

The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength

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

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THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., JUNE 24, 1911.

\$1.00 A YEAR

RAY OF HOPE APPEARS ON THE HORIZON

Coronation Day Royally Celebrated: Boxing Bout Has Unfortunate Finish

FERNIE BAND IN CONTEST

Going to Lethbridge to Pick off the Big Prize In Competition

NEW UNIFORMS HELP SOME

The Fernie Italian Band, which officiated at the coronation celebration certainly looked swaggar in their new uniforms, and as we understand gave their services free, are entitled to a hearty vote of thanks from the citizens, and furthermore, we hope that just as soon as practicable still further material assistance will be given to this worthy aggregation who are providing such excellent musical recreation to the community. We know the citizens hope to see them win the prize at Lethbridge Band Contest in August, and if the efforts of Professor Zaccaro meet with the co-operation of the members of the band by regular attendance at practice the result is a foregone conclusion.

JULY 4th

The Coleman Lodge of the Friendly Order of Eagles will make a great flutter on the fourth of July, and all who come will be taken under the protection of their wings, be they owlets, buzzards, eaglets or full fledged wearers of the emblem of the order.

As entertainers the members of this organization enjoy a splendid reputation and they are making every effort to outstrip all past records on July 4th, so request that every one bears in mind that.

CHRIST CHURCH (ANGLICAN)

Coronation Services will be held in Christ Church (Anglican) Sunday next at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., and at the latter service a special sermon will be delivered.

GLADSTONE LOCAL ELECTION

Elections for officers of Gladstone Local for the ensuing term will take place Monday and Tuesday. Voting at Coal Creek in the Club Hall, and in Fernie in the Secretary's Office. Elections for checkweighmen (4) will take place at the same time.

Large Crowd Visits On the Holiday

Tuesday night, old Jupiter Pluvius and Bonnevogues held high carnival throughout the valley as a prelude to the celebration of the morrow.

Thanks to their united efforts the air was cooled, the streets liberally sprinkled and most of the dust was out of commission when old Sol made his appearance early Friday morning and was on his good behavior throughout the eventful day.

In the morning 540 school children marched in line from the Central school together with the representatives of other civic and fraternal bodies up Victoria Avenue and down Pellet Avenue to the grassy lawn of the Coal Co.

The Fernie Italian and the Salvation Army Bands played suitable airs en route, and the former was likewise on deck at the various events during the course of the day.

The wagons of the fire laddies were docketed out in gaudy attire and they are entitled to great credit for the excellence of the artistic effects produced.

THE DAY'S DOINGS

From the steps of the Coal Company's offices Mayor Broadell addressed the assembled crowd expressing regret at inability to participate owing to a hurry-up call from Jaffray for his attendance as coroner. The westbound train was already in the station when he was rushing past the King Edward Hotel. Ex-Mayors Her-

LABOR NOTES

By R. P. P.

A local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (Reid) has been formed at Regina with G. V. P. Monjeau as organizer.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has elected a Union Label Committee consisting of Dels. England, printer; Fenton, street railway employee, and Pousier, cigarmaker. Chairman England says "the demand for the union label accomplishes in a peaceful way what we seek to accomplish by strike." A list of houses handling union goods is being compiled and reported to each meeting of the central labor body.

Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council has 46 unions affiliated with it, representing a membership of 5,030. There are a number of unaffiliated unions, including the railway brotherhoods.

Vancouver teamsters and laborers are being organized by the Industrial Workers of the World.

An "open shop" town is invariably a cheap town.

A daily paper, published by the convention committee of Vancouver Typo. Union was one of the attractions of Made-in-Canada Fair in Vancouver this week.

The International Typographical Union has decided to abolish piece-work, by a vote of 22,373 to 11,017. The amendment was introduced by Salt Lake City, a piece-work town.

"With the workers efficiently organized industrially bound together by the common tie of their enlightened self interest, they will just as naturally and inevitably express their economic solidarity in political terms and cast a united vote for the party of their class as the forces of nature express obedience to the laws of gravitation."—Eugene Debs.

The building trades strike in Vancouver at this date (June 21) remains the same. All unions are standing firm, with a few dissensions; and unless the employers change their attitude the struggle promises to be long and bitter. Building operations are at a standstill, except for a few where it is possible for non-union carpenters or bricklayers to do the work.

HE CAME BACK

H. Wilmer, formerly in the accounting dept. of P. Burns Co. here has received an appointment in the same department at their Calgary headquarters.

For several months past he has been visiting in Portland, Or., and Lewiston, Idaho, but although pleased with his trip, expresses great satisfaction at being back again in Canada.

THE OUTLOOK CLARIFIES

Representatives of Operators and Mineworkers Will Try to Effect Settlement With All Speed

It is a matter of great regret that the conciliation board which is investigating the coal miners' strike has decided against publication of all the details in connection with the mining of coal, says the Calgary Albertan. Of course the details are published upon one side and the facts and figures are given a great prominence when the operators can show a very small margin of profit, but when the margin is very great, as is undoubtedly the case in the majority of cases, the operators decline to give any publicity.

One of the features of the Conciliation act is that through it intelligent public opinion may be formed. But that cannot be if the information is withheld.

Publicity should be given to this very information at the present time, so that the Western coal users might learn why they are paying such an outrageous price for coal. The public has a right to know these facts. Coal companies are supplying the public. The coal is taken from the land owned by the public. The public does the paying.

The rule that has been laid down by Chairman Mabey of the railway conciliation board is that all documents submitted to that body are open to the public is one that could well be adopted by the members of the conciliation board.

After the Board concluded its deliberations in Michel on Friday evening the members thereof departed east and west to attend to various other matters in the time intervening between Friday and the resumption of deliberations on Tuesday morning.

Chairman Gordon went straight to Banff, as the mines in that country, Canmore and Banff, are the last to come within the scope of the inquiry, and when the investigation regarding them is concluded, the summing up and delivery of the Board's verdict will bring that portion of the proceed-

ings in connection with the coal dispute to a close.

Dr. Gordon was duly interviewed when he reached the famous C. P. R. watering place and is reported to have said that he regretted that no arrangement to have the mines operated pending the board's decision had been reached. The report further states that he (Dr. Gordon) thought that both sides would abide by the finding of the board and that he entertained great hopes for the resumption of work in the near future.

On Tuesday morning held its first session at Banff, Alta., but nothing was elicited that would have any direct effect upon the controversy. The company store question at the H. W. McNeil Company at Canmore, came in for considerable discussion.

The Secretary of Canmore Local 1378 gave evidence regarding wages for 1910 and the early part of 1911. He also spoke about the giving of jobs, being affected by a man's business dealings with the store. Evidence regarding bribe-taking at the Bankhead mine concluded the morning's doings.

The afternoon session was closed to the public. The cost of production at the various mines was under consideration. This terminated Tuesday's doings.

Thursday morning when the sessions opened, Chairman Gordon addressed

the committees stating, in part, that now, so far as the investigation itself was concerned, that there was nothing more to do as that portion of the boards labors had been practically completed hence there were only two courses now left open, either to effect an immediate settlement with the co-operation of the Board as intermediary and thereby start an early resumption of coal mining operations, or allow matters to remain in suspense pending the formal report of the Board.

After expressions of opinion on the subject were uttered by the various members of both committees as to which was the more desirable course to adopt, at the suggestion of the Board—the following resolution—was moved by Lewis Stockert and seconded by Clem Stubbs, and unanimously agreed to by both committees:

"As committees representing the two parties interested we now offer the board our hearty co-operation in seeking to effect an immediate settlement rather than wait for the formal decision of the Board."

This resolution was unanimously carried, after which adjournment, subject to the call of the chairman, was declared.

Further meetings are being held today with a view to the course to pursue in carrying out the object of the resolution.

It is expected that next week the representatives of the mineworkers will visit the various parts of District 18 and give full details of what has been done and discuss the matters involved in all their bearings. So far as the mineworkers are concerned they are willing to accept, and the members of the Executive Board will be governed accordingly. The above is the true description of the present stage of the controversy and all rumors of a different character should not be given any credence whatsoever.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Fire and Pit Bosses Association will hold a meeting at the Imperial Hotel, Frank, Alta., and all entitled to attend are cordially invited.

Meeting called at 7 p.m. Saturday, June 24th.

THOUGHTS OF A COLLIER

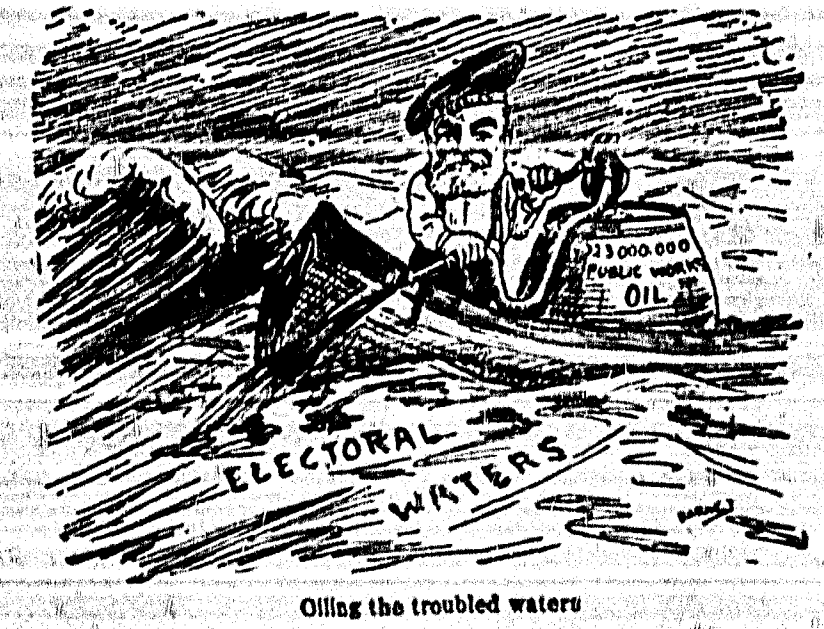
I am a coal miner, and have been thinking (don't smile, dear readers) that perhaps if I put some of my thoughts on paper they might be of interest to some of my fellow-workers. I am not much of a hand at writing, and so will just tell a plain story in a plain, simple way; for I am more used to a pick than a pen.

For the past 30 years I have followed off and on the coal digger's job, both in this country and the old country, and so know something about a collier's life both its ups and its downs. I have been a union man ever since I was old enough to join and I am going to stay in as long as I am working in the mines, because I know that by helping one another we help ourselves. As it is we often see the companies get after a man that has the manhood to stand up for his rights, but as a rule they don't do it as open as they do when he is not in the union. They wait until they see

a chance to get back at him in such a way that the union cannot make a kick, but in a non-union camp they don't have to hide their purposes and many a time a man who has a kick coming is too afraid to register it for fear of losing his job. So there is one advantage that a union man has over the non-union man; he has less danger of being fired than if he did not have a union to back him up.

Since April 1st we have been out of work and if we have not made any money we have not suffered much, because the money is coming from our brothers in other districts to keep us. Of course, I know that this is because we have paid out our money to help others when they were out on strike, we could not expect to get this if we did not keep one another very good so far as it goes, and as I said, before, am going to stay with it until something better turns up and that's why I am a union man.

I said in the start I had been thinking, and so will now tell you what I



Oiling the troubled waters

but if they all fell due at the same time he wouldn't break any law.

We say that the United Mine Workers of America is one big union, but I say it isn't, but is divided into as many parts as there are districts. Twenty-five twenty-fifths may equal when talking about sums, but it doesn't when it applies to unionism, and one district is mining coal which is sold to the companies that buy from the one that is out on strike. We know that the coal companies will kick, but they do that any way, and of course, it suits them to have us divided, but it doesn't suit us, so I have been thinking that if we want to be ONE BIG UNION, we ought to agitate for one date for the fixing of all agreements. I know that we all don't think alike, but as The District Ledger as well as The Mine Workers' Journal are for us to use to express our ideas in, I hope that some of the brothers will read what I have written and whether they agree with me or not they will write to these two papers and say what their ideas are on the question.

Let us discuss the subject and then the District Officers as well as the International can take it up when they go to their conventions.

Perhaps I shall have something more to say another time, but this is enough just now, but I hope the brothers will think over what I have written.

Yours truly

A UNION COAL DIGGER

WEST FERNIE MAN DROWNED

Local Painter Tries to Cross River in Canoe and is Drowned—Body not Yet Recovered

O. S. Carlisle, a painter who lives down in Cedar Valley, while attempting to cross from his home to an island in a canoe, was drowned.

At the time of going to press the body had not been recovered.

I. O. O. F. DECORATION DAY

Mount Fernie Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., will observe Sunday (to-morrow) June 25th, as Decoration Day and all brother Odd Fellows are requested to gather at the K. P. Hall at 2 p.m. sharp, where the procession will form, marching to the cemetery and there decorate the graves of departed brothers. Visiting brothers made welcome.

WIT FROM THE "CROW'S" NEST

We notice that in the headline of The Lethbridge Daily Herald, "Crowing of King George." The "hen" was left out, as our friend from London would express it.

Murdock McKenzie Killed Near Jaffray

Murdock Mackenzie, a logger, in the employ of the East Kootenay Lumber Co., at Jaffray, while at work about six miles out in the woods was helping to load a car when he was struck by a log falling from the top of the deck, and when it was lifted from his body he was dead, having been killed instantly. Deceased was a native of Prince Rupert Island.

Coroner Broadell was called and a verdict of Accidental Death given.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, CALGARY

The new Mount Royal College, Calgary is nearing completion, and will be ready for the opening of classes in all departments by September 1st, 1911. The building will be very complete in every way, and thoroughly furnished throughout. In the basement, which is high and light, there will be found the kitchen, pantry, dining-hall, household science and manual training rooms. On the main floor will be the offices and library, the conservatory of music, commercial and academic recitation rooms and the principal's residence. The west building will be provided with a large number of rooms for students and teachers, together with two reception rooms. The east building is the boys' residence in which there are similar number of rooms, with parlors and room for staff.

DRAGON IN HOSPITAL

Streeter Puts Local Mitt Artist to Dreamland For Several Hours

NOW IN SERIOUS CONDITION

The boxing contest, which in reality was an undigested exhibition of slugging between Streeter of Cranbrook and Dragon, of Fernie, was brought to a finish in the 9th round by the counting out of the latter named. From the Opera Dragon was conveyed to the hospital in a state of unconsciousness, where it was found upon examination he had received injuries affecting the brain, evidently a clot of blood causing pressure thereon. His pulse was far below normal and his condition considered extremely critical. We are able to report that he has regained consciousness and more encouraging hopes are entertained of his recovery than at first expected. Visitors will not be allowed, and his friends can show their kindness best by not asking to see him for a few days yet as absolute rest is necessary.

BURNS INDICTED ON KIDNAPPING CHARGE TO-DAY

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—Detective William J. Burns was to-day indicted on a charge of kidnapping in connection with the removal of John J. McNamara to Los Angeles for alleged complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times. McNamara was indicted in connection with alleged dynamiting. In all the grand jury returned eight indictments in connection with the McNamara and Burns cases.

It is reported that the eight indictments returned include one against Deputy Sheriff Hosselot, of Los Angeles.

The report of the grand jury upholds the action of Governor Marshall in honoring the request for McNamara, and also endorses Police Judge James Collins of Indianapolis in issuing the warrant for McNamara's arrest.

The report condemns the methods of Detective Burns in spiriting McNamara out of the city without an opportunity to secure counsel.

"Dynamiting is an atrocious crime," the report says, "but kidnapping is equally indefensible."

BELLEVUE—JULY 1st

A monster celebration will be given at Bellevue on Dominion Day, and as a splendid programme of sports has been arranged for it is confidently expected that the towns along the Pass in the vicinity will be almost depopulated on July 1st.

Everybody is assured that if they come they will enjoy themselves as capable committees have the various features in hand and will receive a hearty reception. "Bellevue or Bust on July 1st."

Europe Dreams; Asia Awake

A most significant letter appears in the London Times from an Asiatic correspondent, who insists that China and Japan will soon enter the industrial markets of the world as competitors of European manufacturers. He leaves the impression that to meet the coming crisis European workingmen should cease dreaming of old age pensions, and impossible schemes of social reform and face the fact that the struggle for existence is to grow still keener for them. While the workingmen are likely to ultimately solve the problem by far different means than those suggested by the writer, his viewpoint as to the changing conditions in Asia is well worth reproducing. He says, in part:

A Vision of the East

"Is it the East or the West that is dreaming?" the wanderer asks himself as he watches the fog drifting through the cheerless streets, blotting out the sky, and wrapping the city in a brown pall, lit by glimmering lamps. He broods over the memories of things seen, not dimly, like these vague swift shapes that flit through the gloom, but clear-cut beneath the morning light of the East. Forests of smoking factory chimneys, owned by brown men, managed by brown men, with swarms of workers who will readily toll twelve or fourteen hours a day for a pittance of a few coppers; vast arsenals, where are made all weapons from great guns to rifles, without any western supervision; dread battle-ships, manned and armed and controlled and fought without the aid of any white man; the multitudinous cities of Asia, rich, and prosperous and growing—and awake. Vast plains of waving wheat, illimitable stretches of green rice fields, dense and inexhaustible forests, wide-brimming rivers. The locomotive, piercing jungles, crossing chasms, speeding across immeasurable distances, blinding the oldest continent in a network of steel rails; the willing approval of the people; incalculable stores of coal and iron and gold, still almost unscratched, waiting the advent of the men of the new age. Races in myriads who learned the secret of work when our forefathers were still clad in skins, who dream of no millennium, but ask for nothing more than to continue their patient tireless industry. Men with brains more subtle than ours, with wills more tenacious than ours, who have never felt the western fear of death. More than 800,000,000 of people who have watched the white races overrun and dominate their territories for 300 years, and have at last been quickened into new sort of resistance, a widespread determination to have and to hold their own lands in undisputed possession. An Asia savage, residential, stirring, implacable. No, it is not Asia that is dreaming—it is Europe.

The New Era

The new era in Asia really began on the day when China told Italy to keep clear of Samsun Bay, but for history it will always date from the memorable night when Japanese torpedo boats were slipped from their launch and dashed amid the Russian battleships beneath the shadow of the Golden Hill. The unfurling of the flag of the Rising Sun over Port Ar-

thur meant far more than a Japanese victory. It was hailed as an omen and a portent by all Asia. It was an emblem of the turn of the tide that had carried the white races to the shores of the Pacific. The outward movement that began when Vasco da Gama sighted the green palms and golden sands of Calicut, and Yermak led his hardy band of warriors across the Urala into the trackless forests of Siberia, was stayed for the first time. The people of Asia knew full well that their day was dawning at last. When the Japanese burst open the barred doors of Manchuria, and drove the Russians headlong back toward the Sungari, they let loose a surging flood of victory, but potent asurgings that quickly spread over the whole continent. From Stamboul to Canton, from Kabul to Madras, from Tokio to Hall, the people of Asia were quickly re-surgent. We cheered our gallant allies when they stormed the blood-red Slopes of Nanshan, but did we realize all that their triumph may mean some day to us and to Europe, and to all the western world?

The Lesson of History

The victory of Japan was not a new phenomenon. If the western world contemplated it with stupefied surprise, it was only because, flushed with the memories of long and dazzling successes, it had forgotten history. The whole of human history in the Eastern Hemisphere has been one long record of the ebb and flow of encounters between Europe and Asia. The alternation is as persistent, and almost as regular as the recurrence of winter and summer, of night and day.

There are three great problems which, in their gradual development, are likely to determine the character of the relations between Europe and Asia in the present century. The first, and the greatest, because it will most directly influence the moral attitude of Europe toward the East, is that of the course which will be shaped by Great Britain in her control of India. The coming issue in India, upon which the continued acceptance of British rule depends, will be found in the demand, already arising, for fiscal and financial liberty. If the demand is conceded, and in what ever form, it must inevitably involve some abatement of the control from England, which is essential financial. The impending agitation will test to the utmost the professed unselfishness of British motives in holding India, and will be fraught with destinies as great as those which lay concealed in the Declaratory Act when it was passed by the Rockingham Ministry.

The second problem is that of the future of China. It is the problem which must in its solution ultimately have the greatest material effect upon Europe, because of the vast natural resources of China and the industry and capacity of her teeming inhabitants. Many believe that the Chinese are destined to become again, as they were ages ago, the greatest power in Asia. The danger from the Chinese is that of industrial competition and it is still so little visible that the menace is hardly realized in Europe. Very year adds strength to the posi-

tion of China, and behind the medley of corruption and weakness which still constitutes her administration a new spirit of cohesion and ambition is at work.

The third great problem is that of the countries of the Middle East, and it has the most immediate interest, because it will probably be the first to come to a head. The Middle East is the real cockpit of the world.

Three Great Factors

There are three great factors which must exercise a preponderating influence in the determination of these problems. The first is the development of land communications, which is completely revolutionizing the Asiatic question. The chief railway question of Asia is now the connection of India with Europe on the one hand, and with China on the other, and both these schemes are no longer wild dreams. No one can force all the changes which the locomotive must produce, but its steady advance must profoundly modify the existing situation.

The second factor is the rejuvenation of the Asiatic peoples, prompted by Japan. There can be no mistake about the new spirit abroad in the East. A new world-movement is beginning, which is nevertheless as old as humanity itself. The pulsating heart of Asia has begun another diastole, and the expansion must produce a renewal of the ancient conflict with the West.

The Coming Conflict

The third factor now coming into play is that of the industrial development of Asia and the coming conflict between Europe and Asia will be, in its most permanent form, a war of industrial competition. When the factories and mines of Asia have heaped up fresh riches for the East, the character of the conflict may change and become more violently militant, but the intermediate process must be a long one. Yet the results will not be long. The battle of the weapons will be of pieces of goods rather than of ironclads. In the south and east of Asia are these swarming people with their illimitable resources, their faculty of patient labor, their realization of the great truth which the West is forgetting—that true happiness lies in unburied work and not in aimless leisure. They have not lost the joy of fatherhood or the secret of maternity. They occupy the lands made fruitful by the monsoons, and the desecration of much of the rest of Asia leaves them untouched. They have been preoccupied with agriculture for unnumbered ages, but now they are learning the uses of machinery. Why should they continue to buy from the West the products which they can make for themselves? China has always made most of the clothing her people require. In time she will probably make all she wants, and then China and Japan and India will ask themselves—as indeed they are already doing—why they should not compete in the rest of the markets of the world. That is why the renaissance of Asia means so much to the workmen of Europe. That is why the West should awaken from its dreams—N. Y. Call.

WARNINGS BY MICE

In an article on "Coal Dust Explosions," the Daily Telegraph says that when carbon monoxide is inhaled, even if it is only present in the ratio of one part per 1000 parts of air, it is absorbed by the blood and is not readily expelled. As the blood passes through the lungs again and again, carbon monoxide is continually absorbed, until, after the lapse of several hours, a stage is reached when the haemoglobin is so saturated with carbon monoxide that it cannot carry sufficient oxygen to support life. The danger is that a man may be slowly poisoned by carbon monoxide without knowing anything about it, as it has been stated by persons who have been rescued after unconsciousness has ensued that the only symptoms noticed are a slight smarting of the eyes and a feeling of confusion. The gas is a prominent constituent in the mixture of gases generated by suction producers, and may consequently be a source of danger in the over of a lantern in a confined space. It has been found that small animals and birds are much more rapidly overcome by carbon monoxide than are human beings. The reason is that the heart of a goldfinch, for example, beats about twelve times as fast as that of a man; consequently the blood passes through the lungs much more rapidly, and the rate of absorption of carbon monoxide is correspondingly greater. For this reason, rescue parties usually take small animals—generally a cage of white mice—along with them to detect the presence of this deadly gas. It is interesting to note that a special bridge has just been invented for use in connection with rescue work in the mine containing carbon monoxide. The rescue party are equipped with an apparatus which renders them independent of external air supply and carry the cage containing a small bird. The air supply in the apparatus is not, however, turned on until the danger zone is reached, which is indicated by the bird falling off its perch. The bird is not allowed to die, for as soon as it falls over the cage is closed and supplied with pure air from a suitable apparatus. Ever since the dangerous possibilities of coal dust

have been recognized, numerous suggestions have been put forward with the object of abolishing or at least minimizing the evil. At present experimental work on a large scale is being carried on, both in this country and abroad, and the methods which are likely to prevent the wholesale explosions of dust in a mine are being studied in detail.—The Science and Art of Mining.

THE COMING SLAVERY

The trusts are rapidly adjusting themselves to the new order of things. The Supreme Court has decided that they must be reasonable and guarantee them the protection of the state.

The Sherman law, which was to maintain competition, is emasculated and is made to serve the interests it was to destroy.

Competition is rapidly disappearing from industrial and commercial fields. This shocks some of the prehistoric mossbacks and they are waking up. The Inter Ocean declares: "The Government control means that if the government shall acquire powers so enormous over the lives and fortunes of its citizens, those citizens would cease to be free men."

A correspondent logically points out that private monopoly results in oppression, discontent and final anarchy and that government monopoly means the same thing, only in a greater degree. He advocates the democratic (?) position and calls for "free, open competition, unfettered by law."

"Free" competition ceased, if it ever existed, when the first tool came into existence. The man without a club is not free to compete with a man with a club. Competition was fierce and brutal during the jungle age, but even then it was not quite free.

With the development of tools and the passing of the ownership of tools and land from the tribe to individuals feudalism began. Competition was less free than in the horde, but the individual, even the peasant, was a little more free.

When modern invention increased the productive power of labor a hundred-fold the PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND AND TOOLS enabled the owning class to seize a large part of the benefits. Competition largely gave way to co-operation, but the individual even of the working class, became a little more free than under feudalism.

Workers, toolless and landless, cannot compete with the owners of tools and lands, nor can the latter be compelled to compete with each other. Even the state with Bryan-president is not strong enough for that.

Competition between capitalists in the long run is not good for the workers. To be effective it must be waste-



The Original and Only Genuine Minard's Liniment

August 6-11.

ful and destructive. The loss finally falls upon the working class. War proves this.

Free competition is a contradiction oterms dHIL live VodH. f of terms. It is a survival of the jungle and must give way before co-operation.

THE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP WOULD MEAN SLAVERY, PROVIDED A CLASS OWNED THE GOVERNMENT.

If the owning class were permitted to turn over their property to the government and guaranteed a perpetual income it would be slavery. The individual would gain, especially the workers, but it still would be slavery. That would be state capitalism, essentially different from Socialism.

The title to the means of production will rest in society, but the people themselves will democratically conduct industry and commerce. That is social democracy, or Socialism.

Democracy is not slavery, its LIMITATION is slavery. Herbert Spencer feared Socialism as "the coming slavery" because he could not free himself from the old world conception of the state. The ancient state ruled by divine right. The modern state is the people. Their rule is democracy and vouchsafes freedom to the individual.

Strange that many democrats believe that private ownership of the means of production is basic to democracy while, as a matter of fact, it establishes an aristocracy and makes true democracy impossible.

Opportunity for all, weak and strong high and low, vouchsafed by the collective will, is the basis of a real democracy.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Describing the Jap-Russian War

A brilliant war correspondent, Mr. Richard Baird, thus describes a modern warstorm in his book descriptive of the Russian Japanese war Port Arthur, A Monster Herosim, passim: "Towards 3 o'clock a second advance is ordered. . . . nearly 15,000 men close in. . . . now they are through (the wire fence). . . . half naked, snarling, yelling even Japanese stoicism gone.

"Up to the very muzzles of the first entrenchments they surge, waver against a rock-bound coast. . . . Officers are picked off by sharpshooters, as flies are flocked from a molasses jug. . . . So up they go, for the tenth time. . . . Spotsylvania court house was no more savage.

"Thus, hand to hand they grapple, sweat, blood, shout, expire. The veneer of culture sloughed as a snake his cast-off skin; the spit and chow, claw and grip as their forefathers beyond the memory of man. . . . The cost! The fleeing ones left five hundred corpses in four trenches. The others paid seven times the price—killed and wounded—to turn across the page of the world's warfare that word Nanshan. . . . A hospital ship left every day for Japan carrying from 200 to 1,000. . . . I lay in the broiling sun watching the soldiers huddle against the barbed wire under the machine guns. . . . only to melt away like chaff before a wind. . . . The pioneers met with the death-sprinkle of the Maxim. . . . a machine rattled and the shins beyond splattered.

"I was carried back (in memory) to a boiler factor and an automatic riveter. Of all war sounds that of the machine gun is least poetic, is most deadly. . . . The regiment under fire of the machine guns retreated precipitately, leaving one-half its number on all sides, tricked, defeated, two-thirds of its men killed or wounded. . . . for out of that (another) brigade of 6,000 men there are. . . . uninjured but 640. . . . Moreover, in throwing up their trenches. . . . corpses had to be used to improvise the walls. . . . The deal were being used to more quickly fill the embankments. . . . Some down came and with it fell.

"The battle was on again. "Within his sight were more than a hundred dead and twice as many wounded. Groans welled up like bubbles from a pot. Arms tossed feverishly. Backs writhed in despair. . . . most caused by thirst and hunger. he a wounded soldier, unattended for days on the battlefield, at length recovered the articles of one of his comrades newly dead, and lived on (that

is, sucked blood from a comrade's corpse?)

"He found worms crawling in the wounds of his legs. He tore up the shirt of a corpse and bound them. "How like a lying thing a shell snarls—as some wild beast, in ferocious glee thrusting its cruel fangs in earth and rock, rending livid flesh with its savage claws and its feld breath of poison powder scorching in the autumn winds. . . . All the way up the base of the hill. . . . they were almost unmoisted. This made them confident. But the Russian general had ordered his men to reserve their fire till we got within close range, and then to give it to us with machine guns. . . . The aim was so sure and firing so heavy that nearly two-thirds of the command was mowed down at once.

"Then came the thud of a bullet. It was a different thud from any we had heard up to that time, and though I had never before heard bullet strike flesh I could not mistake the sound. "It goes into the earth wholesome and angry, into flesh ripping and sick with a splash like a hoof-beat of mud in the face. . . . The parapets of four forts were alive with bursting sharpshooters. A hundred a minute were exploding on each (at fifteen gold dollars apiece).

"The air above them was black with glycerine fumes of the motor shells, and the wind blowing. . . . held huge quantities of dust. . . . No, the truth about war cannot be told. It is too horrible. The public would not listen.

"A white bandage about the forehead with a strawberry mark in the centre is the picture they want of the wounded. They won't let you tell them the truth and show how they are, brains spilled, eyes away, faces blanched with horror.

"Archibald Forbes predicted twenty years ago that the time would come when armies would no longer be able to take their wounded from the field of battle. That day has come.

"We are living in it. Wounded have existed—how, God knows—on that field out there without help for twelve days, while shells and bullets rained about them, and if a comrade had dared to come to their assistance his would have been a useless suicide.

"The searchlight, engine of scientific trenches, machine guns, rifles point blank at 500 yards with a range of over 2,000—these things have helped to make war more terrible than ever before in history. Red cross societies and scientific text books—these sell well and look pretty but as for humane warfare—was there ever put into words a mightier sarcasm?"

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POVERTY EXISTS ONLY WHERE WEALTH IS FOUND

By Dr. Algernon Cragg, Author and Clergyman

Poverty is a disease of civilization, and it only exists when beings have advanced to a certain state in the progress from animal to man. There is no poverty in nature, for when there is not sufficient existence perishes. Savage man is so near to nature that he, too, escapes this dread disease.

Poverty exists only where wealth exists and it is only when the rights of property have been vested in individuals that you have this horrible spectre walking the streets, perishing in the midst of plenty.

The cause of poverty to-day is the same cause as of old, enforcement of the great rule of civilization that the STRONGER man has the right and even considers it his duty to make the weaker work for him, and this brings about the depletion of the weaker.

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Confinement cases, \$15; twins \$5 extra.
Amputations—One finger or toe, \$10. Each additional finger or toe \$5.
Trolley or railroad cases, \$500 minimum.
Fractures, reduced \$10.
Dislocation case, \$10.
Dislocation toe or finger, \$5.
Stitched wound, \$2.
No free treatment of the poor. The city is "solid" to man.

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British Coal Mining Notes

Indian Coal Mining Methods

In the principal coal fields of India the customary method of coal working is pillar and stall, or bored and pillar. Referring specially to the mines in Bengal in the last annual report issued, Mr. J. R. Wilson, acting as chief inspector, says that from the mouth of the incline or the limits of the shaft pillar, the area is gradually cut up into pillars, the output depending upon the amount of coal extracted in the galleries. This operation continues until the boundary of the royalty is reached, and then the work of extracting the pillars is commenced.

Sometimes it happens that the demand for coal is so large that an effort is made to take out the larger percentage of coal in the seam by means of the galleries, and the pillars that are then left are barely of sufficient strength to resist the weight of superincumbent strata; consequently, when the boundary of the property is reached the mine has to be abandoned and the coal in the pillars is lost. Further than this, gallery driving yields a far greater percentage of small coal than pillar cutting, the work is more arduous, the cost per ton is higher, and the output per person employed is considerably less, so that for long after the mine has started it is worked at the greatest disadvantage from every point of view.

It is further stated that several seams in India are liable to spontaneous combustion, and the danger from fire is always present after pillar cutting or goafing has started. The small pillars of coal left behind, as temporary supports are crushed into a heap of dust by the weight of the roof, and spontaneous combustion invariably follows. When this happens it is impossible to get near the heated coal to shovel it out, or to quench it with water, on account of the fallen stone in the goaf, and the only effective remedy is to isolate the area where the fire occurs from the rest of the workings. With a network of galleries opening out of the goaf on all sides this is often a gigantic undertaking, for every outlet will have to be hermetically sealed by walls to prevent the spread of the fire. Unless a fire is checked or extinguished immediately after its discovery in the goaf the chances of successfully coping with it are very small.

The assumption of Mr. Wilson is that the adoption of any system that would facilitate the separation of parts of the mine from the rest at the same time obviate the aforementioned difficulties must be of immense practical value. It is recalled that in the early days of active coal mining in England these difficulties presented themselves and in 1809 Mr. Buddley, a famous North of England colliery manager, overcame them to a very great extent by the introduction of the panel system, a system which effectually separated adjoining districts of the mine by leaving solid ribs of coal of varying thickness between them. The workings are laid out in districts or panels in this system of a size to suit the local condition, and when one panel is cut up into pillars these are immediately extracted. Only three or four roads are made into each panel for the purposes of ventilation and haulage, so that in the event of a fire or a sudden rush of water the panel could be quickly dammed off. Mr. Wilson concludes that the introduction of paneling into Indian methods of mining coal cannot fail to be beneficial in every way. A minimum of risk in case of fire or sudden rushes of water, the production of better coal, and a quick return on the capital expended, are amongst the chief advantages to be derived.

Stone Dust Zones

The Official Record of the British Coal Dust Experiments, issued on behalf of the Mining Association of Great Britain, is an important and a valuable document. In carrying out the experiments at Alton in Yorkshire, attention was given to details, and more than 800 coal owners, colliery officials, inspectors of mines, and scientists from all parts of the United Kingdom, from India, and South Africa, and from France, Germany and America, witnessed demonstrations.

So much that is general has been conveyed to the rank and file of mines regarding the value of stone dust as a means of preventing the ignition of coal dust, that an excerpt may be acceptable, giving the suggestions of the committee for distributing stone dust in the pits.

They say the effect of stone dust

as a "zone" in the path of a coal dust explosion would seem to lie in its power of offering resistance to the projection of the flame of the explosion. That is to say its action is mainly mechanical. The cloud of incombustible particles in the air immediately in front of the explosion presents a denser atmosphere, offering greater resistance and prevents the flame of the explosion from penetrating so far as it would in dust-free air. At the same time it diminishes the danger of the flame of the explosion spreading through the cloud of unburnt coal dust driven in front, since it mixes with it and in this way raises its ignition point. For stone dust to act in this way, however, it is essential that it must be fine enough to be raised as a cloud in the path of the explosion, and it has yet to be proved whether its action would be sufficiently rapid when dealing with an explosion that has travelled a longer distance and has attained its maximum velocity of propagation. The value of stone dust would appear to lie more in its use as a diluent, thus preventing an ignition, than in any specific action it may have in stopping an explosion that has once started. It would, therefore, seem advisable not to employ zones of any description, whether dustless, watered, or stone dust, in spite of the good results that have been given by the last named when dealing with an explosion that has travelled 275 feet. The better principle would appear to be to treat with stone dust all places where coal dust can accumulate, and in this way guard against the primary ignition of coal dust; for it is a far easier matter to prevent an explosion ever occurring than to stop it after it has travelled some distance, and it is, without doubt, preferable to exclude all possibility of the formation of carbon monoxide by the combustion of even a few pounds of coal dust.

Some Interesting Coal Committees
Dipping into the pages of the Record of the Coal Dust Experiments some highly interesting points may be culled. Amongst other things we are told:

The fact that coal dust, in the complete absence of firedamp, is explosive when raised as a cloud in air and ignited, in the opinion of all who have witnessed the experiments, been definitely established.
The development of the flame of the explosion after it issues from the down cast end of the gallery has been studied by means of cinematograph records. The existence of a "blowering cloud" in front of the explosion has been established, and evidence has been obtained that the true flame of the explosion has a length of from 60 to 80 feet, or possibly less. Length of flame outside the gallery of 150 feet and upwards that have been recorded are shown to be due to the subsequent burning of the cloud of coal dust that issues in advance of the flame.

It would appear that the presence of a cloud of incombustible dust in the path of a coal dust explosion that has travelled 275 feet, checks the continued propagation of the explosion. The experiments in which stone dust has been intimately mixed with coal dust also tend to show that as the percentage of incombustible dust is increased it becomes increasingly difficult either to originate an explosion in the mixture or to cause an explosion to be propagated. It is further shown that the use of stone dust might strike effectively at the root of the danger by controlling one of the factors that are essential for the occurrence of a coal dust explosion; namely, the inflammability of the dust.

The problem of the mode of propagation of coal dust explosions is a very complicated one. Of the facts that have been established, the most important are the increase in the pressure developed with increased distance of travel of the explosion, the marked influence of the presence of obstructions in causing the explosion to be propagated with greater violence, and the possibility of propagating an explosion through a cloud of wood-charcoal dust and air.

Colliery Rescue Brigades

The British Government, as represented by the Home Office, would appear to be determined upon securing a better system of rescue organization, and a departmental committee has reported upon the desirability of the formation of rescue brigades at the collieries, each brigade to consist of not less than five persons employed at the mines, carefully selected for their underground knowledge, coolness

and power of endurance. The first stipulation is that no person, unless authorized by the manager for an official appointed for the purpose, shall be allowed to enter a mine after an explosion or the occurrence of a fire for the purpose of engaging in rescue work. Then brigades have to be formed as follows. One brigade where there are less than 250 men employed below; two brigades where the number is between 250 and 500; three brigades when between 500 and 800; four above 800. Small mines employing less than 10 miners will be deemed to have complied with the provisions upon acquiring the privilege of calling for a brigade from a central rescue station. The order requires that there shall be provided at each mine two sets of portable breathing apparatus for each brigade, capable of enabling the wearer to spend at least an hour in bad air; two electric hand lamps for each brigade; a safety lamp for every member of the brigade. Two or more small birds or mice are to be maintained at every mine for testing for carbon monoxide, and tracings of the workings must be kept up to not more than 3 months previously, the plans to be in suitable form for use by the brigades. At the Central Rescue Station there must be not less than 15 complete sets of breathing apparatus, properly maintained; 20 electric hand lamps; four sets of oxygen reviving apparatus; ambulance boxes, together with antiseptic solution and fresh drinking water; cages for birds and mice, whilst a motor car be kept in constant readiness.

Maypole and Hulton Disasters

In the course of an address before the Lancashire branch of the National Association of Colliery Managers, Mr. G. H. Winstanley, lecturer in mining at the Manchester University, recalled that only once in the period of 22 years ended August, 1908, did Lancashire figure in the list of principal colliery explosions. Then the Maypole disaster dispelled any delusion that Lancashire had done with explosions, whilst a few weeks ago, at the Hulton collieries, there occurred a greater explosion than ever previously recorded in the history of the country, and only twice in the history of the world. Mr. Winstanley asked the members to consider the facts. At Maypole, at the time of the explosion, no electricity had been installed. There was no shot firing in the working shift; a good type of safety lamp was in use, an excellent airways, and a fan capable of producing more than half a million cubic feet of air per minute. Never had he seen a mine that looked less likely to be the scene of an explosion. As to the Hulton collieries, it was there that the hydraulic wedge, as a substitute for blasting had its birth. There was little or no shot firing in the true sense of the word, or none in the working shifts. The collieries had earned the reputation of being up-to-date and replete with all manner of modern improvements. Like Maypole, it had been somewhat of a "show" place. Both places were well conducted and carefully managed. The fact they had to face was that apparently no matter what care might be exercised and what precautions adopted to prevent disaster, they might, any one of them, have a similar experience.

Pointing out that they could not have an explosion without ignition, Mr. Winstanley urged upon managers to "try and fight ignition." Preventive measures might be broadly divided into three groups: (1) Direct treatment of the gas or dust, so as to render it incapable of ignition; (2) the establishment of zones, a sort of forlorn hope to prevent the spread of an explosion already started; (3) precautions to prevent ignition. Water was of all methods the least effective in dealing with the coal dust difficulty. In regard to shot firing, if the strict letter of the law was observed at all times, together with such additional precautions as circumstances might suggest, the risks from this cause might also be looked on as negligible. The match danger was not to be overlooked. They read that within two months of that most terrible disaster at Hulton a box of matches was found hidden in a tub at the bottom. He was afraid there was nothing for it but to search the workmen before he descended, not with a view to punishment after the offense had been committed, but to prevent the continuation of the offense. He urged the importance of managers impressing upon the workmen that they should take a share of responsibility in maintaining the safety of the mine. Telling the workman up in the pit that individual neglect or carelessness might be the cause of a disaster and great loss of life, and that freedom from such calamities was to be attained by a firm determination on the part of every one in the mine, that so far as he is concerned, he will do nothing that might endanger his safety.—Mines and Minerals.

Although the meeting was open to the general public very few outside of the mine workers of the city took advantage of the opportunity afforded to hear the miners' side of the question, as presented by the men of their executive. The chair was occupied by John Lawson, president of the local union, and after explaining the purpose of the meeting, he called upon D. McNabb, of the local executive and board member for the district to address the gathering. Mr. McNabb reviewed in a concise manner the cause and general conditions in connection with the present controversy with the mine owners, and advised the members of the union to stick to their guns, for only by remaining faithful to their cause had they any chance whatever to win out in the struggle.

Garner Speaks

Chas. Garner, International Board Member, next addressed the meeting. He stated that the reason for the suspension of work in the mines was that the operators had refused to consider their just demands for an increase of 5.5 per cent in the wages of the contract miners, and of 12.5 per cent increase in the wages of the day wage-men. The increase had been asked for all over the continent and, except in a very few places, had been cheerfully granted. The mine owners gave as their reason for refusing the advance that the public was already

paying as much for their coal as they would stand. He quoted figures to show that this was not true. The average Lethbridge miner receives 82 cents for each ton of coal he mines. Allowing for one dollar as transportation charges, the coal is placed ready for the market here at \$1.82 per ton. It is sold at \$3.60 at the company's high line, leaving them a profit of nearly 100 per cent.

Going further, he stated that the Lethbridge mines competed with the Montana mines in the Montana market, although the miners there received about 80 cents per day more than is paid here. Two years ago the duty on export coal was twelve and one-half cents a ton more than it is today, yet the miners have received no benefit from the decrease in selling expenses. He stated further that it was his opinion that the mine owners had intended to force this strike on the miners, as the railways had stored large quantities of coal at their divisional points, which would last six months or more. If, by forcing a strike and breaking the backbone of the union, the mine workers could win out, they would be able to reduce the wages, and by keeping the price of coal at its present price, make a still higher rate of profit.

Board Member Diamond

William Diamond also spoke briefly, stating the results the Lethbridge mine workers had already derived from the union in the form of an eight hour day, and a substantial increase in wages, allowing them to live with more of the comforts of life at their command. He stated that the International Board was behind them in this struggle and hoped from what he had seen from the deliberations of the Conciliation Board that both mine owners and workers would be satisfied with the decision, so that work could be resumed shortly.

Mr. Hayes Assures Support

Frank H. Hayes, the last speaker of the evening, cleared up some doubts that might have arisen in the minds of the local members of the union, as to their support from the men across the line. He stated that there was no boundary line so far as the labor movement was concerned and for that reason called on them to hold fast to the U. M. W. of A.

Speaking of the conditions of the present strike, he stated that it appeared from the amount of coal stockpiled that the mine owners had intended to declare a two-months lay-off at least, in order to force the men to sign up a new agreement at the old rate. They did not seem to be particularly anxious to get a temporary working schedule, so that work could be resumed, while the other questions in dispute were arbitrated. They were also trying to discredit the miners in the eyes of the public by allowing false statements to go to the press. One particular instance was cited to show that this had been done. The manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. had stated before the conciliation board that they were mining coal at

MERELY A COINCIDENCE

The first time we met was in a third-class railway carriage in which we were hurrying to London. Our various missions are of no consequence here. The occupants of this special compartment, besides myself, were two typical Lancashire men, a lady who seemed very much out of place, as her dress and manner conveyed quite a "first class" impression. Conversation was opened casually, and quickly became general, and I discovered that my two Lancashire acquaintances were bound for the Continent (under the auspices of some trade or tariff society) to study the conditions of continental artisan life. It is not for me to express my lack of understanding and wonder that a certain knowledge is possible in such a hurried scamper, but they were bound for Germany. That was their mission, and the most interesting of the two I found was a collier from — well, I did not discover then. He told us many incidents of his life, both domestic and trade.

He was a splendid specimen of manhood. An example of sturdy independence possessing a knowledge, gained in the school of experience. A mind quick to understand, a shrewd insight into the ordinary intricacies of life, and a desire to learn was his dominant note. This Lancashire man dwarfed us. For the whole journey he strode over us like a colossus. We listened and wondered. He displayed his hard, rough hands, the products of honest labor. He showed scars, the results of accidents. We felt ourselves very humble and grateful when he spoke of the dangers and hardships of the collier's life with a modesty that became him. We did not wonder that he had been one of the "chosen ones" to go to the continent and "see for himself." We were confident that however superficial the knowledge he gained might be he at least was worthy of being chosen. We reached London and I went my way and he was en

route for the continent.

Four months later, happening to be in the very heart of Lancashire where coal represents the enormous wealth of the district, I was invited to go "down under." I was delighted at the invitation, and that "I should be delighted" was my immediate answer. The mine manager generously sent his car to fetch us, and after a quick run we arrived at — Mine, and we were introduced to the local manager, who prepared us for the descent.

Carrying lamps and sticks about a yard in length, we hurried to the shaft, and soon at the rate of half a mile a minute we descended into the very bowels of Coppull. This is not the moment to relate our varied feelings of wonder, amazement, awe; needless also to tell of our journey along low roofed lanes and passages, or how we felt like crawling things as we made our way to the "workings."

We reached them in due course, and there bare to the waist we found a hive of men engaged in a seam. They seemed strange to "we of the upper region," like semi-demons of some nether world delving their way to freedom. In the strange half-light of safety lamps they hewed at an impassable wall of which seemed most reluctant to give way before their attacks. We stayed to speak to one of the "busy ones," and to my astonishment, beneath the coal grime that covered body and face, I recognized my fellow passenger of four months before. I was struck with the strange coincidence. I recognized him instantly. He is no ordinary man, he is worthy of greater possibilities; he would have been capable of greater things; but he is there, delving for coal, hundreds of yards "under."

I am pleased I met him again. A typical Lancashire man, rude of speech but full of instinct, independent, sturdy full of character, with a strong will and a great heart. A man worthy of his county and country.

I have seen him twice—going to Germany, the chosen of his fellows, and again deep down beneath Coppull.—H. Flockton-Foster, in the Wigan Observer.

Shows Inaccuracies Operators' Statements Cost of Coal of Local High Line-- Competition in Montana--Loss of Cent a Ton by C.N.P. Co.

Strong, appealing and interspersed with many touching references to the hardships of the lives of the laboring classes was the speech of Frank H. Hayes, vice-president of the International Mine Workers' Union, before a public gathering at the K. P. Hall on Saturday evening. Red headed, broad shouldered, and of a striking appearance, Mr. Hayes is just the type of man to appeal to the instincts of the many who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and his speech held his hearers enthralled for upwards of an hour. The name of Frank Hayes has for many years been connected with the leaders of the union movement among the miners of America, and his life has been lived among them, and given over to the uplifting of his class, till he has come to be recognized as one of the leading labor organizers on the continent.

The purpose of the Saturday evening meeting was to place before the general public the status of the miners in their present struggle with the mine owners of Alberta and eastern B. C., as the union has felt that for some time an effort has been made to discredit them in the public eye by the publishing of statements in connection with the deliberations of the Conciliation Board, which have tended to put their actions in the wrong light. They feel that the public will eventually have a great deal to say in bringing the strike to a close, and intend to let no opportunity slip that will tend to deter from a settlement in their favor.

Donald McNabb

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Special Excursion To Creston

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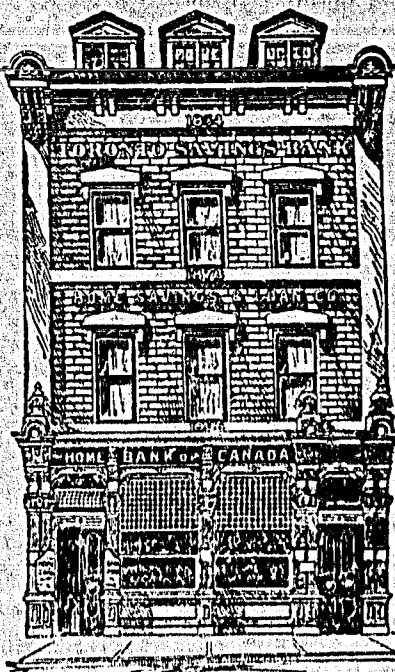
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a cost of \$2.29 per ton and selling it at \$2.28 at a loss of one cent a ton. This was to uphold their contention that the public would not stand for an advance on the price of coal.

This Statement was Misleading for the simple reason that the coal sold by this company was sold to the Great Northern Railway, which is practically the same company as the Crow's Nest Pass Coal and Coke Co. What does it matter, he said, whether the profits of the company were made in one department or another, so long as profits were made?

Speaking of the work of the union generally, he stated that of the 700,000 mine workers in America at the present time, 300,000 belonged to the union. He vigilant, he said, and make it part of your life work to get every miner on the continent within the union. By doing so they would be doing something worth while for the benefit of humanity, and that is the true success in this life.

He further urged the men to take an active interest in political life. Learn to use the ballot intelligently. Get statutes on the statute books of the provinces which will tend to benefit the lot of the masses of the working people. In the past the unions have raised the standard of the working classes by getting for them the eight hour bank to bank law, which in Alberta is the best on the continent, and the workman's compensation act. Do not be indifferent to the cause of the working men, and the reward will be in the betterment of humanity.

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J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48.

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WHEN IS AN INCREASE NOT AN INCREASE

WHATEVER may be the outcome of the existing controversy between the miners and the operators there is not the shadow of a doubt that any advance obtained will be only nominal, as several of the merchants in the affected districts have stated that, because of the increased figures they are charged for their goods they will be compelled to ask more at retail than the present prevailing prices when the strike is over.

When is an increase not an increase

A REAL increase of wages means that a higher standard of living is possible. To explain: If the purchasing power of a dollar last year would require the expenditure of a dollar and a quarter, this year to buy a like commodity then a 25 per cent NOMINAL increase is not a REAL increase but is simply a stand-off. It is the height of folly to attribute this to the retailer as he is constantly in receipt of word from the wholesale houses that the list price of such and such articles has advanced. It may only be a cent or two on one staple, two or three cents on another, but there is a very appreciable increase.

The wholesaler in turn will declaim that he is forced to demand more because the manufacturer does so from him. The manufacturer will likewise stoutly assert that it is the increased cost of production that is at fault, and so the vicious circle is squared.

There are many people who without more than the merest superficial investigation offer as an explanation that because the laboring man is paid more the price is higher and imagine the whole problem solved. This does contain an element of truth but it is not the whole truth by a long way, as there are many articles of staple use that are made by unorganized labor at exceedingly low wages working as mere machine tenders, and to-day one of the greater boasts of many huge corporations is the decreased cost of manufacture effected, and this question of cost of reduction is one of the most important features in the book-keeping of large institutions.

Never in the course of history has the productivity of the individual through the instrumentality of the most modern mechanical appliances been as high as it is to-day.

The ratio between the value of the article produced and the wages paid is wider on this continent than in any other part of the world. This is the explanation for the creation of millionaires being more rapid in America than in the older countries. In the United States, according to statistics furnished by the government the ratio is 18 : 100, in other words wages represent 18 while the value of the product of the wage earner represents 100. This is accomplished through the medium of the most up-to-date appliances, and these appliances contain within themselves a vast amount of accumulated energy.

Just so long as there is the disparity between the wages paid and the social value of the product created will these wages questions arise and continue to do so, resultant from the difficulties growing out of the squabbles over disposition of the surplus values is an enigma which bourgeois political economists are utterly powerless to solve.

The creation of huge armaments and their upkeep; extravagances of the most fantastic character coronation ceremonies, durbars, monkey dinners, champagne baths and other freakish performances, only consume a small portion of the surplus values and while calling attention to them do not deny that they perform a useful function in present day society as destruction of property either by war or insane prodigality is essential to its prolongation. "It gives work," is the argument (!) of the apologist; this cannot be refuted, it does, and so does digging holes and filling them up again. Where the trouble lies is that the great mass of the human family do not grasp the situation thoroughly—do not realize that with the ratio of 18 : 100 as a factor of computation, the more labor energy expended the greater the sum value of the product and the constant piling up of commodities which cannot be sold, and then then the word "over production" is brought upon the scene of apologetic explanation.

The wages system is only a makeshift, only a source of the unrest that is widespread, and whilst temporary truces may be obtained, in the very nature of things they cannot be lasting, however, as it is only by repeated failures that ultimate success

is attained, the accuracy of the assertion will require the operations of time for its manifestation. Intelligent discontent is the mother of progress.

We must fight or perish, and if we cannot use the instruments best suited for the struggle, we must employ those available.

The wage system has been in existence since before the introduction of power machinery, has served a useful educative purpose and is still doing so, but as the recognition of its weakness permeates the minds of the people so will they begin to ponder as to what is the next step emanating from these evolutionary processes, and the outcome of the soundness of their reflections enable them to understand the soundness of the expression. "He who gets a dollar that he has not earned somebody else has earned and not got."

SELF-INTEREST—WISE AND OTHERWISE

THE walls of the public are now growing daily more insistent because of the shortage of the coal supply. This is only what could be expected under the circumstances. Pictures of the discomfort caused and the possible hardships that will affect the farmers on the prairie are the theme of the newspapers; these are the more especially noticeable in agricultural communities. The suspension of industry in the manufacturing industries is more particularly voiced where these interests dominate in short, the keynote of protest is in a major or minor key dependent upon the interest involved.

Many citizens dwelling on the outside of the realm of the immediate arena of the coal mining districts entertain most contrary opinions as to the true status of the miners. They have been fed with stories which they accept as true, about the high wages paid to these subterranean toilers until they grow impatient about what they regard as the exorbitant (!) demands of the miners.

Those who reside in the immediate locality where the coal mining industry is carried on know perfectly well that although there are individual cases of big wages that the vast majority are inadequately remunerated. The same rules apply to the workers in the industry under consideration applies to them as a class that applies to every other industry, practically the cost of subsistence. Many of the sentimentally inclined will readily assert that the men should be paid more but will refuse to investigate the underlying causes of the strife, and suggest all kinds of visionary remedies (sic) loth to acknowledge that there is anything basically out of plumb but with hope born of complacency that somewhere, somehow, sometime the problem will be solved without interference with the established order of things.

Resolutions and appeals will be sent to the government, but it is Power that is needed, which Power the people possess theoretically, but do not actually, and will not, until there is a revolution of intellect when instead of beseeching and imploring they will take as an example of Power the position of the Canadian Pacific Railway or any other powerful railroad corporation. A strike is on; coal is in course of transit to a consignee; the coal is needed by the railroad; they do not hesitate to take possession in like manner when the muddled intellects of the producing class become clarified and the conviction is forced upon them that the salvation of human society demands that to the producers belong the full social value of product, then will they cease being satisfied with quack like palliatives and misery prolonging reforms.

The request of Mayor Mitchell, of Calgary, that the Trades and Labor Council should use their offices in an effort to have resumption of work effected, although undoubtedly well meant, is not likely to be productive of any beneficial results even though the body addressed should give the proposition any serious consideration.

That everyone would like to see the dispute ended is a foregone conclusion, but in all cases one's own self interest dominates. The miner wants no lowering of his standard of living, improved conditions in the prosecution of work and a voice in the selection of those with whom he associates. The operators, on behalf of their patrons—the dividend receivers—do not wish to allow their profits to suffer and any demand whatsoever is considered an attack upon the citadel of vested rights which must be contested at every point; the general public whether it be the farmer who needs fuel for his steam plough; the manufacturer or municipality that must have it to produce energy, are all anxious to get coal for themselves mainly, any thought of the principals in the controversy is secondary.

We have made repeated reference to self-interest as the great actuating factor at all times, but it would be in order to prevent the possibility of misunderstanding of interpretation to preface the word "self interest" with the adjective "enlightened." When all the units of human society or at least the vast majority have the conviction forced upon them that "no man lives unto himself alone," and that he who serves himself best, best serves others. This is not altruism as generally conceived but is the development of the ego in its highest form. But to achieve this instead of endeavoring to patch a superstructure that is dangerous to human society we should examine the foundation and when no longer found to rest upon solid ground reach the conclusion that the limit of its usefulness has been reached.

We acknowledge the pathway is strewn with many difficulties, the by-gone days of a stupendous mass of ignorance regarding evolutionary processes, a reverential awe for those who have been dubbed great. While by no means repudiating their value as milestones in the world's onward march, we are free to confess that while we may deplore the existing ills there are so many minds discussing them that out of evil shall come forth good and mankind attain a higher degree of intellect than ever has been, and society based upon slavery, regardless of its varied terminology, relegated to the limbo of the once was.

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BOY SCOUTS AS

AMATEUR DETECTIVES

They were two Coleman boys (we won't mention their names) recent recruits of the Boy Scout Brigade, full of zeal to prove themselves as worthy disciples of the new movement. While down at the station watching the passenger train come in they noticed two individuals who had committed the awful crime of cheating the C. P. R. of the price of tickets by stalling a ride upon the blind baggage.

"There's not to make reply," "There's not to reason why."

They did not bother their brains whether the two individuals were working men without funds or merely penniless tourists, but actuated by a desire to play the role of sleuths they watched where these two men went to trail them to their resting place and then hiked off to the police authorities who came down and pounced upon the culprits and placed them in gaol.

Upon the parents of these boys being informed of the amateur detectives' doughty deed they have decided that the two recruits shall no longer continue with the Boy Scout Brigade.

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NOTICE

The present address of Andrew Ekland, a Swede, who was working for the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co., at Wardner, is wanted by Chief of Police R. N. Clarke for the purpose of restoring a sum of \$80 belonging to him. He is about 48 or 50 years of age, and usually follows some occupation connected with the lumber industry.

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"SALADA"

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 174

The team to defeat Coal Creek as was told in last week's Michel notes did not arrive owing no doubt to the coronation festivities, or perhaps the seaman's strike had a little to do with the matter. However, Michel football team arrived at about 2 o'clock to play their return league fixture, and as the game was advertised for 2:45 they made straight to the football ground to get to business. Harry Hulton, the Michel trainer, was telling the boys of the smart team he was handling and how they were going to smash the Creek fellows up. But alas and alack! the following was the Michel line up:

Moore, goal; Moore, Evans backs; Watson, Jenkinson and Ferguson, halves; Harper, Beddington, Morris, Brown and Weaver, forwards.

Coal Creek—Barnes, goal; Hesketh and Oakley, backs; Barr, Mills and Johnstone, halves; Hartwell, Pilkerton, Manning, Mitchell and Booth, forwards.

The game was a pretty fast one, from the start, both teams bent on capturing the two points, but to write the full details of the game would take a full newspaper, so exciting was the encounter, so we will just state that the game ended in favor of Coal Creek 2, Michel 0. J. Wilson, of Fernie, referee.

Mrs. Robt. Moore, late of Vancouver, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dooley, before joining her husband at Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Shanks and family paid a short visit to Michel on Tuesday. Joe Wilson arrived back in Camp on Wednesday after spending five months in Whitehaven, England.

Ed. Powell, blacksmith, teaming on the hillside moving logs, had the misfortune to break his leg. He was brought down in a special and taken to the hospital.

COLEMAN NOTES BY 22

What might have proved a fatal accident happened on Saturday afternoon. One of the lumber teamsters out of pure generosity allowed some children to ride in the wagon, and having fastened his team to one of the posts in First Street, while attending to some business, a small boy loosened the team, thinking to save time. A bicycle passing the horses started them on the run. One boy, George Lurigan, aged 7 years, fell off at the start and severely sprained his arm. His brother, Robert, aged 5, held on to the wagon, the horses galloping up Central Avenue until raising the hill near the tennis court, going to West Coleman, when by a sudden jolt of the wagon he was pitched on the rocks, receiving a large gash on the head and cheek, which rendered him unconscious. He was quickly removed to the hospital, and there attended by Dr. Ross, and afterwards taken home from inquiries he is progressing favorably and will soon be out of danger. Mr. Davidson rendered first aid.

Sad Death of Archie Culbertson, Aged 12.

On Monday afternoon, after being out with a party of Boy Scouts practicing swimming, deceased went along with Hugh and Gerald Riddle to join in a picnic with others of the Riddle family. Deceased, Gerald and J. H. Williams went to McGillivray Creek to obtain some water, when Archie stood on a rock which moved and he fell into the creek, the water taking him some yards down to where some logs were fast in a jam. His lifeless body was recovered an hour later.

At the inquest the doctor's evidence pointed out that he had been rendered unconscious by the fall and life had been propped out by the pressure of the water. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The remains were interred at the cemetery on Wednesday, when a large gathering of over 200 of his school friends, also teachers and schoolboard officials, attended. A most touching service was held, Rev. Murray officiating. Among the large gathering were:

Among the large quantity of wreaths and flowers furnished were those by Coleman Juniors, Miss Pelton and scholars of his class, T. C. and Coco Co's Moss, Hugh and Gerald Riddle, and several others. Great sympathy is felt for the lad's mother, he being her only son.

Coleman vs. Frank.

Coleman certainly got his on the rock pitch at Frank. One great cause being the changes in their team, for there was no real combination football, Frank simply walking round them in their way but could only score by a mull of McCulloch's in allowing Cooper to get a shot in which looked pretty easy. This meant one for Frank. Our boys then began to wake up a little, and tried to equalize, but the whistle blew half time too soon.

At the re-start Frank pressed heavy. The Coleman boys were dissatisfied with an appeal for off-sides and the game was threatened with a sharp ending, and as a result Cooper was allowed to score number two for Frank. Another revival and Fraser put in a

fine goal for Coleman. At the assumption Frank played the defence and Paton had quite a hard time. Frank made another breakaway scoring another goal to their credit. It was then that Coleman started to play football and the game became worth looking at. Some fine play was shown by both teams, Emmerson putting in a fine run, passing to Easton, who scored in fine style. The game ended in a win for Frank by 3 to 2.

Councillor Clarke while showing some of the ladies of the celebration committee the cells where the unruly persons are placed for safe keeping, one of the ladies put our councillor under the key of justice. I was not able to ascertain the amount of the bail that was assured to undo the key. Nevertheless he turned up to marshal the school children in the coronation march.

Adam Paterson and A. Villeneuve were the recipients of handsome presents on Sunday evening last. Adam has been expecting to leave us for some time he having got his marching orders quick on Friday to take the ties on Monday for Victoria, there to attend to the hotel duties. Harry's destination is not known. The meeting opened with J. Johnston in the chair, and every one knows the able way in which Jack can carry out this pleasant duty.

The following programme was gone through: Prof. Crawford and H. Anderson, duet, piano and violin; Crossing the Bar; W. Irving, song, "Wandering Boy"; W. Thompson, recitation, "Buy Your Own Cherries" (this was given in Tyneside dialect); J. Hopkins, song, "Lead Kindly Light"; R. Jones, short speech, taking for his text "The Prodigal's Return"; W. Shone, song, "Oh, Rest in the Lord"; J. Stephenson, speech, Behold he went to a Far Country; E. Barnes, song, "Ora Pro Nobis"; E. Parish, song, "And the Sower Went Forth to Sow"; L. Faustina, song, "Rock of Ages"; Jno. Timberman, speech, "Do as You Would be Done By"; William Graham, when making the presentation commented on the high appreciation in which both brothers were held also on the excellent and appropriate programme. Adam responded in a very short speech, expressing his sorrow in leaving such a large bunch of friends. Jack Johnston then brought the proceedings to a close thanking all present on the able way they had assisted him.

INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

The phase is pleasing and suggestive, and the Times heard it used yesterday with an application that was novel and unexpected. It was made use of by a working miner who has travelled widely and began his wanderings with the class-conscious conception of Socialism as his intellectual and economic creed. He had personal characteristics and intuitive ability beyond the ordinary and had not travelled without cultivating the faculty of analysis of social conditions and their causes. He has been recently in Australia, where he had an opportunity for observing the trend of Labor government at close range. Although he has profited from fortunate investments, he is still a working man and has not lost his sympathy with those who toil earning their bread by the sweat of their brow.

His summing up is terse and indisputable. He says there must be an intellectual revolution among working men before there can be a successful economic revolution. "What is the use," he asks, "of taking power away from one bureaucracy and handing it over to another?"

He is hopeful that the intellectual revolution will take place, and says that in Australia, as elsewhere, there are marked evidences that the more hopeful and trustworthy labor leaders feel the truth of this interrogatory axiom with all its force. To some extent he attributes the drawing back of the Labor vote in Australia from the endorsement of the provisions for the nationalization of commerce and industry which were recently submitted under referendum in the Commonwealth.

We think the recognition of this fact by thoughtful men whose sympathies and efforts are for the emancipation of the laboring classes is the most hopeful sign of the times printing good full sign of the times pointing toward such a consummation. The science of government has been the problem of the ages, and it has engaged the best and most honest intellects of mankind. We have to admit that where it is best understood it is often most abused, but that fact does not eliminate the problems in political economy. The passing over of power to those who do not understand the elementary principles of the science which future ages will be required to perfect and to men who are essentially naturally, or artificially no better than those who now possess it, does not appear to be the rational method of solving humanity's problems.—Victoria Times.

BOY SCOUTS IN VANCOUVER

The members of this organization having been informed that a baby had strayed away from home in Vancouver, instituted searching parties and much to the relief of the distracted parents the little one was discovered and brought home.

HOSMER NOTES.

By "KIRIK"

Mr. Clarke, of Fernie, is a guest of Mr. Hartley here this week.

Miss Kendal, sister of Mr. A. F. Kendal, arrived Sunday last and will spend a week as guest of her brother and sister-in-law.

Mrs. Longpre visited her sister in Cranbrook last week.

Mr. J. Joy captured a red deer fawn Saturday last near B. level. He and another Italian were out with their dogs which gave chase to the mother and as the little one was only a few days old, it was easily taken and probably would have died had not Mr. Fred Waters taken compassion upon the little animal.

Miss Macdonald, of Corbin, is spending the week in town. Another visitor from Corbin is Mrs. Allen.

Messames Spalding and Barber were registered at The Royal Hotel Wednesday last.

Messrs. Wright and Moreau are preparing themselves to become members of the Alpine Club by climbing mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Parkin left for Creston Saturday accompanied by Mr. Beebe. Special services were held in the Presbyterian Church Sunday last when members of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias attended in a body.

Mrs. Anderson and Miss Rankin rendered solos in a very efficient and pleasing manner.

Messrs. Stockett and Kendall and Miss Kendall drove to Fernie on Tuesday.

Mrs. Anderson made a business trip to Fernie on Monday last.

Mrs. Stockett after a pleasant sojourn of three weeks in Montana visiting friends returned last Saturday.

DIED

We regret to report that despite every care that loving hands could bestow and medical knowledge furnished at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning little Lonie Jarvis passed away after several weeks' illness.

The grief of the stricken parents and relatives have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in this hour of affliction. The child was beloved by all who knew her, and although but three years was remarkably for her winsome ways and sweet disposition, a universal favorite. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 p.m., when a very large procession followed the remains to its last resting place.

Floral tributes were numerous and among these were the following:

A wreath and cross of wild flowers by the school children.

A beautiful wreath of roses and ferns by the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Spray, white carnations—Mrs. Dunbar.

Cross, blossoms and foliage—Mrs. Rogers.

Carnations—Mrs. Higgins.

Wreath of blossoms—Miss White.

Spray of pansies—Miss Connie Marlatt.

Wreath of wild roses and foliage—Sybil McMeekin.

Spray of pansies—Gladys Thompson.

Spray of Violets—Miss Alexander (Fernie).

Cross of wild hollyhocks—Pearl and Archie Courtney.

RADICAL GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

"Worst on Record."

"If the present Government is the friend of the workers," said Mr. Pitt, of Woolwich, at the concluding session of the United Government Workers Federation, "they ought to show their friendship in the workshops."

"Numerous cases of sweating are to be found, and we are now convinced that the Liberal Government is the worst enemy that we, as Government workers, have ever had to deal with."

"We have hoped as workers," Mr. Pitt went on, "that we should one day control the universities as we ought to do. Oxford and Cambridge belongs to us as men, and it is now possible for every member of the Woolwich Workers' Union to go through London University."

"There is nothing to stop them except the craze they have for following football and seeing that Woolwich is in the First Division League."

Dr. Macnamara, of Woolwich, strongly criticized the system which permitted young men to be elevated to positions of trust over the heads of men who had served an apprenticeship. He maintained that mechanical trades could not be learned by study in universities.

It was resolved that the executive should arrange for a propaganda throughout the constituencies, dealing with the troubles of Government workers.—London Daily Express.

Probably the theory of similia similibus curantur (like cures like) was the reason the Thomas Murphy of Alton, Ill., was cured by his pet elm to drink one glass of beer every half hour and six glasses of beer between times during the day. His disease was consumption, and if he lives ten years his consumption of the frothy liquid will be 442 barrels.

SON LIES DYING WHILE FATHER IS SUING FOR WAGES

Foley, Welch and Stewart Ordered Pay Back Wages to Man, Enter Appeal

An instance of the near-peonage to which workmen are subjected by large employers, especially contractors, lumber camp owners and even railroad, comes to light in the suit brought by George F. Bayes, against the firm of Foley, Welch and Stewart, contractors on the G. T. P., with offices at 830 First Street.

Bayes was working as cook at the camp of the contractors, situated at Prairie Creek, 92 miles west of Edmonton, where the work of constructing the grade of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is being carried on. Receiving word from his home in Port Arthur, Ont., of the serious illness of his son, Bayes asked to be relieved from duty and paid his wages in order that he might hurry to the bedside of his son. He was informed that it would be necessary for him to remain on the job until a man could be secured for the place, and this he did, staying five days after giving notice of his resignation. With the arrival of the new cook Bayes asked for his money, but was told that he would not be paid at that point, and that it would be necessary for him to wait to the camp at Fitzburg, which is 19 miles further west from Prairie Creek or 111 miles west of Edmonton. The foreman at Prairie Creek gave the resigning cook a memorandum of time showing that he had earned the amount of \$81.50 and he started west on his long hike. Crossing over swollen rivers, successfully negotiating several muskeg patches, and making his way through the bush, Bayes covered about half the distance when he realized his inability to proceed farther. About the same time he came upon a returning party of men, who told him it would be utterly impossible for him to reach Fitzburg, as they had tried it, themselves and were compelled to return. On his way back Bayes called again at Prairie Creek but without securing his wages and then decided to apply at the Edmonton office of the firm.

Arriving in this city he paid a visit to the little shack office of Foley, Welch and Stewart on First Street and made himself known. The man in charge, a party named McLeod, looked at his memorandum and then stated that he had no authority to pay wages. Getting no satisfaction from anyone, Bayes went to court, securing the services of Attorney Colonel E. B. Edwards, after the case came on trial.

Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff and the sum of \$81.50 was ordered to be paid to Bayes by McLeod on or before Friday, June 16. In addition to the amount to be paid the plaintiff, the defendants were assessed the costs, amounting to \$2.50. There was no dispute with regard to the amount of money due the plaintiff, it being admitted that the sum sued for was the correct amount due.

Right here is brought to light, the injustice of the stand taken by many employers of labor. Bayes had been informed that there were no funds on hand with which to liquidate his claim for wages, but with the ultimatum of the court standing before them, the amount of \$81.50 was quickly forthcoming, not to be paid the ex-employee, but into court to provide for an appeal to the higher courts.

The appeal will not be acted upon until next September, and in the meantime Bayes is left stranded in the city and without employment. His son continues to grow worse, and the father's only recourse is to either sell his time statement to some speculator or loan shark at a greatly reduced rate in order to secure a few dollars to carry him to Port Arthur, or else start out as a common tramp, stealing his way on freight trains. The object of the employers in resorting to these methods is said to be that of impressing upon the men the idea that they must remain on the job until the work has been finished in order to receive their pay without a controversy.

In Bayes' journey to Edmonton he was compelled to build four rafts in order to cross that many streams.

J. T. J. Collison appeared for the defendants.

Bayes tells the story of a young Scotchman who is employed by the same firm, and who now wishes to leave the service, but is held at his work because of the refusal of the contractors to pay his wages amounting to \$112. The Scotchman has not been paid a cent in several months, it is said.—Edmonton Journal.

MERCENARY SOLDIERS

Hired for Two Weeks to Bring Regiments up to Strength

NIAGARA.—The fact developed recently that more than 300 of the rural militia in camp here are men picked up in Toronto along the docks and in the lodging houses, and hired for two weeks to bring the force up to the strength. There promises to be a big sensation in Parliament over the affair.

Letters To The Editor

The editor is not responsible for articles that are sent in.

AN APPRECIATION

Fernie, B. C.

June 20, 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—Would you kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper to voice my appreciation of our retiring Financial Secretary D. Rees. During his term of office he has acquitted himself par excellence. Undoubtedly by his uncompromising attitude he has made some enemies, but it is a positive fact that his friends are legion. It is with deepest regret that they hear of his retirement from office. He was unanimously elected delegate to the convention at Columbus. The report that was given to the Local demonstrated clearly that he was no ordinary delegate. His criticisms were interesting and unbiased. No office seeking at any price is Dave. The flourishing condition of the Local again testifies to his sterling qualities.

Glad am I that his influence will not be wholly withdrawn from the Local, for he has again accepted an onerous position connected with Gladstone Local to the satisfaction of his friends. He gave a timely warning to the members of Gladstone Local that the position of Financial Secretary called for the best of their membership.

His successor must be a "man possessed with a good knowledge of book-keeping, a good business letter writer, and one who could acquit himself as a platform speaker."

There are a goodly number of aspirants up for the office, and it is the earnest hope of the writer that the brothers of Gladstone Local will ponder over the words of their retiring secretary and record their votes accordingly.

Yours for Progress.

BEN NEVIS

Coleman, Alta.

June 4th, 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—The other day I heard a discussion between a few mining men on the method in which the examination for mine managers were carried on a few years ago in B. C.

It seems two candidates sat at one of the examinations and their papers were examined in the usual way by the mining board and were non-successful. The two candidates thought otherwise, and demanded to have their papers examined by some other mining experts, so their papers were sent to the International Correspondence School, who declared the candidates successful.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have not been in the country long enough to know how these matters are carried out, nor any facts about the above case, but I do not believe it to be true, or what was the use of an examining board, so I should like to know if such a case has occurred in the history of mining examinations in B. C.

Yours truly,

A MINER

(Ed.—We do not know of any such incident. Have made diligent enquiry among those who would be likely to know, without obtaining any definite information, hence reason for delay in answering. Those who make these loose statements, should refrain from casting aspersions and be prepared to furnish definite details.)

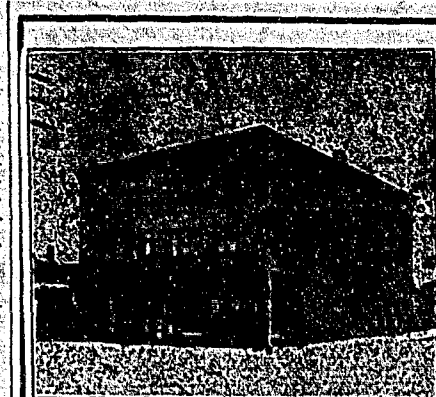
Re FAMILIES IN OLD COUNTRY

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—Will you allow me a little of your space to say a few words on the above subject. It is a just question, and I am only asking for the right which I paid for when working, but yet when it comes to getting relief I must be reduced considerably without any explanation whatever. For instance, through my family being in the old country I am only receiving \$21 per month for myself and family; out of that I receive \$9 per month, thus leaving a balance of \$12 to send home (less commission for order) and yet a man with the same number in family out here receives \$25 per month, which means to say that there is \$4 per month of a loss, notwithstanding the fact that I pay the same amount of dues and assessments. Your correspondent of last week (Mr. B. Home) would have one think by his letter that had the meetings been attended the reason would be known. I might tell him that I don't go about spitting on the depot or the street corners (Oh, No!) but on the other hand have been to all meetings and have never heard the reason given. In fact, I was blind to the reduction until I got my cheque to send home; therefore if Mr. Home thinks fit to answer the question let him get to the point and not go juggling with it and rushing to the press with a letter of criticism, for this is a plain question.

Yours truly,

AFFECTED FERNIE MINER



Coleman Hotel

W. H. Murr - Prop.

WINE



"HAVE A GLASS"

"It will do you good, and besides it isn't always you're invited to test a superior brand like this."

There's no gainsaying but what the

SUPERIOR WINE

sold here is a genuine builder up of the system. Claret punches or sherry cobbler made from wine sold here are simply irresistible. For all kinds of wine buy from us.

THE POLLOCK WINE COMPANY

Fernie, B. C.

CONCRETE BLOCK COTTAGES

Chimney Blocks
4 in. SEWER PIPES

GENERAL CONCRETE WORK
Get Our Prices

W. M. DICKEN.

How About that Drain?

T. W. Davies

UNDERTAKER

and

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A High Class Program of Pictures Tonight

Prices 10 & 15c

The Ledger for your Job Work

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

LES EXPLOSIONS DE GRISOU

Pour résumer nos deux articles antérieurs, nous devons indiquer ce jour que les moyens employés après un coup de grisou pour pénétrer sur le terrain des travaux afin de porter secours aux camarades que le choc des éboulements, et surtout les gaz délétères auraient pu égarer.

Nous avons écrit que les deux causes principales de tous ces accidents sont principalement et presque toujours des défauts dans les lampes d'éclairage et en second lieu du peu de précautions prises pour le minage.

Examinons ces deux cas :

Le principe de la lampe est fondé sur cette observation qu'un tissu métallique qui est assez fin pour contenir 140 ouvertures par centimètre carré a la propriété de laisser passer la flamme à travers ses interstices, de sorte que, lorsqu'on porte une lampe allumée au milieu d'une atmosphère composée de plus de 1-13 de gaz carboné et qui est alors susceptible de faire explosion, le gaz entre dans la lampe, peut s'allumer à la flamme, rougir le tissu sans que l'inflammation se propage au dehors.

Mais la condition essentielle pour que cet effet ait lieu, c'est que l'espace dans lequel la flamme de la lampe est confinée, ne communique avec l'atmosphère par aucune ouverture, aucune jointure ou aucune fente qui soit plus large que les mailles de la toile qui l'enveloppe. Voilà le principe.

Somme-nous bien aux charbonnages grisouteux dans les conditions de sécurité absolue?

Je ne le pense pas, car, quiconque a descendu dans les fosses sait que ce travail de remède des lampes se fait à la pointe du jour, très vite, avec peu ou point de surveillance et qu'une lampe avariée peut facilement glisser entre les mains de l'ouvrier.

Ainsi, mes pauvres amis, vous portez vous-même sans le savoir, dans les travaux, la torche incendiaire, la lumière homicide qui mettra le feu, si l'air de votre chantier, fermé 1-13 de grisou.

C'est ce qui m'a fait dire que dans les contrées rapides dépassant 2 mètres de vitesse par seconde et cela se constate très souvent dans les failles dites maintes fois, la lampe de sûreté qui ne remplit pas les conditions théoriques indiquées plus haut, mettra certainement le feu aux mélanges explosifs.

En outre, vous les savez aussi, bien que moi, le service des lampes si dangereux, et pour lequel on devrait prendre les plus grandes et minutieuses précautions est remis à forfait, dans la grande majorité des charbonnages à des lampistes qui, avant toute chose, ont leurs propres intérêts à sauvegarder, car c'est souvent une question de centimes entre eux et le directeur.

La question du minage présente aussi de grands dangers dans les exploitations grisouteuses.

Je sais qu'il est défendu de miner dans les chantiers remplis de gaz, mais cette interdiction est lésée à l'appellation d'un "boîte-feu" qui, dans la plupart des cas, est un anneau ouvrier qui a des connaissances très limitées et qui par suite de sa présence continue, dans les dangers a donné beaucoup de franchise et de la témérité.

Je sais aussi que depuis plusieurs années on a recherché les explosifs les moins susceptibles de mettre le feu aux mélanges; et dans les admirables installations de l'Amérique sous le contrôle du gouvernement, on a trouvé certains explosifs qui répondent pour dire victorieusement au problème posé.

Il reste encore beaucoup à faire dans ce domaine et nous pouvons conclure sans être démenti que le système d'éclairage netel et le minage sont pour ainsi dire les sources causes qui provoquent des explosions formidables dans les mines grisouteuses.

Quand on veut pénétrer dans un puits où dans une cavité quelconque pour en retirer les malheureux frappés d'asphyxie ou la suite des coups de grisou, on peut à juste titre avoir la crainte d'éprouver un pareil sort et cependant, comme nous savons tous aujourd'hui, que l'on peut rappeler les nœuds et les asphyxiés à la vie plusieurs heures de cette mort apparente, on peut regretter au désir d'arracher son semblable à une mort qui deviendrait

certaine par un séjour plus prolongé au milieu du gaz méphitique.

J'ai vu deux cas semblables dans ma vie de mineur et je les cite sans vouloir faire de la peine à qui que ce soit.

En 1870, l'ingénieur des mines de Bully est mort asphyxié avec ses pions en voulant aller porter secours après un coup de grisou, les malheureux s'étaient engagés dans le puits de retour d'air.

En 1874, lors de la grande catastrophe, un ingénieur du Borinage en a trouvé la mort avec deux autres mineurs pour s'être engagés encore dans un retour d'air infesté.

Il faut donc prendre les plus grandes précautions après un accident pour pénétrer dans la fosse.

Aujourd'hui la science a trouvé un moyen pour ainsi dire certain. On a imaginé une espèce de masque ou nez artificiel qui se fixe au dessus de la bouche et qui s'attache solidement à la tête par une double courroie de cuir et relie à un réservoir d'air que l'ouvrier porte sur le dos comme un sac de soldat. Ce réservoir peut contenir la capacité d'un homme pendant plusieurs heures. Suivant les professeurs d'exploitation, un ouvrier use en 24 heures 19 mètres cubes d'air, sa transpiration en exige 181 mètres et s'il brûle un kilogramme d'huile, la combustion en absorberait encore 40 mètres cubes; total 240 mètres cubes soit 10 mètres par heure.

Il faut donc secourir un asphyxié avec la plus grande promptitude et lui continuer les secours avec persévérance tant qu'on n'a pas la certitude que la vie est complètement éteinte, et la seule marque certaine est la putréfaction.

Le meilleur et le premier remède à employer, celui dans lequel on doit mettre la plus grande confiance, est le renouvellement de l'air et nécessaire à la respiration et qui souvent a suffi pour tirer de l'asphyxie les malades qui ne sont pas privés de mouvement depuis très longtemps.

En conséquence on devra : (1) retirer le plus promptement possible l'individu asphyxié du milieu méphitique, et on l'exposera au grand air; (2) on le déshabillera et on arrosera son corps avec de l'eau froide; (3) on essaiera de lui faire avaler de l'eau froide légèrement acidulée avec du vinaigre; (4) on lui donnera des lavements avec deux tiers eau froide et un tiers vinaigre; (5) on tachera d'irriter la membrane du nez avec la barbe d'une plume que l'on remuera dans les narines; (6) on introduira de l'air dans les poumons en soufflant avec un tuyau dans l'une des narines et en comprimant l'autre avec les doigts; (7) si le corps de l'asphyxié conserve de la chaleur et que ces premiers secours ne produisent point d'effets, il faudra recourir à la saignée qui sera suffisamment indiquée par la rougeur du visage du gonflement des lèvres et la saignée des yeux. Enfin comme il paraît que le son de la toule est le dernier qui se perd en action, il faut s'abstenir de tenir des propos alarmants auprès du malade qui peut encore entendre tout ce qui se dit autour de lui malgré son état apparente. Il faut au contraire l'appeler par son nom à haute voix, faire retentir des noms qui lui sont chers.

Il faut mettre la plus grande activité dans l'administration de ces divers secours; plus on tarde à les employer, plus on doit craindre qu'ils ne soient inutiles, et comme la mort ne peut être d'apparence pendant bien longtemps, il ne faut point renoncer à les continuer que lorsqu'elle est confirmée par l'odeur cadavérique; car, l'absence des battements du puits, du cœur, la froideur et la raideur des membres, le défaut de respiration qui fait qu'une glace placée devant la bouche ne se ternit pas, ne sont point des signes d'une mort certaine.

J'ai pu être témoin, mes chers camarades, dans la rédaction de mes trois articles sur les coups de grisou; mais la grande et longue expérience acquise par moi-même dans les travaux dangereux me donne l'impression que je n'ai pas encore dit tout de ce qui était utile et nécessaire pour vous guider dans l'avenir dans ces travaux dangereux, pour le prévenir et d'en atténuer les malheureux effets.

Nous résumons donc nos trois articles

SUNBURN.
BLISTERS.
SORE FEET.
Everybody now admits
Zam-Buk best for these.
Let it give YOU ease
and comfort.
Druggists and Stores everywhere.

les par la conclusion suivante :

Pour supprimer les explosions dans les mines, il faut : (1) Eviter les amas de gaz en les diluant; dans un grand courant ventilateur avec de larges galeries pour l'entrée d'air et plus larges encore pour le retour; (2) Avoir un ventilateur de réserve à mettre en activité immédiatement après l'accident si le premier est mis hors de service; (3) Arranger les sections des galeries telles que l'air ne dépasse pas 2 mètres de vitesse par seconde; (4) Suppression totale du minage dans les mines à dégagements instantanés; (5) Un système de lampe qui soit absolument de sûreté et une surveillance active et dirigée sous la responsabilité même du charbonnage; (6) Avoir dans chaque mine une équipe d'ouvriers munis d'appareils respiratoires pour se porter au secours des victimes en cas d'accidents; (7) Un service médical qui puisse être contrôlé par les ouvriers; (8) Une boîte de secours au fond de la fosse pour donner les premiers secours aux asphyxiés. Voilà, chers camarades, toute l'étude que je voudrais vous voir conserver dans votre tiroir, de la lire de temps en temps, et si l'ai pu vous intéresser et surtout vous en être un peu utile, je serai satisfait et très heureux d'avoir rempli un devoir agréable, vis de la classe ouvrière. L'Ouvrier Mineur.

HYGIENE ET MEDICINE PRATIQUE

L'Anthraxose ou Phtisie des Mineurs.

Je crois utile pour terminer la série d'articles d'hygiène et de médecine populaires de parler aujourd'hui d'une affection peu commune, il est vrai, mais qui intéresse surtout les mineurs des houillères de tous les pays du monde. Plusieurs lecteurs de l'U. des T. exerçant la profession de mineurs, m'ayant écrit pour me demander des renseignements sur des troubles particuliers qu'ils éprouvaient, j'ai cru faire le diagnostic à distance et conseiller le traitement de l'anthraxose car il n'y a pas de doute que ces symptômes proviennent d'une maladie professionnelle. Comme il est probable que beaucoup d'autres en sont atteints, c'est donc rendre service que de les renseigner sur les conséquences de cette terrible affection.

L'anthraxose ou anthracosis, (black phthisis) des Anglais, est une maladie des poumons, caractérisée par la pénétration dans leur tissu de poussières de charbon qui s'introduisent par la respiration. Cette maladie s'observe principalement chez les mineurs de houille, qui travaillent et qui passent une partie de leur existence dans un milieu de poussières de charbon. Le poussier pénètre peu à peu dans les bronches et s'insinue par la suite dans les petits vaisseaux et le tissu pulmonaire. La maladie se déclare habituellement à cette période. Elle peut évoluer pendant plusieurs années et ne se déclarer que 10 à 15 ans après. Tout dépend du milieu, des conditions d'hygiène observées et de la quantité de poussières de charbon retenues dans les poumons. C'est une affection grave, dont la marche est lente, mais dont les manifestations sont caractérisées par de la toux, de l'étoffement, des crachats épais teintés d'une matière noirâtre, avec des symptômes d'amaigrissement, pouvant faire penser de suite à la tuberculose pulmonaire.

Tout mineur qui constate ces trois caractères; toux sèche, quinteuses, étouffements survenant principalement au début ou au milieu du travail peut penser qu'il est atteint de ce terrible mal.

Quel on est le traitement, me demanderez-vous?

Je vous répondrai, ce que j'ai déjà répondu à beaucoup de mineurs qui m'ont consulté par lettre; Pour guérir, il faut d'abord, s'il en est temps encore, se soustraire au travail qui engendre le mal, c'est-à-dire se soustraire à la mine. Il faut vivre en plein air, non seulement le jour, mais aussi la nuit si c'est possible. C'est la seule chance de guérison possible. Puis il faudra traiter la maladie, par des médicaments qui favorisent l'expectoration c'est-à-dire qui aident à déloger les bronches des matières carbonifères qui s'y sont incrustées, il faut aussi calmer la toux qui dure toujours plusieurs années après le départ de la mine et qui est une cause de fatigue et d'épuisement. On pourrait à la rigueur, conseiller un malade de porter des masques qui empêcheraient les poussières de s'introduire dans les bronches, mais ce sont là des moyens non efficaces, car l'air pur s'y soustraitrait pour une longue durée et ce moyen ne peut être prescrit que pour ceux qui sont au début de la maladie. Pour les autres, surtout pour ceux qui sont faibles et affaiblis, c'est la vie à la surface de la terre qu'il leur faut s'ils veulent revenir à la santé.

Ceux qui ne se soucient pas, deviennent dans un état de faiblesse extrême et finissent par ne plus pouvoir travailler que 2 ou 3 jours par semaine et par succomber s'ils persistent.

Donc, mineurs mes amis, si lirez ces lignes, si vous êtes atteints d'anthraxose et que vous teniez à la vie, devenez attentifs ou buchez-les de cola le plus vite possible.—Dr R. Villeneuve, 36, Avenue Laurier Ouest, Montréal, Canada.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, and amending Acts, notice is hereby given that Frederick Richard Waylett, carrying on business in the City of Fernie, Johnson-Falconer Block, Victoria Avenue, by deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, bearing date of the 12th day of June, 1911, made in pursuance of the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, has granted and assigned unto Cornelius E. Lyons of the City of Fernie, aforesaid, broker, all his personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized and sold under execution, and all his real estate, in trust to pay the creditors of the said Frederick Richard Waylett, ratably and proportionately their just claims without preference of priority, according to law.

A meeting of the creditors of the said Frederick Richard Waylett will be held at the law offices of Messrs. Bokstein & McTaggart, Eckstein Building, Cox Street, Fernie, British Columbia on the 24th day of June, 1911, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the giving of directions for the disposal of the said estate. All persons having claims against the said Frederick Richard Waylett are required to deliver to the assignee at his address above mentioned, particulars of the same duly verified together with particulars of any security which may be held by them therefor as required by the act, on or before the 15th day of July, 1911. All persons indebted to the said Frederick Richard Waylett are required to pay the amount due by them to the said assignee forthwith. After the 15th day of July, A.D. 1911, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets among those parties who are entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have then had due notice.

Dated the 12th day of June, 1911.
ECKSTEIN & MCTAGGART,
Solicitors for the Assignee
Eckstein Building, Fernie, B. C.

BIG SEAMAN'S STRIKE STARTS

Two Atlantic Liners are Unable to Leave Liverpool

LONDON, June 14.—The strike of Seamen and Firemen was launched officially at Liverpool and some other ports of the British Isles and continent this morning. The first big steamers to be tied up were the trans-Atlantic liners Teutonic and Empress of Ireland crews of which number 350 and 300 men respectively. They had refused to sign up.

Despite the recent efforts of the strike leaders to hold her up, the Olympic of the White Star line, the largest steamer afloat, got away on her maiden voyage to New York this afternoon.

This afternoon the International Seamen's Union issued proclamations stating that the signal for an international strike would be given through out the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland and Scandinavia, at 7 o'clock to-night.

AMSTERDAM, June 14.—Crews of three of the Royal Steamship Co. vessels refused to sign this morning and were dismissed. Sailors on most of the steamers in the harbor struck but work proceeded as usual. Dock hands declined to join the strikers.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

RIVERSIDE, Cal., June 10.—Superior Court Judge Denmore today ruled that the eight-hour law for women is discriminatory and therefore unconstitutional. The decision was rendered in the case of Frank A. Miller, proprietor of the Mission Inn, of Riverside, charged with working his head waitress nine hours on the day that the law went into effect.

Imperfect Kidney Action Causes Rheumatism

Rheumatism with its kindred ailments—Lumbago, Wry Neck, Neuralgia, etc., usually results from lodgments of uric acid in the joints and muscles.

Now the chief function of the kidneys is to properly filter this poison from the blood.

Only when they fail to do this is Rheumatism probable.

Kidney weakness starts in various ways. A sudden chill, after perspiring freely, sometimes settles in the kidneys—or an unusual strain may cause it.

Poisons which should be filtered out of the system are pumped back into the blood, causing Uric Acid, the real cause of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Wry Neck, Neuralgia, etc.

In the early stages Nyal's Stone Root Compound will stop it.

Will start your kidneys working properly so that the Uric Acid is reabsorbed and eliminated.

Away goes your Rheumatism with it.

Perhaps these early warning twinges have passed unheeded, and your Rheumatism has become deep seated.

Muscles all scarred up in knots as it were.

Then you'll need Nyal's Rheumatic Cure.

Ask your own druggist about these remedies.

His opinion is worth while.

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by N. E. BUDDABY

Nyal's
FAMILY
REMEDIES
One for each everyday ailment

UNION WITH BAHAMAS

Proposal of Annexation to Canada is Altogether New to the People of the Islands

It seems to have been Canadian visitors to the Bahamas this winter who gave life to the movement there for annexation to the Dominion.

This is what the "Nassau Guardian" says:

"Generally it is the unexpected that happens, and if any one on January 1st of this year had prophesied that within a few weeks the citizens of Nassau would be indulging in an animated discussion of the question of the incorporation of the Bahamas with the Dominion of Canada the idea would have been scouted and the proposer's powers of foresight loudly derided. Yet such has been the case, and owing to the vigor and energy displayed recently by two or three of those Canadian visitors whom we are always glad to welcome to our city in bringing the subject into public notice, the topic of union with Canada has been very widely and generally debated. Members of the Legislature and business men have been interviewed at length by the promoters of the scheme, two public meetings have been held, and finally on Monday night a resolution passed the House of Assembly inviting the Government to make enquiries of the Dominion Government as to the feasibility of arriving at some arrangement for the admission of this colony into the Dominion with the status of a province. Admittedly of an unauthorized nature and carried on by private individuals with no official credentials from Canada or the Canadian Government, the campaign has been actively conducted, with the result, it must be confessed, that many persons have been induced to regard the idea of union with favor, and have committed themselves at least as far as approving the initiation of official negotiations."

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Eckstein Building, Fernie, B. C.

Two Atlantic Liners are Unable to Leave Liverpool

LONDON, June 14.—The strike of Seamen and Firemen was launched officially at Liverpool and some other ports of the British Isles and continent this morning. The first big steamers to be tied up were the trans-Atlantic liners Teutonic and Empress of Ireland crews of which number 350 and 300 men respectively. They had refused to sign up.

Despite the recent efforts of the strike leaders to hold her up, the Olympic of the White Star line, the largest steamer afloat, got away on her maiden voyage to New York this afternoon.

This afternoon the International Seamen's Union issued proclamations stating that the signal for an international strike would be given through out the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland and Scandinavia, at 7 o'clock to-night.

AMSTERDAM, June 14.—Crews of three of the Royal Steamship Co. vessels refused to sign this morning and were dismissed. Sailors on most of the steamers in the harbor struck but work proceeded as usual. Dock hands declined to join the strikers.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., June 10.—Superior Court Judge Denmore today ruled that the eight-hour law for women is discriminatory and therefore unconstitutional. The decision was rendered in the case of Frank A. Miller, proprietor of the Mission Inn, of Riverside, charged with working his head waitress nine hours on the day that the law went into effect.

Imperfect Kidney Action Causes Rheumatism

Rheumatism with its kindred ailments—Lumbago, Wry Neck, Neuralgia, etc., usually results from lodgments of uric acid in the joints and muscles.

Now the chief function of the kidneys is to properly filter this poison from the blood.

Only when they fail to do this is Rheumatism probable.

Kidney weakness starts in various ways. A sudden chill, after perspiring freely, sometimes settles in the kidneys—or an unusual strain may cause it.

Poisons which should be filtered out of the system are pumped back into the blood, causing Uric Acid, the real cause of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Wry Neck, Neuralgia, etc.

In the early stages Nyal's Stone Root Compound will stop it.

Will start your kidneys working properly so that the Uric Acid is reabsorbed and eliminated.

Away goes your Rheumatism with it.

Perhaps these early warning twinges have passed unheeded, and your Rheumatism has become deep seated.

Muscles all scarred up in knots as it were.

Then you'll need Nyal's Rheumatic Cure.

Ask your own druggist about these remedies.

His opinion is worth while.

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by N. E. BUDDABY

Nyal's
FAMILY
REMEDIES
One for each everyday ailment

WOMEN POISONERS

Are Greater Than Men—Some Famous Poison Mysteries of the Past are Recalled

The Dalketh poisoning mystery, which had such a sensational termination, is in some respects akin to a tragedy which, in 1815, created a most painful sensation throughout England.

On April 11th of that year a servant girl, Eliza Fenning, was charged at the Old Bailey with having poisoned the family with whom she was in service.

Arsenic, the poison employed, had, so it was averred, been mixed with the flour of which certain dumplings were made, with the result that Orlibar Turner, a law stationer of Chancery Lane, his son Robert, his son's wife, and Roger Gadsden, an apprentice, had been seized with violent sickness, to the no little danger of their lives.

The prisoner vehemently protested her innocence, of which, indeed, regarding the evidence dispassionately, there can be little doubt. She was, however, found guilty, and, although the weight of evidence went to prove that the real culprit was Robert Turner, who was subject to fits of dementia, during one of which he had been heard to declare he would poison the family, ultimately executed. Public indignation rose to fever heat, and for many nights the Turner house in Chancery Lane was besieged by an enraged mob that was with difficulty prevented from wreaking summary vengeance on the objects of its wrath.

A Glasgow Sensation

"Not proven" was the verdict in the case of Madeleine Smith, who, in 1857, was accused of having poisoned her lover, Emile L'Angelier, that she might marry a rich Glasgow merchant named Minnick. The case created general interest, and much sympathy was felt for the prisoner, a girl of great beauty, while little commiseration was expressed for the victim, who, at the best, was but a mean rascal and blackmailer.

Although the evidence for the prosecution was very strong the judge summed up in Madeleine's favor, and the consequent verdict was received with tumultuous applause in court.

Catherine Wilson was a wholesale poisoner who suffered the extreme penalty for her crimes, in 1862, before a crowd of over 20,000 people. For nearly ten years she escaped detection, during which period she is known to have poisoned a Mr. Dixon, a Mrs. Soames, a Mrs. Jackson, for the sake of £120, and in 1860 a Mrs. Atkinson, of Kirkby Lonsdale, a milliner, who, with £100 about her person, was on a visit to town to buy goods. Besides these calous crimes there were other attempts at murder, one that of a Mrs. Connell, to whom she administered—fortunately without fatal result—oil of vitriol. For this, indeed, she was charged at the Marylebone Police Court, but for want of reliable evidence balked justice for the time being.

Coffee and Arsenic

Very similar to the career of Catherine Wilson were those of Anna Zwaniger and Helene Jegado. The former, an adventurous life, during which she was by turns a fortune teller, doll-maker, cook, housekeeper, and school mistress, took service with a certain Judge Glaser, whose wife, her first victim, she poisoned with arsenic in the hope of marrying the widower. Her design, however, coming to naught, she passed to the household of Herr Grohmann, who succumbed to her fatal ministrations, as did also the wife of her next master, Herr Gebhard.

From this situation she was at length dismissed, and left one morning, having previously doctored the coffee with powdered arsenic, with which also, she filled up the salt-box. Soon after her departure the family were taken violently ill, and suspicion being directed against Zwaniger, she was finally arrested and, after a protracted trial, sentenced to death.

The career of crime of Helene Jegado, a native of Brittany, was of longer duration, extending over some eighteen years, during which period thirty victims at least may be placed to her account. "I am a wretched creature; wherever I go people die," she exclaimed, previous to entering a convent, whose inmates soon experienced the fatal influence of her presence. From convent to convent, everywhere death in her wake, until at length, in 1851, retribution overtook her. She was accused of having poisoned a fellow-servant at an inn where she was employed, and the crime having been fully brought home, she was convicted and executed.

STREET TELEPHONES

A New System is to be Tried in Rochester, N. Y.

A new system of street telephones is to be tried in Rochester, N.Y., and it ought to be somewhat of a convenience.

Standards will be erected at various points and equipped with telephones which are cut into the general wires, but these telephones are unique in that they have no receiver or transmitter; there are to be supplied by the user. The person desiring to use these telephones comes along and takes out of his pocket a compact transmitter and receiver and attaches them to the telephone, thus making a complete instrument. Then he can use it as he would any other telephone.

This is a new system devised to meet special wants.

The idea is that street telephones are often a necessity to a large number of persons engaged in street traffic of one sort or another, such as taxicab drivers, tatters, and so on, who may want to communicate with headquarters in cases of accidents or other emergencies. This system provides the way.

An Italian has invented an automatic ballot-box. The machine registers the total number of voters and the figures for and against. All the voter has to do is to drop a disc into the slot corresponding to his decision.

THE CALGARY FAIR

The Calgary Industrial Exhibition Co. have during the past few years issued some very attractive hangars advertising their exhibition. Many will remember the hangar of 1903, depicting "Another Trail Cut Off." The hangar issued this year is considered by many as the best hangar yet published by this company. It shows a cowboy on the range who has suddenly

sighted an aeroplane in the air, and he immediately endeavors to show his ability by throwing his lariat which is shown as just having circled the head of the aviator. It is a two-color lithograph, and shows the name of the Exhibition and date, June 30th to July 7th, very prominently. As long as they last copies may be had on application to E. L. Richardson, Victoria Park, Calgary.

There is money in ledger ads.

There is money in ledger ads.

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BIG PAPER MILL

New Company is Incorporated in Ontario—Great Operations to Start at the Soo

recently incorporated with capital of \$8,000,000, has secured twenty acres at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., owned by the Lake Superior Power Company. It is expected that the purchase of the land for the site of the plant will be built on the Canadian side. The consideration received by the Lake Superior Corporation is considerable and probably represents an interest in the new Paper Company. Aside from this consideration the trustees of the bondholders receive \$150,000 in cash on the execution of the bonds. The \$150,000,000 takes the place of the property.

The land includes the buildings on it, which consist of the frame rack extension of the pulp mill, the sulphate mill, and the smelting and reduction works. The buildings are incorporated in the new works and will be used. Sault Ste. Marie has a blanket mortgage on all the properties of the paper company, which include lands, water power, and the Hydro Electric, to secure the payment by the company of some \$230,000 consolidated debenture bonds.

WEALTH IN APARTMENTS

Owner of Two Modern Toronto Dwellings Gives Insight into the Tenement Values

AROUND-TOWN

The Coronation took place in due form on June 22nd.

Mrs. A. G. Burns left on the Flyer on Sunday evening for Winnipeg.

D. V. Mott purposes opening a garage in Cranbrook.

Johnny Angus McDonald was up from Blairmore for the holidays.

The second son of Alderman McIntyre whilst at play fell off a fence last Saturday, dislocating his elbow.

Charles Rioux, from Michel, against whom was laid information of a very serious character, has elected for a speedy trial.

Constable Amberman, of New Michel, brought up John Plasonski this week charged with stabbing John Beraluk and is at present held in custody.

Calgary has raided a bunch of individuals suspected of tampering with the fire alarm boxes. We hope to record a like event in the near future for Fernie.

W. Ward, former resident of Fernie, was in town during the present week attending to the duties incident to his office of travelling auditor for P. Burns Co.

Jack Eggleston, of the C. N. P. C. C. Engineering staff, was in town for the holiday. You're looking pretty good, Jack! How do you like mountaineering and Morrissey?

W. M. Dicken expects to be away at Medicine Hat practically all summer, where he will supervise the cement work to be done by the municipality of the gas city.

Mrs. Telfer accompanied by her daughter Laura left this week over the C. P. R. en route to England, where they expect to spend several months visiting friends and traveling.

Mr and Mrs. J. W. Quimney and daughter, Dorothy, start to-night via C. P. R. for Manchester, England. They sail from Quebec, and will be gone about two months. Bon voyage.

William S. Pearson, who is at the present time engaged as expert stenographer taking down the evidence in the investigation proceedings of the Conciliation Board, has been notified of his appointment as official court stenographer at the Provincial Court House. We congratulate him upon his success.

Mine and Minerals for June says: Mr. James Ashworth, manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Fernie, B. C., has resigned. He will be succeeded by W. R. Wilson, former manager of the company. Under Mr. Ashworth's management the Coal Creek and Michel mines have been placed on a sound basis.

Special to the Lethbridge Daily Herald from Macleod says: That the Canadian Northern Railway will build right into the town of Macleod, and that their work on the line from Macleod will start soon, is an assured fact. The above is joyful news for some of our citizens who have invested in the immediate neighborhood of the expected route. The old time ballad "See him smiling" is a propos.

L

Miners 1.50
Prospectors 5.50
Loggers 6.50
Teamsters

Buy

Leckie Shoes

The sense of comfort and wear in every pair. Slip into a pair of Leckie Shoes and you are at once satisfied.

Leckie Shoes are easy fitting, allowing freedom across the instep and heel of the foot with a snugness at the heel which prevents the toes from crowding to the front.

The seams are as smooth as the leather.

Quality Means Economy

The leathers in Leckie Shoes are all selected for pliancy and wear, giving long service at economical prices.

Leckie's reputation is back of every pair.

We carry a full line of these well known shoes and invite your inspection.

The Crow's Nest Trading Co., Ltd.

BACK TO THE HOMELAND

J. W. Quimney, of the accounting department of Trites-Wood Co., accompanied by his wife and daughter, will leave shortly for a two months' vacation to his old home in Manchester, England, and whilst away intends to make a tour of Scotland.

They have booked passage on The Empress of Ireland on her next trip across.

PYTHIAN DOINGS

For some time past activity in Fernie Lodge No. 31, K. of P., has not been particularly noticeable, but now there is marked improvement in attendance.

Arrangements for a picnic to take place in the near future are under way and George Barton has generously donated the teams and conveyance for the event. When the date has been decided upon due notice of same will be published.

It is also intended to hold social evenings once each month during the remainder of the year.

Visitors are cordially invited to attend the meetings which are held each Tuesday in the Pythian Hall on Victoria Avenue.

INDIANA MINE OPERATORS ARE HIT BY NEW RULING

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 9.—The Supreme Court has handed down an important opinion affecting the Indiana coal field, holding that the operators are liable for injuries sustained by shot-firers, even though the latter are employed by the miners. Josie Lawrence recovered \$1,000 in the Gibson Circuit Court for the death of her husband, Solomon Lawrence, a shot-firer. He was killed in a mine owned by the Princeton Coal Company. The Supreme Court held that the fact that Lawrence was not employed by the company, he was working in the mine by its consent and that it was liable for damages.

MONKEY LABOR TO SUPPLANT NEGROES

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Machinery and trusts are not increasing the ranks of the unemployed fast enough. French cotton experts are going to make an attempt in Fulton County to teach monkeys to pick cotton. If the experiment succeeds, a colony of monkeys will be imported.

The idea was suggested by the antics of a pet chimpanzee carried by a farmer boy into the fields. The little animal, after frisking around for a time and watching the negroes at work, began to pick cotton with almost incredible rapidity.

By utilizing monkey labor the cost of cotton harvesting would be infinitely less than with human labor, it is claimed by the promoters of the scheme.

THE SILVERTON TRAGEDY

Possibly much good would have resulted from a little more milk in the water of the verdict by the coroner's jury on the investigation into the Silverton fire. That the Windsor Hotel was a fire trap we believe the evidence taken conclusively proves. The past cannot be remedied, but such a condition might be guarded against in the future. The safety of a community is of more importance than financial gain of an individual or the feelings of one or more persons. To say that the Silverton fire investigation is disappointing would be putting it mildly.

Verdict of the Jury
We, the coroner's jury summoned to investigate the death of Robert McTaggart, Robert Fairgrieve, and a man whose identity is unknown to us, find that they came to their death through the burning of the Windsor Hotel at Silverton, B. C., at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th day of May, 1911, the cause and origin of said fire being unknown.

Second.—We believe that the remains found and designated by the coroner as No. 3 are those of Robert McTaggart; that those designated as No. 2 are those of Robert Fairgrieve, and those designated No. 1 are those of the unknown man.

We would recommend that all provincial regulations for the safety of hotel guests be strictly adhered to, and when practicable all buildings be finished with plaster, or if cotton and paper is in use, extreme care be taken in making it free from fire and that an efficient fire hose be located close to each hotel.—J. W. M. Tinning, Foreman.

(Ed.)—The strictures of The Sloan Record on the verdict of jury in the Silverton disaster are timely. These recommendations are largely perfunctory in character and have become so common that before they are rendered one hears the remark "It will be the usual verdict." If the provincial regulations in this matter of fire escapes are not adhered to then those whose duty it is to attend to the same are accessories before the fact, and if individuals who are prospective guests at the hotels would, before registering, ask what the opportunities are for escape in case of emergency, refusing to stay in the house unless satisfied the proprietors would soon be compelled to install the necessary appliances. Just so soon as hotel-keepers are taught that their pocket books will suffer because of inadequate fire protection they then will make the needed alterations, but otherwise too many are prone to take long chances, exposing themselves on the plea of expense.

OPERATE THE MINES UNDER GUARANTEE

Resolutions to the Government Asking for Publicity of Proceedings of the Enquiry Board

At a special meeting of the Board Trade held Monday evening a strong resolution was passed urging upon the Dominion government the seriousness of the situation arising out of the continued shutdown of the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass and southern Alberta and asking that if a settlement cannot be arrived at in the near future the government take over the mines and operate them under a guarantee to the mine workers, so that when an agreement is finally reached they will receive payment for their work in the meantime at whatever rate of wages may then be agreed upon and whatever terms of employment may be arranged. Copies of the resolution are to be forwarded to the acting premier, the minister of labor, Rev. Dr. Gordon, chairman of the board of conciliation, and the boards of trade of Calgary, Lethbridge, Fernie, Cranbrook and Rossland. A summary of the resolution was also wired last night to the minister of labor.

The resolution was contained in a report from a special committee consisting of F. A. Starkey, J. M. Lay and W. G. Foster, appointed at the regular meeting of the board of trade held last Thursday evening to deal with the matter. This committee met on Monday morning and spent some time in drafting the resolution which was adopted at a special meeting on Monday evening of the board.

T. G. Procter, president of the board, was in the chair and after calling the meeting to order called upon Mr. Starkey to present the report of the committee. This Mr. Starkey did, detailing briefly the work of the committee and urging the adoption of its report, which he moved. Mr. Lay seconded the resolution and in doing so added emphasis to Mr. Starkey's remarks. The report of the committee, which reads as follows, was then adopted unanimously:

"The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Nelson Board of Trade to bring down a resolution to be presented at the special general meeting of this board beg to submit the following resolution:

"Whereas, The closing down of the Crow's Nest Pass and southern Alberta coal mines has now been of considerable duration and is beginning to have a serious effect upon the users of coal and coke for smelting, manufacturing and other similar lines and with a few weeks will also affect the consumers on the prairies, for whom provision for the winter requirements will soon have to be made; and

"Whereas, A certain amount of coke is being brought in at present for the use of the smelters from foreign sources at an increased cost and at a loss of trade to the Dominion, and even this supply cannot with certainty be long relied upon; and

"Whereas, The closing down of the smelters for want of fuel would result in the closing down of several mines, and this would throw out of employment many thousands of people; and

"Whereas, The want of fuel for the winter supply for residents on the prairies, where there is a colder climate than that of this province, would bring about a serious national disaster, and the want of a local supply of fuel renders it necessary to make proper and ample provision well before hand; and

"Whereas, The Fenelon act with its exception provisions would, it was hoped, have prevented the continuance of such disputes as the one at present afloat; and

"Whereas, The delays and adjustments of the board of conciliation that have occurred, the seriousness of the situation as affecting the general public would appear to be insufficiently realized; and

"Whereas, In the interests of the general public the question between the operators and the mine workers and those between the railway companies and the operators should not delay the opening of the mines, and such questions should be made as public as possible so that the difference between the cost of production and the selling price may be better known by the people generally; and

"Whereas, It has been generally understood that it was the intention of the government to conduct the operations of the mines, with a guarantee to the workers, during the settlement of such questions as those at present involved, especially when delay in settlement of them occurs; therefore, be it

Resolved that the board place on record its appreciation of the efforts already made by the hon. the minister of labor to bring about a speedier settlement.

"Your committee further recommends that copies of this resolution be sent to the acting premier, the minister of labor, Dr. Gordon, chairman of the conciliation board, Calgary, Lethbridge, Fernie, Cranbrook and Rossland boards of trade."

"Mr. Lay then moved, seconded by H. W. Robertson, that the following telegram be dispatched to the minister of labor forthwith:

"At a special meeting of the Nelson Board of Trade a strong resolution was unanimously adopted asking the government to take such steps as will result in a speedy settlement of the questions at issue between the mine owners and the mine workers and pending this the working of the mines under guarantee to the mine workers. Resolution follows by mail."

This resolution was unanimously adopted also and after a vote of thanks to the committee the meeting adjourned.

Serious at Calgary

CALGARY, June 19.—It is hoped that the various unions here will use their influence to put an end to the strike, for the conditions are daily becoming more serious here. Several of the cement plants, being practically out of fuel, will have to shut down unless a truce is called within the next few days. Already several industries have been forced to import coal from Pennsylvania to keep in operation, and two local cement companies have some 5,000 tons of coal en route from the eastern states that they may keep their plants in operation.

COAL STRIKE SITUATION IS UNCHANGED

The outlook for the East Kootenays is at present rather gloomy, according to reports from that part. The struggle from all appearances, is likely to be long drawn out.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company have dispensed with the services of all but heads of departments in their office staffs. This in itself is significant. The large western consumers of coal and coke have seriously turned to other sources of supply and are preparing to continue operations independent of supplies from this district, and the Great Northern Railway has ample fuel supply from the mines in Washington at prices that make that road independent of these mines. The Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific are hauling coal from the Great Lakes. The installation of oil burners on the mountain section of the Great Northern is proving a boom to that road in the matter of saving of cost of fuel and labor.

Work on the Catholic church at Fernie is postponed pending a settlement of the strike—Western Catholic.

COAL FLOTATION NOW BEING MADE

American Capital Being Advanced to Develop Property in Pine River Country

SPOKANE, Wash.—One hundred thousand dollars worth of stock is being floated by Andrew Laidlaw, the well known Spokane mining man from the Northern Coal syndicate which has located a group of claims in the Pine River Pass, on the boundary line of Alberta and British Columbia, 400 or 500 miles northwest of Edmonton.

The stock is now being underwritten by the Canadian-American Securities Law, Frank Villeneuve, an expert French Canadian coal prospector, is behind the project, the latter being in the Pine River country at the present time, selecting properties that are to be operated by the syndicate. While the group of claims is far from civilization, Mr. Laidlaw states that the chances for transportation facilities are excellent, three railroad surveys having already been completed through the pass which has an elevation of 2,800 feet against 3,600 feet for the Yellowstone pass, the only other logical gateway between large portions of Alberta and British Columbia.

MINE STRIKERS TO FIGHT GOESSES WITH CO-OPERATIVE

BOULDER, Col., June 15.—Nine workers of the northern Colorado coal fields who have been on strike for for a year, believe that they have solved the strike situation. Incorporation papers have been filed to form a company to operate one of the mines of the Central Coal and Land Investment company. If this venture proves successful other companies probably will be organized by striking miners for the purpose of taking over and operating mining properties on a union basis.

WERE FORMER FERNIE CITIZENS--LATEST COAL KINGS

WILL DEVELOP ANTHRACITE COAL

Rich Areas Near Headwaters of Skeena River

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Development work on anthracite coal areas near the headwaters of the Skeena River, 120 miles north of Hazelton, owned by Toronto capital, will be vigorously prosecuted this summer. It will be directed by James McEvoy, a well-known mining engineer of Toronto, who is on his way north.

The principal shareholders in the company are a Toronto group of capitalists which floated the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., and includes Senator Cox, G. G. S. Lindsay, formerly manager of the company. Skeena river basin, where Mr. McEvoy located 16 square miles of claims in 1903, contains, it is said, the only pure anthracite in commercial quantities ever found in Canada. Mr. McEvoy is enthusiastic about the possibilities of the field as a producer. He may be regarded as a qualified member of the Dominion geological survey for many years before entering the services of the Crow's Nest Coal company as geologist and later as its mining superintendent and engineer.

EASTERN COAL CO. TO BE FORECLOSED

Nova Scotia Company Whose Stock is Held Largely in Toronto

HALIFAX.—An order for the foreclosure of the Eastern Coal Company, whose property is at McCann, Cumberland county, was granted recently. The sum of \$250,000 was issued in bonds on which the interest had been defaulted. The National Trust Company were trustees under the mortgage. The property, in which a number of wealthy Toronto men are interested, will be sold about the end of July. A large amount of money has been expended in the Manager's house and surface equipment of the mine, but the seam of the coal did not materialize as expected or the shaft was sunk in the wrong place.

THE LADIES' AID

We've put a fine addition on the good old church at home. It's just the latest kilter with a gallery and a dome. It seats a thousand people — finest church in all the town. And when 'twas dedicated, why, we planked ten thousand down. That is, we paid five thousand—every docton did his best. And the Ladies' Aid Society—it promised all the rest!

We've got an organ in the church—very finest in the land. It's got a thousand pipes or more, its melody is grand. And when we sit in cushioned pews and hear the master play, it carries us to realms of bliss, unnumbered miles away. It cost a cool ten thousand, and it stood the hardest test. We'll pay a thousand on it, the Ladies' Aid the rest.

They'll give a hundred sociables, cantatas, too, and teas. They'll bake a thousand angel cakes, and tons of cream they'll freeze. They'll beg and scrape and toll and sweat for seven years or more, and then they'll start all o'er again, for a carpet on the floor. No, it isn't just like digging out the money from the vest. When the Ladies' Aid get busy and say—"We'll pay the rest!" Of course, we're proud of our big church, from pulpit up to spire, its the darling of our eyes, the crown of our desire.

But when I see the sisters work to raise the cash that lacks, I somehow feel the Church is built on women's tired backs; And somehow I can't help thinking, when we reach the regions blest, That men will get the toll and sweat and the Ladies' Aid—the rest.

NOTIS

Chief of Police Oswald tells municipal address of Andrew Laidlaw on Svensen for all till honor overleome otto dollars (\$80) som han sager ar hana. Han arbetar for Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co., at Wardner.

dan ar angeligt to elier os av naturl oeh valiggar arbetar Snickeri i fororning med lumber industri.

Here it is, Waiting for U

FOR SALE—Two English Bull Terriers, two and half years old, \$35; or will sell separate; unrelated. W. Parnell, Fernie, B. C.

LOST—A Saturday night between West Fernie and Elnora's Millinery Store, a necktie containing a gold nugget pin. Finder will be suitably rewarded.—C. F. E. Ledger Office. (11p)

The Crow's Nest Trading Co. Limited

The Store of Good Values

Grocery Specials for Saturday and Monday

Special Grocery values for Saturday and Monday selling. Get the benefit.

Liquid Ammonia, pints, 2 bottles for	25c.
1 lb. Pkts. Ammonia, 2 pkts for	25c.
Combination Shoe Dressing, Tan, Black, White	
Ox Blood	18c.
Concord Sardines, 2 tins for	25c.
Post Toasties, Breakfast Foods, 3 pkts for	25c.
Royal Household Flour, 100 lb. sacks	\$3.25
Royal Household Flour, 50 lb. sacks	\$1.65
Mason's Patent Fruit Jars, pints, per doz.	65c.
Mason's Patent Fruit Jars, quarts, per doz.	75c.
B. C. Pure Cane Sugar, 20 lb. sacks	\$1.20
Ridgway's Old Country Tea, 1 lb. tins	45c.
2 lb. Tins Table Syrup	10c.
5 lb. Tins Table Syrup, each	25c.
Sapallo, each	10c.
1 Gal. Stone Crocks Mixed Pickles, each	80c.
Imported Kipperd Herring and Herrings in Tomato Sauce, 2 for	35c.
Finnin Haddie, 2 tins for	25c.
2 lb. Tins Preserved Plums, each	10c.
2 lb. Tins Preserved Strawberries, each	15c.
Choice Alberta Creamery Butter, 3 lbs for	85c.

ORESTON STRAWBERRIES FOR PRESERVING

To avoid disappointment we would suggest that you leave your order at once.

Hosiery Values

3 pair for \$1.00

Fine soft Lisle Stockings in Tans, Navy, Light Blue and Blacks. A hose sold regularly at 50c. a pair, now 3 pairs for \$1.00

2 pair for 75c

Lace Lisle Hose, colors Tans, Navys, Grays and black; very handsome lace effects and a hose that sells regularly at 55c. a pair.

Our 25c Hose

Positively the best in the market for the money. Colors, Tans, Blues, Reds, White and Black. Fine Ribbed Hose for Girls in Tans and Black. Heavy ribbed here for boys wear; guaranteed.

Blouse Waists

Our Blouse Sales continue, and for the coming week we are offering some extra specials; just a few dozens to clear; nicely embroidered; a waist that you would consider good for \$1.00—Our Sale Price 65c.

At \$1.25

A large range of handsomely embroidered Waists, have every appearance of goods at double the price.

Silk Lined Net Waists

Just arrival to-day, the best values we have ever offered; pretty Cream Nets with medallion trimmings, Silk lined, very effective. Sale Price \$3.75 (Sizes up to 44 bust.)

New Corsets

A full stock now in hand. We have secured the selling rights of this corset for the city of Fernie. If you have had difficulty in getting a corset to fit you as you would like, try a "Nemo." If it is not what you want, return it.

TRITES-WOOD CO.

Limited

WANTED—General Servant, must be good cook; best wages; references required. Address—Mrs. J. A. Torrey, Baynes Lake, B. C. 3bn1.

For Sale

22 Acres Fruitland at Elkmouth

On Thursday between Suddaby's Drug Store and Pellat Avenue East, via P. O. and City Hall, a brooch, circular in shape, outer rim of Scotch pebbles, bloodstone and agate, centre silver thistle, amethyst forming flower. Finder please return same to Miss Daniels, c/o Wilkes' Boarding House, Pellat Ave. 4011.

Partly cleared and ready for planting out. Good stream of pure water on property. Easy terms. Address A.J.B. District Ledger, Fernie, B.C., for particulars.