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The District Ledger

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

Vol. V., No. 11. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., NOVEMBER 4, 1911 $1.00 A YEAR

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MAYOR READS THE RIOT ACT

NEW TURN IN EVENTS

Big Crowd Serenades Four Strike Breakers--Accepted Rations till Asked to Sign Check-off

NO REAL VIOLENCE OFFERED

For seven months, since the incep- of the strike, there has been but little disturbance of any kind whatsoever, and it is indeed deplorable that at this stage of the proceedings, when there was every reason to believe that the culmination was close at hand that incidents such as have transpired during the current week should have taken place, when as a matter of fact they ought to have been averted and would have been had it not been for particularly aggravating circumstances.

The impression had gone forth that the strike was settled, and yet although a basis of negotiation was decided upon still there has been no room left to doubt in the minds of those who wish to see clearly that it had not been completely settled, otherwise there would have been no necessity for the concluding clause in the letter of last week signed by the Hon. Robt. Rogers regarding the course to pursue in the event of it not being settled.

"In the matter of settling of the princes on new work, which were not determined at the expiration of the last agreement, and of the differential on pillars which was to be determined by mutual consent, it is understood that the committee for each side appointed to complete this agreement determine these prices at once. If they fail to agree, an independent chairman shall be called in to do so. If the committee fail to agree on a chairman, the Minister of the Interior shall be asked to appoint one immediately."

The very fact that conformably to the rules of the organization it must first be submitted to a referendum vote of the men is itself indicative that it was still a matter of question whether or not the men would accept it. Furthermore we understand a like opinion prevailed among the operators. In short the spirit of the understanding between the executive and the representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association was that all matters be first adjusted and that both parties ratify the new agreement, this done to the satisfaction of both, steps be taken looking to the resumption of work. Although this was, as we have stated, the spirit of the understanding, and while the two representatives are in conference, the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co. see fit to issue notices telling the men the strike is settled and that they can come back to work. That they have the right to do as they please with their property none can gainsay, but equally the men may refrain from work or not as the case may be is another question of relative right. Yet when every indication ponted to an early settlement to have injected into the matter causes for friction is to be regretted.

If it were the intention of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. to gnore the findings of the present joint conference in session at Frank, Alta., and operate the mines independent of either the Western Operators' Association or District 18, U. M. W. of A., one could readily understand the position taken but when they are, at least ostensibly, a party to the making of an agreement, then as evidence of good faith one might naturally expect that the usual amenities that govern in the various walks of life where the like principle is involved, would be conformed to.

There is no disputing the fact that there is much preparatory work to be done at the various mines before the real work of getting out coal can be accomplished, yet inasmuch as the organization is tacitly recognized as a factor to be considered it would have been a very simple matter to notify the executive board if it were genuinely desired to avoid all causes for friction in an industry where long established customs have practically become an unwritten law, and that is that after work be resumed that men shall be alloted to the places they had at the time of the cessation.

Granted that the company have the "right" to run their business according to their own ideas, the men have the "right," provided they act collectively, to see that the property they have a 'life' interest in should be given some consideration in the matter of working conditions, safeguards, etc.

This "right" as solitary individuals is likely to be treated with disdain unless it suits the company for purposes of their own to grant, but "collectively is far more probable to be considered."

The acts of vandalism committed by irresponsible boys who take advantage of the commotion when a crowd gathers is strongly condemned by all members of organized labor, but regardless of their statements and suggestions, like the boy in the song, they'll get the blame for it:

"For no matter what's done,
To my mammy they run—
That boy (organized labor) has been at it again!"

The members of organized labor know perfectly well that there is nothing to be gained by acts of violence as all the forces of the state will be requisitioned to preserve the law and order of the class government holding the reins of office, hence it is the height of stupidity to bat one's head up against a stone wall.

To show contempt and scorn of those who have been recreant to their obligation is natural the world over, whether it be the youth who "peaches" at school; the shyster lawyer, the quack-doctor, and this spirit is also emphasized in the case of those who not only have obligated themselves to play the game fairly but likewise have shared in the benefits obtained through their association with a workers' organization.

On Thursday afternoon, when the 4 o'clock train came down from Coal Creek the Barr recreants were greeted by cat calls and yells as they were escorted down to the office of Ross, Lane and Macdonald, where a great crowd congregated and waited for a long time for them to emerge. The crowd grew to considerable proportions, and after consultations had been held with Mr. Ellas Rogers, President of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Mayor Bleasdell mounted a rostrum and read the Riot Act, during the delivery of this piece of legal literature applause was quite frequent. Some individual threw what appeared to be a piece of cardboard or thin board of some kind, which dropped harmlessly to the ground. Such stupid tricks as this, often done in a spirit of mischief, cannot be too severely condemned. If done by a boy he should be taken home and severely spanked, and it can hardly be regarded as that of a woman because of the directness of aim and a full grown man of normal intelligence should have more common sense.

The crowd was not at all an angry one, but seemed to regard the whole affair more in the light of a joke, in fact it was a case of the innate curiosity of the human family to congregate wherever there is an evidence of mass movement.

It is evident that at this stage of the proceedings the Coal Company regard the individuals who are working as particularly valuable, hence it would not in the least surprise us if additional police force were brought in to aid in this work. In the particular case in Fernie, the Barr family, after having been treated as fellow workers for the past six months and received their strike rations along with the rest, evidently decided they have received about all they can expect from Gladstone Local, and determined to show they were "free' men and accept employment with the Coal Company.

As a rule, individuals untrue to their own class may be used by the master class as temporary tools, but even they can have but scant respect for such types.

THE CHARGE NOT PROVEN

Police Department Were Completely Exonerated of Negligence

On Friday afternoon at three o'clock a meeting was called in the City Hall of Police Commissioners for the purpose of hearing the charge laid against Constable Joseph Lyons for neglect of duty by Alderman McIntyre, during the time he was acting in the capacity of mayor whilst A. W. Bleasdell was away. The Mayor (Bleasdell) was in the chair, the only other commissioner present, Sam Graham, with Secretary Steve Barclay, as clerk. The charge was that of neglect of duty in and around the Fernie, Morrissey and Michel station.

The Chief, R. Bowen, stated that on the Friday the reason why Lyons was not over there at the particular time was of his forgetting to tell him, although in conversation he had informed him that the city limits were 250 feet on the track, but was interrupted at the time by a call coming in to the police station.

There were several witnesses who wished to know the real reason for calling for the resignation of Constable Lyons, but answers were not given, the chairman (the mayor) stating this was an enquiry into a specific case.

Among the witnesses called were D. Rees, Orr (wiper on the C.P.R.), David Paton, Tom Climie, P. Hadock, W. Atkinson, T. Armstrong, R. J. Black, J. Woods and Harry Martin. Practically all of these witnesses were in accord regarding the presence of the officer prior to the time of departure of the seven o'clock train for Coal Creek. Some, however, stated they had not seen him on the Monday. As a result of this investigation a resolution as follows was passed:

Moved by Commissioner Graham,
Seconded by Commissioner Bleasdell.

"That the charges made by Alderman McIntyre, whilst he was acting Mayor of this city, against the Police Department have not been proved by the evidence presented before the Police Commissioners. Under these circumstances the charge of neglect of duty by the Police Department has not been proven."

SHOWS INCREASE OF SALARY WORKERS

Gain 60 Per Cent—Wages and Salaries Together only 31 per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. — Preliminary statements, subject to necessary revision, of the general results of the census of manufactures of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond boroughs of New York City, were issued today by Census Director Durand. They contain interesting summaries, comparing the figures for 1904 with those for 1909, prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufacturers, Bureau of Census.

The summary for Brooklyn Borough shows increases in all the items, the more important being as follows:

Twenty-five per cent in the number of establishment; 16 per cent in the capital invested. 12 per cent in the value of the products; 28 per cent in the value added by manufacture; 60 per cent in the number of salaried officials and clerks; 18 per cent in the average number of wage earners employed during the year; and 31 per cent in the salaries and wages.

It will be noted that while the total increase of employers was 21 per cent, salaries and wages increased by 31 per cent. However, salaried employes increased by 60 per cent, while the wage earners increased by only 18 per cent. The total number of employes in 1909 was 139,727, while wages and salaries for that year totaled $89,474,000, equal to an average yearly wage or salary of $640, as compared with $509 in 1904. The bureau omits to publish separately figures for wages and salaries.

The number of establishments was 5,218 in 1909, as compared with 4,182 in 1904, an increase of 1,036, or 25 per cent.

The capital invested in 1909 was $362,337,000, a gain of $48,885,000, or 16 per cent, over $313,452,000 in 1904. The reported value of the products in 1909 was $417,230,000, as against $373,463,000 in 1904, an increase of $43,760,000, or 12 per cent.

The product of any establishment is defined by the Census Bureau as the finished product in the condition in which it is prepared for sale. The census enquiry called also for the value of the products made during the year and not for the value of the sales. The value ascertained was therefore, not the cost of manufacturing them, but it was the selling value or price at the factory or works which includes the profit of the manufacturer. Freight charges and discount from the gross selling prices are also not included in the figures.

The cost of materials used in 1909 was reported as amounting to $235,132,000, which was $4,323,000 or 2 per cent more than the $230,809,000 reported for the same item in 1904. The returns under this head refer only to the cost of materials, mill supplies, and fuel used during the year and not to the cost of those purchased in the same period of time.

In 1909 the value reported as added by manufacture, which is ascertained by deducting the cost of materials used from the value of products, was $182,091,000, as compared with $142,654,000 in 1904, an increase of $39,437,000, or 28 per cent. The value added by manufacture in 1909 formed 44 per cent of the sum reported as the value of products, as compared with 38 per cent in 1904. It is the best measure of the relative importance of industries.

The miscellaneous expenses amounted to $46,855,000 in 1909 and $38,470,000 or 22 per cent ns3fo604pel 000 in 1904 an increase of $8,385,000 or 22 per cent. Miscellaneous expenses include rent of factory or works, taxes and amount paid for contract work, and these items, as well as such office and other expenses as cannot be elsewhere classified, will appear separately in the final reports.—N. Y. Call.

FOSTER—ROBINSON

The wedding which had been expected, although at a little later date, however, took place on Wednesday, November 1st (All Saints' Day) at the Methodist Church, when the Rev. J. F. Dimmick united in the bonds of matrimony Miss Grace Robinson and Albert Foster, both well-known in the community.

Miss Robinson has for several years years been a teacher in the Fernie Public Schools, while the groom, an employee of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., is one of the old-time residents of Coal Creek.

As an evidence of the appreciation of their former teacher, practically all the pupils who have come under her supervision attended the church, with the result that rice and old boots were used without stint.

The happy couple left on the westbound passenger for a short trip and intend to make their home hereafter in Fernie.

KNIVES USED IN MIX-UP

Parties to a Cutting up Affair Lodged in Jail Repair List Light

On Friday last an altercation took place in the Royal Hotel which resulted in one Geo. Klarick, an Austrian, being taken to the hospital as the result of seven wounds inflicted on him. Fortunately, however, none of these were of a fatal character. Two men, named Geo. Volchko and Paul Petros, Slavonians, were arrested as his assailants and are at present occupants of the City Jail awaiting trial.

ATTENTION! OLD-TIMERS!

If you know anything about the early history of British Columbia the Provincial Archivist, Victoria, B. C., *will be pleased to receive same.*

There are quite a number of old-timers in East Kootenay who possess a fund of knowledge touching the early days which we have not the slightest doubt would be greatly appreciated and make exceedingly interesting reading.

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.

PROGRESS REPORTED

The Scale Committee, Operators and representive of the men are still in session at the Sanatorium Hotel, where matters are progressing as favorably as can be expected. It is believed that negotiations will, from present indications, be completed in the course of a few days, and it is hoped that this expectation will be realized.

We would call attention, however, to the fact that before a definite settlement is arrived at the matter will be submitted to the members of District 18 to decide by referendum as to what action they will take in the premises

A. J. CARTER vs. W. G. BARCLAY

This case, arising out of an alleged statement made by W. G. Barclay regarding the manner in which the funds of the U. M. W. of A. had been handled engaged the attention of the court on Wednesday last until the jury brought in a verdict on Thursday night in favor of the defendant, charging the costs to the plaintiff, A. J. Carter.

Several witnesses were called and examined, amongst others those for the plaintiff were Checkweighman Martin, Wood, D. Rees. Mr. Carter was in the stand for two hours or more and was subjected to a severe cross-examination by S. S. Taylor, counsel for the defendant, who failed to shake the testimony given in direct examination.

Mr. Barclay was the chief witness in his own behalf, whose testimony was not in agreement with that of some of the other witnesses.

After S. S. Taylor had made his address to the jury, in which he presented every point on behalf of his client that he thought would have influence with them, he was followed by L. P. Eckstein, counsel for Mr. Carter, who took up the several points touching upon the question of "rake-off," and pointed out that this was indeed a matter of a serious character finishing his remarks with the statement that it was largely a question of vindication of character that was desired.

One o'clock having struck, the Lord Chief Justice Clements declared a recess until half-past two, and upon return His Lordship made a very clear, concise summing up of the whole situation in his address to the jury who then retired. It was evident from the incidents that transpired subsequently no unanimity existed among the jurors and it was not until after there had been several consultations between the respective counsel and the jury with his lordship in attendance, when a final verdict was brought in about nine o'clock dismissing the case with costs.

We understand that at one stage of the proceedings it was on the tapis to have a retraction made, but there were some minor details which were not acceptable. It is our intention to publish the major portion of the evidence in this case n a later issue, but space at the present time precludes us from giving it in extenso.

◆ PASSBURG, Alta ◆

In order to let you know that we are not by any means dead down here, we had a first rate, jolly good smoker on Saturday last, given by Local No. 2352, when we had as splendid an evening's entertainment as you could wish. One of the principal features was the rendering of some fine English songs in good style by Brother Simpson, whose efforts were greatly appreciated and brought forth much applause.

CIRCOLO OPERAIO ITALIANO XX SETTEMBRE

Fernie, B. C. Nov. 1st, 1911.

Abbaso i Crumeri

Il Circolo Operaio Italiano XX Settembre di Mutuo Soccorso in seduta straodinaria tenutasi il 28 p.p. Ottobre ha espulso del suo seno Pasquale Arcuri di anni 34 nato a Colosimi Prov. Catanzaro e Gennaro Mustacchio di anni 68, nato a Milissa, Prov. Cosenza. Questi 2 membri sono state espulsi sull'articolo 60 della Federazione Colombiana al quale avevano prestato sollenne giuramento. Ma! Oihme i false l'anno violato facendo i crumeri a vile prezzo alla miniera di Coal Creek, B.C. A miserere dei! Nella prossima settimana nelle colonne isquesto giornale verramo publicati tutti i nome degli crumeri Italiani che anno fatto parte in questo campo.

Questo si para appunto cio she tutti i bravi ed onesto unionistie loro simpatiranti cininscono nome d questi indesiderabile crumeri.

Canmore, Alta.

Olen kuullut, etta, junion lehteen saa kirojittan milla kielella hyvansa nun paatin kirjoittaa suamea jonkun sanan, naen josko otetaan mainitun lehden palstoitte.

Meita kavi muistuttamassa O'Brien lokakum 30 p. sosialistisisto Lehtavista. Haan puhui picnelle kuull a kunnalle junion sairashuoneen etessa selitteli helppo tajuisesti kapitalistien kiervyksia, kuin myos kelnot milla voi taistella kapitalisila vostaam.

Lakko taala on ennulloan lakkolaiset on rauhallisia lukuun ottumatta kohta skooppia jotka alollivat lyonsa 26 p. lokk; Ja kirjoittivat nimensa orjakontrohtun kansalisundeltaan ovat italialaisia nimia en ole saanut tielooni.

T. F.

IS IT A BLUFF?

The challenge made by the Free Press that they can prove by submitting the letter, "Union Miner" to the Mayor and two clergymen that the writer thereof is a union miner is indeed a strange one, inasmuch as the gentlemen to act as judges are not qualified to ascertain whether the individual be a bonafide member of the U.M.W. of A., because only the secretary of the Local to which he presumably belongs can determine his standing.

MARRIED

At the Methodist parsonage Wednesday evening Mr. Kenneth Clark and Miss Amelia Newman, both of Fernie. Rev. J. F. Dimmick officiating. Mr and Mrs. Clark will make their home in Fernie.

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 parte del "Circolo Operaio Italiano XX Settembre, M.S." cosi dubitariamo 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.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

List of Miners Qualified for More Responsible Positions

First Class Candidates

J. J. Musgrove,
A. E. Smith,
Robert Bonar,
Nathaniel Howells,
J. E. Spicer,
J. W. Powell.

Second Class Candidates

William Reid,
J. A. McDonald,
Robert Joyce Brown,
S. K. Mottishaw,
James L. Brown,
James E. Knowles,
A. W. Courtney,
M. T. Raynes,
James Renny.

Third Class Candidates

John Quinn,
Alexander Allen,
William Walter Clarkstone,
Stewart Lynch,
Arthur Challoner,
Alex. Orr,
James Glenn,
Alex. Livingstone,
John Anderson,
Edward Wilkinson,
Walter Steel,
John Chester,
James Quinn,
John McKinley,
Hollis Camamile,
John Hamilton,
Allen Ford,
Peter Myers,
J. T. Taylor,
John McDonald,
Thomas Biggs,
Robert Baxter,
Robert Brown,
T. J. Fitzpatrick,
James Fairfoull,
Thomas Archibald,
Robert Doodson,
John William Shiply,
Herbert Webb,
J. H. Richardson.

The Rate of Exploitation

From the London Morning Leader of September 14, we reproduce the following figures from one of the ablest British statisticians, Chiozza Money, M.P. They may throw some light on the vexed question of how much the workers are exploited, as well as giving some other interesting details:

In this column, on August 3, I hazarded the estimate that the net aggregate factory value of British work on material commodities. was about £900,000,000. The Board of Trade has has now issued the completion of its Preliminary Report on the Census of Production, and it shows that apart from agriculture, not included in the census, the total is £712,000,000. My £900,000,000, which includes agriculture, is therefore about right. Since the £712,000,000 is being freely quoted, let it be clearly understood what it is. It is the value added to raw materials by British productive work in mines, factories and workshops—productive work only. It stands for factory value, and not for ultimate retail price.

£100 Per Worker

The number of men, women, boys and girls engaged in this productive work is only 7,000,000, so that on the average each worker adds £100 as nearly as possible in a year to the raw materials he works upon. The average wage of men. women, boys and girls in this country is about 21 shillings, and it follows that the average manual worker draws in wages little more than one-half of the value which he added to the materials he works on. Out of the other half is paid profits, rent and other charges.

Why Only 7,000,000

If the reader is astonished that only 7,000,000 people are directly engaged in production in this country I shall not be surprised. Even when 2,000,000 agricultural workers are added the total seems small, for the number of manual workers is about 16,000,000. What are all the others doing? The answer is that they are engaged in distribution, and that answer is a grave criticism of distribution. The subject is an enormous and complicated one, and hardly suitable for detailed treatment in this column, but I direct the reader's very grave attention to the facts, which demand far more consideration tha nthey have received. The 7,000,000 people do a wonderful lot of work, but why are there not more doing wonderful work?

Large German Railway Profits

A correspondent asks me whether the German National Railways "pay." The answer is that they yield an enormous net profit, which goes into the State Treasury in relief of taxation. The latest precise figures I have for the whole of the German Empire(each German state owns its own railways) are as follows. They are taken from Parliamentary Paper 331 of 1907:

PROFITS OF THE GERMAN STATE RAILWAYS IN 1905

German Imperial Railways	£1,411,506
Military Railways	4,308
Prussian Railways	33,479,810
Bavarian Railways	2,829,396
Saxon Railways	2,358,369
Wurtemberg Railways	1,052,463
Baden Railways	1,243,383
Mecklenburg Railways	252,000
Oldenburg Railways	201,000
Grand total	£42,833,384

The Other Kind of Profit

Later figures are even better, and the Prussian railways now yield a profit of nearly £40,000,000 a year, or nearly 8 per cent on the capital employed. But, of course, the State profit is the least part of the business. Germany's chief profit from her railways lies in the fact that her traders enjoy cheap and simple railway rates, and thus have their business assisted at every point. A low railway rate is equivalent to the removal of a customs duty. It enables the manufacturer to get his material cheaply, and it enables him to sell at home or to sell abroad cheaply. The difference between the British and German position in this regard is so great that it is literally true to say that Germany enjoys more internal free trade than Britain does. High railway rates are equivalent to a customs barrier between England and Scotland, or between Birmingham and Bristol. No business question more urgently demands the attention of the British trader.

The Wages Census

BOARD OF TRADE REPORT ON EARNINGS

I do not think it is clearly understood that the Board of Trade report on earnings, which has been published in parts recently, and the last part of which, relating to the metal trades, was published only the other day, is not a complete investigation of the subject. Take class 6, on the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades.

The facts which should be carefully borne in mind are:

1. The number of people employed in these trades in 1906 was about 1,500,000.

2. The number of people included in the returns made by employers was only 744,000, or less than one-half the number which ought to be investigated.

What does this mean? It means that the Board of Trade has never given power to compel employers to divulge their wages. Therefore they do the best they can. They ask firms to volunteer information. What is the result? The efficient firm, the best firms, the firms which pay the highest rates of wages, make returns gladly. The inefficient firms, the sweating firms do not make returns. As a result the Board of Trade does not give us a fair picture of wages. The statistics they publish ought to be headed: "Wages paid by the best firms in the trades concerned. I suggest to the Board of Trade that they ought to point out more clearly than they do what it is their statistics relate to. Let the reader imagine that the householders of London were asked to state what they paid to their domestic servants. Those who treated their servants well would reply; those who paid low wages would be precisely the kind of people who would treat the inquiry as an impertinence. The result of a tabulation of the figures volunteered would be greatly to exaggerate, therefore, the average domestic servants' wages.

As Others See Us

I am interested in a report to Washington by the American Consul at Manchester on the great results achieved by the Manchester municipal tramways. Consul Howe summarizes recent results as follows:

GROWTH OF MANCHESTER TRAMS

	1902	1911
Length of track (miles)	21	183
Car miles	1,831,000	17,367,000
Passenger carried	23,590,000	165,800,000
Amount paid in relief of rates	£19,600	73,000

The Consul points out that the fares now charged are on the average 40 per cent less than those charged by the old tram company, and that the Manchester people have saved millions of dollars in fares through municipalization. Further, the working hours of the tram men have been reduced from seventy to fifty-four and the wages of drivers and conductors increased by 31 to 49 per cent respectively. Moreover, in addition to making profits, the municipality has been paying off part of the capital year by year, which in the case of a private company would be extra profits payable in dividends. The Consul also appears to be very much struck with the success of the tramway parcels delivery system, which handles 1,000,000 parcels a year, at a profit of $2,500. The Consul must be thinking regretfully of the private monopolists who handle most of the trams of his own country.—N. Y. Call.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
INSURES PERFECT BAKING RESULTS
CONTAINS NO ALUM
MADE IN CANADA
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
NEW STYLE LABEL
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

GREAT REFORMS HAVE ALREADY STARTED

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—The Evening Citizen, Conservative, says: "Twenty-five out of the sixty sessional employes of the house, messengers, doorkeepers, etc., have been sent letters stating that unless otherwise notified they will not be required to report for duty this session. While this is not exactly direct dismissal, it practically means that a number will be laid off because of the fifty years age limit rule, and for active participation in the election. Some changes are also being made along the Rideau canal. It is understood that lock masters at Hartwell's Locks and Hog's Back have been notified that they will be replaced."—Morning Albertan, Oct. 24.

(Ed—From the above it appears that there is an age limit of 50 for government employes, but this does not include those who wear the senatorial toga, high commissioners, judges of the bench, etc., because to lose their highly paid positions would be disastrous, whereas messengers, doorkeepers, etc., should have studied the advantages of "thrift" and purchased a government annuity. Old at 50, not worn out, only slightly debilitated, a choice selection—for names and addresses write Government Inspector of Human Cast'Offs, Ottawa, Ont. N.B.—Some of the above have powerful voices and could be hired at reasonable rates to holler: "Prosperity, Peace and Patriotism" at political potlaches.)

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

LECTURE ON IBSEN

A very interesting and instructive lecture on the great Norwegian playwright, dramatist and poet, Henrik Ibsen, was delivered under the auspices of the Fernie Literary Society by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, recently of Hosmer, and a graduate of Aberdeen (Scotland) University.

After a biographical sketch showing the difficulties this genius had to encounter in his early youth, criticisms of an impartial character were given and interpretation of some of his works, concluding with a dialogue pregnant with that surgical dissection of character that has placed Henrik Ibsen as the towering mind in problem dramas of the present age.

The lecture was preceded by the rendition of "Annie Laurie" by Miss Olive Pearson, in her usual felicitious and sympathetic style; also a violin selection by Professor ?——?— whose knowledge of technique, graceful fingering and clear enunciation, proves his ability as an executant of no mean order.

SOCIALISTS AND THE ARMY

Schoolboys Not to Read Recruiting Pamphlets

Owing to the difficulty of placing their boys in suitable trades, the school committee of the Poplar Board of Guardians have proposed that pamphlets setting forth the advantages of the Army and the Navy services should occasionally be distributed among the boys at the schools, and that instructions on these lines be periodically given in the classes. This proposal however, met with the bitter opposition of the Socialist members, and the matter has been referred back to the committee for further information.

Mr. George Larsbury, M.P., said it was monstrous that children without fathers should have the whole bias of their minds set towards the Army. He had nothing to say against the Army, but the kind of advertising that was suggested was the sort of thing that was done to get people to do something that they would not otherwise do. It was nothing more or less than conscription by a Poor Law Board.

Mr. C. E. Summers, a member of the borough council and a Socialist, said that after the employers of labor in the docks had murdered the fathers, he protested against the children being handed out to be shot at like cattle.

The Ledger for Results

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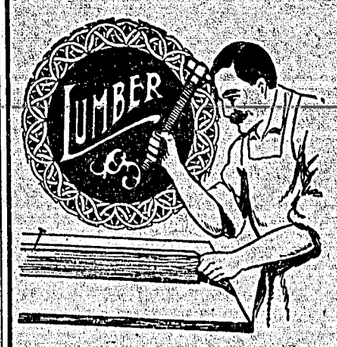

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... that comes from this yard is a real pleasure. Every piece is so true, so easily worked

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With poor lumber any more than you'd expect good shoes from poor leather. Suppose you give us your next order. You'll find you save time, labor and real money by getting the kind that we sell.

OFFICE and YARD, McPHERSON AVE., OPP. G. N. DEPOT, FERNIE

"INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IMMINENT."

This was the wording of one of the recent contents bills, and we have been much taken to task in various quarters in consequence. We regret that we see no reason to either withdraw or modify ou rwords.—John Bull.

MEXICAN MINERS OUT

A strike has broken out among the miners of Cananea, Mexico, and 800 of the 3,000 workmen have quit.

The American Consul at Nogales says: "There are only fifty Mexican soldiers in town. Re-enforcements have been asked for.

This prompts the query: Does he expect the rurales to go into the mines to work?—St. Louis Labor.

THAT LITTLE PAIN IN THE BACK

It May Not Be Very Bad, but It Is a Sure Indication of Weakened Kidneys

You pay life insurance even if you don't expect to die right away—you do it to make old age comfortable or to protect your family.

What about that little pain in your back? It's your kidneys calling for health insurance—warning you that old age will not be comfortable—that Rheumatism or Diabetes will afflict you ultimately.

You think you are strong and can afford to neglect it, and that you will be all right in a day or so. Perhaps you will, and if it never recurs you are no worse off, but the kidneys have a well-known habit of repeating offences of that sort.

Why not insure your kidneys against future trouble by taking a good kidney prescription like Nyal's Stone Root Compound? That is just as reasonable as life insurance. Your freedom from well-developed kidney trouble in later years will bring your family more happiness and satisfaction than receiving a cheque from your life policy.

Nyal's Stone Root Compound is a scientific product with a record that earns your respect.

The cost—a dollar a big bottle—is trifling as an insurance against future trouble. A strong man hates a bottle of medicine, but the strong men are just as easy victims of kidney trouble as the weak ones.

If you try this remedy we know you will be pleased. Nyal Remedies we sincerely believe to be the best medicine values offered. 6

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

Scotland Opening up Coal Fields Under River

Said to Rival the Wellington Pit at Whitehaven Where Late Accident Happened

GLASGOW, Oct. 28.—Scotland is to open up a new coalfield but to get at the seams it has been necessary to sink mines under the waters of the Firth of Forth. Already there is a coal mine—the Wellington Pit, Whitehaven, where a great catastrophe happened last year— running a mile under the sea. This new coal bed promises to rival that in importance and extent.

Years ago the locality was tried but work was suspended because pitsinking and working were not handled with modern appliances of electricity and compressed air. Today mining engineers can equip a mine with a system of huge fans that will ventilate a mine three miles under the sea if necessary.

Under leases granted by the woods and forests department, four shafts are being bored—two on the Fife, or north shore, and two on the south shore. Seldom in the old land do new townships spring up as they do in the west of Canada or America. But Valleyfield, near Culross and Wellesley, nearer the mouth of the Firth, are growing into civic importance as the new underground resources are tapped. Two years have been spent in sinking the Valleyfield shafts for the Fife Coal Company. In older Scottish collieries ponies are used below the ground for traction, and much has been written as to their sufferings. But here in this latest mine electricity does the hauling. Two thousand tons a day is the output for this year, but next year it will be doubled.

With these two new sources of supply the coal port of Methil is growing in importance every day. Three million tons of coal have been shipped from there this year and the figure is steadily mounting. The Wellesley colliery is quite close at hand, but a great deal of work has had to be done there, for a sea wall a mile long had to be built before the land could be reclaimed for the screening houses.

Besides these, a third scheme is afoot, backed by Charles E. Allan of the Belfast shipbuilding firm of Workman, Clark and company, for another Firth of Forth colliery.

Members of District 18, please note—The official ballot for the forthcoming election of the officers for the ensuing year is shown on Page Six (6).

WHAT THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS IS DOING FOR BUTTE

By Victor L. Berger

Capitalism works very much on the same pattern all over this country. And especially in municipal affairs we find very much the same conditions—with only the difference that graft is larger in the larger cities—and the opposition of the grafters is more bitter.

And the opposition of the capitalist politicians, the capitalist press and the business men is very much of the same type wherever Socialism has developed any strength.

The Socialist administration in Butte was elected last April. That success came as a surprise, of course—Socialists successes in America always come as a surprise.

Moreover, even the Socialists did not expect to win with such majorities. A large element of well-to-do citizens voted the Socialist ticket because they were disgusted with both Republicans and Democrats. No one will blame them.

But there is a situation in Butte unlike that in any other city in the United States. The city of Butte is practically a miners' camp which is under the control of the Western Federation of Miners.

There are hardly a hundred men working for wages in Butte in any capacity who do not belong to a union. In Butte every clerk belongs to the clerks' union and every newspaperman to the Newspaper Writers' Union. Every store in Butte closes at 6 o'clock every night with the exception of six nights before Christmas, and the minimum wage for a man clerk is $21, for a woman $13. And the cost of living is not perceptibly higher in Butte than as high as in Chicago.

Many unions in Butte are 'hundred per cent unions"—that is, they contain every person working in that trade or craft in Butte.

And the Central Labor Federation of Butte has just now refused to accept an invitation to take breakfast with President Taft—because they saw in his invitation a subtle but common device to make votes for Taft.

I have no doubt the same thing would happein Milwaukee—but the Merchants and Manufacturers' Assotion of that city ,of course, would not even dream of inviting the Federated Trades Council.

However, while the class lines are not drawn quite so tightly there as they are in Milwaukee, in Butte also the troubles of the Socialist mayor began shortly after taking office. His administration also met with underhanded opposition from the big capitalists and open resistance from the politicians of both parties in the town council.

And the capitalist papers of Butte—while not quite as vicious as the Milwaukee press—would like to forget that there is a city administration in Butte, in spite of the fact that the newspaper boys are 'organized."

Of course, the Socialist administration in Butte can no more abolish capitalism and the results of capitalism in Butte than we can in Milwaukee. Our comrades have to be satisfied with even smaller things than we in Milwaukee—the city being much smaller—the issues and the sums involved are correspondingly smaller.

However, the work of administration is doing is Socialist work. And Socialism can never come without that kind of work.

The Socialist party the world over is above all a city party.

We shall continue to carry cities in elections, and we must make good in cities first.

It is easy to learn a few so-called "revolutionary" phrases and to repeat them on every occasion—the anarchists understand that easy art even better than our impossible friends.

But human society is an organism—and as a sapling grows from an acorn so must Socialism grow continually until it becomes the great system of humanity.

Our method means hard work and perseverance. Our method requires brains, knowledge and courage—but our methods will win.

And to return to Butte—what the comrades there can do, is to prove that in spite of all obstacles the working class is fully as capable of carrying on the business of a community as is the capitalist class—and that the working class is infinitely more honest. They are doing that.

Under these circumstances I feel confident that the Socialists of Butte will not only hold their own at the next county election, but will also break the ice for the far west and elect representatives of the working class to thelegislature.

Moreover, am also sure that the Socialists of Butte like the Socialists of Milwaukee, will never for one moment lose sight of the fact that it is not the sole aim of the Socialist party just to give a clean and honest administration and good government to their respective cities.

Our aim is to abolish the present system and to emancipate labor.

And last, but not least—I do wish that Milwaukee was organized as thoroughly on the industrial field as Butte is—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Whilst studying political economy from the dollars and cents viewpoint it would indeed bb well for employers of labor to take up the study of sociology when they would discover it would be to their material interests, even from a dollars and cents viewpoint, than to follow the course which so many of them seem to think may result to their financial advantage.

Class hatreds do exist and will exist for some time to come, not because of desires, but because they are inherent in the present regime. Philanthropists, pulpit pounders and verbalists may inveigh against it, but without avail.

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 Bleasdell's Drug Store

Buyers' Guide

For DISTRICT LEDGER Readers

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

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

Dairy
- Fernie Dairy

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

Real Estate
- C. E. Lyons
- M. A. Kastner
- Joe Grafton

Hardware
- J. D. Quail
- Trites Wood
- J. M. Agnew & Co., Elko.

Sewing Machines
- Wm. Barton

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

Lumber Supplies
- Kennedy & Mangan
- Fernie Lumber Co.

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

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

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

Second Hand Store
- G. Radland

When you're dry
- Mutz Extra

Livery & Cartage
- George Barton

Professionals

DENTISTS
- Dr. Barber

LAWYERS
- Ross, McDonald and Lane
- Eckstein & McTaggart
- Lawe & Fisher

Workmen's Compensation Act at Next Session

Canadian Manufacturers' Association Said to be Guilty of Trifling

Accident Scheme Under Way

A further opportunity was accorded the representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the District Labor Council to express their views regarding the proposed Workmen's Compensation Act by Sir William Meredith at the Parliament Buildings this morning.

In addition to the executve officers present several prominent employers of labor, amongst them being Mr. R. S. Gourlay, President of the Board of Trade.

C. M. A. Asks More Time

Mr. F. W. Wegenast, on behalf of the C. M. A., asked for more time to deliberate. He understood that the report was to be presented at the forthcoming session of the legislature. The association had done all it could, but personally he did not see how it was possible to put the matter in shape by that time.

The manufacturers were willing to meet labor interests, but further discussion was necessary, and he thought that the views of those manufacturers who did not belong to the association should be secured before action was taken.

"The association has done a little more than its share," he said.

"What do you want?' asked Sir William.

"More time,' replied Mr. Wegenast.

Had 16 Months Already

'That is very indefinite, do you want a year or a month? It is difficult for me to see how much more time you need. You have already had 16 months, and surely during that time it has been possible to gather information in the matter from all parts of the world. Personally, I can not understand what the C. M. A. has been doing all this time. This Commission cannot be trifled with. The report must be placed before the House some time during the coming session," he concluded.

Mr. G. M. Murray, Secretary of the C. M. A., stated that a special committee of the association had framed a declaration of principles, but he was not at liberty to announce what these principles were. He hinted, however, that the proposal would be along the lines of an accident insurance scheme substituting this method for the alternative plan of personal liability on the part of the employer.

It would mean the insurance of the payroll so that those who were injured could receive compensation on proof of injury.

Asked Delay of Three Months

Mr. Gourlay pointed out that the great bulk of the members of the Manufacturers' Association had not been given much time to consider the question. The Act should be comprehensive, and the legisaltion should be of such a nature that the bond between employer and employee should be closer than ever before.

He submitted that as the manufacturers had only been able to hold one meeting, it should be carried over for three months.

Meetings in Other Places

His Lordship repeated his intention that the Commissioners should report during the session and said that meetings would probably be held at other points in the Province. Another one will be arranged for Toronto, probably in the evening.

Should Impose No Hardship

Mr. John Firstbrook said there was no antagonism between employer and employe in the matter. "I have yet," said he, 'to meet a single employer who does not compensate his employes in case of accident." He considered that any legislation passed in Ontario should be in keeping with such laws in other Provinces. This was necessary because Ontario manufacturers who are competing with the manufacturers of other Provinces should not be handicapped.

Mr. J. G. Merrick, who represented the Employers' Association, pointed out that they occupied a position different from that of the manufacturers. The employers, he said, were in most cases men coming out of the ranks of the workers. He suggested that the Employers' Association would confer with the building trades and submit to His Lordship a joint report on the question.

To Hear Miners' Views

W. T. Carbell, Provincial Inspector of Mines suggested that the mining companies and members of the Miners' Union wished to be heard on this question and suggested the holding of a session at Cobalt to secure their views.

F. W. Bancroft, representing organized labor, requested His Lordship to submit his report to the next session of the Legislature.—Toronto News.

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.

SOCIALISM COSTLY

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—The Socialists' regime has cost Milwaukee a million dollars more than the previous Republic administration.

The above special dispatch to the Calgary News-Telegram wil be exceedingly interesting reading to those people who accept what is said in the newspapers with the same gullibility as the child who believes stories of Father Christmas and other fairy-like legends. It is so easy to make a bald statement, and strange to say there are so many who take their opinions much in the same way as a phonographic record reproduces sound, that is, merely mechanical.

Looking at this matter from the viewpoint of one who has as a result of associations, always considered the Germans hard-headed and practical, much akin to the Scotch, it does seem remarkable that in a city where the Teutonic element predominates they should prefer to have an administration of affairs that is so costly, as per this report.

Ex parte statements have been made by those who have visited Milwaukee, with a view to ascertaining the correct facts, and these investigators have not been Socialists or near Socialists, but have spoken in the highest terms of commendation of the splendid work that has already been achieved in so short a time in "Seidelburg." Those in office are not expecting to inaugurate the Commonwealth by what they are doing, simply proving that a city's affairrs can be judiciously administered and better thought can be given sanitation and education when those in charge of affairs are more interested in the welfare of the future citizens of the country than they are in private speculation. Of course, one may say that these assumptions are prejudiced, but to any who desire to read the results of the investigations should endeavor to obtain the opinions of parties or individuals outside of political partisans, whoever they may be.

If it be so easy for men to make jobs it would be exceedingly interesting to know why there are so many individuals, both on this continent and in the old world, who are fully competent to fill all stations of a clerical character, how they are going to do it. "We're from Missouri.'

There are many individuals who have the supervision of laborers in the industrial world, and this is not confined to the coal mining concerns, who labor under the impression that if it were possible to eliminate the Socialists all would be well. Such notions are fatuous indeed, and show conclusively that these so-called intellectual individuals are lacking in perception. Otherwise they would ask themselves these questions: How can there be effects without causes? Why is it that in associations where the rank and file have voting powers to determine who shall be their officers that it is the more radical element that is being elected in practically every labor organization on the continent of America; and therefore it must follow that they, possessing this power, must be more or less Socialistically inclined, though they vary in degrees, or a different type of individual would be chosen to represent them?

Coming to matters somewhat nearer home. The vote in the recent political elections in the coal mining districts ought to tell its own story to those who are not completely blinded or ignorant rather of current events. Furthermore if they wish to investigate a little further they would reach the conclusion that given a certain number of votes it must follow, unless all usual rules are exceptions, that this poll only indicates a portion of the electorate imbued with advanced notions, largely because those deprived of the vote are of the class that by virtue of their employment are more migratory than they who form the backbone of the old parties.

To attempt to suppress by coercive means, whether it be by blacklisting, refusal to employ, or in any other discriminating tactics, has but one result, that of merely affecting a few individuals but by no means destroying the principle.

BLACKLISTED BY BANKS

Bank Clerks Who Testified for the State in the Charles C. Morse Trial Are Victims of Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—According to a statement made by States Attorney Wise, of New York, bank clerks must "shut up tight" or perjure themselves in court when the honosty of their employers is questioned, on pain of being blacklisted.

Speaking at a meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institution of Banking, the States Attorney declared that not one of the clerks who had told the truth in the case of the Government against Charles A. Morse in the National Bank of North America investigations had been able to get a position in New York since.

Continuing his address, he said:

"When there is crookedness in a bank it generally comes from above and not from below. There are more prosecutions of dishonest bank officers than of thieving clerks. But clerks are thrust into a bad position by their dependence. When called to testify against their bosses they know that if they do not shut up tight they'll be fired and practically blacklisted.

'I say that bankers ought to seek out those discharged clerks, employ them and promote them. Otherwise the bank clerks themselves ought to organize and walk out, union fashion, every man of them, when any clerk is discharged for the truthful evidence given by him in a court of law. It is most unfortunate that banking standards have not yet got so high that a clerk who refuses to commit a crime needs protection against the source of his livelihood by the very instigators of the crime and protection against the prejudices of other bankers."

WHY THEY WENT ON STRIKE

The well known British publication, Tit-Bits, recently offered a prize of $50 to the railroad employe who would send in the best explanation, written on a postal card, telling the reasons why he took part in the great railroad strike that recently convulsed England. The winner of the prizes is given as Charles Wood, of Catford, and this is his explanation:

"As a workman, I have only one possession of marketable value—namely, my labor. I claim the right to sell that at its market price, and, in common with my capitalistic employer, to realize the best price I can obtain for it. In common, again, with my employer's method of bargaining, I join an association to regulate the price at which that certain commodity shall be sold, and below which we pledge ourselves not to sell. My employer, while claiming the right for himself, refuses to recognize my right to adopt his methods. If I refuse to pay his price for his goods he withholds them from me. He refuses my price for my labor ,therefore I withhold that labor from him. I strike!"

In all probability Mr. Wood contributed part of his winnings to the local Socialist branch whose teachings enabled him to formulate his answer. Tit-Bits makes honorable mention of other answers sent in from which those given below are selected. It is quite evident that most of the writers are more or less infected with the "pernicious' doctrines of Socialism, and that their answers should be considered the best is not without significance:

'Because hitherto a railway porter with an average wage of £1, I found it difficult to live; I had neither opportunity nor influence to better myself; I was compelled to keep a poor job rather than get out of work and risk finding a good one; I dared not air my grievances, for fear of dismissal; and by dull acquiescence in my sorry lot I was fast losing my manhood. Then suddenly the possibilities of improved position by the aid of a great strike presented themselves. It was my first opportunity to better myself without fear of losing my job, and so I embraced it. My wrongs, which could not be ventilated individually, could now be ventilated collectively. And for the first time since I started to work I was able to assert myself as a man and not as a mere cog in the wheel of industry."

"You ask me why I went on strike,
And I will tell you why,
Although within my heart I'd like
To bid the past good-bye.

"A hovel in a dingy street,
A weak disheartened wife,
Five little children at our feet
To share our daily strife.

"To share our hunger. Heaven!
Were men designed to moil and die?
My wage was only sixteen ten,
Now, need you ask me why?

"Not to riot or to plunder, which true
workers always hate,
But to get fair hours and wages for the
wealth he helps create."

"I am a railwayman, and went 'on strike' in obedience to the call of the leaders of our society. I also considered it was the only way open (after other methods had been tried) to enable me to get what I have long wanted—sufficient wages to enable me to live with decency and a degree of comfort; fewer hours of labor, to enable me to have a reasonable amount of spare time; and recognition of the officials of our society, so that my position may not be endangered by my having to personally appeal for adjustment of wrongs."

"Because I might as well play for nothing as work a week for very little more."

"To help to show that capitalists are absolutely powerless without labor. To help, if possible, to eliminate the wretched conditions of those who live and die in the lowest grades of hard and continuous labor, and to try to obtain for the present and future generations a share of the worldly comfort and contentment that the workers deserve but seldom get, and which the autocrats of finance revel in."

— New York Call.

TO DEVELOP COAL AREAS

Big Development Work Starts on Vancouver Island--Big Sum

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 24.—That the recent visit of Mr Andre Lazard to British Columbia was to invest $3,000,000 in Vancouver Island coal properties is the news that has just become public. Mr. Lazard, who is managing partner of that great financial institution known as ,'Lazard Freres," considered second only to the Rothschilds among European monetary powers, came, saw and bought, and Vancouver Island is the fortunate object of his shrewdness.

Lazard Freres are already heavily interested in the Canadian Collieries, Ltd., holdings, and as a result of Mr Lazard's visit plans are now being formulated for a more elaborate development of the coal mining industry than had been previously decided upon.

Mr. R. M. Kindersley, himself one of the most prominent financiers in Great Britain and the representative of Lazard Freres, who accompanied Mr. Lazard on his visit to the coal mines at Extension and other Vancouver Island fields, stated afterwards that $3,000,000 had been apportioned for the purpose of further opening up the coal properties of Vancouver Island. A large proportion of that sum will be used for haulage power, made possible by the installation of hydro-electric plants, utilizing the natural water force within the vicinity of Extension and Cumberland coal fields. The undertaking will occupy the greater part of 1911 and 1912.

THE DRINK HABIT GROWS IN PUNJAB

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The annual excise report for the Punjab notes the growth of the drink habit among the people. It appears that in the year 1910-11 the excise receipts for the province amounted to no less than 57 lakhs, as compared with 43½ lakhs in the previous year and 47½ lakhs in 1908-9 the later being the highest figure on record up to that date.

Nine years ago the income under excise was only 35 lakhs and although there is a higher still head duty, there can be no doubt that they also represent increased consumption and the spread of the liquor habit.

Measures are being taken to combat the drink habit in districts where drinking to excess is provalent and wherever possible the number of drink shops is being reduced. But it is pointed out that in a matter of this kind little can be done without the co-operation of all sections of the people, and the lieutenant governor urges the need of public opinion to maintain the former customary restrictions upon excessive indulgence. The formation of temperance societies shows that public opinion is being aroused and that the more intelligent men are alive to the danger which threatens their communities.

COAL MINING CRISIS NEAR

Prediction Made at Mining Congress of the Coming Battle

CHICAGO.—The American Mining Congress adopted resolutions recently endorsing the deep waterways movement, recommending the passage of an equitable workingmen's compensation act and urging a modification of the Sherman Act to permit reasonable agreements between coal operators.

President John Dern of Salt Lake pointed out the need of a special congressional commission to investigate Alaskan conditions and to recommend a proper adjudication of the lands and mineral controversies there.

The congress refused to declare itself for employers' liability legislation.

A prediction of industrial warfare and dissolution of organized coal mining next spring was made by D. W. Kuhn, of Pittsburg, in a paper read by J. W. Wardrop of Pittsburg. The paper read:

"For the last four years the coal operator has met every condition the country sought to put on him and he has failed. The losses from operations cannot be continued longer and the crisis is at hand.

"In my opinion, next spring, at the period of wage settlement with the miners over the country, there will begin one of the worst industrial warfares this country ever has witnessed. It will have a feast of competition. The consumers of fuel will compete with one another for coal when there is no coal to be had.

"The miners will compete with the operator, pitting his stomach against the endurance of the operator—an endurance of despair.

"And if it does come the blame, the vengeful blame of the people will be placed where it belongs—on the government and in the weakling coal operators for the blind and indifferent course of the one and irresolute weakness of the other."

SUBMARINES MAY NOW BE CONTROLLED BY WIRELESS WAVES

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Great success has attended a series of experiments made by the staff of the Vernon Torpedo School at Portsmouth in controlling submarines solely by Hertzian or wireless waves.

The Vernon torpedo experts have discovered a device which makes it possible to navigate a submarine from the deck of a warship, through the little vessel have no one aboard. The experiments have shown that so complete is the influence exercised over the craft by means of the wireless waves that it can be driven either submerged or on the surface.

The experiments are a development of the operations on which the admiralty have been for some time engaged in perfecting the wireless torpedo. This is now in an advanced stage, though much has still to be achieved before it is brought to a state of perfection.

The experiments with the submarine were conducted with one of the Holland boats, off Selsey. The controlling apparatus was aboard the cruiser Furious, tender to the Vernon, and now used largely as an experimental wireless ship.

As a precautionary measure, no one was allowed on board the submarine during the trials, though it is said that the step was quite unnecessary, and volunteers were ready to undertake the duty if required.

It is considered more than possible that in the very near future it will be possible for a torpedo to be directed by means of wireless to the hull of an enemy's vessel from a position in which its assailants can come to no harm.

The Admiralty authorities are naturally guarding the secret of the invention which is destined to have a far-reaching effect in the future of naval war.

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J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

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UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — FERNIE, B.C.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY

ELSEWHERE in these columns will be found a communication received from the British Columbia Library Association of Victoria, and the purpose should be one to appeal to every single citizen without distinction, and more especially so in a community like Fernie that is totally devoid of any educational institutions outside of the public schools, except those under private initiative. A city making boast to pretensions of advancement, counting more than 5,000 inhabitants, sadly lacks these institutions which go to the uplifting and betterment of the community, and there can be no greater factor operating for such a purpose than a well stocked library containing literature dealing with all phases of human society. About the only evidence of interest taken in such matters is among the working men who have a library in their club rooms in the Miners' Union building.

The association that has now been formed fills, to use a stereotyped phrase, "a long felt want," but in order that it become effective requires co-operation of the people generally. This we hope it may receive and trust that ere long Fernie will not be in the backwoods class in the question of libraries.

"PAMPERED BABIES OF THE RICH."

"THERE never was a time when so much money was spent by the very rich on their babies as is the case today.

"The best cot blankets, for example, fifteen or twenty years ago, could be purchased for $10 or $15—the richest people never thought of paying more. But nowadays the child of great wealth reposes in hand-woven Russian blankets of a peculiarly soft and fine quality that cost from $50 to $75 apiece.

"The cots themselves in some nurseries cost a small fortune. Antique cots are extremely fashionable today, and a genuine specimen of a sixteenth or seventeenth century carved wooden cot might cost anything from $5,000 to $10,000, according to its shape and design.

"Every night the baby heir to one of the wealthiest peers in England reposes in a cot for which an American millionaire offered the baby's father $60,000; the cot is four hundred years old, is made of oak and is beautifully carved. It has been in the peer's family for the last three hundred years.

"The modern cot, with its carved gilt posters and lace curtains, is muh cheaper than an antique one, and can be bought for about $1,000.

"The baths are lined with the finest marble and inlaid with quaint designs for the entertainment of the little bathers when getting their morning and evening tubs. There are baths in some nurseries in London which cost from $500 to $1,000, according to the quality of the marble and inlaid work.

"Then there are, of course, special bath soaps at 75c. a square, which suffice for one bath only and soft 'baby' bath towels, that cost $10 apiece.

"But, though the children of the very rich nowaday are reared amid greater luxury and splendor than ever they were, these little heirs to great wealth are not specially to be envied whilst they are in the nursery, at all events.

'One of their trials is the burden of clothes that is heaped upon them. From the day of its birth the child of great wealth is nowadays half smothered in lace and silk. And the fact that the lace may cost $250 a yard, and the fine spun silk about $100, does not lessen the burden.

"A well-known doctor informed the press that some time ago the infant son of a wealthy financier was brought to him suffering from convulsions. The baby arrived attended by two nurses. He was wearing a magnificent lace and silk robe that cost at least $500. The garment buttoned round his neck, and the weight of it hanging from his neck had brought on the attack of convulsions.

"This luckless child of wealth had a rattle in his hand made of gold and ivory that certainly did not cost less than $10.

"'But there is many a child,' said the doctor, 'whose parents cannot afford to pay more than a penny for a rattle, whom this baby millionaire might have envied.'"—Victoria Colonist.

When the statement is made that $2.00 a day in round figures is the average daily wage paid the wage earner on this continent, including all industries and all the various positions from the highly paid mental worker to the lowest paid hand laborer (including only those who are scientifically essential to production and distribution) the question frequently arises what becomes of the other $8, because it is asserted that under this system of industry labor is exploited out of about four fifths of what it produces.

The above extract from "The Victoria Colonist" throws a little sidelight upon how some of the four-fifths is disposed of. To be sure "it gives work" as some of the apologists of the present order will earnestly proclaim, although still remaining blind to the fact that the ratio that goes to those who do the work still hovers around 2 : 8, or 1 : 4.

With the question of the foolishness of loading down the child to its physical detriment we are not at this time interested, but only with the economic aspect.

In substantiation of the assertion giving $2.00 a day in round figures, the following is from Census Bulletin No. 57 of the U. S. Government:

". . . . 5,470,321 wage earners constantly employed in 216,292 establishments, representing all forms of industry, receiving as their annual wage $2,611,540,532, or an average for each worker of $477.40. That is $1.52 for each of 313 days. Even for one especially selected week, the workers averaged but $1.67 per day. Including officers and all in these establishments, they averaged but $1.70 per day or $531.60 per year."

What is done with the other $8 worth?

Out of it is "builded the railways, business blocks, factories, highways and mansions of the nation. Out of it is paid all dividends, interest, profit and rent. It supports tens of thousands of wholesale and retail establishments that an economical organization of business and industry would render useless. It sustains every wealthy idler in luxury and pays the princely salary of many a useless functionary. It builds every pleasure yacht and pays the price of every purchased prince. It is the source of all the millions squandered in the degrading practices of mammon's aristocracy. It builds every battleship, equips every battalion and speeds them to their work of destruction. It furnishes the blood and sinew of an industrial tyranny more menacing, more powerful than was ever that of priest or potentate. It buys legislatures, congresses and councils. It crowns the political boss and baffles every effort to establish a rule of righteousness. It taints pulpits and tyrannizes over our institutions of learning—And every cent of it is extracted from Labor's product through the system of industry known as Capitalism."—N. A. Richardson, "Industrial Problems."

Keep in mind that the above comes out of the $8.00 worth produced, the other $2.00 being consumed by the laborer for the purpose of providing himself with the necessaries of life and perpetuating breed. Keep in mind clearly when thinking on this subject that the ratio speaking broadly is 2 : 8, although speaking more exactly it is a little less than 2!

Graft, as commonyl understood, comes out of the $8, not out of the $2, therefore to the wage-earner it is a secondary consideration who gets it as all he receives is the price of keep and propagation of his species. It is the whole social value of his product that is of vital interest neither more nor less.

THE IMPENDING "YELLOW PERIL."

IN the Victoria Daily Times of Saturday, Oct 28, is a cartoon entitled "The Dawn of a New Era," taken from the Columbus Sunday Dispatch, which contains a volume of meaning to all but the superficially minded. In the background can be seen the rays of a rising sun and upon the upper portion of the orb the word "REPUBLIC" stands out prominently seated in front of this is a huge figure of a typical Celestial from whose right hand has been thrust the opium pipe, bearing around the top of the bowl the inscription "Medievalism," while at his feet is a card "Four Hundred Million Asiatics." But the most interesting figure is a diminutive and begoggled old lady with a lugubrious expression on her face, a Rule Britannia helmet on her head and "Europe" across the front of her skirt as she stands on the brink of cliffs overhanging the water exclaiming, "Mercy, he's waking up!"

The significance of the symbolical towering figure of the awakened Chinaman must alarm Europe and yet, while development may or may not be retarded, the inevitability of the Orient as a coming factor in the council of nations cannot be gainsaid.

What to do is a puzzle to pseudo economists who by their policy of laisser faire have created a Frankenstein that threatens to overwhelm them and from its consequences there is no permanent escape that they have wit enough to devise, and must eventuate in a complete social revolution despite their puny efforts to stay its coming.

NOT DEFINITELY SETTLED

THE impression has gone forth that the strike was definitely settled and various individuals have been complimented upon their success in bringing this long drawn out struggle between the mine workers of District 18, U. M. W. of A., and the Western Coal Operators' Association to a satisfactory conclusion.

As we have already stated in these columns that the two parties to the controversy had decided upon a basis of negotiations preliminary to definite settlement, and when the whole details were worked out then the question of acceptance was left to the rank and file of District 18 on the one hand, who would take a vote thereon, and the entire membership of the Western Coal Operators' Asociation on the other.

This may be likened to a truce in which the two parties have temporarily suspended hostilities with a view to an amicable adjustment which, although peace, which is expected to ensue, but is not absolutely assured. Consequently it cannot be considered "settled."

That although presumably there was every reason that an amicable adjustment would be arrived at, the language used by the Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of the Interior, in the concluding paragraph shows that it was not a closed incident, otherwise there would have been no need for this: "If they fail to agree, an independent chairman shall be called to do so. If the committee fail to agree on a chairman, the Minister of the Interior shall be asked to appoint one immediately.'

Owing to the subject matter contained in the previous portion of the paragraph, it might be interpreted that the remarks above quoted only had reference to the determination of questions affecting new work and differentials, but as these are a vital part it is a case of settling in toto and not a portion.

"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 wil it be divulged without consent.

COMMUNICATED

Dear Sir,—With your permission I would like to pen a few lines on the present coal strike in this District, with the hope of furnishing a little information to those parties who have but a very limited knowledge of the case for the miners.

The present strike was not undertaken for pure cussedness, but with the object of trying to make wages catch up with the increased cost of living. No person disputes the increased cost of living, so that it is unnecessary for me to furnish proof here. Still, I would recommend to the readers of this letter a careful perusal of The Labor Gazette, published by the Dominion Government, wherein a comparison is made of prices for the past ten years.

Another striking factor in bringing about the preesnt struggle is the great disparity between wages in this District and wages paid in the adjoining Districts of Montana and Washington. Those two districts ten years ago were practically on the same basis rate of wages as this one, but we now find by reference to the agreement framed in Sept. 1910, that they are 25 per cent ahead of us. They have received an increase in wages on almost every agreement framed for the ten year period. If the increase in the cost of living entitled them to this increase, then why has an increase been denied in this District? I make the assertion here that nowhere in the West is the coal mined so cheaply as it is in this District, and I question very much if coal is produced so cheaply anywhere on the American continent.

The day rate of the States of Montana and Washington is here reproduced for the sake of comparison, alongside those of this District.

ed with local conditions, as the height of the coal seams vary so much. The width of breasts and the size of pillars also vary infinitely, but it is apparent from perusal of the agreement that they are higher than those which prevail in this District.

A list of the contract rates in this District will be interesting.

Coal Creek, average rate per ton of 2240 lbs.			56½c.
Michel	ditto	ditto	56¾c.
Coleman	ditto	ditto	52½c.
Lille	ditto	ditto	62 c.
Bellevue	ditto	ditto	47½c.
Bankhead	ditto	ditto	38 c.
Canmore	ditto	ditto	54 c.
Lethbridge	ditto	ditto	74 c.
Hillcrest	ditto	ditto	45 c.

It is important to remember that in the Hillcrest dispute over the question of a differential in pillars, that the coal company only hoped for 5 cents per ton, but the arbitrator, out of the goodness of his heart and his experience as a miner (!) gave a reduction of 10 cents per ton on pillar work.

The great disparity in prices and wages is notable. In the case of day wages the difference is readily seen, especially inside wages, which are 25 per cent higher in Montana and Washington than in this District. I think it is safe to assume that the same diference exists in contract wages in most parts of this District. True, there are a few exceptions, notably in the pillar work of the pitching seams. But taking the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., the mines of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., and all the flat seams, the contract rates are altogether too low. The C. N. P. Coal Co. gave a statement of average earnings of the miners at Coal Creek and Michel of $3.98 and $3.96 respectively to the chairman of the recent investigation board, but no one who has the slightest knowledge of the conditions of work at these figures as accurate. So many of the the statements filed by them for the board's information were found to be incorrect and misleading, and selected rather than general, that it is impossible to rely on the statement of earnings produced. Further no opportunity was given to examine the witnesses who had compiled these statements, had such an opportunity been given a different complexion would have been placed on those figures.

The exceedingly low cost of coal mining in this district will be a surprise to many. Personally, when I arrived in this coal mining District the low ton rate paid for diggers was a revelation to me, as I believe it is to most men who come here. I could not conceive how any man could earn wages sufficient to maintain a family in this part of the world on the ton rate paid. Why, the rates paid here are equalled and often surpassed in old country mining communities.

There is One thing in particular which I wish to draw attention to, and that is the vicious principle of the differential in pillars which has been instituted here. I believe the Rev. Dr. Grant was responsible for this as Chairman of an Arbitration Board in the dispute between the mine workers and the Hillcrest Coal Co. This is a principle which is acknowledged in no state in the American union, not even in England or Wales, but is to some extent practised in Scotland. The far-reaching effect of that decision is being felt at this time. Dr. Gordon, a particular friend of the Rev. Mr. Grant, has seen fit to extend that principle to all mines in this District, but I think his ignorance of the subject was responsible for his finding. I feel that even the coal operators will not press for a general application of this principle.

Now, in consideration of the prices

(Continued on page 5)

	Day wages Dis. 18. Inside mine	Day wages Dists. 10 and 22 (Montana and Washington) Inside mine
Miners	$3.00	$3.80
Timbermen	$3.00	$3.80
Timbermen Helpers	2.50	3.15
Tracklayers	3.00	$3.80
Tracklayer Helpers	2.50	3.15
Motormen	2.75	3.35
Drivers	2.75	3.35
Rope Riders	2.75 & 3.00	3.35
Shot Lighters	3.00	3.95
Hoistmen	2.75& 3.00	3.15
Engineers	2.75	3.40
Cagers	2.50	3.13 & 3.40
Coupler boys	1.50	1.90 & 2.40
Trappers	1.00	1.60
Pumpmen	2.50	3.15
Inside labor not specified	2.50	3.15

The classes of labor above enumerat-ed are only those which are common to each district, and therefore subject to comparison.

	Wages Outside mine	Hrs	Wages. Outside mine	Hrs. mine
Engineers, powerhouse	$3.67½	12	$3.40	8
Engineers, powerhouse	3.15	8	3.40	8
Engineers, tipple	3.15	10	3.40	8
Engineers, box car	3.15	10	3.40	8
Engineers, Hoisting	2.80	8	3.40	8
Engineers, Locomotive	3.15	10	3.40	8
Engineers, tail rope	3.36	8	3.40	8
Engineers, tail rope	3.67½	10	3.40	8
Firemen	2.62½	8	2.90	8
Blacksmiths	3.67½	10	$3.70 & 3.40	8
Blacksmith Helpers	2.62½	10	2.90	8
Carpenters	3.67½	10	3.70	8
Carpenter Helpers	2.62½	10	3.15	8
Car Repairers	3.15	10	2.90	8
Machinist	$3.15 to 3.67½	10	3.40	8
Dumpers	2.62½	10	2.75	8
Teamsters	2.62½	10	2.90	8
Picking table men	2.25	10	2.20	8
Picking table boys	1.25	10	1.70	8
Cagers	2.40	10	2.75 & 3.15	8
All other outside labor	2.25	10	2.60	8

The classes of labor again enumerated are only those which are common to each of these Districts. There are classes of labor peculiar to one District and not to the other, and therefor wages in these particular instances cannot be compared. The comparison taken is extremely favorable to this District, as there are classes of labor in this District not specified here, where the wages are smaller and the hours worked are ten, eleven and twelve. It should be noted that the scale of wages in the Lethbridge District is considerably lower than the one cited for this District, probably 10 per cent less. It should also be noted that while 8 hours is the working day in the States of Montana and Washington, ten and even twelve hours is the working day in this District, outside of the mine.

The comparison of contract mining rates is difficult owing to the large number of camps where prices are fixed at so much per yard, instead of per ton as is the common practice here.

In the State of Montana there are many camps where the contract rates are fixed on the ton of coal mined. I find that the average tonnage paid in those camps is 83 cents per ton of 2000 lbs., or 93 cents if calculated on the long ton of 2240 lbs. In some of those camps the timbering is included in the tonnage prices, and in two instances the rate is for screened coal.

In the State of Washington there are only two camps where the contract rate is fixed on a tonnage basis. In these two instances the tonnage rate varies from 92 cents to $1.05. The higher rate is paid where cap rock is to be taken down.

It is impossible to compare the contract rates where they are paid on a yardage basis, unless one is acquaint-

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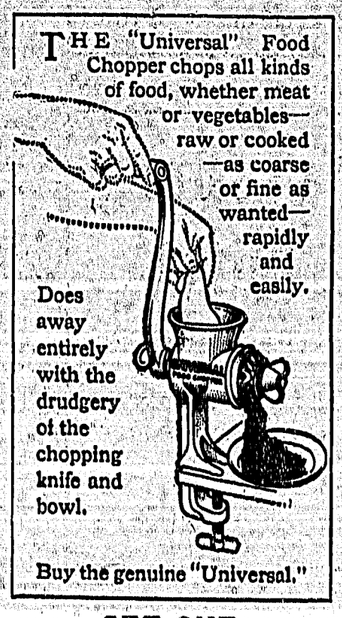

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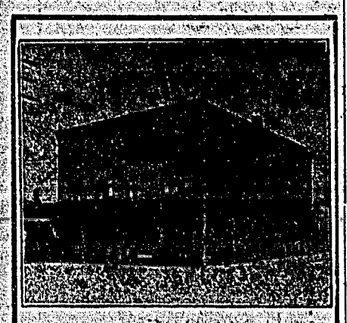

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Our Letter Box

(Continued from page 4)

pand for digging coal in comparison with other Districts, and of the comparatively small day wages that prevail here, is there any wonder that the mine workers of this District are holding out so well for better wages. Considering the fact that no increase in wages has taken place for ten years, with the exception of a 5 per cent increase to outside men only, in 1907, the stand of the mineworkers is just and reasonable. As to the ability of the coal companies to pay the desired increase in wages, this is a question which needs a little consideration and explanation. 'Things are not always what they seem;' is a truism which applies also to the present strike.

It would appear to the casual observer that the present dispute is between the coal companies and the mineworkers, but this is not the actual position. The real parties to the dispute are the two great railroad corporations, the C. P. R. nd the G. N. R., and the mineworkers. The coal companies are mere pawns in between. They have no power to help themselves and are in almost as sad a plight as the miners. The question really is, Are the railroad corporations able to pay the increase in the cost of coal, consequent upon an increase in miners' Wages? I say, Yes! And I'm sure the coal companies will say yes, and just so soon a the railroad people give their consent just so soon will the strike terminate.

D. P.

Bellevue, Oct. 30th, 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—To-day is Thanksgiving Day and services of various kinds are being given throughout the Dominion of Canada, and having a few moments of silent deliberation and remembering the date my mind reverts to this date in the year 1910, when the first explosion at this place occurred. Huge clouds of smoke could be seen coming from the returns of numbers 45 and 81, and very quickly this caused many of the straw bosses to become exceedingly active in their efforts to find out the cause of the trouble. Fortunate, indeed, was it that this occurred on the day that it did as most of our boys were on their way to Coleman for the purpose of determining who were to be the victors in the semi-final football match for the Mutz Cup. This incident is one to cause us, who might have been hurled into eternity, to feel exceedingly thankful that such a calamity was averted, but for some it was only giving them a slight extension of life, as December 9th, six weeks later, thirty-one specimens of vigorous manhood and concentrated labor-power were done to their death by inhaling carbon monoxide created by the percussive theory, or a concussive theory, according to the expert evidence of Mr. James Ashworth, and which is equally as intelligible to many of us, and would have been quite as readily believed had it been attributable to the rebound of the Frank slide. This percussive, concussive, or any other "cussive" theory, must have inflicted great damage since the strike was first called, as there have been a bunch of wise men from the East working in it steadily. The question comes to the mind of many: Will they go to some other striking district when the agreement is signed or stay and help at the memorial service of our late brothers? Probably it would be an exceedingly good plan if arrangements could be made to have the Rev C. W. Gordon, who has so much sympathy for miners, and who would probably be able to enlist sympathy from the public by a reading of the memorial service. This would indeed be a great solace to the widows and orphans made on December 9th. Or perhaps he might constrain the companies with a philanthropic tendency to donate the 7 cents a ton which goes into their coffers caused by the change in price of working the Bellevue pillars.

Yours truly,

BLUEBELL

Michel, B. C., Oct. 30, 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir.—Should be very much obliged if you would publish the few following lines in your issue of Nov. 4th.

About three weeks ago a friend of mine had occasion to visit Fernie and Coal Creek, and no sooner had he set foot on Fernie Depot than he was literally besieged by miners asking him if it was true I was scabbing at Michel. Exactly the same thing happened when he reached Coal Creek as they told him word had come from Michel to Coal Creek of two Cumberland men working, one of them the undersigned—Joe Quayle. Please make a note of where we come from—Cumberland.

Now, for the information of all union men I will state the two of us were working, but mind you, only after we had got permission from our Local, but when we were asked to stop we did so at once, but what good it did to stop us I do not know, when, I believe, there are over seventy working daily at Coal Creek, unless it is that we are better union men down here at Michel than they are at the Creek. But I must use that phrase I often hear our foreign brothers use: "Maybe yes—maybe no—I dunno!"

Now, will the man please let me know who it was informed him I was scabbing and let's play the game fair and square, for once, as I mean to have my name cleared from the dirty stain and prosecute those who were slandering me.

Yours truly,

No Scab, only

JOSEPH QUAYLE,

of Michel, B.C.

Taber, Alta., Nov. 1st. 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—Some unknown friend sent me a copy of the "Blairmore Enterprise," with headlines 'The Cat Out of the Bag," for which I am very much obliged. Probably the sender is one who has known my pleasure in reading ghost stories, Gullivers Travels, Tales of Baron Munchausen, also that lovely tale of childhood days about Ananias, and must confess that even all of these must take a back seat in comparison with this brilliant brain effort of one, who, while at present basking in the sunlight of insignificance in a very small community, possesses qualifications as a writer of prospectuses for coal companies or for circus posters that would put Cecil Rhodes and P. T. Barnum among the category of dubs. The lurid write up he gave of the Eureka Mine would lead one to believe it is one of the greatest in Canada. He talks of the treasury box and of the dividends as though they were in the nature of a veritable lamp of Aladdin, and from the good times the officers of the district are supposed to be getting should be of such a grand style that a "Four Hundred" New York banquet would look like a sandwichmen's ordinary lunch in comparison.

He states that at the commencement of the strike this coal company continued to work. This has the saving grace of being quite true, and it might also apply to every other mine in District 18 had they followed its example and paid the 12½ p.c. to all day men and 5.55 per cent for all contract work. Not only did this company do so but also the Golden West, the Belly River Collieries, The Monarch Mine, Dupont and J. Ashworth mines at Lethbridge. But, of course, it suited this gentleman of great intellect to conveniently ignore these, but probably his reason for doing so is that the District Officers do not own these mines.

Regarding the price of coal before the strike and at the present time. The two extremes are so great that neither of them is correct.

With reference to the statement that prominent officials of the U. M. W. of A. were trying to get miners to go to work at the Eureka Mine, this I do not believe, because as a matter of fact there are none wanted, as there is no room for more.

It puzzles me, and likely a good many more, as to what method of reasoning, providing this is really used, the writer of the brilliant article referred to reached the conclusion that the District Officers are anxious for a continuance of the strike, because so long as it continues they are on half pay. Not only that the rank and file of the membership of the U. M. W. of A. are the supreme court on all questions of importance, the officers being merely the servants and mouthpiece of the men, and although they have recently, with a view to bringing this long drawn out dispute to a finish, advised the acceptance of less than the original demands, it would not surprise many, among whom is the writer, if a large adverse vote is cast when the proposed agreement is submitted for referendum.

This wonderful seer of Blairmore advises mine workers to ask the question of their officers as to who gets the benefit of the difference between the coal sold at $2.50 and the coal they sell at present for $5.25.

With reference to the question of District Officers having shares in the Eureka Mine, I believe there are two or three who have a few shares, but if they have yet obtained enough profit on their investment to purchase an extra meal they are indeed lucky.

Even if they had I am at a loss to see why it is anybody's business as to what disposition they may make of their money, if they have any to spare. Six months ago the Eureka mine was in exceedingly bad shape, about four months ago it was so badly flooded that it required five weeks of constant pumping to extract the water and put the roads into workable condition, since which date they have been producing, so far as I can learn, about sixty tons of coal a day, with heavy costs involved in the extraction both below and above ground.

Prior to this strike they received from $3.00 to $3.50 per ton for lump coal on the car, and now the price per ton is $5.00, which even at this price, at rate of production and cost of extraction, it will be some time before any dividends are paid, as there is development work going on, new shaft to be completed, a spur track to be laid down, and perhaps, but this is a matter of conjecture, it may ultimately develop into a paying concern.

Candidly, I may say that ordinarily an effusion like that in the "Enterprise" I would have passed by without notice, but as it is by no means without a purpose of creating suspicion in the minds of the men regarding the actions of their officers, and there are those who are ready to accept the naked charge as truth when they pass the judgment of an unthinking mind. This is my only reason for troubling the columns of the Ledger with this letter and think "The Cat out of the Bag' should have been qualified by the prefix "pole," as a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.

Yours, etc.,

TABERITE

Fernie, B. C., Nov. 2, 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger

Dear Sir,—From time to time I have seen letters in your paper from men writers on various subjects, and, of course, as it is the organ of the Mine Workers, naturally their side of the story is quite frequently told. Now, with your kind permission I would like to say a few words from a woman's viewpoint regarding a subject which, although you have quite thoroughly discanted upon it from the ordinary workingman's standpoint, but little has been said regarding that of the middle class or salaried individual.

The Bishop of London, according to an old country paper which I have just received, has raised somewhat of a hornet's nest by his comments upon the lack of production noticeable in middle class families, and stating that they are failing in their duty to the state because of their evident practice of the Malthusian doctrine, or to use the words made famous by that gentleman of large teeth and big noise, race suicide. It is so easy for these befrocked individuals, who might also be termed befuddled, because of their ignorance, to tell women that they are remiss in their duty in the reproductive department, more especially when we consider that His Lordship has stated that the paltry sum of ten thousand pounds a year is inadequate to meet current expenses. Yet this self same individual complacently undertakes to criticise the action of those to whom such an amount would indeed seem princely.

The members of the middle class are being ground between the upper and nether millstone, what with the necessity of keeping up the ragged edge of respectability, the upward tendency of the cost of living, and numerous additional taxes that are being imposed it is indeed difficult for a man and wife to keep themselves decently without any additional encumbrances in the way of children.

When they do, because of their love for their progeny, have one or two there is the ever present fear of what is to become of them, how they are to be educated, clothed and fed. The same problems confront them as with the wage earners, with this additional disadvantage that they are devoid of any means whereby they can even attempt to increase their salaries, considering themselves in the main of somewhat superior clay because of their surroundings and education.

The problem as to what is to become of the human race is by no means a perplexing one to the wage earner alone, but the middle class has its troubles, and probably one of the greatest reasons that obtain for its apathy in not studying sociology is attributable to the caste distinctions, and although suffering mental agonies hesitate to take a stand with the wage earner, but are constantly hoping against hope that by some lucky stroke of fortune relief may come. Yet they have to be fed by the platitudes of an unctuous divine whose championship of a large family characterises him as a shallow thinker, when but a superficial investigation in his own locality should convince him of the absurdity of his utterances.

The natural woman loves children, and it is that very love that makes her subdue the womanly feeling in order to prevent the possibility of inflicting distress upon the little ones.

Hoping that you may see fit to reproduce this, and that its perusal will, perhaps, compel some of those who are laboring under the delusion that they are the bulwark of society, with a big "S," to see the imperative necessity the present system imposes on them to study the various problems common to the whole of humanity, regardless of the superficial differences existing in the various strata of the world's inhabitants.

Yours very truly,

MRS. JANE. S.

EXPULSION

At a special meeting held Oct. 26th of Circolo Operaio Italiani xx Settembro, MS., it was unanimously decided to expel P. Arcuri and G. Mustachio.

This is to certify that it was resolved by the Italian Columbia Federation that Pasquale Arcuri, age 34, and Gennaro Mustachio, age 68, be expelled as per clause 60 of the Constitution of this organization, and for acting as strike-breakers at Coal Creek.

FRANK SANTONI, Prest.

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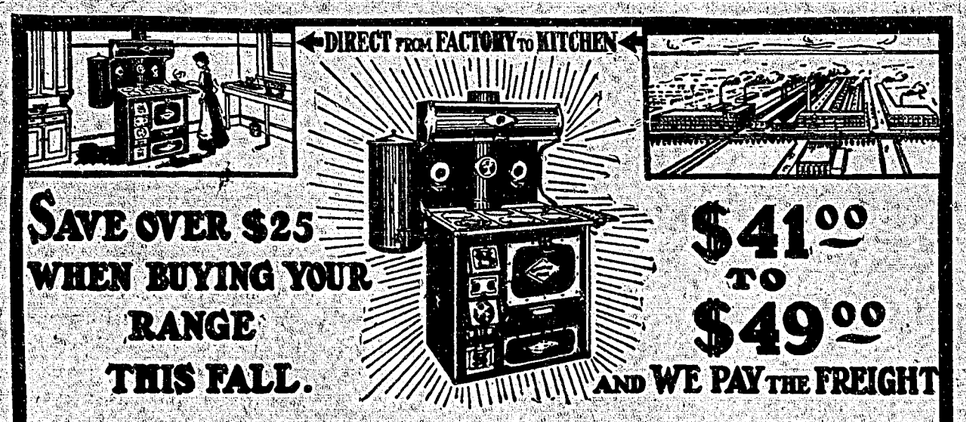

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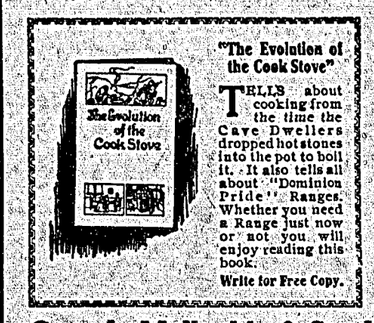

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When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper. 7

MICHEL NEWS

As an illustration of the splendid treatment that the Company accords to those generous workers who allow themsleves to be gulled by the promises that the petty officials dangle before their eyes. Two individuals named John and Peter Nobas claim that they were promised $3.50 a day if they would work and after they had exerted themselves for one shift they felt that they were entitled to rest, and upon being paid off were delighted (!) at the generous rate of $2.47½ a day, and feeling so jubilant they actually paid a visit to the secretary of the Local, ventilated their grievance, and actually requested that he take up the case with the company and insist upon getting the difference between $2.45 and $3.50. Needless to remark that the secretary had other matters to attend to.

Charles Salmo, who so long posed as a thoroughbred union man turns out to be a "four flusher" and his boon companions are four individuals in government pay who act as escort for this erstwhile Italian good fellow (nit). We learn on good authority that he has been running with the hare and hunting with the hounds, or as the Italians say, he has a two forked tongue, one which talks strong unionism, and the other lickspittles to the company. He will probably have reason to remember the affection shewn by some members of the opposite sex to-day (Thursday) and in so doing have a fit of remorse and decide that hereafter he will not play such a strange and peculiar game.

Several good union men are looking forward to the 7th of November, when there is a possibility of becoming employes of the B. C. government with headquarters at Nelson. We do not know to what particular department they will be attached, but perhaps it may be the one where blank forms are used. Should they be disappointed there will be no gloom, neither if they are not disappointed will the happy smile disappear from their flapjack aperture.

A word of friendly advice to those who are learning to walk, don't crawl nor creep.

The funeral of Mrs. Robinson, who has been an inmate of Fernie Hospital for two weeks past was due to take place at Fernie to-day. She leaves behind husband and one son for whom great sympathy is felt by the irreparable loss they have sustained.

Alec McCool, of the Great Northern Hotel, has disposed of his interests to the Elk Valley Browing Co. No doubt the boys will show their appreciation to the new patrons for the many courtesies extended.

CORBIN NOTES

By Warbler

Mr. Evan Williams left here on Monday last on a business trip to Fernie and Michel.

Don Cato, the fire warden, visited Corbin on Monday last.

Mr. Harry Clayton, of Cranbrook, left here o nSaturday last after spending a two week's vacation with friends.

Some of the new officials seem to be well supplied with stimulants and cigars by the generous workers.

Clark's Moving Pictures were here on Saturday and Sunday last and a good show was given each night.

Mr. R. D. Williams, of the Spokane Diamond Drill Contracting Co., has returned to camp again having finished his contract in a satisfactory manner.

Isaac Daniels, who has been working for a prospecting party for the past few months, has returned here again.

J. W. Chambers intends leaving big game alone in future and will not go to the hills any more.

Jim Ryan, of the Flathead Trading Co., returned here on Monday last looking much better after after his vacation.

Doctors, store clerks, section men nor train men were not allowed to have a vote at the meeting of the Italians on the proposed agreement on Sunday last. Neither was Chicken-coop Bob, nor Strawbosses Johnson and Brace in attendance.

W. E. Bullock and party were up here this week looking over their property in the Flathead.

Now that there is some signs of a settlement some of the non-strikers can be seen leaving here to take advantage of what the Union may have gained for them in other camps.

A number of Italans who have been working during the strike had a meeting on Sunday last to discuss a proposed agreement which the coal company has offered them. They rejected the proposed agreement and decided to work on company work. Nothing doing.

According to latest reports Nat Evans is stil looking after his farming interests in Sask. The ladies are still makng kindly enquiries about Nat.

It is reported that Gus Smith has left here to attend the Convention at Frank to make a good agreement for the boys.

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS PRICE, 25 CENTS

HOSMER NOTES.

By "Kritik."

On Monday Mr. Joe Bino and Laura Mathieu were joined together in holy matrimony Rev. Father O'Neil officiated and the young couple has settled down to the worries and cares of married life.

A farewell dance was biven at the mess house on Thursday night in honor of Mr. Drummond, who leaves Hosmer in a few days to improve his position in a new field of labor.

Miss Jessie Mills came from Lethbridge to spend Thanksgiving with her parents.

Mrs. Digby, of Fernie, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. Mathieson.

Mr and Mrs. Keeley, Mr and Mrs. Fuller and Mis Marlatt attended the ball given by the bachelors of Fernie on Thursday night of last week.

On Wednesday morning, at 5 o'clock, the infant son of Mr and Mrs. Jack Grant passed away after an illness of a few days, the funeral took place at 3 o'clock on Thursday and the parents have the sympathy of all.

Miss Alma Anderson left her home in Toronto on Thursday after spending about 15 months with her sister, Mrs. A. B. Campbell.

Mr. Percy War is visiting in town this week.

The head of a deer killed by Mr. Stowe is on exhibition in the store window of P. Burns and Co.

Mr. Sandy Columbo was married at his home on Monday, his bride having arrived from Italy on Saturday.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church met at the house of Mrs. A. Mathieson on Thursday.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church met at the house of Mrs. Salt on Wednesday.

A Thanksgiving Service was held at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening. There was a good attendance and appropriate hymns and solos, etc., helped to make a bright service. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and there was a goodly show of various kinds of fruit.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church a very successful social was held in the Opera House on Thanksgiving night. About one hundred persons attended and an interesting programme was presented and much appreciated.

The Grand "March Past of the Hat Brigade' created much amusement, and many of the hats displayed great skill and originality. The prize for the most comical hat was awarded by the judges (Dr. May and Mr N. Kendall) to Mr. J. Simpson, who carried with the utmost sang froid an artistic headgear, fearfully and wonderfully made. Great were the dimensions of this hat, which was composed of lots of various pieces of paper of various colors, while the notice boldly displayed, "Lots for sale," was certainly quite applicable. Many other pleasing designs, including the "Resources of British Columbia,'" "Associations of Hallowe'en," "Cotton State of Caroline," "Two in One," "Medicine Hat,' et., etc., etc.

A dramatic sketch entitled, "An Awful Mystery, was rendered in a most creditable manner by Miss Kelly, Mrs Salt, Mr. W. E. Smith and Mr. J. Simpson, and their portrayal of the various characters reflected grat credit on Mr N. Kendall, under whose able direction the play was produced.

Recitations by Mrs. Musgrove, Miss Kelly and Mr. E. Cox, and songs by Mr. W. E. Smith and Mr. J. Simpson, were also pleasing items in the programme. After refreshments were served the programme was concluded with a number of games which the young people entered into with keen enjoyment.

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Chinese Democracy

Leaders of Progress and Reaction in Recent Revolt

To the democracy of all lands the great Chinese rebellion conveys a far deeper significance than the mere overthrow of a corrupt and effete dynasty. For China the success of the movement means release from barbaric despotism, for the world a mighty impetus to the spirit of liberty and progress. In a land steeped in the tradition of immemorial time, where the Emperor is regarded as a being more nearly akin to the gods than to men, where everything pertaining to the royal house is looked upon as holy, where innovation was, until a decade ago, anathema, it is little short of a miracle to discover a prevalence of Democratic ideals as widely disseminated and as far advanced as in the most progressive country in the world. But apparently to those who have watched the recent inner workings of China, there is nothing wholy surprising in the present crisis. Democratic development has been gradually manifesting itself in China for years past, and the spirit of freedom, once it gains a foothold, is too strong to be impeded for any length of time by the barrier of mediaeval corruption and incompetency.

The Causes of Unrest

That the revolution is not so much directed against the actual ruling house as against the theocratic principle from which it draws its power may be gathered from the fact that the Emperor is but a child of six years of age. He, at any rate, cannot be blamed for the abuses which have pressed so heavily on the fresher minds of the nation. The attack is directed against the system which has been unable to rid itself of some of the greatest blots which can mar the history of any nation. The mal-administration of justice, and the awful state of prisons, the employment of eunuchs, the sanction of domestic slavery, and the almost universal prevalence of foot-binding are but a few of the things which the existing form of government has been unable to eradicate in conformity with the prevailing trend of modern civilization.

But beside this negative aspect of the revolutiontion, there is a positive one which is of even greater significance. The establishment of provincial assemblies, and the election of the Constitutional Assembly of the Empire —Home Rule we would call it—has given the Democracy of China some conception of its power, and some idea of its possibilities. Dr. G. E. Morrison, the famous Pekin war correspondent of the 'Times," than whom there is no more sympathetic nor outspoken friend of the Chinese people, has admirably summarized the result of the new spirit in the nation.

"I am confident.' he says, "that the coming of constitutional government will make for administrative reform. Corruption cannot continue unchecked when exposed to the light of publicity. No record kept, no accounts presented —that happy state must cease in the presence of public inquiry and condemnation. The growth of the popular Press—in itself one of the most remarkable signs of the new movement —is already having its effect. So rapidly has the Press gained influence that the officials have sought by purchase to throttle and control the free expression of public opinion. This, however, is one stage of development from which the Press may be expected to emerge. When the Constitutional Assembly gets to work it will want to know many things. It will demand information. Publicity for wrong-doing and an aroused public opinion will be the best weapons for fighting corruption. Already there has been an improvement in public administration."

To the coming of the railways Dr. Morrison attributes much of the rapidity of the growth of the new spirit of progress.

The whole movement is thus directly traceable to Western Democracy.

Some of the impetus may have been gathered from the example of Japan, but even here the assimilation of Western ideals has been so characteristic of the awakening that the new Japan is in many respects merely a modification of one of the Democratic nations of the West. It is the evidences of the material benefits of Western Democratic ideals that has stirred China from the basis of her government, be the present revolution successful or be it held in check for a few more years to come.

The Leader of the Revolt

The central figure of the revolution is Dr. Sun Yat Sen, whose masterful handling of the situation bears out the high impression that his qualities conveyed to the many Englishmen with whom he has come in contact. He is the only survivor of the original eighteen revolutionaries who promoted the modernizing of the Chinese Government. Those who have met him describe him as a charming and highly-cultured gentleman. He is modest and extremely reserved, and gives neither in his appearance nor his speech the impression of a leader of men. His influence is not due to personal magnetism nor high oratorical power, but to his strong commonsense and his unbounded patriotism. He believes in Chinese Democracy and Chinese Democracy believes in him. The injustice and oppression of China is his moving force. The law he regards as a farce. Justice is bought and sold. Corruption and oppression are almost unbearable. If a business man introduces improved machinery all the benefit to be derived from that machinery is immediately taken away from him either by the Government or by corrupt officials. Dr. Sun Yat Sen is convinced of the success of the revolution. His object is not to replace the present dynasty by another one. Dynasty has followed dynasty. Yet corruption and oppression have remained. He is determined to change the form of Government and to introduce a Republic. He holds that the Chinese are so highly-educated, so law-abiding, so easily led, and so much given to co-operation that there would be no difficulty in establishing a Republic. His ideal is a form of Government similar to that of the United States. There are to be representative chambers for every one of the Chinese provinces, with a central chamber representing the whole empire.

Will his ideals be realized? Can such a fundamental change from absolute despotism to pure Democracy be the work of one man or the outcome of scarcely twenty years of agitation?

China's "Strong Man."

All the reformers in China are not on the side of the revolution. Yuan-shi-Kai, who has been recalled as Viceroy to suppress the rebellion, is in favor of reform and it is an open question whether his sympathies are not more with the revolutionaries than with the present régime. He is generally referred to as China's strong man, and when Viceroy of Chi-li during the Boxer rebellion he kept his province in hand in a masterly manner.

Yuan-shi-Kai, who is fifty-two years old, is a man who is destined to achieve in China what has been accomplished in Japan, provided he is given the opportunity. A man of far-seeing views, he had already given many evidences of his reforming zeal when his career was cut short. Li Hung Chang died in 1901, and Yuan-shi-Kai, who was selected to succeed him, gave full rein to his reforming zeal. Military affairs, sanitation, the customs service, prison administration, all felt the effects of his resistless energy. In his celebrated memorial of September 2, 1905, Yuan-shi-Kai urged the immediate abolition of the antiquated system of literary examination, and his sympathy with the anti-opium crusade and the movement for the abolition of foot-binding showed his desire to emancipate China from the trammels which have hindered her progress, socially and nationally, for thousands of years.

A Violent Reactionary

On the reactionary side both in ideals and methods, Tsen Chun Hsuan, who has been sent to deal with the rebellion in Szechuan, is probably the central figure. He is an autocrat of autocrats, whose sole remedy is the quelling of insurrection is cutting off heads.

He made his reputation in crushing the Kwang-shi rebellion in 1906. Incendiarism and looting flourished in a province to which he was appointed in his younger days, and he issued a proclamation warning the citizens that anybody caught indulging in either would be executed. The populace only laughed at the proclamation—the initial effort of "a new broom"; but one night a fire occurred at a big store, and Tsen in unofficial dress and with only a couple of soldiers went down to see if the fire brigade was working efficiently. By-and-by a man came hurrying past with his arms full of hams. "Why don't you go down and get some?' he cried, "there are plenty about." "Oh!" replied the Viceroy. "Yes, be quick or you'll be too late!" said the looter. At a sign from the Viceroy he was seized by one soldier, forced to kneel, and the other immediately beheaded him. His head was placed in a basket, and hung on a pole in the middle of the town, a salutary warning to all wrong-doers.

Another story relates that in the same province there was a Roman Catholic Archbishop and Tsen was considerably irritated by discovering that all his plans and ideas quickly became known to the reverend gentleman.

Looking around, he thought he was not far wrong in guessing that the secretary of his lieutenant was the informer. Approaching the latter, he suggested that the secretary was looking rather ill, and perhaps it would be better if he went away for a change. The lieutenant, all unsuspecting, was inclined to disagree, and thought the secretary looked rather well. Said Tsen, "I think he looks quite ill. I'm afraid he's going to die." and there the matter rested for a while. But one night Tsen could not sleep. The wily old archbishop had got the better of him again, and so he left his bed, called some members of his retinue, and went down to his lieutenant's house. The poor secretary was awakened, and decapitated almost before he had ceased rubbing his eyes. Then Tsen went home and slept.

Tsen's wife and son both committed suicide as a result of his ferocity.

Democratized China

The success or failure of the Revolution to establish a Republic is yet in the balance, but the outstanding fact in the situation is that the Democratizing of China cannot be delayed. Dr. Morrison, who knows China probably better than any other European after years of intimate study, has come to this conclusion, and no better expression of the effect of the awakening can be found than in his own words: "The Westernization of this great people cannot but affect the whole world. It will, I believe, affect it for good. New China comes, not as a menace to the West, but as a peaceful participator in the world progress. When Japan set out to recast her institutions she found in England an adviser and a friend. When Siam determined to abolish her Oriental methods of administration, she found her chief encouragement in the support of England. To-day it is the turn of China. In these critical years of national new birth she needs and seeks our sympathy, support and aid. I am confident that she will not look to us in vain."—J. F. Angus, in Reynolds'.

MINE EXPLOSION IS ARRANGED FOR BALL FIELD AT PITTSBURG

Pres. Taft Will Witness Affair, which Will Demonstrate Dangers Arising from Coal Dust

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—Preliminary tests for the mine explosions and rescue work that are to be held here on Oct. 30 and 31, before President Taft, Secretary of the Interior, Walter L. Fisher, Governor Tener, of Pennsylvania, and 30,000 miners, mine owners, and mine superintendents took place today, under the direction of H. H. Wilson, engineer-in-chief of the federal Bureau of Mines. Mr. Wilson announced that his arrangements were in every way satisfactory, and that the two days' demonstration would provide an even more graphic exposition of the cause of mine explosions than first reports warranted.

The big feature of the program will be the explosion of a coal mine on Forbes Field, the Pittsburg baseball park, Oct. 31, before the President and miners. The object of the explosion is to demonstrate to mine operators that coal dust is highly combustible, and is to blame for some of the greatest mine disasters that have taken place in years. A steel gallery will be set up in the park, coal dust will be placed within and the charge fired from the outside by means of electricity.

After the explosion trained corps of rescue men will enter the fumes, with apparatus tested by the federal bureau of mines and bring out the supposed victims of the disaster, giving a demonstration of resuscitation. The fact that the demonstration is to be held under the auspices of the Federal Bureau of Mines, the Pittsburg Coal Operators' Association, the American Red Cross and the United Mine Workers of America, assures a deep interest in the test, and will probably do much to revising the rescue methods in the coal mines of the United States.

The explosion of coal dust in Forbes Field on Tuesday will be preceded by a day devoted to the interests of coal mining. Its object will be to teach greater safety in mining. The first tests will be held at the experiment station of the Bureau of Mines. There will be tests of mine safety lamps in gas, and the danger of electric sparks in gas and coal dust will also be shown in one of the galleries.

A class of miners will be trained in the use of the oxygen helmet, which permits breathing in poisonous gases for a period of two hours.

In the afternoon, the operators, engineers and superintendents will witness an actual mine explosion in the experimental mine of the bureau at Bruceton, Pa., twelve miles from Pittsburg. Here the dangers of coal dust and black powder, an explosive the bureau strongly advises against, will be tested, the bureau's experts carrying out all the bad practices which they believe lead to mine explosions.

On the morning of Oct. 31, the spectacular explosion will take place, before the president. The rest of the morning will be given over to friendly competition between expert rescue teams from the principal coal mines of the country and a parade of miners which will pass in review before the President.

The tests and demonstrations are the result of many years of experiment by the government's crops of experts and it is believed will effect a great saving of life throughout the United States. The government's statistics show that thirty thousand miners were killed within the past years, that seventy-five thousand were injured, and that mine explosions and accidents have thrown over eleven thousand widows and thirty thousand fatherless children upon charity. It is to rescue these casualties that the government and the mine workers and owners are co-operating.

The parade of miners, after being reviewed by the President, will march to a special pier where they will witness the marine parade in honor of the centenary of the beginning of steam navigation on the Ohio River. The miners' demonstration will conclude at noon and the remainder of the day will be taken up with the river centennial.

BRITISH RAILWAY MEN BITTERLY ANGRY

Refuse to Accept Findings of Special Commission and Instruct Officials

LONDON, Oct. 22. — Railwaymen held meetings in many places through out Great Britain today at which there were passed resolutions repudiating the report of the Railway Commission.

References to the report were punctuated with angry and derisive shouts. Secretary Williams, of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, addressing the men at Sheffield, said that the report embodied some small improvements, but that it was an absolute disgrace to suggest that the men continue under present conditions until July, 1912.

A resolution passed refused to accept the commission's findings, and asked that the executives of the various unions immediately convene a national conference to frame better conditions for employment, and to submit the plan forthwith to the railway companies for adoption.

When the commission was appointed in August the Board of Trade announced that both parties had promised to accept the findings. Several leaders now say that neither the men nor the executive were consulted; that acceptance was not pledged, there to, and that they will not recognize such an obligation.

The great coal strike in the United Kingdom, the probability of which was mentioned in this paper several weeks ago, is drawing nearer every day. A cable from London says that "the possibility of a national strike of miners in the near future hangs like a cloud over the market, and this possibility was by no means lessened by the failure of a conference of masters and men held a few days ago, to arrive at an agreement." Fully 500,000 men will be involved when the word is given to strike. While the miners have put forth as their main issue a demand for extra pay for those employed in "abnormal places," meaning where work is dangerous and difficult, they really aim to secure a general and large-sized raise in wages.

The bosses know that and consequently oppose every step attempted by the miners, declaring that every concession they make will be followed by demands for still more. If the national strike is ordered Great Britain will face another industrial and political crisis. The miners will attempt to paralyze business conditions and force the employes to yield or compe lthe government to step in and wrest concessions from the operators in the same manner that the haughty railway barons were forced to meet and treat with their employes in the great strike of transportation workers several months ago. The workers of Great Britain have learned their political as well as industrial power.—Cleveland Citizen.

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

FOR HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS

Zam-Buk is so Very Useful

Read how beneficial it proved in this Case.

Mrs. H. Sawyer, of Keene, Ont., writes:—"My husband is engaged on a farm, and one day, while chopping wood, the top of the axe broke and fell upon his foot, cutting a nasty gash. The wound was so bad that we first thought we would have to get a doctor, but we finally decided to dress the cut with Zam-Buk.

"Well, the Zam-Buk treatment proved a great success. It not only eased the pain, but it prevented any inflammation; and right from first applying Zam-Buk, the cut began to heal. It is now completely healed, and my husband says he will never be without a box of Zam-Buk in the house, for we are sure it saved us a great deal of expense."

Over and over again Zam-Buk has been proved to be the worker's best remedy. As soon as applied to a cut, a burn, a scald, or any skin injury, it relieves the pain and it sets up healing. It also prevents blood-poisoning or inflammation. It is a sure cure, too, for eczema, piles, ulcers, old wounds, bad leg, ringworm, scalp sores, festering, running sores, eruptions, cold sores, chapped hands, etc. Its absolute purity, also, makes it the ideal balm for babies.

Zam-Buk Soap should be used along with the balm for washing all sore places. This soap will be found excellent for baby's bath, even where the balm is not being used.

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, and Zam-Buk Soap at 25c. tablet, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Refuse harmful substitutes.

JOHN BARBER, D.D.S., L.D.S.
DENTIST
Office: Henderson Block, Fernie, B.C.
Hours: 8.30 to 1; 2 to 5.
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.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT — PAIN THE GREAT INTERNAL & EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR MAN & BEAST — Price 25 cts. per bottle — MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LIMITED — SUCCESSORS TO C.C. RICHARDS & CO. YARMOUTH, N.S.
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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

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

BEAUTES DU REGIME CAPITALISTE

Il y a quelque jours, on envoyait de New York la stupéfiante nouvelle suivante:

"Les Etats de Géorgie et de la Caroline du Sud sont cous le coup d'une profonde émotion a la suite de la découverte d'un complot financier, dont le but n'était rien moins que la destruction complete de la prochaine récolte de coton dans ces deux Etats. Deux spéculateurs criminels avaient acheté un million de 'Boll weevils' (insectes destructeurs du cotonnier), qu'ils se proposaient de faire repandre sur toutes les plantations de la Géorgie et de la Carbliine due Sud, de facon a anéantir la récolte. De la sorte, ayant au préalable acheté d'importants stocks de coton, ils auraient pu les écouler avec un bénéfice considerable aussitot connue la destruction de la récolte.

Si ce n'est pas la du sabotage criminel, c'est que nous ne comprenons plus rien!

* * *

Un journal capitaliste de Roubaix nous apprend que cette ville fait annuellement un milliard d'affaires; ceci est tres beau, en vérité; mais il y a une ombre au tableau, c'est que Roubaix renferme un prolétariat de plus en plus misérable. La preuve en est fournie par le nombre de plus en plus grand des personnes secourues par le bureau de bienfaisance, d'une part, et par les "soixante- douze greves" que les ouvriers ont du faire en 1910, pour faire respecter leur droit a l'existence.

UN MILLIARD D'AFFAIRES PAR AN d'un coté, et une classe ouvriere de plus en plus pauvre, voila bien la caractéristique du régime capitaliste.

Cela explique aussi pourquoi Roubaix est si socialiste et si syndicaliste.

* * *

Un grand désastre accable a nouveau la population Francaise. Le 25 septembre, le monde entier apprenait avec consternation que le vaisseau "La Liberté" un des derniers monstres de guerre, avait fait explosion en rade de Toulon, causant la mort de pres de 500 personnes.

Apres l'Iena, le Lutin, le Farfadet, le Pluviose, voici "La Liberté" qui saute emportant dans le néant, les enfants du peuple, victimes dira-t-on du devoir patriotique, mais plongeant dans le deuil des centaines de familles.

Quand doc cessera cette folie des armements, cette course folle effrénée dans l'art de mieux détrurire son prochain?

Quand donc cessera cette spéculation honteuse, qui est de confier a des financiers, constructeurs de navires et autres engins de mort, le droit de saboter la valeur des matieres a employer dans leurs travaux?

Ah! Beautés du régime capitaliste, qui offrent en holocauste des centaines de vies, pour la cupidité de quelques misérables agioteurs. Reproduit de l'Emancipation.—L'Union des Travailleurs.

AI DONCHISCIOTTI DELLA MANGIA

Intendo parlare di questi Italiani rinegati che alla fine, di sette mesi di sciopero hanno voluto mettere ancore loro lo zampino dei Krumiri.

Non mi meraviglio punto per quelli che non sono ascritti nell' unione, ma bensi per questi signiori della mangia i quali dopo avere mangiato per sei mesi continui alle spalle dei minatori organizati, hanno terminato con un vile tradimento verso i compagni di lavoro.

Codest essori dovrobbero vergognorssi di appartenere al consorzio sociale meglio per loro, se andassero ha rifiugiarssi nel desertto di Sara o far compagnia alle tribu dei Senussi o combattere contro i loro propi fratelli mi meraviglio assai che qualchuno di questi Krumiri appartiene alla Federazione Colombiana e nelle medesimo non ne capiscono il statuto Fondamentale: Unionisti ha tempo perso, leggete larticolo 60 e vedete cosa vi dice: Le numerose loggia Numero 106 che ha mio parere e al parere di tutti e ben pensanti non e altro che una associazione di Krumiri.

Durante questo lungo sciopero tutti abbiamo dato prova di solledarieta con i compagni di lotta solo la societa di Emanuele Filiberto in seduta ordinaria deliberava che i suoi soci potevano benissimo andare al lavoro.

Infrangento ni modo piu cinico la costituzione deile Societa unite Colombiane. E voi signior Presidente e questo il modo di fare rispettare la vostra autorita e nel medesimo tempo la costuzione della Federazione?

Mi meraviglio di questi azioni che desonorano il nome Italiano se qualchuno del confratelli desiderano avere i nomi del sopra detti Krumiri mi scrivesse personalmente.

LUIGI CAPPELLO.
Michel, B.C., Box 50.

SOCIALISM AT A BY-ELECTION

The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain has begun an active campaign in the Keighley dvision of Yorkshire, where Mr. W. C. Anderson is standing as Socialist candidate against Mr. M. W. Acworth (U.), and Mr. S. O. Buckmaster (R).

A special band of working men peakers has been sent down from London, and they will hold dinner-hour and evening meetings at the street corners and in the factories. Women workers will accompany the party and will assist in the distribution of anti-Socialist literature.

The Union will also have the assistance of students who have passed through its schools in the north. A committee room will be opened to-day. —Daily Express, London.

(Ed.—Pretty healthy sign when they all get busy like this. Evidently Socialism has got to be "combated." The more opposition, the more discussion; thus, more education.)

THE FIRE LAST FRIDAY NIGHT

On Friday night about 8 o'clock the alarm was turned in from box No. 17 but upon endeavoring to ascertain what was in flames discovered it was merely a practice run, which had been found necessary consequent upon the scarcity of fires this year, that the only way the brigade could be given exercise was by trial runs.

We hope that this may long continue and that the only alarms turned in will be for the purpose of preventing the horses getting too fat.

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.

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Coughlen, Beaver Creek, via Fletcher
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. Thae hult, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Twigg, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Charles Orban, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2437	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. Box 113, Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, 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 Woodield, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Wm. Cooke, 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.

ANTI-SOCIALISTS MAKE AN APPEAL

They Want a Half-Million Dollars as a War Chest for Fighting Socialism

The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain is issuing an appeal for $500,000 as a war chest for fighting Socialism. The appeal for $500,000 is in the following terms:—

At this moment of crisis in our history when, through the Cabinet, Socialist schemers are foisting on the nation a single Chamber Government, the Anti-Socialist Union appeals to the loyalty and patriotism of the British people.

The main bulwarks of freedom in the past have been the common sense, self-reliance, discipline and probity of the people. To destroy these, an incessant and systematic campaign has been waged by the Socialist leaders. We would remind the public of some of the features of that campaign:—

1. The Crown has been threatened and the Monarch insulted.

2. The House of Lords has been misrepresented and ridiculed; judges, for the fearless performance of duty, have been attacked on the platform and in the press; efforts have been made to pack quarter and petty sessions with Socialist J. P.'s.

3. Boards of bureaucrats, from whom there is to be no appeal, have in some cases, been substituted for the courts of justice.

4. Large numbers of civil servants have been converted to Socialism. There has been a steady increase in the number of public officials; competitive examinations for many of the new posts have been dispensed with, and the number of new officials have been withheld.

5. There are at least 1,000 Socialists helping to administer the Local Government and the Poor Law. Councils have taken to trading in opposition to private enterprise; their accounts have often been inefficiently audited; in thirty years the local debt has risen from 193 millions to 588 millions.

6. Socialists are making strenuous efforts to capture the support and sympathy of those responsible for the education of the country. Socialist schoolmasters, dons, and professors are busy proselytising.

7. The funds and administration of trade unions have been captured by the Socialist conspirators, and men have been expelled from the unions for opposing the Socialist policy.

8. Attempts have been made to stir up mutiny in our Army and Navy.

We have already successfully established twenty-five schools in different parts of the country. At least one hundred schools are necessary in order to compete effectively with the Socialists, who hold 2,000 meetings per week.

In this country there are seven organizations, backed by a powerful Press, constantly spreading Socialism. One of these organizations alone expends over $600,000 a year on its activities.

We ask from the public a contribution of $500,000. That is not a large premium for an insurance against a revolution.

THE RARE CARIBOU

Unique Specimen to be Placed in the Museum of British Columbia

The first and only specimen of the rare caribou of the Queen Charlotte Islands to be exhibited in any country of the world will be given a place of special distinction in the British Columbia provincial museum, one of the three animals secured by the Indians on Graham Island, not far from Virago Sound, almost three years ago, having been successfully mounted by Curator Francis Kermode—more successfully than he had dared hope could be accomplished in view of the atrocious skinning of the animals by the native hunters and the condition in which the carcases were ultimately received in Victoria. The unique specimen is notably small as contrasted with the caribou of the mainland, being not larger than a fully grown mule deer, and would weigh approximately 225 pounds or less. It is exceptionally light in color, and carries the right horn only, the left—as in two-thirds of the specimens secured—being an absent quantity, a general deterioration or frequent malformation being attributed to prolonged inbreeding. The head is also much shorted than that of the mainland caribou, and the conspicuous frontal plough in the horn formation is missing, all of which stamp the Queen Charlotte Caribou as a distinct and separate species. That the specimens at the museum are fully grown is attested by the teeth, the front teeth being entirely missing, while the back bear every evidence of age.—Rod and Gun.

A PET MOOSE

Wanders About New Brunswick and Visits Barnyards

A pet moose is said to be wandering in the neighborhood of Plaster Rock, N.B., and making the lives of dogs a misery to them, says Rod and Gun. During the close season, three moose, a bull, a cow and a calf, wandered around feeding with the cattle and using their salt boxes. When the open season came on the bull and cow left for the wilds, but the calf remained and visited various farmyards. The abundance and variety of food evidently suited the calf, and having a malformation of one of its spikehorns it is easily identified. The farmers have become quite used to it and are taking measures to ensure its protection from any hunter who wishes for fresh meat without going to the woods in search of the same.

BIG CONE COLLAPSES

The Vesuvius Volcano Has an Uglier Appearance Than Ever

The collapse of the big cone on the main crater of Vesuvius gives the volcano an uglier appearance than ever. Over 1,000 feet of its former majestic summit was blown off by the terrific Easter eruption in 1906, and now another 200 feet has been shorn off its height on the Naples side, and the mass which has tumbled into the crater has left a huge rent 350 yards long and close upon 100 yards wide, leaving the upper station of the funicular railway recently opened by Messrs. Cool, standing on the very verge of the abyss. Any fresh landslide must inevitably engulf the station. It will be realized, therefore, how narrow was the escape of the thirty tourists who were about to ascend to the crater when the collapse occurred. The adjacent towns of Resina and Portici have been smothered with dense smoke and showers of ashes.

THE QUEEN'S JEWELS

She Prizes Most the Brooch King George Gave Her

A diamond brooch, which was King George's first present to her after they became engaged, is the jewel the Queen probably prizes most, at any rate she wears it and the diamond necklace presented to her by Queen Victoria more often than any other of her jewels. The necklace has a special place in her affections because Queen Victoria gave it to her on the occasion of her engagement to King George.

The chain of pearls presented to her Majesty, on her marriage, by the women of twenty-three English counties, is another highly valued piece of jewellery in the Queen's collection. Thirty thousand dollars was subscribed for the purchase of this beautiful gift, but its actual cost was twenty-five thousand dollars, and the balance of the money was, at the Queen's request, presented to certain charities. These pearls are often worn by Queen Mary in the evening.

FOOLED THE YOUNG DOCTOR

How His Advertisement for a Wife Was Treated

The adventure of a young doctor of law, who was anxious to get married, has been the means of causing much laughter in Paris. Through the medium of the Press, the would-be husband set about to find a mate, receiving a number of replies to advertisements inserted in several provincial papers. One of the letters was signed by Mlle. Neclaire, the proprietress in her own right of a chateau near Maurlac, in the Cantal district. The lady declared her readiness to marry, and enclosed the photograph of a very charming girl. Happy at the prospect of meeting his affinity, the young lawyer packed his bag and went to Maurlac. There he learned that the chateau had been in ruins for a century and a half, and that its owner was Mlle. Nectaire, who died rather more than two centuries ago. The photograph which had been sent to him was that of a provincial actress.

ELISA WAS A ROBBER

A sensational trial has just been closed at Geneva with the sentencing of Elisa Baumgartner, of Berne, to 18 months' imprisonment for robbing visitors in hotels. She was a member of an international gang of hotel thieves. It was stated at the trial that the gang committed between 80 and 100 robberies in the leading hotels of Switzerland, Austria, and on the Riviera, to the value of at least $600,000 before being arrested.

KILLED A POLICEMAN

The Paris "Apaches" have killed another policeman—killed him in cold blood and in a street where crowds were passing. The murderers have escaped for the present. For some weeks the police have been looking for a deserter named Durond, who is not only a deserter, but a man of notorious life and an "Apache," who is wanted for a dozen crimes.

PLEASED THE KAISER

According to the Kaiser, Germany has found in Herr Karl Schonherr a dramatist of priceless worth. After seeing Schonherr's "Faith and Fatherlandn" just before he went abroad, the Kaiser sent for the author and complimented him in his customary extravagant fashion. The play, he said, had moved him in a way that hardly any other tragedy had done, while as for the Kaiserin it had affected her to tears.

SWINDLED TWO VIENNESE

A Russian baron has swindled two Viennese out of their gold cigarette cases by pretending to be a relative of the Czar.

Youthful Marriage.

A girl who was unsuccessful in an application to the Long Melford (Suffolk) Bench for a separation from her husband, stated that she married a little over two years ago, when she was fifteen years old.

An Aged Scholar.

Mary Wingrove, who has just died at High Wycombe at the age of eighty-two, enjoyed the reputation of being the oldest Sunday school scholar in England. She regularly attended a Sunday school class up to within a week of her death.

Bank of England Paper

As illustrating the excellence of the paper upon which the Bank of England notes are printed, it is stated that when one of these notes is twisted into a rope it will sustain a weight of 368 lbs.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

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

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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

Specials

Get the benefit of the Special Grocery values on sale Saturday and Monday.

Best Japan Rice, regular 3 lbs. for 25c. Special 5 lbs. for	25c.
2 lb Tins Sliced Pineapple	15c.
2 lb. Tins Preserved Plums	10c.
2 lb. Tins Preserved Cherries	15c.
Domestic Herrings in Tomato Sauce, 2 tins	25c.
Domestic Sardines, 5 tins for	25c.
Concord Sardines, 2 tins for	25c.
Libby and Van Camp's Soups, 2 tins for	25c.
Meat of Wheat Breakfast Food, 2 pkts for	25c.
New Hallowi Dates, 1 lb. pkts	10c.
Sherriff's Jelly Powders, 4 pkts for	25c.
Assorted Cake Icings, per pkt.	10c.
Wethey's Mincemeat, per pkt	10c.
Sapolio	10c.
Wagstaffe's 5 lb. tins Jam	70c.
2 oz. Flavoring Essences	15c.
4 oz. Flavoring Essences	25c.
5 lb. Tins Greenstuff Sweeping Compound	25c.

For the Ladies

Clearance Sale of Ladies' Serge, Panama and Venetian One-Piece Dresses. New Fall and Winter Designs and colors.

Regular .....$11.50 to $25.00
Special .....$8.50 to $13.50

"The Best Overcoat I Ever Had", He Said

"THIS Fit-Reform Overcoat has given me better wear than any other I ever had. I am out, most of the day, and am pretty hard on my clothes.

"Show me some Overcoats of the same quality. That Model 89 looks mighty good to me."

We fitted him perfectly with a handsome Tweed Overcoat at $22. Since then, this gentleman has sent us six new patrons.

The success of Fit-Reform—now the greatest high-class tailoring organization in Canada—has been built up by a strict adherence to quality.

May we show you some of these "best" Overcoats? 455

Fit-Reform

The Crow's Nest Trading Co.

Here and There

A current wit suggests: "Smile while your face is limber."—Ex.

Mrs. J. B. White of Medicine Hat, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. D. Ferguson.

"Madame Sherry' in a return engagement at the Grand Theatre on Tuesday night next.—I'm Surprised!

A man who can be bought discovers that he deteriorates in value very rapid ly after a few sales.—The Western Catholic.

..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.

The monthly tea given by the Ladies of the Methodist Church will be hedl at the home of Mrs. J. Woods, Howland Ave., on Tuesday, Nov. 7th, from 3 to 6.

Last week we stated through the columns of this paper that Ferguson was the name of the young man who had charge of the Lunch Counter at Ingram's, it should have been Mrs. Linn.

At the weekly drawing at the Isis Theatre on Friday evening last the recipients of the two $5.00 prizes were Frank Carosella and J. T. Miller. The lucky numbers were 27121 and 27275 respectively.

In the Chinese revolution the rebels have a system of peaceful picketing, and have succeeded in gaining many adherents from the troops sent against them, the others beng sent away again. If this sort of thing goes on the Chinese Government will have seriously to consider the question of employing force.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Simon McDonald, master mechanic, Beaver Creek, has sufficiently recovered from the effects of his accident as to be able to resume his usual occupation. The accident was caused through the bursting of the steam pipe connecting the boilers with the new fan, and Mr. McDonald was not only injured by fragments of this pipe, but was badly scalded about the face, arms, chest and upper part of the body. Fortunately he has practically recovered and is apparently none the worse for the mishap.

The British Columbia Magazine, pub lished in Vancouver monthly, is to hand. The cover, neat and artistic, and in its front pages there are excellent photo illustrations of the present Premier, the retiring executive, and four of the seven cabinet ministers recently elected to the Dominion House, together with a picture of British Columbia's Premier, who is credited with having declined a portfolio. A very interesting article depicting farm life in Saskatchewan, a short account of duck shooting near Sumas, the curing of salmon by the Indians, views and write-up of Stewart, B. C., as well as some short stories of local color, interspersed with spasms of poetry and other articles of value, least of which is by no means one from the pen of Fletcher S. Brockman, entitled "The Transformation of China and its Significance to the Pacific Coast," make up a very creditable number and well worth the price charged of 15 cents.

THE REBEKAH'S DANCE

Esther Rebekah Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F., Fernie, will hold their annual ball on Thursday evening, November 9, in the Victoria Hall. This is their fifth annual ball, and from what we can learn will far outshine anything of a like nature ever given by this estimable order. The committee in charge will call on you shortly with tickets, which can be procured for $2.

STANDARD OIL NOW HAS MEXICAN FIELD

Long Talked of Deal with Pearson Interests Put Through for $25,000,000

TAMPICO, Mexico, Oct. 31.—The sale of all the oil land, producing wells, pipe lines, refinery and other holdings of the Pearson syndicate in Mexico to the Standard Oil Company has just been made, according to advices received here today from New York.

Lord Cowdray, who left Mexico for New York about ten days ago, brought the long pending negotiations to a close. The consideration is not publicly known here, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 gold.

Embraced in these holdings is the famous world beater gusher at Petrero Del Lano, 110 miles south of Tampico, which has a measured daily output of 108,000 barrels of oil. Before this well was brought in, Lord Cowdary had priced the syndicates holding at $18,000,000. The gusher is valued at $6,000,000, although it has already produced more than 3,000,000 barrels of oil. It is now throttled to 15,000 barrels per day.

Reserve your seats early at Suddaby's for "Madame Sherry" next Tuesday evening.

..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.

Fernie looks good to "Madame Sherry." See her at the Grand next Tuesday evening.

..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.

ACCIDENT AT BLAIRMORE

This morning a serious accident occurred at Blairmore mines, when a miner known as Mike Green and his partner, a Russian, with a long name, were at work. The exact cause of the accident is at present unknown, but from reports received Green will lose the sight of both eyes in addition to other serious injuries, while one optic of his partner is likely to be rendered useless.

We are informed that both of the unfortunate men are being taken to the hospital for attention.

These men are employees of the West Canadian Collieries Company, and are among those that have been working during the strike.

AT THE GRAND

Geo. M. Cohan's "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway" Company arrived in town this morning.

The company numbers twenty-six people—mostly girls—and comes here with the commendation of every Canadian city where they have appeared.

As every one knows, "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway" is a bright, jingling musical comedy, written in Cohan's best style and containing more than a dozen popular song hits including, "Stand Up and Fight Like Hell!" "So-long, Mary," "Mary's a Grand Old Name," "I Want to Be a Popular Millionaire," and "When Mr. Cupid Comes," To Town.'

The company go back to the States from here to finish their forty week tour.

C. M. O'BRIEN, M.L.A.

Charles M. O'Brien, the Socialist member of the Alberta Provincial Parliament, will speak on Sunday under the auspices of Fernie Local 31, S. P. of C., upon the problems that are engaging the atention of practically every civilized country under the sun.

A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend, more especially those who are opposed to the philosophy of Socialism, when every opportunity will be given to them to ask any questions pertinent to the subject matter of his discourse.

The meeting will be held in the Grand Theatre at 2.30 p.m.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—I noticed in your last issue a letter from one Joe Morris concerning myself and Chas. Carver. I might say that I agreed that the winner should take the gate receipts at the contest between myself and Mr. Carver. I also agreed to a side bet and asked him to place his forfeit with Mr. Thos. Crahan, of Michel, and I would cover same, but this he failed to do.

When I went to the Union Hotel Mr. McDonald was trying to arrange a match between myself and Carver. Carver refused to meet me unless I made 140 pounds. His friends advised him not to meet me, and it would seem that when he issued his challenge he did not expect me to be in the welter weight class.

He said I would not be a good drawing card. He has won two matches. I have taken part in eleven boxing contests in the Pass, winning seven, drawing two and losing two.

I have not yet replied to Carver, but am willing to box him at any time and place.

(Signed) CHAS. BURROWS.

COAL CREEK BY 174

The following notice was posted up at Coal Creek last week-end, with the result that quite a number of men are working at cleaning up and fixing the roadways in and around the mines.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL CO. Ltd.
Oct. 28th

"The Coal Creek Mines will open on the Scale of Day and Contract Prices given in the Gordon award, also in compliance with the terms and conditions agreed to at Lethbridge by the Western Coal Operators' Association and the representatives of the Miners of the District, when they met the Hon Robt. Rogers, Minister of Interior and arrived at a settlement on Oct. 25 to Oct. 27.

Old employees of this company wishing to return to work and clean up the mines under the above terms and conditions, will please apply to Mr. J. Shanks, Mine Manager, Coal Creek, for work.

(Signed) W. R. WILSON,
General Manager.

Other Coal Creek Notes too late for this week.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 18th, 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—It may be of interest to you to know that an association has been formed in British Columbia to encourage the organization and development of public libraries in this province.

Its first and immediate aim is to secure the passage of a modern Public Libraries Act. Such an Act would:

1. Provide for establishment of Library Boards in any part of the Province, whether organized municipalities or unorganized districts.
2. Give authority to municipalities to levy a rate for library purposes.
3. Make provision for a Provincial grant in proportion to the amount raised locally.
4. Provide for the organization, inspection and assistance of Public Libraries in the Province by an officer or officers appointed by the Government.
5. Provide for the training of librarains.

If this work appeals to you we would be pleased to have your assistance—

1st By becoming a member of the Association;

2nd. By corresponding with us as the work progresses, and giving us the benefit of your counsel if it is not possible for you to attend the meetings of the Association;

3rd By using your influence with your representative in the legislature.

We would be grateful for a note from you expressing your opinion with regard to the above project.

Yours sincerely,
C. W. WHITE,
Secretary.

Shiloh's Cure

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

POOR, BENIGHTED URUGUAY

Uruguay has a new hours-of-labor law, the principal features of which are as follows: An eight-hour working day for all workmen, including industrial and commercial employes; one day of rest after every six working days; a state pension for working women just before and after confinement, during which period they will not be allowed to work, such pension to be paid by the state, pending legislation on insurance and workmen's savings banks; and provisions for special inspectors who will command the confidence of the working classes, to see that the provisions of the law are observed in factories, workshops and offices.

EARTH, HEAVEN AND HELL

We were listening the other day to a Socialist orator at an outdoor meeting. "What we want," he said, "is the Earth; the capitalists may fight for Heaven and Hell between them." And the sentiment was loudly applauded! —John Bull.

THE CRUSADERS

At the Isis Theatre Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 8 and 9, will be shown 'The Crusaders or Jerusalem Delivered'. Four reels—4,000 feet in all. Admission 25 cents.

This is based upon the immortal classical poem of Tasso. Remember, Nov. 8 and 9.

OBITUARY

On Sunday, October 29th, the funeral of Daniel Furguson, known among his many acquaintances by the familiar name of "Dannie' took place from the home of his mother and was largely attended, and many floral offerings and wreaths, both from local and Vancouver sympathisers, were sent.

The deceased, who was particularly well-known and popular, was a native of Springhill, Nova Scotia, where he was born August 23rd, 1882, coming into Fernie in 1901. When the news was first received in Fernie as to his death in New Westminster it was not known just how it occurred, but we learn that for some time past he has been subject to fainting spells, and was overtaken by one of these when out on the street and falling to the ground received such injuries to his head as to cause concussion of the brain, from which he did not recover.

He leaves to mourn his loss his mother, wife, four brothers—Beverley, Truro, N.S., Russell, Barrington and Robert of this city; also two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Baldrey, of Fernie, and Mrs R. O. Noyles of Point Edward, Cape Breton.

The bereaved wife is at present staying with Mrs. A. D. Ferguson, mother of deceased. Much sympathy is felt for the family, this being the second bereavement that has darkened this home since they came to Fernie, and all those with whom Dannie was acquainted speak in the highest terms of him as a man and a friend.

October 28th—The infant son of John McIlwraigh, of Waldo. Interred Oct. 30th.

October 31st.—Mrs. Thos. Robinson, of Michel, aged 51 years. Funeral Nov. 2nd, with Rev. W. F. Dimmick officiating.

Nov. 1st.—The infant son of H. G. Grant, of Hosmer, aged two months. Buried at Hosmer. Thomson and Morrison, of Fernie, having charge of the interment.

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.

PHONE OR CALL

Calgary Cattle Co.

Phone 56

Women's Golf Coats

A most necessary garment and within reach of all; good heavily knitted Coats of pure wool; correct lengths; vest or roll collars; in plain shades and in two-color effects.
Prices from ..... $2.75 to $4.25

Dr. Jaeger Golf Coats

Sweater Coats of beautiful soft Saxony wool; perfectly knitted without seams; loose or sloped styles; white and colors.
Prices from ..... $3.75 to $10.00

Wools

Beehive, Saxony, Flosses, Eiderdown, Angora, Berlin, Zephyrs and Scotch Fingering; Chenille, the correct finish for aviation caps. All colors to match the wools.

Children's Dresses

In Serges, Panamas, and fine Twills, in the styles that look best; inexpensive little dresses in fleeced-back materials, well made and exceptionally good fits.

Women's Waists

A new lot, just to hand, in white tailored effects and in a good variety of medium and dark colors. A swell lot of Velvet and Leather Handbags; only the very newest.

Demonstration

A demonstration will take place in our establishment, beginning Saturday and continuing all next week, of Cowan's famous Cocoa and Chocolate.

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

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.

Other labor papers please copy.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

First class Horses for Sale.
Buys Horses on Commision

George Barton Phone 78

Here it is, Waiting for U

REPRESENTATIVE wanted at once for work in your locality Will guarantee $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required International Bible Press, Toronto, Ont.

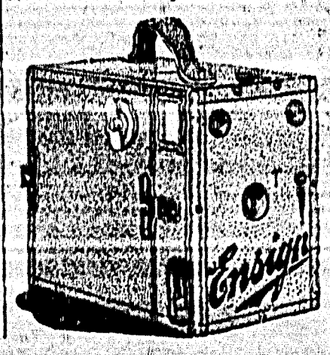
FOR RENT—Three-roomed shack, unfurnished or partly furnished, as desired. Apply "R," c.o., Ledger Office.

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 1m.n.p.

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

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

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

..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.