereupon he rushed out for the purpose of getting something with which to make a hole in the floor to allow the water to escape, and not noticing the wire that was hanging in the wash-house, struck his eye against it with such force, lacerating it so badly that grave fears are entertained of the very likely possibility that the vision is destroyed. He is at present an inmate of the Fernie Hospital receiving medical attention, which it is to be hoped may result in the saving of the sight.

MICHEL NEWS

On Monday night last a dance was given by Messrs. Porter and Johns. Light liquid refreshments were served and among the latter was a new brand of lemonade, which we understand a copyright is to be applied for under the Pure Foods Act. The name this will be placed on the market with is "Lemonade a la Rockfeller." Dancing was kept up until the small hours of the morning.

On Tuesday night a goodly crowd attended Chas. O'Brien's talk on the all important subject. Deep interest was shown therein and numerous questions were asked. Had the weather been more favorable it is likely that only the minority of our citizens would have been absent on this occasion.

The grand football match between the Has Beens and the Maybes proved of great interest, and resulted in a victory to the latter by a score of three goals to one.

Mrs. Palmer, of Krag, was visiting Mrs. Laurenson during the week.

On account of the continued severity of the weather prevailing, and despite all efforts on the part of those attending the fans and pumps a complete shut down was necessary here on Wednesday. The lights which were temporarily abandoned, however, were put into shape so that the flicker was visible late in the evening.

Norman Fraser, formerly superintendent here, spent several days in the community admiring the scenery.

Skating parties are now the order of the day. We refer to the ice skates, and not to the Elk Brewery combination.

Word has been received from Carver that he is willing to meet anybody who will comply with the usual regulations dealing with fistic artists of his class. This includes Chas. Burrows, to whom we would say, either come through or quit talking. Talk is cheap but money counts.

Quite a number of expert miners are serving apprenticeship as wood butchers, and perhaps next July 1st sports will see a performance of how to cut trees with their feet in a washtub.

Pete Zoratti, proprietor of the Hotel Venezia, made a run up to Fernie this week.

Regardless of the fact that we have had quite a large increase in the population in Michel of special police the local Bastile is not yet occupied.

Three of the contingent of Michel maidens who went to Revelstoke some time ago are returning to our fair city. They are still single too.

TOM HARRIES GOES TO NELSON

On the first of the current month no less than nineteen informations had been laid against various mine workers which were finally dealt with on Wednesday of this week. Practically all the cases were concentrated in the trial of Brother Thomas G. Harries. L. P. Eckstein appeared for the defense and Harry Herchmer for the prosecution. A number of witnesses were examined and cross-examined, and a final conclusion was reached about three o'clock, when Stipendary Magistrate J. S. T. Alexander imposed a sentence of thirty days, with hard labor, without the option of a fine in the gaol at Nelson.

When the local train came along quite a crowd congregated at the station at Natal (New Michel) to give our brother a rousing send-off by singing 'He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He was not only escorted by Constable Gorman, but likewise as far as Fernie by several of the other brothers. One of these entered into conversation with Harries, much to the wonderment of the officer in charge, who had been under the impression that he was escorting an English speaking man, and was wondering whether or not upon reaching Cranbrook it would be necessary to look up a Slavonian interpreter. (P.S.—They were talking Welsh, but don't tell anybody.)

Hachkenschmidt and Gans were in Fernie on Thursday accompanied by their manager Emperor Julian.

Father Meissner is back in town and has resumed his labors of spiritual shepherd and likewise we are informed on reliable authority showing his zeal for the material well being of —— of —— ? ? ? (fill in the name yourself, dear reader) by counseling the mine workers to go back to work regardless of the organization. Although there is special police to protect them the alleged suggestions were not conducive to any stampede to the lamp house.

A GRADELY PRAYER

Give us, Lord, a bit o' sun,
A bit o' wark an' a bit o' fun,
Give us aw, I' th' strife and' splutter
Eaur daily bread, an' a bit o' butter;

Give us health, eaur keep to make,
An' a bit to spare for poor folks' sake;
Give us sense, for we're some of us duffers,
An' a heart to feel, for aw that suffers.

Give us, too, a bit of song,
An' a tale an' a book to help us along;
An' give us a share o' sorrow's lesson,
That we may prove Heaw grief's a blessin'.

Give us, Lord, a chance to be
Eaur gradely best, brave, wise and free;
Eaur gradely best for eaursels an' others,
Til aw men larn to live as brothers.

Thank God for th' children in eaur cots
For th' babbies we love dear,
They meither us an' breik eaur pots,
But Thank God that they're here.

—From a Lancashire Lad on strike.

On Sunday afternoon last Chas. O'Brien Socialist representative for the Rocky Mountain riding in the adjoining Province of Alberta, delivered a very interesting lecture showing the development of society from early days, pointing out that each successive stage of development has been more rapid in its growth and consequently shorter in its period of duration. The present system, known as Capitalism, is marching forward with such stupendous rapidity that already it has demonstrated the fact that by reason of its inadequacy to cope with the situation the inevitability of its total collapse is, measured in scientific terms, bound to ensue at no very distant date. As with the individual, so with the group. It has its birth growth and full fruition, then passes away to make room for the newer order of things.

The body of the Grand Theatre was filled with a very attentive audience, and scarcely an individual left the hall, although the meeting lasted for two and a half hours, the latter portion of which was given up to the answering of numerous questions. So far as we could judge the replies to the questions were to the satisfaction of the querists.

In his closing remarks he urged all to make a study of the subject in order to better understand the philosophy, a philosophy, he told his hearers, that could not be fully grasped in one short afternoon's discourse.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was unanimously passed condemning the issuing of permits allowing the carrying of firearms under conditions at present existing.

The following is the full text of the resolution:

"We, Citizens of Fernie, assembled in mass meeting in Grand Theatre, on Nov. 5th, wish to record our feelings of the shooting affair which took place in town yesterday (Saturday).

Mr. Elias Rogers (President of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.), Mayor Blensdell and other public men, claim they are anxious for peace, yet the chief magistrate of the city issues permits to three colored men, strike-breakers, to carry guns, thereby inciting riot rather than promoting peace.

"Therefore we emphatically protest against the said magistrate's action.

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 Blensdell's Drug Store.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE "IMPOSSIBLE."

That Frankenstein conjured into existence by the concentration of capital the general strike, threatens once again to return and paralyze the British railroad system, unless higher wages and fewer hours are conceded. Having achieved a slight measure of success in their recent trial of this method of bringing the master class to terms, and what is infinitely more important, seeing the vast possibilities that it opens up for massed action, it might naturally be expected that the British railway workers should again decide to employ it as the chief weapon in their struggle. There is little doubt, too, that it will be much more "general" in character than before. The undoubted fact that the working men were to some extent swindled out of the fruits of their victory by the cunning of the employers is likely to bring the strike back in greater volume and several modern improvements lacking in the first essay.

Much that has been said theoretically about the doubtful character of the general strike as a weapon and even perhaps of its "impossibility," is undoubtedly true, or may merely for the sake of argument be conceded to be true, but it is very evident that such arguments will have little effect in dissuading the workers from using it. If the concentration of organized labor is the complement of the concentration of organized capital, there is no disputing the question that future strikes must necessarily more and more take the form of massed or general strikes, as labor becomes more closely united for direct economic purposes from year to year. The theorists who declare the "impossibility" of the general strike are thus in the position of watching the "impossible" establish itself under their very eyes. The situation recalls the dilemma of the scientist who issued a learned treatise proving conclusively that no steamship could possibly be constructed to cross the Atlantic, only to discover that the first edition of his work was carried across the Atlantic in the first steamship that made the Atlantic passage.

In this sense there are many other things fully as "impossible" as the general strike. Capitalism itself is one of them, or is at least becoming more and more "impossible." If it is to disappear at all, as all Socialists believe, it is just because of this "impossibility."

Doubtless, too, capitalism itself, could it have been brought to the notice of a theoretical philosopher of the thirteenth century, would have been promptly declared impossible by that savant. In short, the impossible became possible, and having about played its part on the stage of evolution, becomes impossible once again. It is merely the natural cycle of birth, growth, decay and death, which applies to an economic system equally with any individual organism.

And the "impossible" general strike is without doubt to become more impossible as capitalism becomes more impossible. In turn it, too (the general strike, and for that matter, every other kind of strike), will become impossible, when it is no longer needed, when it is in the condition that capitalism is now approaching.

The failure of one "general" strike, or any attempt to carry out a general strike does not bankrupt or destroy the working class, for the reason that it is that class which holds the future in its hands. Nor does such failure help capitalism—the decaying system—in any way. On the contrary, it helps disintegrate it, and the failure itself is merely the necessary prelude to a still stronger assault by the same method. The general strike seems to be like what is said of democracy, that the cure for democracy is still more democracy. In the same way the cure for the general strike is to make it still more "general" in character. The less "general" it is, the less chance has it of success, and the more "general" it can be made, the more certain is it of success.

And that success may not, and very likely will not, take the form hoped by those who advocate it as a means of immediate or even ultimate social revolution. But even this, if true, is no argument against its use. It will, however, bring the social revolution nearer in other ways.

We hardly, for instance, expect to see the capitalists, paralyzed by the most "general" of general strikes, surrender their property offhand to the victorious proletariat in despair of being able to operate it themselves.

Much as we would like to see the working class march in and take possession of the abandoned factories and workshops in this manner, and commence operations under their collective ownership, the vision can only remain while other factors are disregarded. There is possibly much more flexibility and elasticity in the capitalist system than is usually imagined by Socialists. As William Morris tells old John Ball, the "rascal hedge priest," "Mastership hath many shifts" before it finally goes down and out.

If we were to venture an opinion, the course and procedure of the general strike with special reference to the British railroads and allied industries will follow something on this order.

General strikes will succeed one another intermittently, each becoming more "general," the method finally establishing itself as a settled policy of the workers in enforcing their demands. Some may fail, but from time to time they will grow more "general" and more powerful, and will wrest more concessions from the owners, until the point is reached where the railroad business will return practically no private profits to its owners. And when this point is reached, or the certainty of its being reached is plainly seen, then mastership will make its next shift. There will be two alternatives.

The first is literal, physical suppression, by the armed forces of the nation still under control of the capitalists, and greatly augmented for the purpose. This, however, for a multitude of reasons, is a most dangerous policy and much more "impossible" than the general strike. Instead of postponing social revolution, it rather accelerates its approach.

The other alternative and the one by all means most likely to be adopted is government ownership of the railroads, with the capitalists of course, as owners of the government. This will undoubtedly be ushered in as "State Socialism." Laws will be passed constituting the railroad workers as direct servants of the State, and forbidding the general strike or any other kind of strike.

The prohibition will not have the desired effect. If attempted to be enforced, it merely throws capitalist society back on the first dangerous alternative policy we have mentioned. But it will give capitalism a breathing spell, and a chance to "spar for wind" for a while, which is the best it can expect. The general strike will still be utilized to assail the capitalist State and its property.

The final struggle will be a political one, for the capture of the State from the hands of the capitalists, and such capture will mean the transfer of capitalist State owned property to collective property and the establishment of industrial democracy, or Socialism.

But up to that point the general strike is undoubtedly here to stay. It has necessary work to perform, in hastening the death agonies of the capitalist system, and will only become "impossible" when its destined work is performed and an industrial society established that has no further use for it.

An "impossible" system can be logically assailed by an "impossible" method, and we are destined to watch a great many other seemingly "impossible" factors, as the general strike is declared to be, take a part in bringing about the abolition of an "impossible" system. In the passing of the panorama of social and industrial evolution before our eyes, we will behold many so-called impossible things becoming possible and things that were thought entirely "possible"—like capitalism, for instance—becoming impossible.

Both these terms are relative at most, and are used almost entirely to express a personal, individual opinion.

And it would be well for Socialists to bear in mind, in connection with this, when they hear the general strike declared an impossibility, that the same term is as yet applied by millions to Socialism itself.—N. Y. Call.

Shiloh's Cure

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

Electric Restorer for Men

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

For Sale at Blensdell's Drug Store

HAD BAD SORE FOUR YEARS

ZAM-BUK HAS HEALED IT!

Mrs. Wilson, 110 Wickson Ave., Toronto, says: "About four years ago a sore spot appeared on the right side of my face. This spot increased in size until it became about half an inch in diameter and very painful. I went to a doctor, but the ointment he gave me did not have any good effect. The sore continued to discharge freely, and was most painful. I had it cauterized, tried poultices and all kinds of salves, but it was no good, and I continued to suffer from it for four years!

"A sample of Zam-Buk was one day given to me, and I used it. Although the quantity was so small, it seemed to do me some good, so I purchased a further supply.

"Each box did me more and more good, and, to my delight, before I had been using Zam-Buk three weeks, I saw that it was going to heal the sore. In less than a month it was healed!

"I know a lady in the east of the city, whose husband suffered for years with an open sore on his leg. On my recommendation, Zam-Buk was tried in that case. The other day, when I saw her, she told me that it had healed the sore completely.

"My daughter, who lives in Lethbridge, Alta., has also used Zam-Buk with the same satisfactory result. I think it is, beyond all doubt, the finest healing balm known."

Such is the opinion of all persons who have really tried Zam-Buk. It is a sure cure for eczema, piles, abscesses, ulcers, scalp sores, ringworm, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box, all druggists and stores, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. In case of skin disease use also Zam-Buk Soap, 25c. tablet.

A Ledger Ad. Pays

CLUB Cigar Store

W. A. INGRAM

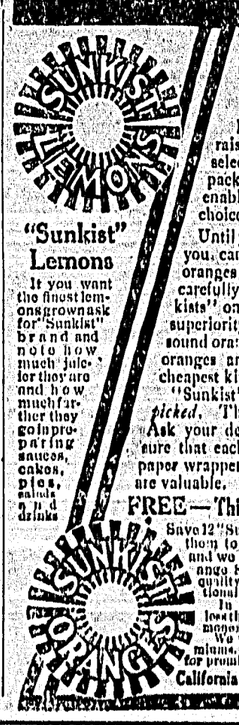
Wholesale and Retail

Tobacconist

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

Victoria Avenue
FERNIE, B. C. Phone 34

Eat Luscious "Sunkist" Oranges



"Sunkist" Lemons

If you want the finest lemons grown ask for "Sunkist" brand and note how much juicier they are and how much farther they go in preparing sauces, cakes, pies, salads and drinks.

Seedless—Fibreless—Juicy and Sweet—A Perfect Fruit

Five thousand California orange farmers, raising 60 per cent of the state's entire crop, select, each season, their perfect oranges and pack them under the name "Sunkist." This enables you to recognize and buy California's choicest, tree-ripened oranges.

Until you have tasted a luscious "Sunkist" orange, you cannot begin to appreciate the excellence of oranges that are properly grown, rigidly inspected, carefully packed and swiftly transported. Serve "Sunkists" on your table tomorrow morning and learn the superiority of tree-ripened, fibreless, seedless, solid and sound oranges over the commonplace kind. "Sunkist" oranges are so nearly *all* food that they are much the cheapest kind to buy.

"Sunkist" oranges are *thin-skinned* and are *hand-picked*. The "Sunkist" orange is a firm, solid fruit. Ask your dealer for the "Sunkist" kind and make sure that each orange you get is packed in a tissue paper wrapper labeled "Sunkist." For these wrappers are valuable.

FREE—This Handsome Rogers Orange Spoon

Save 12 "Sunkist" orange (or lemon) wrappers and send them to us, with 12c to pay charges, packing, etc., and we will present you with a genuine Rogers Orange Spoon, of beautiful new design and highest quality. Begin saving wrappers today. For each additional spoon desired send 12 "Sunkist" wrappers and 12c.

In remitting, please send cash when the amount is less than 25c; on amounts above 25c, we prefer postal note, money order, express order or bank draft.

We will be glad to send you complete list of valuable premiums. We honor both "Sunkist" and "Red Ball" wrappers for premiums. (10)

California Fruit Growers' Exchange, 163 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Port Alberni

City Lots, $400 and $450

Payments Easy

For full particulars apply to

Union Land Co., Natal, B.C.

Heilwood, Model Mine Town

Tucked away in the eastern central part of Indiana County, Pa., is a mining town not on the railroad map or timetable. This town, called Heilwood, belongs to the Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel Companies, who own the surrounding country for many square miles. While not extravagant with their money, they have built this town with the evident object of securing a good class of minors and retaining them.

The Cherry Tree and Dicksonville Railroad, a branch road jointly operated by the Pennsylvania and New York Central, has a station near Heilwood called "Possum Glory,' and if one desires to see this model mining town (not model mines, as they blow up) he must take this road or drive from Barnesboro, 12 miles distant.

At Heilwood the operatives of the Penn-Mary Coal Co. live in luxury, if their dwellings and surroundings are compared with those of most mining towns; indeed, the town has the appearance of a well-kept country village. The coal mines, five in number, give employment inside and out to about 1,000 men, and if to this number the women and children be added the population of the town of Heilwood will approximate 2,000.

The company officials understanding that General Manager H. P. Dowler who lives at Heilwood, is more in touch with the conditions that affect the welfare of this little community than an absent official could be, rely on his judgment in the matter of expenditures for the common good of all concerned.

Realizing that Heilwood is to be a permanent town that must increase in population as more mines are opened and the present mines are more extensively developed, all buildings are constructed in a substantial manner and with a view to present and future sanitary conditions. The town, situated on high ground, affords good drainage facilities and is systematically blocked with streets that provide a certain number of 50 by 150 feet building lots in each block. Each house has plumbing that connects with a town water system which supplies excellent water from two wells 800 feet deep, and which insures freedom from sickness due to impure water. The management states with satisfaction that not only are the people clean and healthy, but that there has never been a case of typhoid fever that originated in the village. The houses and town streets are lighted by electricity.

Frequently the phrase "mining camp" is used by writers, and it us usually suggestive of a place of shacks littered with garbage, tin cans, old shoes, a possible dead cat or something similar; it will be observed, however, that the term village has been used in this article and its use is not amiss for the unattractive attrbutes to the camp are wanting.

All coal mined by the Penn-Mary Coal Co. is shipped to the plant of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel companies where it is coked in by-product ovens or used for other purposes in the manufacture of steel, and this policy is likely to be continued indefinitely. The company, basing its policy on the experience of other coal companies, refuses to sell land in the vicinity of Heilwood, the reason being that land once gone from its control offers an opportunity for undesirable citizens to obtain a foothold in the community.

It was understood, however, that in such a comparatively isolated place arrangements must be made to entertain commercial travelers and visitors, and to that end a hotel was built. There is a law in Indiana County that makes it illegal to treat (which must appeal to the fellow whose best girl has a fancy for bonbons, ice-cream and soda water), and since it is almost necessary for some miners to have been, there is an irrigating station connected with the hostelry, but so regulated that drunkenness is frowned upon.

Opposite the hotel there is a restaurant, not a cafe, where one can obtain lunch except when the proprietor shuts up and goes home to meals. The justice of the peace has his office next door with a large sign fronting the hotel that is calculated to inspire the same feeling as the sign "Beware of the Dog." As a rule miners are religious, and to afford them spiritual nourishment two churches have been built, one for the Roman Catholics and one for the Protestants.

Going up the street, the Heilwood Company store attracts attention. This department store, which is independent of the Penn-Mary Coal Co., is managed by J. M. Thompson. Aside from its general cleanness and neatness it has a butcher shop that is new and interesting. Most of the fresh meat is obtained from native cattle, and since such meat is tough when sold shortly after killing, it is customary to hang the dressed carcass in cold storage for 10 days before distributing. We know of no other company which goes to the lengths in order to please its employes, and even then the meat is sold from 10 to 20 cents less per pound than equally good meat in eastern Pennsylvania. A short distance from the store and on the same side of the street is the general office of the Penn-Mary Coal Co. This is an attractive brick building with roomy offices downstairs and excellently appointed engineers' offices upstairs. The building is steam heated and electric lighted, with fireproof vault for storing such valuables as are likely to be destroyed by fire.

Opposite the office and some distance back from the street is the handsome colonial residence of Mr. Dowler; however, he has not cornered Heilwood residences. At the end of the main street is a park in which there is an imposing bluff-colored brick building.

This is the public school building, erected and maintained by the company for the benefit of the children of its employes. At present there are 250 pupils with a corps of competent teachers. Opposite this building there is a fine dormitory erected for the women teachers who room and board there. This building is supplied with modern improvements which no doubt is comforting to those who have been wrestling through the day with budding statesmen and suffragettes.

In a mining town of the size of Heilwood there is always more or less sickness among the women and children, besides the men incapacitated through injuries received at their work in the mines. To make sure that the sick and injured are properly treated the Penn-Mary company erected a hospital, which, while not large, is probably the best appointed in the state. In it there are wards for children, men and women, besides private rooms all of which are equipped with steel furniture, sanitary base boards, and curved wall angles to guard against the lodgment of disease-breeding germs. Mr. Dowler has furnished a room in this building for the sick who need privacy, that contains handsome furniture all in enameled steel that resembles oak. The doors in the interior of the building are steel, but enameled or veneered to resemble wood. Doctor McKinley, the resident physician and surgeon, had much to do with the design of this hospital and its furnishing. Being up to date and bearing in mind the disadvantages under which he was compelled to work in city hospitals, he instituted improvements which have been incorporated in this building. The operating room has a glass ceiling which furnishes an abundant suuply of light during the day; it is also equipped with electric lights and portable electric lights and reflectors for night operations.

Whenever an injured man is brought from the mine he is taken in the basement of the hospital, washed, placed on a cot and elevated to the operating room where his wounds are properly dressed.

There are several sterilizing appliances in the building and such water as is needed for washing wounds is filtered and sterilized before being applied. Connected with the establishment is an X-ray machine imported from Germany, and said to be the only one of its kind in this country. The spark is not generated in the usual way by glass plates but by means of rotating parts revolving by electric motor.

In the basement there is an X-ray room, bathroom, steam laundry, kitchen, nurses' dining room, boiler and storeroom.

It must not be imagined that because the company has built a hospital at this early stage of its career it fails to take every possible precaution to prevent accidents in the mines. No manager wants a man injured and most managers suffer mentally when an accident occurs, particularly if it happened through his negligence; however, so long as there is mining there will be accidents, which may be minimized if the men will co-operate with the management, and not assume risks.—Mines and Minerals.

PILES

Nothing known to Science is better for this painful ailment than Zam-Buk. It reduces inflammation, stops bleeding, ends the agony. Easily applied and cleanly. Why go on suffering? Why not try it? Read the following cures.

Some Proofs of Zam-Buk's Power.

MR. THOMAS J. HOGAN, Champion Clog Dancer of Canada, 50 Chambord Street, Montreal, writes:—

"For some time past I have been troubled with Piles, but this year I suffered so much that I was obliged to cancel a number of engagements. I tried all the so-called remedies that were recommended, but they seemed to do me no good. Having been advised to try Zam-Buk, I purchased a fifty-cent box and after applying it a few times I felt marked relief. I continued with the Zam-Buk treatment and the relief was extended into a permanent cure.

MR. WILLIAM KENTY, of Upper Nine Mile River, Hants Co., N. S., says:—"I suffered terribly from Piles, the pain at times being almost unbearable. I tried various ointments but all failed to do me the slightest good. I was tired of trying remedies when I heard of Zam-Buk, and thought as a last resource I would give this balm a trial. I procured a supply, and after a very short time Zam-Buk effected what several other ointments and medicines had failed to effect—a complete cure."

Zam-Buk also cures ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, COLD SORES, CHAPPED HANDS, SCALP SORES, CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, SCALDS and all SKIN INJURIES and DISEASES. All druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, post free for price. Refuse harmful substitutes.

FREE BOX

Send this coupon, name of paper, and 1c stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and receive trial box.

Zam-Buk

COMMUNICATED

To the Members of the United Mine Workers of America:

Bridgeport, Ohio, Sept. 20th, 1911.

It is known to us as members of Local Union 13, United Mine Workers of America, located at Bridgeport, Ohio, that Brother T. L. Lewis has been a member in good standing in this Local Union since it was first organized in the year 1890. We are proud that Brother T. L. Lewis has filled every position in the organization with credt to himself and the mne workers of the country. It is a matter of special pride to us as members of Local Union 13, that Brother T. L. Lewis after retiring from the position of International President came back home to work with us in the Wheeling Creek Mine.

Whereas, We believe that a number of District Officers, last year, circulated reports against Brother T. L. Lewis for no other purpose than to defeat Brother T. L. Lewis, and believing that thousands of our members, as well as many of us, were deceived by false statements which were circulated, even in this District, and believing those misleadng statements and false reports caused the defeat of Brother Lewis in the last election,

Resolved, that we, the members of Local Union 13, United Mine Workers of America, declare our confidence in the honesty and integrity of Brother T. L. Lewis, and his loyalty to the principles of the United Mine Workers, and believing that an injustice has been done Brother Lewis last year,

Resolved, that we, the members of Local Union 13, urge Brother T. L. Lewis to be a candidate for the position of International President this year, and in the name of Justice we appeal to the United Mine Workers of America to urge Brother Lewis to be a candidate and to support him for the position of International President of the United Mine Workers of America.

Resolved, that the officers of Local Union 13 be instructed to give this to the press and to send a copy to the United Mine Workers Journal and other labor papers, for publication.

Adopted unanimously. On behalf and by order of Local Union 13,

ALBERT BRITTON, President,
ANDY HOCHEVAR, Secretary,
GEO. E. SCHIED, Fin. Sec'y.
FRANK HLAD.

MASTERS COMBINE TO COMBAT STRIKES

For a long time it has been evident that many leading firms have been combining in their own interests in the same way as Trade Unionists. Now a considerable number of large manufacturing firms in London have followed suit. There is to be inaugurated a Federation of Manufacturers, and a circular has been sent to a large number of prominent firms asking them to join in the scheme. In the event of a strike the new federation will try to provide protection for free labor—blackleg labor—to prevent intimidation and to stop any "unfair" picketing. Of course, the employers are free to take what steps they please, but the working classes should be informed what combinations are being arranged against them. Shipowners have long since been supporting one another through the Shipping Federation. This body now has taken another step to combat strikes. They are of the opinion that the predominating cause of strikes is the artificial restriction n the supply of seamen, so they now suggest that the shpowners between them should take 1,00 boys for training as able seamen, which scheme would in time produce an extra supply of sailors It is evident that the masters are aware that an overstocked labor market reduces wages and consider that, in case of a struggle some of the newly trained seamen would stick to the shipping companies.—Reynolds'.

HA! OPERATORS VALUE MINER'S LIFE AT $1,500

Mining Congress Proposes Neat Price List for Human Suffering

Here is the scale of prices for human life and human sufering, which a committee of the American Mining Congress, in session here, proposed for adoption by operators all over the country:

Here are the Prices

For one life, $150.
For one leg or one arm, $500.
For one eye, $250.
For maimed hand, left, $250; right, $500.
For one finger, $50 to $100.

The report was made by John H. Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman of the committee on workmen's compensation, and himself owner of the Marianna mine, scene years ago of a terrible disaster.

According to Wages

The committee reported that $1,500 the amount scheduled for one life was about the average of three years' wages of a miner

Jones said that the operators had decided to attempt to frame a general scale for deaths and injuries as a protection to the miners and their families against lawyers and "ambulance chasers."

The operators figure that the families of miners lose money by being compelled to pay lawyers' fees when they sue for damages.

The report recommends that all operators adopt the scale given and that miners be given a chance to accept it, with the provision that a suit by a miner or his family bars recovery of the amounts set forth.

Outline Industry

The congress will probably adopt the report today. At the session recently Martin D. Foster, chairman of the committee on mines and mining, outlined the work of the federal government in aiding the industry.

..The first snow of the season!—This should remind you that now is the time to get your storm windows and doors, and the place is KENNEDY & MANGANS. Telephone 23.

Official Ballot
Election of Officers Dist. No. 18.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA — DISTRICT No. 18

For President
Vote for One

POWELL, W. B. — Coleman ☐
SMITH, J. E. — Fernie ☐

For Vice President

STUBBS, CLEM — Bellevue ☐

For Secretary-Treasurer

CARTER, A. J. — Michel ☐

For International Board Member
Vote for One

EVANS, ROBT. — Frank ☐
GRAHAM, WM. — Coleman ☐
HARRIES, T. J. — Michel ☐
JONES, J. O. — Hillcrest ☐
McNAB, D. — Lethbridge ☐
REES, D. — Fernie ☐
TUPPER, J. A. — Hosmer ☐

For District Board Member
SUB-DISTRICT No. 1

GRAY, J. W. — Fernie ☐

SUB-DISTRICT No. 2
Vote for One

CARRUTHERS, W. — Frank ☐
CHRISTIE, E. — Bellevue ☐
HYSLOP, D. E. — Coleman ☐

SUB-DISTRICT No. 3
Vote for One

BROWN, E. — Taber ☐
MOORE, L. — Lethbridge ☐

SUB-DISTRICT No. 4

LEES, Wm. — Bankhead ☐

GERMER OUT FOR VICE-PRESIDENCY OF STATE MINERS

Adolph Germer, the man whose resolution against the National Civic Federation was passed by the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America, is a candidate for vice-president of the miners in Illinois.

The office is at present held by Groce Lawrence, who is to be a candidate for president of the Illinois miners against John H. Walker, the present incumbent.

Germer has been a candidate for the legislature on the Socialist ticket and is one of the best known of the younger men among the miners. He has served with great credit as secretary-treasurer of sub-district 6 of the United Mine Workers.

At the last convention of the United Mine Workers he led the fight on the Civic Federation, finally succeeding in procuring not only the passage of a resolution of condemnation of that body, but an amendment to the miners' constitution forbidding a man from being both a member of the United Mine workers and the International Civic Federation.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter

Bottled Goods a Specialty

Central Hotel

Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

Ross & Mackay Props.

Royal Hotel

Stanley St. - Nelson

Best Family and Working man's Hotel in City; nicely furnished rooms with Bath, Beds, 50c. each, meals, 35c.

A Union House

Prop., J. S. BARRATT

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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Residence: 21, Victoria Avenue.

W. R. Ross K.C. — W. S. Lane
M. A. Macdonald
ROSS, MACDONALD and LANE
Fernie, B. C. — Canada.

L. P. ECKSTEIN
Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor,
ECKSTEIN BUILDINGS, Fernie, B.C.

F. C. Lawe — Alex. I. Fisher
LAWE & FISHER
ATTORNEYS
Fernie, B. C.

L. H. PUTNAM
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc.
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber
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Wholesale Liquor Dealer
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings
BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

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

WHAT WILL THEY DO NEXT?

By Frank Bohn

The Wholesale Grocer states that 6,000,000 bags of coffee (2,400,000,000 pounds) were thrown into the sea off the coast of Brazil. The purpose was to hold up the price of coffee in the American market. (The number given seems excessive. But were it 600, or only 60,000, the character of the deed would still be the same.)

The following news item appeared in the Chicago Daily Journal, October 18.

Coffee hits highest price in twenty years. Advances 110 per cent since 1909; best grade 35 cents a pound, wholesale. When coffee, best grade Brazilian, hit the 35 cent a pound mark at wholesale today it set a record that has not been neared in a score of years. When this top notch figure was reached it represented a 110 per cent increase in the last two years and marked the success of the so-called manipulation by the Brazilian Government and the money powers in Germany, France, England and the United States. The only relief we may expect in the future, said one prominent dealer, is a reform in the Brazilian Government or an improbable softening of the hearts of the money powers.'

Upon a foundation of slavery the profit system has erected a pyramid of crimes. The pile is made up of every form of cruelty and wickedness which the ruling classes of the ages have handed down one to the other.

Each ruling class, with accumulating power, with greater knowledge and more unbridled greed has added stone unto stone. The top stone of the pyramid which bears down upon the flesh of the working class has now been set in its place.

The profit system starves millions. The profit system foments wars. The profit system creates hundreds of thousands of criminals whom it thrusts into foul prisons where they labor, go insane and die.

These crimes against humanity are degenerating our race and preventing civilization.

The culminating crime is now being accomplished by the trusts. Upon first thought it does not appear in all its naked meanness and wickedness. It seems to have to do with property alone. The human aspect appears only upon second thought.

The facts are briefly as follows: The Morgan Banking Syndicate loaned to the government of Brazil $50,000,000. As payment for interest, perhaps principal also, it was guaranteed the Brazilian Government's share of the coffee crop. This share amounts to, in at least many cases of large land holding, one-third of the whole harvest. This year the crop was immense, unprecedented. The part which the Brazilian Government had to turn over to the Morgan syndicate is reported to have amounted to 6,000,000 bags, 400 pounds in a bag. This was enough to give 26 pounds to each inhabitant of the United States. To have offered this for sale in the market it would have reduced the price so low that for once each citizen in the world might have had all the real coffee they wanted. But it is cheaper for the trust to sell chickory, dried pigs' liver, etc., in place of coffee. Under the old competitive system, when the workers had heaped up products which they were too poor to buy back, there was always a panic. The trust can prevent a panic and increase profit at the same time. How? By throwing the surplus food into the sea while the hungry workers who produced it look on and starve.

Where the trust has developed a monopoly it is quite possible for it, within certain limits, to control prices. With 6,000,000 bags of coffee at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, it is possible for the trust to make bigger profits than with 6,000,000 more bags of coffee for sale for profits in the markets of the world. And this in the presence of soaring prices, unemployment and the actual starvation of unemployed and over-worked alike.

The universal excuse given by capitalism for the profit system has been that both labor and capital have been paid for their services—that profits became new capital and that labor was thus again employed. What excuse can the defender of the profit system offer for the wanton destruction of the bounties of nature — the product of labor — the encessities of life?

Prices continue to rise. Wages do not rise. Let it be told the workers in every nook and cranny of the land have not enough to eat that the plutocratic system commands them to that, while they and their families destroy with their own hands the food they have produced lest they get too much of it back again at too low a price.

If any act of capitalism ever merited an investigation and nation-wide attention this does. We hope that Comrade Berger will honor himself and serve the cause by making one of his first acts at the opening of the new session of Congress the introduction of a bill providing for an investigation of this matter. Let the plutocratic agents in Congress vote it down if they will. They will get their answer from the Socialist party during the next campaign.

Is any further argument needed to prove to the deaf, dumb and blind that the machine process permits the workers to provide enough and to spare for all? Who dares say that poverty is longer necessary? Who dares oppose a shorter workday? How long will the proposition of the social ownership of the earth and the machines be opposed by a working class enslaved like beasts of burden in the industries and hounded like vermin form the feast their labor has provided?

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

DISTRICT NOMINATIONS

The nominations for different offices for next year's election, which take place the second Tuesday in December, are as follows:

PRESIDENT.—W. B. Powell, Coleman, present incumbent.
J. E. Smith, Fernie.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—Clem Stubbs. No contest hence elected by acclamation.

SECRETARY-TREASURER — A. J. Carter. The like honor has been bestowed upon the present holder of this office.

Owing to the retirement of Chas Garner of Lethbridge, as International Board Member, it is expected that there will be a very strongly contested fight to fill the vacancy. The aspirants are as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEMBER
Robt. Evans, Frank, Alta.
W. Graham, Coleman.
T. J. Harries, Michel
J. O. Jones, Hillcrest.
D. McNab, Lethbridge.
D. Rees, Fernie.
J. A. Tupper, Hosmer.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS.—

Sub-District No. 1.:
J. W. Gray, Fernie (elected).

Sub-District No. 2:
Three contestants—W. Carruthers, Frank; E. Christie, Bellevue; D. E. Hyslop, Coleman.

Sub-District No. 3:
Two contestants:
L. Moore, Lethbridge;
E. Brown, Taber

Sub-District No. 4:
W. Lees, Bankhead, who was returned without opposition.

INFORMATION WANTED

Anyone having any information concerning Joseph Victor Trottier, who is believed to have worked as miner in either Alberta or B. C., is earnestly requested to communicate same to

Mrs. M. TROTTIER,
277, Sackville St.
Toronto, Ont.

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
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.
2577	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.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. Box 113, Lethbridge
2189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Buringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodfield, Taber, Alta.
2325	Passburg	J. Magdall, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

WAARSCHUWING

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

VILLAGE MAYOR WAS THE DEVIL

The Strange Dream of a Poor Peasant Woman Proved to be a Reality

A poor peasant woman living in the lonely village of Wagsellye, in Hungary, was notified by the post-office authorities in the neighboring town that a sum of $1,000 was lying there for her which had been sent by her husband from North America. They told her to bring witnesses to establish her identity when she came to claim the money. The woman went to the mayor of her commune, who gave her a certificate. It was, however, too late to obtain the money on that day. During the night two horrible apparitions appeared to the woman in her lonely cottage. These "ghosts" said that they were the Devil and his brother Death, and that she must give the money that she had brought from the post-office that morning to the Devil, as otherwise he would give her over to his brother Death. The Devil said that her husband had stolen it in America, and that thus it belonged to him. The woman, who was terribly frightened, said that she had not yet got the money. The "ghosts," it is alleged, compelled her to swear that she would deliver it to them next day and departed. The peasant woman went to the post-office and asked for the money. The postmaster said that he wanted witnesses, and she replied that she could not pay them to attend as the money belonged to the Devil in any case. She then related the incident of the night before. The postmaster gave her the money and let her go home, but acquainted the police with her story. They watched the hut that night and arrested the "ghosts," who, it is alleged, turned out to be the mayor of the commune and a relative, who had, when the police appeared, already taken possession of the money.

RICH HERMITS

Eccentricities of Millionaires are Many—Some Live All Alone in Garrets

The "vanity of riches" has never been more strikingly demonstrated than by the story of Mr. G. E. Dering, who died at Lockley Hall, Welwyn.

For the greater part of half a century this lord of many acres and of a quarter of a million of money had been content to lead the life of a hermit in his magnificent home surrounded by a thousand acres of park land. His valuable pictures—by Holbein, Fra Bartolomeo, and other old masters—have stood for a generation stacked three deep with their faces turned to the walls.

Gorgeous carriages, rich with heraldic painting, lay rotting in his coach-house; his front door was overgrown with ivy as high as the stone shield of arms that crowned it. Not even a lamb was allowed to bleat within hearing of the lord of this desolate mansion; and even the high road was diverted, that no sound of traffic should vex his ears. Thus, amidst dust, decay, and desolation, lived and died the owner of $125,000 a year, shunning the world and scorning his wealth.

While Sir Henry Delves Broughton was sitting at his attic-window, a man infinitely richer was walking the streets of St. Petersburg in the guise of a beggar, pocketing the alms of charitable passers-by, and gleefully carrying back his spoil to his miserable two-storeyed cottage in one of the city's slums.

This was the only "palace" of the multi-millionaire Solodovnikoff, where he lived, amongst his decrepit sticks of furniture, with an old housekeeper. Here he would sit shivering through the cold winter days, too miserly to allow himself a fire, or even to brighten the dark house with the light of a solitary candle. For twenty years he was only known to wear one suit, a "thing of shreds and patches," scarcely a vestige of the original cloth remaining. And yet this sordid-living hermit was one of the greatest landowners and railway magnates in all Russia—a man who left behind him a hundred million roubles. Far wealthier than many kings, he led a life from which most peasants would have shrunk.

A few years ago there was no wealthier man in all Paris than M. Colasson, who for a generation had lived as a pauper in two rooms of his magnificent palace in the Rue Galilee. During all this period he never once left his splendid prison, and no one was ever allowed to enter it except his one faithful attendant, who kept him supplied with his daily food of bread and eggs. As in Mr. Dering's case it was the death of a father that consigned him to his hermit-life, so with M. Colasson it was the tragic death by fire of a loved nephew and heir, in 1874, that decided him to forswear the world and all its vanities.

Within a few weeks of the death of M. Colasson there died in an attic in a Berlin slum one Herr Schwarz, who was known to and pitied by his neighbors as the poorest of the poor. He sallied out daily into the fashionable quarters, dressed in rags and carrying a sack in which he collected crusts.

He lived alone and died alone, a mere bag of bones—surrounded by riches; for in his room was found $140,000—in gold coins, stored in scores of jars and bottles, and in bank-notes, with which his pillow and mattress were stuffed.

For many years Mr. Phelps Stokes, one of America's richest men, lived in one of the slums of New York, leading the life of the poor among whom he worked, and spending on himself in a year less than his income for a day. A few years ago Mr. Eads How turned his back on his palace in St. Louis and renounced his right to a million of money, to spend his days in voluntary poverty in one of the most wretched slums in the city. Here, in a solitary room in a home for waifs, the ex-Croesus cooked his own meals, made his own bed, and counted himself extravagant if he spent more than two dollars a week on himself.

FUTURE OF CANADA

The British Weekly's Forecast of the Destiny of the Dominion of Canada

The future of Canada is illimitable, and it is strange to think that it was only about 1870 that the vast possibilities of the North-West were at all adequately realized. Since then the impression of the physical greatness and resources of Canada has steadily grown. There have been difficulties of a great kind. The nation has seemed to halt at times. But whatever temporary checks may come, there is no doubt as to the rapid and certain increase of the wealth, the population, and the power of Canada. As Principal Grant powerfully and convincingly argued, a nation so conscious of its strength and its future will not consent to be merged in and dominated by the United States. At present there is no comparison between the population of the two territories, and annexation by the States would mean the suppression of the potent individuality of the young nation. Goldwin Smith never took full account of the depth and power of popular sentiment, and we believe that Canada will be more and more content to reckon herself with the Motherland and her other Dominions. But obviously the place of Canada by-and-by will be wholly altered. In the nature of things our little island cannot develop as Canada must develop, and we look forward to the day when Canada will attain a relative importance which will deprive Great Britain of her claim to a metropolitan position. Of course, in a sense, Great Britain must always be the metropolis of the English-speaking race in general, and of the British Empire in particular. But as no limit can be set to the increase of Canada, readjustment must follow, and when the time comes it will be adjusted on the lines of greater equality. The form of connection will change, butt he change will merely strengthen it. We may cease to be alarmed by the spectre of an inevitable disruption of existing ties. Canada has before her the high destiny of the chief place in the British federation.—British Weekly.

LEGENDS OF ST. PATRICK

The Greatest of His Miracles Was the Driving of Venomous Reptiles Out of Ireland

It is wonderful how many Irishmen there are in Canada on the seventeenth of March! Everyone who has the slightest strain of Irish blood displays it on that day, and so many boys and girls come to school decorated with a bit of Paddy green ribbon or a shamrock-leaf in memory of the patron saint of Ireland.

St. Patrick was born about 372, and was of noble parentage, but when 16 years of age he was carried off by pirates who sold him into slavery in Ireland. There he was employed for seven years as a swineherd, and learned the Irish customs and language. He escaped from captivity and reached the continent where he prepared for the priesthood and was ordained bishop. He then with the authority of the Pope, returned to Ireland to preach the gospel to its inhabitants. It is said that St. Patrick made use of the shamrock-leaf to illustrate the Trinity of God, and since then it has become the emblem of that saint.

The principal enemies that St. Patrick found in Ireland were the Druid priests whose enmity was so great that St. Patrick was obliged to curse their fertile lands so that they became dreary bogs; to curse their rivers so that they produced no fish; to curse their very kettles so that with no amount of fire could they be made to boil; and at last to curse the Druids themselves so that the earth opened and swallowed them up.

A popular legend relates that the saint and his followers were one cold morning upon a mountain without fire to cook their breakfasts or warm their limbs. Patrick told them to collect a pile of snowballs which he breathed upon, and they instantly became a pleasant fire.

The greatest of St. Patrick's miracles was that of driving venomouus reptiles out of Ireland, and rendering the Irish soil for ever after hateful to the serpent race. Some historians relate that St. Patrick accomplished this feat by beating a drum, which he struck so hard that he knocked a hole in it. This would have endangered the success of the miracle had not an angel appearing, mended the drum. The patched instrument was long exhibited as a holy relic.

In 1831, an Irish gentlemen being anxious to learn whether the climate or soil of Ireland was destructive to serpents, brought half a dozen harmless snakes from England and turned them loose in his garden. A week later one was killed and the idea that a "rale living sarpint" had been found near the burial place of St. Patrick caused a great sensation among the country people and somewhat shook their faith in their beloved saint, but they have quite recovered it, if one can judge by the number of people throughout Ireland that on the seventeenth of March are wearing the green.—Canadian Farm.

FINDS A NYE PASS

Holder was to "Pound His Feet" All the Evening

In overhauling some old memoranda, Judge C. A. Nye, of Moorehead, Minn., discovered a pass admitting himself and family to a lecture delivered in Fargo, Sept. 18, 1890, by his brother, the famous humorist, Bill Nye. On the back of the pass was written in Bill Nye's own hand: "The conditions of this pass are that the holder must mirthfully pound his feet on the floor during the entire evening, whether he wants to or not."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The District Ledger

The Paper that gets there

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Complete Job department

Address all communications to

The District Ledger

The Crow's Nest Trading Company, Ltd.

The Store of Good Values

Finnan Haddie, 2 tins for	25c.
2 lb. jars Marmalade	40c.
1 lb. jars Marmalade	20c.
2 lb tins Table Syrup	10c.
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 tins for	25c.
Toilet Paper, Oval and Flat, 5 pkts for	25c.
Colgate's Toilet Soap, per box	25c. and 30c.
1 lb. Jars Honey	30c.
2½ lb. Jars Honey	70c.
Baker's Cocoa, ½ lb. tins	25c.
Cornmeal, 10 lb. bags	35c.
Domestic Herrings in Tomato Sauce, 2 tins for	25c.
Dominion Parlor Matches, 2 pkts for	35c.
Colgate's Talcum Powder	20c.
8 lb. bags Ogilvie Cream Rolled Oats	30c.
5 lb. pkts Quaker Oats	25c.
Banner Oats	25c.
Old Dutch Coffee, regular 50c, special	40c.
1 lb tins Old Country Tea	45c.
3 lb. tins Old Country Tea	1.35c.
3 lb tins Economic Tea	90c.
Large 20 oz. tins Cream, 3 tins for	25c.
C. and B. Jam. 1 lb. tins	15c.

Ladies $1.00 and $1.25 Vests or Drawers, **Special** ..... 75c.

Ladies' Vests or Drawers in Natural, Cream and White. These are made from all wool, and sold regularly at $1.00 and $1.25.

Saturday Special, each ..... 75c.
50c. Wool Stockings ..... 35c.

Boys' and Girls' heavy ribbed Wool Stockings; a good heavy stocking suitable for winter wear. All sizes.

Special 35c. per pair. 3 pair for $1.00

Children's Wool Golf Coats in Navy and Cardinal. These are made from heavy worsted wool in three sizes only, 20, 22, 24. Regular $1.25.

Saturday Special $1.00

Children's Wool Toques, made from all wool, in Cardinal and Navy, and assorted stripes.

Saturday Special ..... 25c.

The Wreath That Wreathes Your Face In Smiles

YOU can't help smiling when you see this little wreath in a Suit or Overcoat.

It brings pleasure and good luck—like a four-leaf clover.

It's the sign of honesty and satisfaction—of true worth and economy—of value given.

This wreath is the trademark of the founders in Canada of the highest grade hand-tailored garments for men.

It goes into every genuine Fit-Reform Suit and Overcoat as the makers' guarantee of style, fit, fabric and tailoring. 457

Look for it in every Suit and Overcoat you buy.

Fit-Reform

The Crow's Nest Trading Co.

Here and There

"And great was the fall, Oh my countrymen."

—Shakespeare.

It is understood that Miss Jean Strachan is contemplating a trip to Scotland in the near future.

On or about Wednesday next it is reported that one of our citizens, Mr. E. Moor, well known in financial circles, will start on a trip to London, England.

Thos. Drevonach, the man killed last Saturday night on the C. P. R. track by a passing freight train was buried on Tuesday afternoon from the parlors of Thomson and Morrisson.

The demonstrator of Cowan's Cocoa in the Store of Trites-Wood Co. is having excellent success in convincing her visitors of the unequalled qualities of the cheering, invigorating and satisfying liquid.

We have a lengthy communication from Wm. Potter of West Fernie, but taking into consideration that he makes the statement that he has still further matters to touch upon, we would prefer to have the whole in our hands before any reproduction is made.

About 3.30 (Friday) a man believed to be called Frank Adams, upon coming out of the Post Office, fell to the gorund in a fit, and upon being brought back to sensibility h ehad another attack, and when our reporter saw him last he was being taken to the City Hall.

As we have received numerous querles anent the city snow disturber, we must request our correspondents to make application of the city fathers for permission to view same. We have not heard of a mortgage being raised on it to meet the mayor's stipend nor to pay the fathers their five spots.

Riding a horse you thought was nice,
Warranted sound and free from vice.
To fall off in the middle of a ride,
With little boys hollering, "Why don't you get inside!"
It's really very unpleasant,
It's really very unpleasant,
But it must be endured, you know.
(The balance of this ode will appear in a later issue. Specially dedicated.)

He was a raw recruit, and Irish too, taking his first lesson in riding. The instructor told him he must sit on his horse for fifteen minutes, according to instructions from headquarters. Scarcely had he mounted the steed when he fell off, and the instructor severely reprimanded him for disobeying orders from headquarters. Whereupon our Irishman with ready wit replied, "Yes, sorr, but I had cancellation orders from hindquarters."

Mr. James Ashworth, formerly in charge of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., was a visitor in Fernie on Saturday, leaving on Monday's eastbound local.

This gentleman is now a resident in Vancouver, B.C., where he has opened office as expert consulting engineer and valuator of mining properties and prospects.

On page 5 will be found the advertisement of the Union Land Co., with headquarters at Natal, B.C., offering property in Port Alberni, which has developed at a marvellously rapid rate and judging by what has transpired in the past few months there is every reason to believe prices will be increased. It therefore behooves all intending purchasers to take advantage now that the chance of getting property in a country whose possibilities are boundless at figures within reach of the purse of the small investor. This is no bluff, but a straightforward business proposition.

LUKE—WILLIAMS

At the residence of Lockwood Ray the Rev. D. M. Thomson, on Wednesday last, Nov. 8th, united in the bonds of matrimony Archibald Luke and Miss Sarah Nicholson Williams, both of this city.

UNIONISTS v NON-UNIONISTS

The struggle between the trade unionist and the non-trade unionist is getteing week by week more acute. The point is this, that the trade unionists pays levies and fees to uphold his being raised and methods and hours of work being arranged so as to meet up-to-date arrangements as to living. But the non-unionist gains all these advantages without paying a single penny, and that is what annoys the trade unionists, and quite right too. On all hands there is ferment in regard to this particular question, and in the cotton trade it is getting most acute. In fact, in some of the Lancashire districts, there is quite a crusade organized against those non-unionists who wish to reap the benefits obtained by the unionists. The only way to force non-unionists to join the union is to refuse to work by their side, and this is now being done in many mills, and the idea will be further extended. The employers are in a difficult position, but the old truism, "United we stand, divided we fall," will tell in the long run, and the employers, as well as the non-unionist, will have to recognize the fact.—Reynolds'.

J. R. Lawry, who has been associated with the Bank of Hamilton in the capacity of manager, has obtained a well-earned promotion. He is now inspector of Alberta branches of the bank, and will hereafter make Calgary his headquarters.

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 4:4, City Heights, Vancouver B.C. 12-t.f.

..The first snow of the season!—This should remind you that now is the time to get your storm windows and doors, and the place is KENNEDY & MANGANS. Telephone 23.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR FERNIE

It has been felt for some time that a Circulating Library would be a great boon to the people of Fernie, and with this object in view a few interested people met together recently and decided to proceed with the formation of a library of this description. It was arranged to make the subscription $1, and as the managers of the Knox Presbyterian Church have been kind enough to grant the use of the basement it was also arranged to use that place for the present as a library. Persons subscribing have the privilege of each naming one book which they would like to be secured for the library.

Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. Mr. Grant of the Presbyterian Manse, or by Mr. J. F. Macdonald at the Home Bank of Canada. It is hoped to have the first consignment of books ordered by December 1st, and the beginning of the new year.

We trust this laudable enterprise to have the library in operation by will be supported by all interested in books. It is a standing reproach to a city the size of Fernie with so many cultured inhabitants, that there is no circulating library.

Intending subscribers will confer a favor by paying the subscriptions as soon as possible in order that there might be no delay in commencing operations.

ATTENTION! ESTHER REBEKAH LODGE

Mrs. E. Evans, of Rossland, B. C., President of the Rebekah Assembly, I. O. O. F. of British Columbia, will make her annual visit to Esther Rebekah Lodge on the evening of the 10th inst. On this occasion eight Past Grand Jewels will be presented. Suitable entertainment will also be provided and of which all Rebekahs are asked to note.

While in the city the President will be the guest of Mrs. T. Beck, Howland Avenue.

$1,000 FOR RIDING THE GOAT

At Sioux City, Iowa, for making a candidate "ride the goat' to his alleged physical damage, the Modern Woodmen of America lodge was ordered to pay $1,000 by Judge Henry T. Reed in the federal court.

This judgment ends a famous case which has been on the federal and district court docket since 1908, being hed on continuances and negotiations out of court.

The plaintiff who receives the $1,000 is Julius Deel. Deel sued for $25,000 damages. He alleged he sustained a sprain of the spine and many cuts, bruises and lacerations when he was initiated into the order at Spirit Lake, Iowa.

COST OF WAR

The enormous expenditure that a war between two great European powers would entail can be seen from the following details of the cost of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, which appears in the current issue of the Army and Navy Gazette, published in London:

"The cost from July 17, 1870 to the 18th day of the following May, on which day the treaty of Frankfort was ratified, was 1,912,000,000 francs, or about $385,000,000, this being for war charges properly so called. This sum works out at something like $1,500,000 per day.

"But if the charges for the provisioning of Paris, the support of the families of soldiers, the maintenance of the invading armies, contributions imposed by the enemy, loans, succor for the victims of the war, repair of damage done, or other indirect charges, and the indemnity of $5,000,000 with its interest be added, the total cost of the war is brought up to the colossal figure of $1,793,000,000 and to a rate of some $8,100,000 per day.

"The cost of the war to Germany is estimated, with contingent charges, and the ordinary military budget to have been $675,000,000.

"In modern conditions a year of war would cost France $2,200,000, while for Germany the outlay would be something approaching the vast sum of $5,500,000,000."

COMMUNICATED

Michel, B. C., Nov. 8th.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—Through the columns of our paper I would like to point out to the members of the working class interested in the struggle of us miners and mineworkers that we are only getting served out to us the kind of "Justice" and "Fair play" that we as a class are asking for and supporting. This is the "Imperialism," "Patriotism," and British fair play that was so much prated about by those political procurers called Conservatives at the last general election, and for which the workers of Canada have undoubtedly voted. We slaves of Michel have certainly had it served up to us in great style, and to show how I must relate a little history. The latter end of last month, for the crime of picketing and trying to stop a few scabs from working, some nineteen summonses were served on several of our members, the informants charging all kinds of crime, "assault, intimidation, unlawfully following on a public highway, unlawfully watching and besetting the company's property,' were some. One of these cases was tried before J. S. T. Alexander, stipendary magistrate on October 27th. His Worship reserved his decision on this case (Brother Thomas Colquhoun) and adjourned the others till the 7th or 8th of November. When court sat again on the 8th, instead of taking up the cases that were laid over from last sittings, Bro. T. G. Harries was made to face a charge of assault, presumed to have taken place on the first of the month. It is now a matter of record how our brother was convicted and given thirty days hard labor without the option of a fine, all the other cases being dismissed. To those of us who took a part and closely watched the whole proceedings, the affair was cut and dried from start to finish. The whole of the governmental machinery was apparently set in motion in the capturing and conviction of this brother. Bro. Tom Harries was well liked by a majority of Michelites; he was held in high esteemn as a union man, being ex-president of this Local; he had large influence with the foreign-speaking brothers of this camp for the benefit of organized labor, and last, but not least, he was an active member of the Socialist Party. These, Mr. Editor and brother members are the characteristics and crimes for which this brother has been convicted. He has taken a leading part in fighting our battles, he was always at the service of the boys; he was honest and straightforward in his dealings with the men, and the company officials to such an extent that he has become an "undesirable" citizen in the eyes of the coal operators of this Pass. Is this to be the end of it? Are we going to allow such a bare case of discrimination to go unanswered? The Michel men say No! and with the help of the other members of District 18, will on the 12th of December give the Western Operators our answer by placing Bro. T. G. Harries as our International Board Member. This appeals to us men as the only thing to do. Bro. Harries' chances for earning his livelihood digging coal in this Pass is slim for some time to come.

Now, Mr Edtor, such is the opinion of a large majority of the boys at Michel, and if a majority of the members of the District think the same we know what the results will be, and if not, well we can take our medicine like men, Eh, Tom?

Yours, in the Scrap,
A. S. JULIAN

I. O. O. F.

On November 27th Key City Lodge, Cranbrook, will have their annual At Home. A special car will be provided for the "three linkers" of Mt. Fernie Lodge, to whom a cordial invitation is extended to journey to the Banana territory. Don't forget the date—Monday, November 27th.

A correspondent queries: "Could you inform me what has become of the city snow plough?" We regret to say that this is beyond us. And further that no doubt a special meeting will be called to decide upon the erection of a museum to exhibit this particular city property.

Instructions as to working of Fire Alarm.—Procure one barrel of coal and about two hundredweight of waste, trench around hydrant; pack waste firmly (not too tight) around base of hydrant, pour coal oil on same, and then if the house is not quite burned out wring alarm. Should your house be burnt out you may sit around hydrant until something bursts. This is copyright, and permission to use same can only be had after twelve p.m. at this office.

Fire! Fire!

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

For rates and particulars apply

Union Land Company, NATAL B.C.

Specials

Two in One Boot Black, 3 for	25c
Black Jack Stove Polish, per tin	10c.
Cream of Wheat, 2 pkgs for	35c.
Banner Oats, 5lb pkgs with china	25c.
Kellog's Toasted Corn Flakes, 3 for	25c.
Rolled Oats, 8 lb. sacks	30c.
Buffalo Oats, 5 lb. pkgs, 2 for	35c.
Pure Apple Cider, for making mince meat gal.	85c.
St. Charles Cream, 3 for	25c.
Cowan's Cocoa, 1 lb tins	50c.
Cowan's Cocoa, ½ lb. cans, 2 for	55c.
Cowan's Unsweetened Chocolate, ½ lb cake	25c.
Sterling Brand Extracts, 2 oz bottle	10c.
Wagstaff's Marmalade, 5 lb. pails	60c.
Wagstaff's Assorted Jams, 5 lb. pails	70c.
Wagstaff's Mince Meat, 5 lb. pails	60c.
Sultana Raisins, per lb.	14c.
Valencia Raisins, per lb.	12½
Currants, per lb.	12½
Evap. Apples, 1911 pack, per lb.	15c.
Evap. Prunes, 1911 pack 50-60	12c.
Evap Prunes, 1911 pack, 60-70	10c.
Citron Peel, per lb.	20c.
Orange and Lemon Peel, per lb.	15c.
Fresh Finnan Haddie and Kippers, per lb	15c.
Domestic Kippered Herrings, 2 tins for	25c.
Armour's Banquet Bacon, per lb	22c.
Table Salt, 3 lb sacks, 4 for	25c.
Tetley Sunflower Tea, Brown Label 3 lb. tins	90c.

Colgate's full lines of Toilet Soaps and Powders at reduced prices

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.

FRESH EATABLES AND PROMPT SERVICES

Fernie Home Bakery

Telephone 180

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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, Scotch, first-class references, seeks situation with miners. Distance from rail no objection. Apply, Miss Bertram, Y. W. C. A., 12th Avenue, Calgary, Alta. 12-3tp

FOR RENT—Three-roomed shack, unfurnished or partly furnished, as desired. Apply "R," c.o., Ledger Office.

WANTED—A Housekeeper; apply John Murray, West Fernie. 2t.

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 Im.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. Farnell, West Fernie.

..The first snow of the season!—This should remind you that now is the time to get your storm windows and doors, and the place is KENNEDY & MANGANS. Telephone 23.