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The District Ledger

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HELSON vs. MORRISSEY

New Trial Ordered--The Case Reviewed

Justice Irving, in Victoria, resulted in the order for a new trial. The reasons for this ruling by the bench is as follows:

The provisions of s. 100 of the Railway Act (1897) were not put before the learned judge in his charge.

It was admitted that the place in which the act took place was a village. It therefore became the duty of the judge to draw the attention of the jury to the rule laid down by the legislature under the above section, and give to them a definition of the word "train." What is a "train" is a question for the court, and it may be that in giving that definition the judge may trench, apparently, on the duty of the jury to deal with the facts.

An engine with its tender has been held in Hollinger v. C. P. R., 21 Ont. R., 705, affirmed 20 A.R., 250, to be a train. Three trucks without an engine attached have been held to be a train. Cox v. G. W. R. Co. (1882), 9 Q. B. D., 106; and it seems to me that if a number of cars are connected and are forced backward by the concussion made in coupling, that they constitute a train.

It was argued that it would be unreasonable to expect that a man was to be stationed on the last of a number of cars about to be coupled up, and that a proper allowance ought to be made in order that the man who had ben the rear brakesman to reach the new rear end of the train—or at any rate that until the newly coupled train got under way, that the section should not apply—that there should be a certain space allowed to be traversed by the end of the train ("running out the slack" it was called) before it became necessary to station a man at the end.

None of these arguments in my opinion should be allowed to whittle away the meaning of the language of the statute.

Then assuming that I am wrong, and that it is permissible to "run out the slack" without a man being placed at the rear of the train, it should have been left to the jury was the "train moving reversely" as a train, or was the accident the result of merely running out the slack?

There was one other portion of the judgment objected to. The learned judge told the jury that if the plaintiff contributed by his own negligence, and that negligence on his part contrimuted to the negligence, then he cannot recover, p. 155. That, however, must be read with the portion at p. 149, where the learned judge (compare Jones vs. Toronto and York Railway, 23 Ont., I. R., 331) pointed out that although the plaintiff himself might have been guilty of negligence, yet if the defendants could have by taking ordinary care avoided the michief, then the plaintiff's negligence would be no defence. It might have been plainer if the extract I have given from p. 149 had followed immediately after that taken from p. 155; but if this objection stood alone I would not be in favor of granting a new trial.

P. E. IRVING, J.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 7, 1912.

BENNETT ON CONDITIONS IN THE OLD COUNTRY

Predicts Big Rush to Canada

J. W. Bennett, writing from Chadlington (Oxon.), England, under date of January 9th, has this to say:

From present indications there will be a phenomenal influx of people into Canada this year, in fact, I have already learned of people who have disposed of all their saleable possessions including their marriage gifts, in order to raise the money necessary to pay the cost incident to the journey. The argument advanced is this, that there is no possibility of getting out of the hole in this country, despite their most strenuous endeavors, whereas even though they may have to cope with difficulties in the new world, the prospects of ultimately emerging from grinding poverty are sufficient inducement to urge them to take the step.

The Tariff Reformers are at their wits' end to advance arguments sufficiently forcible to clearly demonstrate the fallacies of Free Trade, because the trade returns are on the increase, whereas if the contrary took place the reform pifflers would jubilate most uproariously and "view with alarm" (sic) the destructive effect of the Free Trade policy, but in the face of existing conditions their stage thunder is sadly muffled.

Even in the country villages the germ of unrest has made its presence known, and expressions are heard today that 10 years ago would have met with disapproval, whereas now they are scarcely debated, and in many instances some one of the listeners will accentuate the sentiments in even more forcible language than that of the previous speakers. Although there are but few who know the basic cause of society's evils they are openly rebellious against the existing order and are groping about, blindly it may be, but they have cast off the apathy of byegone days and while outwardly subservient, because of their material interests, are alive to the fact that something is wrong.

B. C. POLL TAX WILL BE ABOLISHED SOON

Attorney General Bowser Explains Plans of Government in the Legislature

VICTORIA, B. C. Jan. 23.— British Columbia will soon abolish the poll tax, which last year netted the government $313,338. Attorney-General Bowser explained the report of the taxation commission in the legislature late yesterday, which included this important recommendation, as well as one increasing the minimum exemption for the income tax from one thousand to fifteen hundred. According to rumors in the lobbies, both will be made issues in the general election which appears likely this summer. The report of the commission is extensive, amounting to six volumes closely printed.

MINE ACCIDENTS TO BE INVESTIGATED BY GOVERNMENT

OTTAWA, Jan, 16.—At the conservation commission meeting today, Wm. Dick, engineer of the commission, called attention to the flagrant waste of slack coal at the mines he visited in the west around Lethbridge. Slack coal is wasted and composes 10 to 12 per cent of the output, while at other mines the percentage reaches 35 per cent. The government will be urged to appoint a royal commission to investigate mine accidents.

MINERS KEPT BUSY AT CONVENTION

Demand 10c. a Ton Increase and a 7-Hour Day--Operators and Miners to Confer--Important Resolutions

Latest despatches from Indianapolis where the United Mine Workers of America are in annual convention, give some interesting details of the work that is being done by the 1300 delegates. Much time appears to have been lost in minor discussions as to the right of certain three delegates to take the floor of the house. Amongst the more impotrant resolutions brought forward are the following:

Resolutions

A resolution asking a 25 per cent increase in wage scales; that a member of the executive board be elected from the membership at large to represent negro miners; that a reconsideration of the Civic Federation amendment to the constitution be taken; that the miners withdraw from the American Federation of Labor; that miners enter into a universal settlement of wage scale or declare a universal strike; a resolution asking the indorsement of government ownership of all industries (passed); that the adoption of the initiative, referendum and right of recall be accepted in the miners' organization; that the Socialist party be indorsed; that a law be passed forcing employers to notify discharged employes two weeks before their dismissal; that the international president have the power to appoint delegates to attend all craft conventions; that a miner who has been in the union twenty-five years be pensioned when 65 years old; that the government take control of mining industries that delegates to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to vote for industrial unionism; that election of delegates to the international miners congress be effected,and another resolution that asked that John Mitchell be expelled from the convention floor if he begins a debate on his relations with the Civic Federation.

As regards the resolution to secede from the A. F. of L. the committee did not concur in this resolution and offered a substitute which said that the cause of labor would be better advanced by all labor organizations standing together and that nothing could be gained by seceding from the federation. It said that the delegates from the miners to the American Federation be instructed to work and vote for the adoption of the referendum system. The substitute was adopted.

Constitution

The resolution favoring government ownership of all industries was passed practically unanimously.

The Constitution Committee rewrote the old constitution, and he report made by the committee embodied an entirely new constitution. It contains all of the important features of he old constitution, and a number of new features added by the committee. Chief among the new provisions are those providing for biennial elections and conventions; the recall of international officers; prohibiting members of the miners' union from belonging to the National Civic Federation, and that members employed in other work than in the mining industry shall not be eligible to hold office in the organization or to be a delegate to the international convention or to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

WAGE SCALE DISCUSSED

Secret meetings of the wage scale committee (of which Clem Stubbs, Vice-President of District 18, is a member) and the committee on grievances were held. Great care was taken to kep the deliberations of the wage scale committee secret, a guard having been stationed at the door to the room where the committee was in session.

Increase in Membership

Secretary Treasurer Perry made a statement to the miners' convention which met with loud applause. He said that while the annual report showed that on November 30, 1911, the membership of the United Mine Workers was 256,256, the books show that on December 30, the last day of the calendar year, the membership was a little more than three hundred and fourteen thousand, the largest membership in the history of the organization.

For A. F. of L. Delegates

For delegates to American Federation of Labor the following were elected:

John Mitchell	107,487
John P. White	91,306½
Frank J. Hayes	82,221
John H. Walker	74,809½
T. L. Lewis	66,370
Duncan McDonald	65,192
E. S. McCullough U*	41,021
William Green	42,173½

Have Big Srike Fund

The financial report of the organization shows the huge sums that are used to fight the battles of labor. Secretary Treasurer Perry, in his report, shows that there was a balance on hand Dec. 1, 1911, of $197,216.70. The total income for the year was $2,222,754.06, from the following sources:

Tax	$ 769,157.72
Supplies	5,976.29
Journal	7,819.64
Assessment	1,408,079.93
Miscellaneous	31,720.48

The expenditures for the year were as follows:

Salaries and expenses	$ 215,153.85
Supplies	3,997.15
Office expenses	5,382.32
Printing	25,015.25
Journal	14,493.40
Telephone, postage & exp.	5,661.64
Aid	1,758,401.09
Miscellaneous	58,066.43
Loans refunded in districts	100,160.00
Total	$2,186,331.13

Recapitulation

Balance on hand Dec. 1 1910	$ 160,793.77
Income, Dec 1, 1910, to Nov 30, 1911, inc.	2,222,7754.06
Total	$2,383,547.83
Expenditures, Dec. 1, 1910, to Nov. 30, 1911, inc.	2,186,331.13
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1911	$ 197,216.70

The sum of nearly two million shown to have been expended for "aid" represents the amount that the United Mine Workers have spent in their industrial struggles for higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions.

One feature of the convention will be the presence of oJhn Mitchell, former international president, who has been wired for to attend, and who already arrived in Indianapolis. He will be asked to address the convention on the stand he took for the National Civic Federation at the convention of the A. F. of L., at Atlanta, Ga.

PROSPECTS FOR CONFERENCE

Five States Will Be Represented at Miners' Meeting Here

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Prospects now are that the operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois will attend the joint wage scale conference with the miners, which was called by President John P. White to meet at the Claypool Hotel on January 25. At first the operators of Ohio and Pennsylvania refused to attend the joint conference on the ground that they did not care to meet with the operators of Illinois. They took the position that they were not competitors of the Illinois operators, and that there was so much difference in the mining and market conditions between Illinois on the one hand and Pennsylvania and Ohio on the other that they did not wish to be bound by a wage scale negotiated for all of the five states in a group They insisted they were willing, however, to go into joint wage scale conference for Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana, leaving out Illinois.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, however, says that a meeting of the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania operators it was decided to attend the joint conference here this month, provided the joint conference is restricted to eight operators and eight miners from each state represented. The dispatch quoted Samuel Taylor, secretary of the Pittsburg coal operators, as saying that there was nothing in the action that would exclude the Illinois and West Virginia operators from the joint conference if they wished to participate on the terms under which it is held.

This is taken to mean that the joint conference will be held on scheduled time. The miners' scale committee will meet on Sunday and begin the preparation of a set of demands which the miners will make on the operators. This probably will be ready when the joint conference opens.

The Latest News

(Special to the District Ledger)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—The Joint Scale Conference is expected to convene here to-morrow, not, however, as in previous years, by delegates from all mines, but by eight representatives from each state for each side, their report to be ratified by the full convention. The advance asked for in the scale in the committee's report are ten cents per ton at basing points and twenty per cent dead work, yardage and day labor, and that a proper adjustment of machine differentials in the mines of Indiana, Ohio, and West Pennsylvania be made in addition to this. Demands are being made for payment on mine basis, a uniform day wage scale inside and outside with working day of seven hours and five on Saturday. In the Anthracite fields of Pennsylvania a demand for an agreement is being made together with the demand for general advances. As yet there is no information regarding the position of the operators, and it is probably one of the drawbacks of the organization such as the U. M. W. of A. that their proposals must be made public often to their own detriment.

The Constitution Committee has not as yet completed its report and will probably occupy the time of the convention for at least another day before its report is finished. This can be readily understood when it is taken into consideration that it has thoroughly revised the constitution. Sweeping and radical recommendations have been made, such as a two years' term for international officers, conventions to be held every two years instead of annually; the recall of international officers; travelling auditors to be appointed, etc.

One important matter which has been dealt with and adopted is that which gives the rights to members to discuss politics in their local union meetings, this being the interpretation placed on Article One.

That the man who conducted the anthracite strike is still the idol of the mine workers was clearly proven by the action of the convention on Monday when the report of the delegates to the A. F. of L. was read. After explanation and much oratory it was accepted without any resolutions of censure for alleged violation of instructions. The action in accepting the report in such a manner cannot be considered too cosistent in view of the fact that they had already gone on record as being opposed to the Civic Federation.

BIG PAY ROLL AT TABER MINES

West Coal Co. Paid Out $21,000 on Saturday in Wages

TABER, Jan. 20.—Today it is claimed that the Canada West Coal Co. have made the biggest pay in their history in this town. This is the first pay for the miners employed there for a month, and it is learned that the total reaches something like $21,000.

During the past week the miners have been circulating a petition to the Alberta Government, asking them to grant the miners the privilege of a fortnightly pay. Up to the present the miners of Taber have always enjoyed the fruits of their labor every two weeks, but since the signing of the new agreement, they have been compelled to wait a month for their pay. The merchants of Taber feel the difference and are just as anxious as the miners to see the old system in force.

CITY COUNCIL

A meeting of the City Council took place on Thursday evening last. In the absence of Mayor Bleasdell, Ald. Graham occupied the chair. The others present were Aldermen Brown, Dicken and Morrison. Electric light occupied the attention of the meeting for some time, and the question of the capacity of the boilers also came up for discussion. The Fire Chief reported that during the fire which occurred on January 5th, the hose was cut in two places, and it was decided to offer a reward of $100.00 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the culprit or culprits.

BRITISH COTTON LOCKOUT AT END

Agree To Shelve Whole Question for Six Months With Option to Renew Issue Then

MANCHESTER, Jan. 22.—The dispute in the cotton trade, which culminated in a lockout affecting about 300,00 men on December 27, has been settled.

The settlement which the operatives accepted is based on the proposition made last Thursday by the employers through Sir George Ranken Askwith, of the Board ofTrade.

This was to the effect that as the operatives claim the right to refuse to work with non-unionists, and the employers insist on maintaining an impartial attitude between the unionists and non-unionists, work shall begin forthwith on the understanding that at the end of six months, during which no lockout notices are to be given or strikes declared on the non unionist question. Askwith will, if asked, submit both parties suggestions which will aim to provide a means whereby both may maintain their principles without injuring the rights of each other.

The proposition further stipulates that if the foregoing does not solve the question, neither side will do anything involving a stoppage of work without giving six months notice.

STRIKE THERATENED

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—Unless the Toronto Street Railway Company agrees to give its men a nine-hour day in twelve consecutive hours, the men will go on strike. Efforts to induce the railway company to oemply have proved abortive and extreme measures are to be taken.

FORTNIGHTLY PAY BILL UP

O'Brien Says That He Is Going to See It Through

EDMONTON, Jan. 24.—The payment of wages throughout Alberta at intervals of a fortnight or less is provided for in a bill, fathered by C M O'Brien, Socialist member for Rocky Mountain, and read a second time in the legislature yesterday afternoon. The bill wil come up today for consideration in committee of the whole.

In two previous sessions this measure has been introduced, but it has never come to a third reading. Donald McNab, who sat as a labor member in the first legislature brought in a fortnightly pay bill, but its consideration was postponed owing to the congestion of legislation during the session prior to re-distribution. O'Brien brought in the fortnightly pay bill last session It was referred to a committee that never sat, and just prior to adjournment, the Socialist member complained with bitterness that a deliberate attempt had been made to prevent his bill being brought before the house in proper form.

To avoid, he said, the possibility of the bill being sidetracked again, O'Brien introduced the measure as a public bill on the first business day of the session. He declared his determination that it should not again be killed during the dying hours of a session. In moving the second reading yesterday he referred to the demand of a recent trades and labor delegation for the payment of wages weekly and said that he had been asked to amend his bill so as to make it apply to coal miners only. The assembly said that members were too hostile to the coal miners interest to favor a measure framed solely for their benefit."

If the bill passed into law a vast body of wage workers and salaried persons will be affected.

O'Brien regretted that his bill was not quite comprehensive enough. He would have ben glad to include farmers and others who secure their pay indirectly. "This is not a Socialist bill, however," said he. "It merely relates to the commodity struggle, not the class struggle of the workers."

FIVE MEN KILLED IN DUST EXPLOSION

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 22.—Five men were killed and 20 injured by a dust explosion in a mine of the Kemmerer Coal Company, near here yesterday. Nine of the wounded are in a serious condition and have been conveyed to the hospital.

There were 112 men in the mine at the time of the explosion. All of these, with the exception of the dead and injured, left the mine safely. Last night a thorough inspection was made which revealed neither gas nor fire. (This last par is a great "cow" not a "bull.'

Government to Provide Lands For Poor

CALGARY, June 24.—A movement has been started for the purpose of meeting the present and future needs of the submerged element of Alberta's rapidly growing population. The scheme proposed is to deal with all the phases of destitution, sickness and invalidity upon a scientific basis, making it preventative as well as creative and directed with an eye to administrate efficiency and financial economy.

As the older countries have this burden placed wholly upon industry, it is the purpose of this scheme to take the burden wholly off the rates and put it upon natural resources, thus placing it upon a self-supporting basis.

It is proposed to ask the legislature to make an apportionment of land in the undivided territory upon the same basis as they have already done for educational purposes.

Have Held Meetings

Two meetings have already been held in the offices of the charities at the city hall in connection with the plan.

A prime mover in the scheme who has just returned from a trip to the old country, gives his views as follows:

Notwithstanding the fact that it is costing the United Kingdom over three hundred and fifty million dollars per annum through overlapping, it is a case of stuff some and starve others. In London alone the guardians feed 25,000 school children, and the London city council feeds 55,000 each not knowing wht the other is doing. Quite frequently brothers and sisters from the same household are in different institutions under different authorities, and subject to entirely different conditions without one of th authorities knowing of the other's actions.

Many Vags

Even with all this expenditure, which amounts to seven shillings and nine pence per head, 80,000 vags drift aimlessly across the country, and hundreds of thousands do not know where the next meal is coming from, while 10,000 able bodied men lay rotting in the workhouses of London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin. Had we the same population per acre our conditions here in Canada would not be as bad, but worse. We need not look far afield for object lessons. It has reached the shores of this continent, and is manifesting itself in aggravated form.

The temperament of our people here is such as to cause poverty to drift into crime more here than in Europe. My contention is that, as I believe nation burdens should be nationally borne, it is essentially encumbent upon

(Continued on page 2)

An Echo of the Bellevue Explosion

(Special to the District Ledger)

EDMONTON, Jan. 26.—On Tuesday next, Jan. 30th, C. M. O'Brien, Socialist member for Rocky Mountain, will move for an order of the house that "All papers and correspondence relative to the Bellevue Mine Disaster be laid upon the table."

RESCUE TRAINING STATION FOR FERNIE

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 23.—On the advice of Hon. W. R. Ross, the government has decided to establish a thoroughly equipped training and mine rescue station in Fernie at once, with an inspector in attendance so that miners can take a life and mine rescue course at all times. Chief Inspector Graham leaves in a few days to select the site.

OLD-TIMER KILLED

(Special to the District Ledger)

FRANK, Alta., Jan. 25.—Mr. Wm. Clough, a well known old-timer in the Pass, met his death at Hillcrest yesterday afternoon through a sleigh turning over on top of him causing dislocation of the neck, which caused instant death. The interment took place on Friday at three p.m. at Hillcrest.

Public Ownership of Railway Endorsed

EDMONTON, Jan. 22—Public ownership of railways was discussed and endorsed without a dissenting voice at two meetings held in Mechanics Hall, Third Street., Saturday afternoon last, and attended by a moderately large number of Edmonton citizens and people from the surrounding country. Addresses on the question were delivered by a number of champions of the cause including Dr. Riddell, principal of Alberta College, who has studied government owned railways in countries where they have passed the experimental stage.

At both the afternoon and evening sessions the resolution passed by the U. F. A. last week was introduced and endorsed. It favors government control of railway by an independent commission.

The various speakers of the afternoon were Rice Sheppard, Strathcona; W. R. Ball, Cormack, of the law firm of Cormack & Mackie, and others.

An address on public ownership written for the occasion by W. J. Tregillus, the newly elected president of the U. F. A., who was not able to be at the meeting in person, was read by G. Bevington, of Edmonton district. This was also presented at the evening meeting.

The first speaker in the afternoon corporation's demerits was Rice Sheppard. He dwelt at some length on the demerits of the present system of corporation control of public utilities. One of the things essential to the successful operation of a government owned road was a government owned by the people and working in their interest, and not in the interests of corporations, he said. In this connection there was room for improvement of conditions in this province.

Dr. Riddell's Views

"We have come together to discuss a very important subject," said Dr. Riddell on rising to speak on the government ownership question. "What we must consider is how far a government is justified in interesting itself in enterprises of any kind. Many claim that the purpose of the government is merely to govern, that all these things that we hear so much about today in western Canada, the opening up of coal mines, the harnessing of water power and the construction of railways, telegraph and telephone lines should be left to private enterprises. Personally, however, I believe that it will eventually be the solution of many of the problems of this country in public ownership."

Government and Coal

The carrying the government ownership idea beyond the matter of rail-

(Continued on page 3)

Religion vs. Materialism

(By a Casual Contributor.)

"Man's relations to his environment should be determined by the images made upon his brain centres by real objects. Other impressions are hallucinations."—Fitch.

The writer's attention has been drawn to an article in the Labor Bulletin of Lethbridge, Alta., under date of January 10th, 1912, purporting to explode the materialistic conception of history, by one who upholds the spiritual idea.

It is, perhaps, a rather pessimistic view my opponent on this subject adops when he says that his method of explodnig this fallacy (?) is "not with the expectation of guiding our friend to a better way of looking at things." The writer thinks his way of looking at things is the better way, and feels that our friend is coming very near admitting the strength of our position, backed up as it is by scientific research.

However, our chief point of difference is as to the predominant factor. Whether the "bread and butter question" or the spiritual factor is the guiding principle behind the conduct of men, I hope that our friend will be able to look at things in a better way, and if he will not accept our theory, at least have the audacity to investigate for himself.

Our critic claims "the spiritual side is the all important one, and man must look for spiritual guidance, let the material be what it may." As is usual with those writing on spiritual matters the question of "faith" is the absorbing idea. "Faith cannot be defined scientifically, because our senses cannot receive impressions from its objects. It is purely subjective."

When he quotes "by faith we understand" he makes an absurd statement. It is by knowledge we understand, and the gaining of this is far different to the easy-going method of accepting things by "faith." Therefore, faith signifies lack of knowledge, and if any spiritualists disagree with me on this point I still lay myself open to refutation, and challenge them to investigate scientifically what they are pleased to call the "fallacy" of the materialistic conception of human development.

Naturally this writer defends the position of the church, and attempts to show it is a dominant factor in all stages of history. He cites Scripture and in reply will quote "The theological codes now in force, having been written when all mankind was entirely ignorant of what are now plainly the perceived laws of nature, cannot be, except in part, the true guide to a strong, natural civilization, such as must be the natural code of ethics the human race must eventually adopt."

In order to show plainly the attitude of the Church in various phases of history, I would draw his attention to the fact that during the existence of slavery in the Roman Empire, and during the time feudalism was in force the church was acquiescent. The greatest opportunity presented the church to vindicate itself as an enlightening factor was during that period in history known as the Dark Ages. To those who have read history but little, it cannot but be admitted she was more or less wanting in any initiative toward dispelling the gloom of ignorance. She has always admitted the supremacy of the prevailing power in all stages of historic development. To-day she upholds the system of wage-slavery just as consistenly, and for this reason alone I contend she is no friend to the working class. She opposes the great revolutionary movement of the working class, and by so doing admits the right of the oppressor to continue this degrading system of one class living from the labour of those who produce the wealth of the world. "The Church must be in the very nature of her profession the foster-mother of inequality and the nurse of pessimism. Her laymen are but church-visitors, who pay taxes without representation—poor stuff for any democracy. She has no place whatsoever in a democracy. She cannot let the people rise."

The writer submits the foregoing for the careful consideration of the workers, firmly believing that the subservience of the minds of the workers to a reactionary element in society is a serious menace to their sense of perspective in dealing with practical issues, of far more importance to them and humanity. To say the least, the idea of an eternal reward hereafter for the workers, who have submitted to the hard conditions of capitalist domination here below, is ignoble in comparison with the materialism that shows that here below the workers can, if they will, make their environment more like heaven than the "hell" we see around us.

The writer, perhaps, has one advantage over his critic in that he has had the opportunity of comparing the outlook on humanity from both the religious and materialistic standpoint.

Religion is pessimistic—we are all miserable sinners. Materialism, on the other hand, is intensly optimistic, and contends we are not "all miserable sinners." We are all very human and liable to err, but still we are progressing, and the human race never turns backward.

My contention is that the manner of procuring men's needs is the factor dominating their actions and thoughts. Man, after satisfying his simple needs, turns his thoughts to methods of continuing that supply, and in his upward development his needs multiply, which gradually, stage by stage, has resulted in the introduction of the machine that now threatens the security of his life. It is the bread and butter question—the struggle for existence—and whereas men once strove for mastery over nature they now strive with one another in a bitter struggle for subsistence. And why such a state of affairs? Because the means of production are under the control of a minority which compel those who have only the ability to labor to sell their only commodity, labor-power, in order to live. If the spiritual factor was such a guiding principle how comes it that those who put so much "faith" in it allow such a state of things to come about? The subjugation of the workers to the rising capitalist class, at the introduction of the machine in modern industry was accomplished with a cruelty that speaks volumes for the spiritual guidance the exploiters sought. The study of the introduction of the factory system into England should open the eyes of the workers as to the benefits they may expect under this spiritualistic regime.

Do you workers seek spiritual guidance when you go peddling that commodity (labor power) of yours? Is this the impulse behind your actions? Not on your life. It is the force of an environment which compels you, whether you like it or not, to sell your services to him who has the means of extracting surplus value from your labor. Your only other alternative is starvation, which may possibly mean heaven to you. Yet you hesitate at jumping at this splendid reward, just as your spiritual theorist does. Why? It is the will to live inherent in man, and explains the reason why men will stoop to all sorts of degradation in order to prolong their miserable existence. Think you that ethical systems will satisfy a starving man, and for all you know you, who read this, may be starving ere your life is finished. You cannot lay down any principle, under existing conditions, whereby your livelihood is assured. Don't flatter yourself with the illusion that all the unemployed in Europe and America are thriftless and ne'erdowells. I warrant you will find amongst their ranks many a man who fondly dreamt that such a lot would never be his, and he understood not the materialistic conception of development, but more than likely was imbued with the same lofty spiritual ideas our critics are so fond of doling out to the unfortunate. This is what the machine has done, and surely it is time the sentimentalists realized this fact, but more especially the workers whom it affects so vitally.

It was upon the sentimental idea that Utopian Socialism was founded, and we know only too well the fate of the hopes built on such a foundation. However, it is due to the labors of Marx and Engels more especially that we owe the key of understanding the development of the human race. They show conclusively that it was the economic environment that in all stages of history determined the actions of men. Where men went to seek their loaf, there went their temples, their priests and various institutions peculiar to their stage of development. The intelligence of men working on the existing environment can change that environment. The development of the capitalist system imposes an irresistible necessity upon the workers to devote their attention to changing their environment. When any worker realizes this he is class conscious, and his duty resolves itself into pointing out to his more ignorant brother the reason for things as they exist, and how they as a class can and must accomplish their own emancipation, and at the same time the fredom of all men. No mere sentimental idea, but a practical and scientific theory that every worker can apply to his every day life, and that is why your master would have you devote your efforts along spiritual lines during your leisure. Knowledge is power, and in order to acquire this the workers must study, and surely it is worth while. The triumph of the propertyless wage slave will be the most stupendous revolution in the history of the human race, and unlike all other changes will be the result of a class-conscious intelligence unknown to any previous epoch in historic development. Does this not appeal to the working-class far more than any speculative theory of a future reward based on the result of a life of subservience to a domineering and exploiting class whose spirituality is questionable? When you realize the full significance of the materialistic conception, life will mean more to you than an endless drudgery for the profit mongers, and your ideals will not be narrowed by the dollar mark.

In conclusion I will quote from Scripture: "Whatsoever things are lovely, Whatsoever things are good report; think on those things," and we leave our critics to point out whether these things "are lovely and of good report."

The workers can judge for themselves and thereby develop their intelligence.

Labor World

The City of Chicago has an idle army 150,000.

* * *

The Nottingham, England, building trades, after a strike of several weeks, have obtained an advance and returned to work.

* * *

Seventy-three thousand tons of coal have been purchased for the Atlantic battle ship fleet for its winter drills for two months.

* * *

The Labor party's bill nationalizing the banking system of Australia has passed the Commonwealth Senate by seventeen to seven.

* * *

The Hull trimmers and tippers of coal gained several points in their dispute, having accepted a new tariff of pay and are at work.

* * *

H. B. Perham, of St. Louis, has been re-elected president of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor for the fifth time.

* * *

If the producer and consumer were the same man, the distance between them would sure be reduced to the minimum, and there is no reason why they shouldn't be.

* * *

Three thousand employes of the Tokio, Japan, street railway system struck on January 1st for an increased wage to meet the increased cost of living.

* * *

"Socialism is making enormous strides in this country," was the statement made by Lord Helmsley in London at a meeting of the Children's Non-Socialist League.

* * *

Trades unionists in France are making their power felt, and stirring the workers to great effort in the securing of higher wages, shorter work days and better conditions of labor.

* * *

Of the 12,000 dock laborers in St. Petersburg, Russia, who have been on strike for more pay, the majority returned to work under a settlement that will greatly increase wages.

* * *

The usual hours of work in Japan are 12 per day. Male workers of 14 get from 16 to 25 cents a day, those under 14 from 6 to 10 cents a day. Females over 14 are paid from 10 to 14 cents a day.

* * *

Wages for unskilled labor in Mexico which ten years ago were about 25 cents a day and have since slowly risen a few cents have now been raised to 50 and 60 cents. This applies particularly to mining and railroad workmen.

* * *

The Chio law making it a criminal offence for an employer or his agent to dismiss an employe for refusal to resign from a labor organization was recently upheld in a decision of Judge Frank Gorman of the Common Pleas Court in Cincinnati.

* * *

Every year there are in England three important labor conventions. These are the annual British trade union convention, the annual meeting of the general federation of trade unions and the annual convention of the labor party. The last named is being held in Birmingham at present time.

* * *

Demoralization exists among the United Mine Workers in some sections of District 18. Those men who have not yet started to work should be patient, and with their fellow-miners work for the success of the organization and equal opportunities for all engaged in the coal business.—Industrial Index.

* * *

Hundreds of newsboys in Liverpool went on strike demanding an increase of 2 cents on each dozen of halfpenny papers they sell. They have been receiving 4 cents on each dozen and are determined to be in line with the other workers who have secured increases recently.

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR

During the British Columbia Provincial Federation of Labor convention to be held in Victoria, which opened Monday, the 22nd, it will adjourn in a body to the executive council chamber of the provincial government to present demands for legislation along lines formulated by the delegates present. It is not always that a convention of a labor body is held in the city where a nation's or province's laws are made or unmade, but it is still more unusual that the opportunity comes to a labor body to convene at the same time and in the same place, and to be able to present hot-fresh after its adoption, the needs of the toiling masses.

BAD FIRE IN JAPAN

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 20.—A series of fires which broke out at one o'clock this morning swept unchecked across the southern half of the city, fanned by a strong wind. The conflagration was not under control until late in the afternoon when, according to official figures, 5,268 buildings had been destroyed and 30,000 persons rendered homeless.

During the first four hours the flames consumed more than 1,300 houses.

Fernie School Board Accounts

STATEMENT FERNIE SCHOOL BOARD.

Receipts		Expenditure	
To Provincial Government:		By School repairs	$ 1292.14
Grant	$ 6846.70	Coal and wood	894.27
City of Fernie	14000.00	Teachers salaries	13806.32
Sale of trees	12.35	Secretary salary	150.00
Provincial grant (West Fernie School grounds)	600.00	Janitors salaries	1742.45
City of Fernie (amount over expended)	22.41	Incidental expenses	221.42
		Rent of buildings	430.00
		Teaching supplies	321.65
		Draying expenses	29.50
		Insurance	165.00
		Cleaning Material	133.85
		School Material	211.27
		Publication of statement	50.00
		Sidewalk expense	75.31
		Water and light	165.65
		West Fernie School gr'nds	600.00
		School equipment	1191.68
	$21481.46		$21481.46

Fernie Annex School	$ 60.15
Central School Grounds	482.40
	$542.55

(This expenditure was paid by debenture funds.)

Certified correct—
R. W. McDONALD,
January 8th, 1912.

S. W. BARCLAY,
City Treasurer.
A. C. LIPHARDT, Chairman

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO

WM. BARTON
Agent Fernie Branch
Pellatt Ave. North

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

First class Horses for Sale.

Buys Horses on Commision

George Barton Phone 78

The Original and Only Genuine

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

L. E. McDonald

HORSESHOEING
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
and
CARRIAGE BUILDING

Express and Delivery Wagons a Speciality

Fernie Dairy

FRESH MILK
delivered to all parts of the town

Sanders & Verhaest Brothers.
Proprietors

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter

Bottled Goods a Specialty

C. P. R.

Annual

EASTERN CANADA Low Round Trip Rates

Ontario, Quebec & Maritime Provinces

Tickets issued in connection with Atlantic Steamships will be on sale from Nov. 10th to Dec. 31st inclusive and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest equipment, Standard First Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars. Dining Cars on all through trains

Compartment, Library, Observation Car on "Imperial Limited"

TICKETS ON SALE
Dec. 1st to 31st inclusive
Return limit 3 months

Apply nearest C. P. R. agent for particulars or write R. G. McNEILLIE,
Dist. Passenger Agent, Calgary

Electric Restorer for Men

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

For Sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store

Providing Lands For the Poor

(Continued from page 1)

the state to provide out of a common fund for certain classes and conditions of society, as it is for the state to already provide for certain classes and conditions of society; that is to say, the state has already undertaken to look after criminals (actual) the poor insane and the care and education of incorrigible child life, why not provide for the health of the poor child, or parent, and education of same, the feeble-minded, the unemployed and aged.

Why Was It Done?

Why the state should have grown into the habit of allowing a few charitable people to look after and strengthen (or otherwise) the weakest link in the chain of the state is something *more than I can understand, for I really* believe that indiscriminate giving may be but the subsidizing of criminal and vicious habits of life, besides voluntary work is irresponsible and lacks continuity. It has been shown that 10 per cent of the criminals are mentally defective and 10 per cent of the feeble-minded have criminal tendencies.

Save the Child

"It surely is cheaper to save the child than to punish the criminal." The public health (apart from private consideration) should be the ideal law of a united medical service. Cases must be searched out in order that treatment may be applied in the incipient stage before destitution of the patient and family sets in. The work be preventative as well as curative. The needs of the patient should be the first consideration. Should destitution be the test of eligibility for public assistance? There should be a first line of defence against impending destitution or incipient indigence, and the administration of relief should be conducted upon the roughly organized and skilled direction, having an eye to administrative efficiency and financial economy.

We wish to wage implacable warfare against poverty and squalidness, and the wretchedness and human degradation which always follows in its camp. Unemployment causes, not only bad habits, but which occurs as a regular feature, varying with seasons in various groups of trades, the position of the trade which renders the workers precarious, inventions, fashions, climate and seasons.

Currents and Tides

It is as impossible to prevent unemployment as it is to establish an equilibrium in trade which, like the ocean, has its currents and tides, storms and calms, and as the seaman puts out to sea recognizing and providing against the elements, so must statesmanship recognize and provide against unemployment, which brings with it enormous distress. Causes of poverty, old age, premature breakdown, death of the breadwinner, unemployment, due either decay of industries and seasonable demands or to the fluctuations or depressions of trade.

The social problems are pressing for solution. Problems affecting the lives of the people, and the solution of these questions, involves finances. A social sore does not heal with neglect, and and fester, until finally the loss which the evils arising therefrom will grow the country sustains will be infinitely greater than anything it would have to bear in paying the cost of an earlier remedy. In the old countries, in the United States and rapidly increasing in Canada, there are millions of our fellow-beings suffering. Is it fair, is it just, is it human, is it honorable or safe to subject such a multitude of our fellow-men and women to continued endurance of these miseries when we in Canada have natural resources which, scientifically applied, would prove sporadic, intermittent uncertain and induce a remedy that by our present misdirected application is simply aggravated.

No Revenue There

In the old land there is no revenue whatever from the land and natural resources, which unfortunately are in the hands of a few private owners, but the burden and rates or taxes are upon the processes and products of industry which hamper and kill those processes, and make those products scanter and dearer.

There are 4140 townships yet undivided below the 60th *parallel* which would yield a basis of one section per township 2,650,000 acres. The setting apart of certain of the public domain (as precisely the same as school lands) to meet the inevitable demands of a growing population, would, to my mind, be a stroke of progressive legislation and statesmanship of such high order that would place the province in a position to give its citizens a greater protection and care upon a self-supporting basis than any other country in the world, and that is good advertising.

Buyers' Guide

For DISTRICT LEDGER Readers

Spend Your Money with These

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

Butchers
"41" Market Co.
Calgary Cattle Co.

Dairy
Fernie Dairy

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

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

Hardware
J. D. Quail
Trites Wood

Sewing Machines
Wm. Barton

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

Lumber Supplies
Kennedy & Mangan
Fernie Lumber Co.

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

Wines & Liquors
Pollock Wine Co.
P. Carosella.

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

Blacksmith
L. E. McDonald.

When you're dry
Mutz Extra

Livery & Cartage
George Barton

Professionals
DENTISTS
Dr. Barber
LAWYERS
Eckstein & McTaggart
Lawe & Fisher
W. S. Pearson, Stenography.

Labor Struggle in Great Britain

A general strike of the coal miners will mean the most serious industrial disturbance that the United Kingdom has experienced since the dispute in the engineering trade nearly a quarter of a century ago. The total number of men employed in and about the coal mines exceeds 1,000,000. The total output of the mines amounts to about 725,000 tons a day. It is calculated that there is about three weeks' supply of coal in stock.

The miners are in a better condition now to engaged in a finish fight than they ever were before. Their organization is one of the strongest labor bodies in the country both financially and numerically. The reserve fund of the federation at the present time is believed to amount to $10,000,000 or more. What the miners are capable of when they get their backs to the wall was shown in 1893, when 250,000 of them laid down their picks and shovels and remained in idleness for 17 weeks rather than submit to a 25 per cent reduction in their wages although they had nothing like the accumulated funds they have now.

Operators Raise Price of Coal

Coal dealers in England are reaping a rich harvest as a consequence of the ballot of the coal miners which unofficial reports state to be in favor of a strike for a fixed minimum wage. The dispute affects about 900,000 men. The result is that the price of coal at the mine has been raised 50 cents a ton for the best household coal, while retail dealers have increased the price by from 75 to 84 cents a ton. The government is greatly alarmed over the prospects of the coal miners' strike on March 1. The officials are preparing to exhaust all possibilities of mediation, but the prospects are gloomy, as the operators declare they will not submit to the employees' demands for a minimum wage.

Big Businesses Uneasy

A feeling of uneasiness prevades big business, not only because of the miners' trouble, but because of the general unsettled conditions of labor and industry in the country. Among the branches of union labor involved in other serious embroilments are the ship builders, hoisery workers, wool combers and cotton workers.

Features of Situation Which Confront the United Kingdom

The great strike of the miners of the United Kingdom occurred in 1892 and continued four months. During that period it was the coldest of years in England and much suffering resulted. Coal reached the price of 60 shillings per ton, rising from 30 shillings in a day. There is usually less than two weks' supply of coal on the market throughout the United Kingdom.

There are about twenty principal coal fields in Great Britain and several smaller ones. The largest and most important is that of South Wales, which extends from Pontypool in Monmouthshire, on the east, to Kidmelly in Pembrokeshire, on the west, a length of 50 miles, and has an average breadth of 18 miles. The total area is about 1,000 square miles. Other important fields are the Forest of Dean, South Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, Northumberland and Durham, Lancashire, Cumberland, Ayrshire, Stirlingshire and Midlothian. The coal areas in Lancashire and Northumberland and the York-Derbyshire fields are little less in area than that of South Wales.

The total available coal in Britain is estimated at 146,454,240,387 tons, the annual output is about 230,000,000 tons.

Besides the miners engaged in working in the coal fields a large section of the population is engaged in handling the product both by sea and land. Britain exports more coal than all of the rest of the world combined and an immense amount of capital is sunk in shipping devoted entirely to the coal trade.

The towns and cities most directly connected with the coal mining and trade in Britain are, Swansea, Cardiff, Pembroke, Bristol, Shrewsbury, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Wrexham, Maryport, Whitehaven, Stirling, Glasgow, Ayr, Ambie, Blythe, Shields and Newcastle.

"Lloyd's Weekly" on Situation

Great Britain is faced by the threat of a national coal strike in March, which will throw out of work not only a million colliery workers but millions of other people and bring our industrial and commercial life to a standstill.

A special correspondent of "Lloyd's News" who has during the week been making careful inquiries among the miners themselves, finds that they are practically unanimous in favor of a national strike. The ballot is to be taken on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, and on Jan. 18, a national conference of miners will be held in Birmingham, when the result will be declared. The notices are to be given on different dates so that all may terminate on March 1. This is the latest date at which any coal mine will be working.

But there is the gravest danger that the country will not be allowed even this short breathing space before it is called upon to see all its industries paralyzed, and millions of its people idle and faced with starvation. If as is everywhere anticipated, the majority is overwhelming in favor of a strike, it is quite possible that the hot heads among the leaders may bring about a stampede, and that the miners will cease work almost at once.

It is believed that one month will exhaust our existing stock of coal. Within that time every factory, railway, gasworks, electric lighting and power plant, and steamship will be brought to a standstill, and few homes—certainly none among the poor—would have fuel for warmth and cooking.

Civil war is not the least among the probable perils. Every ton of coal would have to be moved under armed escort, for the transport workers would make common cause with the miners and refuse to handle coal while the strike was on. Would the whole British army be strong enough to maintain order under such circumstances?

Then there is the question of the Navy. How would it be coaled? What would be the position of the national safety? No warships can move without coal, and are we quite sure that the outlook in Europe is so pacific that we could afford to have our fleet laid up for want of fuel?

In the manufacturing centres the situation is looked upon as so serious that several firms have substituted electrical plant for steam engines, and are getting current from the corporations under the ideas that these big buyers will be better able to collect large reserve stocks of coal in case of emergency than individual firms.

Others wanting little power are making greater use than hitherto of petrol motors.

All over the north there is a good deal of quiet laying up of stocks of coal in order to meet the threatened contingency.

In the course of an article in the South Wales Weekly, Mr. W. Abraham M. P. (Mabon), writes that the fight for the minimum wage will mean that all loss of life and property suffered in this country during the past will be a fleabite to what will occur in the biggest struggle between capital and labor that this country has ever experienced.

A coal strike will be one great opportunity for American coal owners to export large quantities of coal. We in all probability may witness large imports of American coal being discharged in Great Britain.

Another View

BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 22.—The conference of the delegates of the Miners' Federation has decided to give notice forthwith, oft he national stoppage of work at the coal mines in Great Britain. The end of February, however is the first date at which notlecs can become effective. The notice is accompanied by an intimation that the men are ready to continue negotiations for a settlement. The conference has adjourned until Feb. 1.

As both sides appear to be heartily desirous of finding a way out of the deadlock, there is a general feeling that a national strike which would affect about 900,000 men will be averted.

WHAT THE MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN VOTED FOR

The Conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, held in London on December 20th and 21st, considered the reports of the various districts as to their negotiations with the owners on the matter, and the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That a ballot be taken.

(2) That the ballot vote be taken on January 10th, 11th, and 12th next.

(3 That no half-members (boys) be allowed to vote.

(4) That the result of the ballot in each district be sent to Mr. Ashton not later than January 16th.

(5) That in case the ballot vote results in a two-thirds majority in favor of a national stoppage, notices to be given in everey district so as to terminate by the end of February, 1912.

(6) That the districts send to Mr. Ashton a tabulated statement of what it desires to be its minimum wage, and that the Executive Committee of the Federation meet to consider this statement and report to a National Conference to be held at Birmingham on January 18th, 1912.

(7) Form of ballot paper shall be: "Are you in favor of giving notice to establish the principle of a minimum for every man and boy working underground in the mines of Great Britain"?

(8) That during the negotiations special machinery be got up in each district for dealing with exceptional cases, such as old and infirm workmen.

BIG BISCUIT BOYCOTT

Huntley and Palmer Affected

There is stil considerable unrest with respect to the dismissal of workpeople at Christmas by Messrs. Huntley and Palmers' biscuit firm at Reading, and the representatives of the discharged people and members of different trade unions are doing their utmost, with a view to having those dismissed reinstated in the firms.

It is now stated on the authority of Mr. Ben Russell, the local representative of the General Laborers' Union, that, unless Messrs. Huntley and Palmers consent to receive a deputation with a view to reinstating the workers, that steps will be taken at once to organize a national and international boycott aginst the firm. The Labor and Socialist newspapers of Germany including 80 daily organs and innumerable weekly and other magazines, are to be used, it is stated, for this purpose, and the daily newspapers in France, Belgium and every other country in the world are to be communicated with.

WHAT DID SHE MEAN?

"Now, Tommy," said his mother, "I want you to be good while I'm out."

"I'll be good for a penny," replied Tommy.

"Tommy," said she, "I want you to remember that you cannot be a son of mine unless you are good for nothing."

Endorse Public Ownership

(Continued from page 1)

ways, he declared that the government of Alberta should acquire some of the vast coal areas of this province that are rapidly falling into the hands of private individuals and when the coal companies refuse to place coal on the market at a reasonable price, the government should step in and compete with them until they decided to lower their prices. This would act as a check on the private companies, and was a plan that had been tried with success in other countries.

Not an Experiment

"Government ownership of railways is not an experiment," he continued. "It has been tried for years in other countries and is working out successfully. In many cases it has been found that the railway service has been wonderfully improved and rates cheapened, when private owned railways have been taken over by the state.

Turning his attention to the demerits of the corporation ownership system as exemplified by the state of affairs in England, he pointed out that in that country alone, there are 3,000 directors of railways whose salaries amounts to £500,000. He said that in England the public is forced to pay the cost of a duplication of lines and officials in the name of railway competition while as a matter of fact the rates on all railways are fixed at a meeting of directors held every little while in London.

A case was known, he declared, where one railway company had been paid by another £74,000 to keep out of one town.

Shamefully Underpaid

Making further remarks about English railway system, he pointed out that the employes of roads are shamefully underpaid. They get barely enough to exist and at the same time transportation rates are so high that it is impossible for many who could improve their conditions by coming to Canada to secure sufficient money to pay their fare here. The companies were not content with underpaying their men, he said, they insisted on giving them holidays during the year and deducting their wages for the time they are idle.

Another Attack

W. R. Ball, of Strathcona, was the next speaker. He did not believe that any private individual, or set of individuals should have the power possessed by the railway corporations of the present day to fix the price of the necessities of life. Two hundred and twenty-eight million dollars of Canadian public money had been given in business to railway corporations, Sixty million acres of land had been given the C. P. R. alone, which at a conservative valuation of $10 per acre meant $600,000,000. This meant a tax on every person in the Dominion today of $138 per head. He expressed the belief that it was time that the people were stepping in and curtailing the growth of corporation power.

Resolution Passed

After addresses, the following resolutions were passed last week by the United Farmers of Alberta regarding public ownership of railways was introduced to the meeting:

Resolved that this meeting is in favor of government ownership and operation of railways as opposed to corporations or private ownership assisted by a guarantee of bonds and that a government owned system under the control of an independent system is preferable.

The resolution carried unanimously and will be placed at an early date before the provincial government as an expression of opinion of the meeting.

Public Ownership League

Steps were then taken to organize a public ownership league for the purpose of carrying on a public ownership campaign throughout the province.

An opportunity was given those present to become members of the league by paying a small membership fee, after which a provisional committee whose members had taken upon themselves the responsibility of making arrangements for the mass meetings, was authorized to draft a constitution and bring it before a meeting of the members at an early date.

WASTE OF COAL

Great as are the losses attending the mining of coal, approximately 250,000,000 tons in a single year, the waste in the furnaces of the country is still greater, for less than 10 per cent of the coal's heat units are converted into mechanical work in the factories. Or the larger fact that of the 300,000,000 tons of coal probably used in the power plants of the country, including locomotives, 270,000,000, or 90 per cent. of the whole are lost in the several transformations of energy and not more than 10 per cent of the heat units, or the equivalent of only 30,000,000 tons of this coal, are transformed into the mechanical work of the nation.

NEVER ANY FAILURE OR DISAPPOINTMENT WHEN **MAGIC BAKING POWDER** IS USED.

CONTAINS NO ALUM.

COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS.

MADE IN CANADA

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

THEORY AND PRACTICE

We're very fond of winter
In theory, don't you know.
We say it is so healthy
To wrestle with the snow.
It's such a splendid tonic
The wind that's cold as ice,
But still we always dodge it,
If we have got the price.

To hear us tell the neighbors
How greatly we admire
A free old fashioned winter
A listener might inquire
If we would eat a ticket
To some fair summer climate
That called for transport free
Or pack our trunk and flee.

hen August winds are scorching
And grass is dry and sear
The claim to dote on winter
May then be quite sincere.
But when we view the picture
At cooler, closer range
The feelings are subjected
To something of a change.

It's just a superstition,
Some people may declare,
They like the cold, but would they
Hold up their hands and swear?
If they had wings for flying,
With leisure, too, were blessed,
Where would they spend the winter?
That's quite the proper test.

GOOD-HEALTH WEEK! "Sunkist" Oranges on Special Sale

Special Low Prices on Most Healthful of All Fruit

Next Monday morning "Good-Health Week" begins. The most wholesome fruit in the world—"Sunkist" Oranges—will be sold at special prices in all grocery and fruit stores. A trainload has just arrived from California and will be disposed of by special sales.

Economical housewives will buy this luscious golden fruit like they do apples—by the dozen, half-box or box. "Sunkist" Oranges are much **cheaper** than good table apples. Good health for the entire family! A delicious and economical treat prescribed by physicians.

Buy "Sunkist" in Quantities at Pleasing Prices

"Sunkist" keep well and they will sell at such reasonable prices next week that you can buy them by the box or half-box at special prices. The wrappers from this most healthful of all fruit, along with a few stamps to pay charges, packing, etc., will provide you with several pieces of luxurious silverware.

Amazing Quality of "Sunkist"

Tree Ripened, Picked With Gloves Seedless, Sweet, Juicy Navels

These are the choicest oranges grown—the prize crop of 5,000 of the finest orange groves in California. Each orange is **perfect**, large, sound, juicy and of wondrous flavor. Try them during "Good-Health" Week at the special prices, to find out the difference between perfect, tree-ripened "Sunkist" Oranges and the ordinary kind.

Insist on Valuable "Sunkist" Wrappers

Every genuine "Sunkist" comes in a tissue wrapper plainly marked. Your dealer will supply you if you make yourself plain that you want only GENUINE "Sunkist," the finest oranges in the world—"the ones with the valuable wrappers."

Economical "Sunkist" Lemons

Extra juicy, thin-skinned and of the same high quality as "Sunkist" Oranges. They go farther than other lemons. The wrappers are valuable—the same as the orange wrappers. Recipe Booklet Free upon request. (145)

SUNKIST LEMONS Trademark Registered

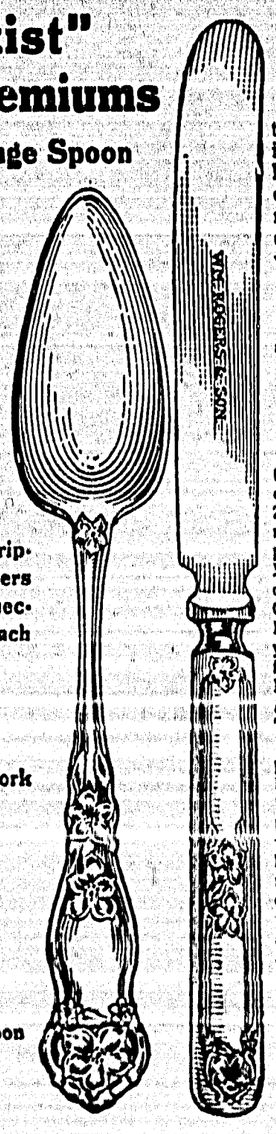
Choose From These Fourteen "Sunkist" Silver Premiums

Get This Orange Spoon

At right is shown new "Sunkist" Orange Spoon, actual size. Genuine Rogers and of the latest style. Sent you on receipt of 12 "Sunkist" wrappers and 12c to help pay charges, packing, etc. For each additional spoon send 12 "Sunkist" wrappers and 12c.

Read carefully directions at right.

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



"Sunkist" Premiums

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

This Fruit Knife Yours

Made of special tempered steel heavily silver-plated, same high quality as the other "Sunkist" Premiums. Sent on receipt of 24 "Sunkist" wrappers and 20c. For each additional fruit knife send 24 "Sunkist" wrappers and 20c.

Read This Carefully

On all remittances up to 20 cents please send cash; on amounts above 20 cents we prefer postal note, money order, express order or bank draft. Make money order or draft payable to the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and address your letters to the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, 105 King St. East, corner Church St., Toronto, Ont.

You can secure these premiums with "Sunkist" orange wrappers, "Sunkist" lemon wrappers, "Red Ball" orange wrappers or "Red Ball" lemon wrappers. Or merely send trademarks cut from wrappers. If you will buy only "Sunkist" and "Red Ball" oranges and lemons you will get fruit of the finest eating quality, economically priced, and you will soon have enough wrappers to secure a complete set of the beautiful table silverware

California Fruit Growers' Exchange, 105 King Street, East Corner Church Street **Toronto, Ont.**

The District Ledger

Published every Saturday morning at its office, Pellat Avenue, Fernie, B. C. Subscription $1.00 per year in advance. An excellent advertising medium. Largest circulation in the District. Advertising rates on application. Up-to-date facilities for the execution of all kinds of book, job and color work. Mail orders receive special attention. Address all communications to The District Ledger.

H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — FERNIE, B.C.

AS THE WORLD WAGS

NINETEEN Hundred and Twelve has opened up with dissension and strife amongst nations and between the wage slave and slave driver, in other words between capital and labor Nobody with any insight at all could but admit that the world is beginning to seethe. It is only necessary to look at the daily papers to see evidence of world-wide unrest. Turkey and Italy are still at one another's throat; China's 400,000,000 people are in a state of anarchy; Ulster and Belfast are preparing to cause bloodshed if needs be in opposition to Home Rule in Ireland; the Balkans are ripe for rebellion against Turkish domination; one million miners in the United Kingdom ready to throw those countries into a state of coal famine; a similar predicament in the United States by 400,000 coal miners going out on strike in defence of their rights to earn a living wage; Germany under a Socialist regime, and France calling Italy to time for the seizure of a ship are but a few of the troubles that face us today.

Each one of these things would of itself cause a thrill to pass through the guardians of civilization, because they all portend war and strife, followed by unforeseen consequences. Of the two enumerated, the strides of Socialism and the labor struggle in Great Britain are the most significant. The former showing as it does the trend of feeling and education among the masses, augurs well for Socialism in other civilized parts of the world, and the latter by the vastness of its possible results forces the question of the rights of the workingmen to at least exist, to the forefront. It is by such means as making the classes feel the discomfort and inconveniences of withholding a necessity such as coal, realize that the world is dependent upon the workingman—the producer. In fact, everything else will pale into insignificance before the paralysis which threatens the coal industry of Great Britain. If, as is within the range of probability, the mine-workers of the United States conduct a strike of their own at the same time—the agreements, as it happens, expiring in both countries at the same time—a speedy concession to the miner's just demands may be looked forward to.

In Germany trouble likewise looms ahead. With the victory the Socialists have gained the monarchy can by no means be considered safe. The autocratic Kaiser will not meekly accede to Socialistic legislation, if matters will at all go so far. It is quite likely that William will refuse to call parliament together, call for a new election, and at the same time disfranchise all the Socialist voters. The matter of constitution will not weigh with him in such circumstances. Constitutions are only useful as a means of keeping the workingman under dog. The Kaiser is a law unto himself. The five million Germans who voted the Socialist ticket will not, however, submit without a strong bid in defence of their human rights. Five million men cannot be so easily downtrodden nowadays. The workingman is now realizing his strength and is determined to use it for the betterment of his own condition.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

IT is estimated that there are now 250,000 people leaving the shores of Spain annually for the western hemisphere, particularly to South America. In some cases whole villages are leaving for the new world. This has aroused the government to examine into the causes for this loss of population, and they have already received suggestions to divert this tide of emigration.

In this district are a great number of men and women who have torn up their old home ties in their native land. That a great many of them do not actually realize the force behind their movements is only too apparent, and yet what proportion of these can say they voluntarily sold all they had to follow the call of the capitalist. But behind your actions whatever sentiment you like; whether adventure, initiative, patriotism or rather imperialism, the fact remains that the wage-worker is entirely dependent upon the development of capital. He is in the position of Mary's lamb, and now wherever the capitalist goes the laborer is bound to follow. This is one of the greatest contrasts in the history of human development—that the laborer is enslaved by his own product, and the greater the productivity of labor the more intense becomes the domination of his product in the hand of those who live upon his exploitation. But it is this intensity of the oppression of the capitalists that arouses class antagonism, and when the laborers see clearly the reason of their degradation the beginning of the end of the capitalist regime is within sight. This is one of the elements of revolution, and it is these very antagonisms that compel the workers to think and act in a revolutionary manner.

The committee of investigation appointed by the government of Spain has already decided that the cultivation of the vast territories in the interior of that country should be the means of diverting this tide of emigration. They lay particular emphasis on keeping within the country "the ambitious" workers. It is generally conceded that it is more or less the ambitious laborers who emigrate from any country, but, of course, there are always exceptions. On the whole, however, it is the intelligent class of the wage earners who become discontented with working at what promises no chance of eventual independence. Distant lands always look promising, and though they may be able to improve a little upon their lot in their native land, still after a few years they cannot help but see that to work does not mean independence in their new sphere any more than it did at home. Capital creates in every land more or less the same conditions to the workers, with variations due to local conditions. The development of capitalism necessitates the degradation of the worker, and calls into being the industrial reserve army, the force which keeps the workers obedient, and hampers them in their attempts to improve their conditions. The machines created by the workers increases every year the number of that reserve army by throwing the once skilled into the ranks of the unskilled and the worker is continually undermining the security of his own livelihood by his inventive genius. Yet there are in the ranks of the workers many who cannot realize the significance.

In England up to the year 1815 laws were in force to prevent the emigration of men engaged in the making of machinery, and heavy penalties were imposed for violation of these laws. In March, 1963, there appeared in the columns of the Times of London, England, a letter from the spokesman of the Cotton Operators of Lancashire appealing to the government to prevent the emigration of the human machine to other lands, claiming same to be a menace to capital. With the skilled man goes the accumulation of skill of generations, but as the machine more and more displaces the skilled man the concern of the capitalist is transferred from the human machine to the concrete result of the industry of the exploited laborer. The fact, however, is that even in the year 1863 the manufacturers could not help but show that the laborer was his property just as much as the inanimate machine. The great difference now is that the workers themselves are seeing this, and in an effort to escape from grinding poverty they emigrate.

From our point of view the emigration of men from the older countries and their immigration into newer spheres is the greatest educational factor towards the enlightenment of the workers of the world. This makes the working-class revolutionary movement truly international, and explains the fact that British Columbia is the leading province in Canada to-day where a great number of the workers realize the class struggle in all its significance. They have come from all corners of the world, only to find the same system in effect, and although conditions are by no means quite so bad as in those countries which have been more or less thoroughly exploited, still the development of the system implies the growing insecurity of men's livelihood. It is simply ridiculous for the workers to think that they will be allowed to save themselves by property holdings, and whilst some may rise from the mire, the working class divorced from property is essential to the rapid development of capitalism. If you do not realize this fact you have not yet fully grasped what the capitalist system has in store you and your class in Canada. The growing tide of immigration will enlighten you.

A question was put in the B. C. House by Parker Williams as to what was the cost of the Prime Minister and Attorney-General's trip to the Coronation, and the answer was that these gentlemen cost the province $14,500. Mr. Williams might have followed up this question with "What has the country benefited by the expenditure of this sum?" Echo answers "What?" (Order! order!)

That a general election in this province is on the tapis is becoming more evident daily. Ministers are busying themselves and members are beginning to throw pap to their constituencies. Even the Hon. W. R. Ross has bethought himself that he represents some spot in B. C., and, if reports are true, has advised the government to establish a mine rescue station in Fernie. Elections are certainly conducive to the brightening of one's intellect, hence the Hon. Bill's fatherly consideration of the people in this part of the world.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Fernie Free Press, makes an appeal for a public library in this city, and with which we are in hearty accord. We, however, believe the city is capable of accomplishing this object itself without outside help, and least of all the assistance of Andrew Carnegie. We want no tainted money here. Money that has been gotten by the blood and sweat of our fellow-workers will not be appreciated in a city like Fernie where the majority of the citizens have felt, and are perhaps feeling today, the hands of their oppressors. Fernie will have nothing to do with the Prince of exploiters—Andrew Carnegie.

The Italian government says it has all the money it wants for the war with Turkey as there are a hundred million dollars in the treasury as surpluses during the past twelve years. Italy is not better or more fortunate than other countries, and has its full share of paupers. The hundred million dollars would go a long way towards assisting the needy and relieving the poverty among the workers. But the Italian capitalist-ruled government would not think of "squandering" the money obtained and extracted from these very same workers on the betterment of their condition. It rather uses it to kill a few of the working class off in Africa. The Italian losses in the war with Turkey now amount to 5,000 men. But what of that! Five thousand heads of cattle, or even dogs, have some wealth, human life, when it is that of the worker—none.

Show us a town in which the majority of the BUSINESS men do not advertise in the local paper, *and we will show you a town that is not marked* in red on any map.—"The Ledge," Greenwood.

Gloved Hands Pick Seedless, Tree-Ripened "Sunkist" Oranges

This delightful fruit, which comes in the valuable premium-bringing wrappers, is all picked, **when ripe,** with gloves!

Each orange is **perfect.** Otherwise it would be rejected and sold as a "second"—not as a first-quality "Sunkist."

"Sunkist" are the prize oranges of best groves in California.

SUNKIST ORANGES Trademark Registered

Seedless, Sound and Solid

Deliciously juicy—no seeds—firm and perfect. Sweet as only *tree-ripened* oranges *can* be. Yet they cost no more than oranges of less quality.

Insist on Valuable "Sunkist" Wrappers

You are sure of getting the genuine when you insist on the valuable wrapper marked "Sunkist" which covers every orange.

Thousands of enterprising housewives now furnish their dining tables with "Sunkist" silverware—real **Rogers'**—by merely saving the wrappers and sending to us with stamps or money order to partly pay cost, packing, etc.

"Sunkist" Lemons of Same High Quality

Thin-skinned, extra juicy and each comes in a valuable "Sunkist" wrapper. They go farther than other lemons and cost no more than the ordinary. Recipe booklet *free* upon request.

Get This Splendid Rogers' Orange Spoon

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

14 "Sunkist" Premiums

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

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

California Fruit Growers' Exchange

105 King St., East, Corner Church St.
TORONTO, ONT.
(132)

German Socialists' Triumph

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Confident of success, the Socialists are out in full force at the polls today in a determined effort to capture a majority of the 33 districts where re-balloting is necessary as a result of none of the contestants for membership in the Reichstag receiving a plurality at the general election Jan. 12.

The early vote indicated that the Socialists would make good their boast to sweep Germany with a "red flood" of votes, and it seems certain that their membership in the Reichstag will exceed 110, insuring them first place over the Catholic Centrists. The Centrists, who had 105 representatives in the last Reichstag, held their own in the balloting Jan. 12, but they failed to gain any new mmebers.

The great victory of the Socialists in the gerenal election was won at the expense of the Progressives and other parties.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Socialists triumphed in the elections. They will have 110 seats after tomorrow's re-balloting, the strongest of any party. The coalition will have 186. Officialdom is greatly depressed and only a big war can save the monarchy, it is believed. This the Kaiser threatened before the elections in the event of the present result.

A young Scotchman, bashful, but desperately in love finding no notice was taken of his visits to the house of his sweetheart, summoned up sufficient courage to address the fair one thus:

"Jean, I was here on Monday nicht."

"Yes, you were that," replied she.

"And I was here on Tuesday nicht."

"So you were."

"And I was here on Wednesday nicht," continued the ardent youth.

"Aye, and you were here on Thursday nicht; and a——"

"And I was here last nicht."

"Weel," she said, "what if you were?"

"And I'm here the nicht again."

"And what about it, even if you came every nicht?"

Weel, then, do you no smell a rat?

A young kindergarten teacher of Manhattan, who is made much of by here pupils, frequently meeting their parents, has a very affable manner, and on entering a Broadway car recently exclaimed, in a most cordial way to one of the passengers:

"Why, how do you do, Mr. Brown?"

As the man addressed evidently did not know her, and looked rather dazed, she saw her mistake, and hurriedly apologized, saying:

"I beg pardon; I thought you were the father of one of my children."

Then everyone within hearing looked so amused that the young lady left the car at the next stop.

The Isis Theatre
Friday, Saturday

Greatest Marine Story Ever Pictured
Shown in Two Parts

See the young Ensign shot from the Torpedo Tube to Save His Crew

"From The Bottom of the Sea"

U. S. Submarine Boat "Plunger" used

Will hold you spellbound to the finish

Coming: JACK and DIXIE VALMORE
Trick Pianists & Comics

WATCH FOR OUR ANNOUNCEMENT

The Lady Sits and Sews while the Washer goes

Get a Water Motor Washer and Be Happy

J. D. QUAIL

Hardware FERNIE Furniture

C. E. LYONS
Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

Waldorf Hotel

Mrs. S. Jennings, Proprietress

Rates $1.50 and up

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

Meal Tickets, $6.00

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

Special Sunday Dinner 50c

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

CLUB Cigar Store

W. A. INGRAM

Wholesale and Retail

Tobacconist

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

Victoria Avenue
FERNIE, B.C. Phone 34

Patronize Your Old Friend

G. Radland begs to inform his old and new friends that he has opened up his Barber Business again at the old stand (Queens Hotel) and hopes to get their continued patronage.

G. Radland Fernie

Hazelton B.C.

On the G.T.P.

The City born in a Silver Bowl. The Spokane of Canada

The "Funnel City" Of B. C.

Hazelton has a tributary section richer than your highest expectations.

LOTS $75 up to $350

M. A. KASTNER
Sole Agent for Fernie

Here it is, Waiting for U

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

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

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

FOR SALE—House on Lot 9, Block 62, Annex. Apply R. Comer, Box 274 Nanaimo, B. C., or 482 Fernie.

FOR EXCHANGE—Two Houses and Lots in West Fernie for building lots in or near New Westminster. Also Piano for Sale. Apply, P. R. Lundie, 64, Howland Avenue.

STORE FOR RENT

Finest building between Lethbridge and Fernie, located at Hillcrest, Alta., the property of Local 1058. Building 20 x 33, with concrete foundation; basement, 40 x 33. A cash store preferred. This is a splendid opportunity for any one. The coal company here are now spending a big sum on development work.

Full particulars from the secretary,
JOHN TAYLOR,
Recording Secy.
Hillcrest, Alta.

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

News of The District Camps

HOSMER NOTES

By "Tit-Bits."

Fred Whalley has gone home again after his six week's exile. It will be like the honeymoon over again Fred. Eh! What?

Congratulations from everybody on Master Jim's recovery.

Harry Selveggi has sold his building occupied by A. Lunn to the tenant. By the smile on Harry's face it must have ben a good deal. (N.B.—The smile won't come off.)

There were some sorry loking statements this pay day. This is a sorry statement to make.

The Hosmer Industrial Society Ltd. Store is now in full swing, and is complete with a good stock of fine groceries and goods equal to any found in a first-class store. Their motto is: "Fair profits and a straight deal," and is under the able management of S. Hopkins. It's share holders are workingmen who conceived the idea of co-operating to keep down the prices and consequently the cost of living. They grudge no one a fair profit, and as every one knows in Hosmer prices in the past have been so extortionate that the working man with a family on pay day, after squaring up, has had very little left for himself. There have certainly been some good profits somewhere as there are seven grocery stores in a small camp like this. Where would you have been, boys, this pay day but for this store? Why paying the same old prices. Now, boys, it's up to you to keep it going. Patronize, union men, or, better still, become a shareholder. There is every chance for you to become your own storekeeper and share in the profits.

Hosmer friends of Mike Quinn, the old brattice man in No. 2, will be pleased to hear that he is doing well on his ranch. He is at present on with a big contract for railroad ties and another one for piles in view. Good luck, Mike.

W. Balderstone has been nominated delegate to the Ninth Annual Convention of District 18, to be held at Lethbridge, on February 19th, 1912.

Dan MacGlennon returned to Hosmer on Friday from Beaver Creek.

A men's meeting (undenominational) is held in the I. O. O. F. Hall every Sunday afternoon at 3.30 p.m. This is a brief, bright, brotherly meeting, and is open for discussion of subjects of general importance and live interest. You are all cordially invited No collection.

Jack Menelik sprained his ankle and has been strolling around the town.

The coke ovens are going strong now. There are 160 ovens. Fred is a busy man now, and expects to have all in full swing by the end of March.

It is rumored that the "Bobbie Burns" Hosmer coal in his heater. Hag-gis so! (Beg pardon, Sam!) (Yes, you'll be arrested next time, Mr. Correspondent.—Ed.)

New York, our thriving suburb, did not seem to take much catering for in the beer line this pay day; but wait till they earn(le) abit more, and then the cocks will be crowing for sure. they are Whiley customers some of them.

By special request all real estate agents are advised to stay away from this busy burg—pay day cheques are too large to accomodate strangers.

There is not much talk about Newcastle winning the cup this year in Hosmer. They have made a "bloomer" this time. The Magpie is very quiet.

Now, boys, you've had your fun; so come along with your subscriptions—$1 a year, or 2 cents a week; you will save that in physic, and this is no make-up. If you haven't got it, We'll make up.

Who was it that was taking a bite at a plug of bacca and found it as hard as No. 2. Next time see that you don't mistake the youngsters building blocks. That's not McDonald's, it's McNab's.

The Queen's moving picture was well attended on Saturday, the Italian colony turning out in large numbers to see the film showing their countrymen in conflict with the Turks. There were a few wet eyes that would make you believe they had been pulling Tripoli onions. (N.B.—They had turkey for Xmas.)

D— Y— looks downhearted these days. Who has cut you out this time? Don't take it so seriously; there are lots more fish in the sea, son. One consolation, the candy bill will be less.

Hosmer Local Union purpose changing its meeting from Friday to Sunday; a decided change for the better.

Mike Johnson has lost a saw. Was it a borrowed one, Mike? Pretty good saw that.

Mr. J. Webster, of Donkhead, arrived in town on Sunday.

Dan McLennon arrived on Saturday from Beaver Creek on Saturday.

Mrs. McLean, of Fernie, spent Saturday the guest of Mrs. Stockett.

Mr and Mrs. Watters spent a few days in Pincher Creek this week visiting Mr and Mrs. Fred Pelletier.

About 20 young people of Hosmer drove to Fernie to atend the carnival and spent a very enjoyable time.

A meting of the committee which arranged the Christmas treat was held in Mrs. J. Brownrigg's home last Friday evening. After paying all expenses, a sum of $8.40 is on hand, representing money still uncalled for by the children. After some discussion it was decided that a Christmas Tree Fund Account be opened up in the bank, and this money to be used again next year for a treat to all the children in town. Mrs J. Brownrigg, and the principal of the school, and Miss Wilson, were appointed trustees for the fund.

When in Fernie visit the Isis Theatre.

COLEMAN

Everything around here is going somewhat livelier now since the mines have started to work once more. Every one is all smiles and busines is very brisk.

Last night marked one of the best hockey games of the season between Frank and Coleman, resulting in a victory for Coleman. From all accounts there was some pretty lively play between the rival teams.

We all seem to be enjoying ourselves these days, as nearly every night there is a dance or moving picture show, and judging from the crowds that turn out there must be something doing in that line.

The mines are not working very steady on account of scarcety of cars. No. 4 Mine. International, however, is working steady, as also Carbondale.

There has been quite a number of accidents here, but none fatal. Every day crowds of men can be seen looking for work, but there are no vacancies, and the would-be workers hear the same old story, "Nothing Doing!"

KIPP NEWS

The new church was opened on Jan. 15th with a concert, which proved a great success. After the minister, Rev. C. R. Corcoran had opened the proceedings with prayer, the following program was carried out: Bridgend Orchestra; solo and chorus, J. D. Sheith and the choir; Reading, Miss Mary McPherson; "The River Shannon," by Mr. Dan McVicars; quartette, "Some Day I'll Wander Back Again," Mrs. Stafford, Miss Garwood, Messrs Stafford and Henry; solo, Mrs D'Arck; solo, Mr. Baker; solo and chorus, Mr. Henry and the choir; solo, Mrs Fred Gullett; solo, Mr. Arthur Benson; solo Mr. Skeith, "The Monarch of the Woods"; reading, Miss Garwood; duet, Mrs. D'Arck and Mrs. Sheffield; quartette, "Tenting To-night," Bridgend Male Quartette; recitations, Mr. Walker and daughter May. This concert proved a great success, and something like $150 was cleared which will go far towards paying off the debt. Great credit is due to all those who helped and took part in the program.

Mr. Lowe Fraser was all smiles this week. They say it's a daughter, but what's the difference. Try again, old boy, you'll do it yet.

The Scale Committee, with the assistance of Chas. Garner and Big Carl, were working hard this last week trying to draw up a contract rate, and after being at it for two or three days we discovered that the negotiations were called off, and had been taken up by the Western Coal Operators' Association and the District. In the of it and do the thing right.

We are expecting to see our worthy District President down our way some of these nice days, and hope to give him a good time when he does come.

We had Big Carl to assist in getting the check-off signed by some of our foreign brothers, who wanted to know all about it before signing up. There's nothing like knowing all about it before signing up, and Big Carl is the one to put them wise.

There seems to be quite a number of idle men about the country looking for work. Lots got turned down here every day and go on to the next place up the line to try their luck.

There are three shifts working at present, but strong talk of laying off one, so it's not much use coming here looking for work. Several outside men are being laid-off these winter days on account of frost, etc.

Hopkin Evan, Taber, has taken up the position as fire boss here and we see our old friend Tom O'Donnell back in camp again. We hope to see him make good as he is well thought of by all the boys.

We expect to see things hum with the Spring, as all kinds of business propositions are open for those who speculate.

"What is the force that makes the world move?" asked the teacher.

"The landlord," promptly Johnny Hardduppe replied.

TABER NEWS

Times are prety dull around Taber Collieries this month. The shortness of box cars seems the chief reason at the Canada West Mine. This mine usually works pretty steady at this time of the year, but has now been idle four days since new year.

We have had a change of management lately. The new manager, Mr. Howard, took charge the first of the week. V. S. Kidd is moving to Minneapolis. The change seems to be appreciated by everyone.

The pit boss, Mr. Johnson, seems to be a pretty good fellow. This is his first season in charge of the mine. The miners complained of not getting their coal out, so Mr. Johnson refused to hire any more men until every man was getting all the cars he required. Usually they keep on hiring every man that comes along, regardless of whether the men already employed are making a living or not.

Walter Coombs, formerly tipple boss, at the Canada West, is now travelling for the company. His place is filled by James Campbell (known around Glace Bay, N. S., as "Riot Act Jim"), who came here to act as machine boss. One day in the mine was sufficient to show that Jimmy's ability was not equal to the job, hence his removal to the surface.

The loaders in the thirteenth east entry had been complaining of losing cars for some time. One man was suspected of changing checks. The pushers and drivers were put on the watch, with the result that on Thursday the man was caught. The secretary and pit committee had a warrant issued and he was arrested. In consideration of his family (eight children and a wife) the men asked that he be let off easy. As he pleaded guilty he was let off with fifteen dollars and costs, or thirty days in jail. This ought to serve as a warning to others.

The men of Local 1959 have started an ambulance class. Drs. Hammond and Leech are giving lectures in the miners' hall every Sunday morning.

The miners of Taber have again taken up the question of the co-operative store movement. This was pretty well gone into last year, but somehow the matter was dropped. Now the increased cost of living is forcing the men to look for some way of getting the necessaries of life a little cheaper than the merchants of this town are disposed to sell them for. It is to be hoped that the matter will not be dropped this time.

The Taber Times claims that the town is infested with vags. The local police drove some of them out of town during the recent cold weather. One poor fellow, having no money, tried to walk to Lethbridge. He got badly frozen and had to have a leg amputated. Some of his relatives have taken the matter up and are suing the town of Taber for damages.

A poultry show was held in town a few days ago. One prize winner was a large gander owned by someone out of town. About midnight Constable Roberts surprised some parties in the act of stealing the bird and marched them to the police station. Next morning they were fined ten dollars and costs.

COAL CREEK BY 174

A night school has been started up here and quite a number of young men are taking advantage of it to refresh their memories with what they did know and try and add to their knowledge.

The Temperance League made its presence known up here last Saturday. Several well-known Creekites pledged themselves not to touch, taste or handle that which is known as Mutzine. No wonder there has been a rush on soft drinks this week, especially on the New Coal Creek beverage known as "Bronco."

The I. C. S., under the supervision of their representative, M. E. C. Egg, of Fernie, is holding a small exhibition of the work that is being done by their students and what can be done by would-be students. He is also having a guessing competition on how long a candle will burn, which is causing quite a little excitement up here this week.

Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. E. Hampton, of Michel, were visiting Mr and Mrs. Thos. France up here last week-end.

Thomas McGovern, of Michel, was visiting old friends at the Creek on Sunday last.

Last Saturday was pay day, the largest one for the last nine months. The evening train was packed with Creekites going to Fernie to secure bargains at the cheap stock-taking sales which are now being held.

Mr. Harry Wilmer, head cashier and accountant, and the type plugger of the rag of Freedom (to wit Ledger) were taking in the quiet and peaceful surroundings of the Creek last Sunday. A visit was made to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crabb and luncheon partaken of, after which the party, accompanied by the late Mayor of Morrissey, hit the ties for Fernie. No arrests were made.

W. G. Murray who came as grocery clerk to the Trites-Wood Co. up here about three weeks ago, left again last Saturday night for Trail, where he has secured a better position.

The second son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos Oakley was taken down to the hospital last Friday evening suffering from symptoms of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Steve Lawson and little daughter, of Hosmer, were visiting friends up here last Monday.

Mr and Mrs. J. Lund and son have taken residence up here this week. They come from Wyoming, and state that work is pretty dull around that quarter.

There has been great rejoicings over in Slav Town this week over the arrival of a fine daughter on Monday 22, to Mr and Mrs. Steve Sangola. Mother and child are both doing well.

Arthur Dealtroy, arrived back in camp last week-end after spending the last few months on the prairie around Alberta.

About twenty couples took in the Burns' Night dance on Thursday evening. Dancing being continued until the wee sma' hours. Among those who favored us with their presence from the nearby city we noticed Miss Gray and Mr. Morgan Jones and several others. Mr. Jas. Davison was the accompanist.

Ed. Bridge paid a visit to his fruit ranch at Creston last week-end.

Mr. McKenzie, of the Fernie Home Bakery, paid a business visit up here on Thursday afternoon.

The mines were idle up here again last Monday.

Mr. Huntingdon, of Fernie, paid a business trip to Coal Creek last Monday afternoon.

GENUINE SNAP—One lot at EDSON, Alta. Well in townsite; owner must sell at sacrifice; present price of lots $150 to $175; will take $100 cash. The G. T. P. roundhouse was completed at this important point last year, and it is now the junction for the Grand Prairie and Peace River. Prices bound to soar; this lot can be sold in a few weeks for $175 to $200. Apply Box 542, Fernie, B. C.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS TAKE UP KRUZ CASE

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have issued the following appeal:—

The Kruz Case. Important Legal Decision

Take this up at once as it may be your turn next.

THE CASE

Kruz was killed whilst employed in the C. N. P. Coal Company's mines in British Columbia. His widow and six small children sought damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia. Their claim was defeated because they lived outside of that Province.

Common sense and common humanity point to a different conclusion as the proper one. "It is the province of a Judge to find law for the conclusion of common sense"—so said a learned English Judge.

It is sought now to take the case to the Privy Council of England. That takes money. District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, and District No. 6, Western Federation of Miners have already spent a lot of money to establish a principle that is as much for your benefit as for theirs.

The Trades and Labor Congress, in annual convention, at Calgary, Alta., unanimously approved this appeal to you for financial assistance to the extent of 10 cents per each member.

The Congress Counsel—J G O'Donoghue—says it is a proper case to appeal

Will you kindly, right now, make a contribution towards the fund for the appeal.

An injury to one is the concern of all.

Shiloh's Cure STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS 25 CENTS

LETHBRIDGE

A Big Boost for Lethbridge

The City Council, Board of Trade, and, of course, the real estate men, of this city have had many schemes afoot, and spent and still are spending, a good many thousand dollars to advertise and boost Lethbridge.

But this week, I believe, the Civic Fathers have allowed one of the greatest boosts to this or any other city in this country to occur, and one which any man, no matter who or what he is, is bound to stigmatize as a d—— shame. It seems that Mr. Good, an ex-alderman, got the contract for the sewerage system at the river bottom, and he sublet it to another firm from across the line, who started in on Monday morning with somewhere about forty men. These men were not long on the job when they were told they were to receive fifteen cents per hour, or the handsome sum of $1.50 for ten hours work. They were practically all English speaking, and at once quit, and came in a body, looking for Mr. J. Ritchie, organizer for A. F. of L. They all adjourned to the Labor Temple to consider the matter. I understand he interviewed the boss of said firm, and got him to increase it to two dollars for ten hour day. Today I saw anywhere from twenty to thirty foreign-speaking men on the job working for this rate of wage.

There are some men on whom it is necessary for the capitalist to put his foot right on their neck, as in the case quoted above, before they can realize that individually they can do nothing.

If at any time the union men of this city had cause to be alert to what is taking place it is now. Two years ago the minimum rate was 27½ cents per hour for laborers, but last year it was 25 cents. Now this is a start for this year at 20 cents, and through the instrumentality of an ex-alderman. I understand this same man has got other contracts from the city, which will be started whenever weather permits, so if the union rate of wage is not included in his contract it can easily be seen what the men are up against.

I say it is up to the City Council, who settle these contracts, to have the scale of wages stipulated therein, and I feel confident that not one ratepayer would kick, for it's a well-known fact that no man with a wife and family can live on two dollars a day in Lethbridge.

If they want to economize there are a great many ways they can do so. One, for instance, is take Dave King's tip and engage a qualified lawyer for city clerk. Only the other week the city lawyer resigned because, as he stated, his remuneration wasn't equivalent to his labor, and at last week's meeting of the Council the city clerk applied for an increase of salary, as he considers $2500 per annum not sufficient. In fact, the whole darned official family here are in for an increase of salary, and if any of them are turned down it will be the first to my knowledge. Oh, yes! they are all of the family, and if you belong to it and don't like walking, you get a horse, and if you would rather have a buggie, an automobile or areoplane—well you'll get that too, some day!

There is no doubt about it, the street railway contemplated has every chance to pay, and if nothing else it will cut out the cost of the upkeep of these items.

When in Fernie visit the Isis Theatre.

FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT STORES

U. S. Constitution Not Made For Hogs Alone

Government-owned department stores for the use of Uncle Sam's 50,000 employes at Washington are advocated in a bill introduced by Congressman Berger.

The bill calls for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the establishment of a number of stores organized and operated on the general lines of the commissary stores in the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama.

New Spirit Invades Senate

The rising tide of Socialism has reached the United States Senate, and a senator (Borah, Idaho) has been forced to declare that "the Constitution was not made for hogs alone, but also for men. If we are devoting over $3,000,000 a year to the gathering of statistics with reference to the diseases of cattle and hogs and the picking off ticks off cattle, it occurs to me that we can afford $30,000 to collect data with reference to the diseases of children."

At the end of the debate "Sunny Jim" Sherman, the President of the Senate and proprietor of doped food factories, announced that the bill would "go over," which means that the bill has been put on the table indefinitely.

EXTEND TO B. C.

C. P. R. Will Establish Ready-Made Farms Here Too

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific Irrigation and Colonization Co. will extend its colonies of ready-made farms into British Columbia, was made by J. S. Dennis at Victoria recently and he returned yesterday and confirmed the announcement.

An appropriation has been made for the establishment of ready-made farms along the line of the Kootenay Central in the Columbia Valley near Golden and for others in the Crow's Nest Pass near Wardner. These farms will be from 10 to 20 acres in extent and will be settled by immigrants from Great Britain on terms similar to those of the ready-made farm colonies in Alberta. It is probable that this policy will be adopted later at the coast.

The C. P. R. readymade farm scheme is one of the most successful colonizing projects in Western Canada and the colonies in Alberta are very popular. It is expected that 500 of these farms in this province will be taken up by British settlers this year. The C. P. R. is choosing from the hundreds of applicants those best suited to Western Canadian conditions.

FERNIE ACADEMY OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING
(Over Suddaby's Drug Store)

A complete commercial education in Pitman's Shorthand and the Touch System of Typewriting.

DAY STUDENT—6 months' course (continuous instruction in both subjects) 9.30 a.m. to 12; 1.30 to 4 p.m. Terms $50.00, or six monthly payments of $10.00 per month.

SELECT AFTERNON CLASS.—Three lessons per week, 4 to 6 p.m., $6.00 per month.

SELECT EVENING CLASS.—Two lessons per week, 7.30 to 10 p.m., $6.00 per month.

ORDINARY EVENING CLASS.—Two lessons per week, 7.30 to 10 p.m., $5.00 per month.

Fees payable in advance. Special attention to backward students.

For further particulars, apply—
W. S. PEARSON, Principal.
P. O. Box 135. 'Phone No. 179

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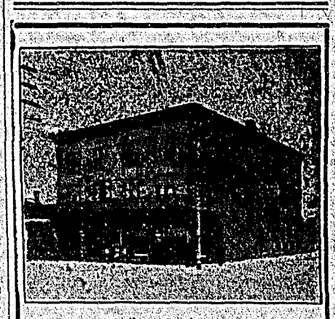
You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg



Coleman Hotel

W. H. Murr - Prop.

The Cash GROCERY

Hosmer B.C.

Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
Always Choice and Fresh

A Trial Order Solicited

E. F. RAHAL

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists, Price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

HOSMER INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

Grocers

Quality First, Last & Always

A Trial Order is Solicited

Port Alberni

City Lots, $400 and $450

Payments Easy

For full particulars apply to

Union Land Company, Ltd.

NATAL, B. C.

NOTICE TO MINE WORKERS

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

Blasting and Use of Explosives in the Mines

By J. R. Guest, Shirebrook

Methods of Blasting

In blasting with gunpowder some very peculiar methods were resorted to in times past. In the writer's earliest experience a shot-hole was drilled with a jumper drill, and this is still in use in some districts. Sometimes the shot-hole would be nearly circular, sometimes otherwise, the hole scraped or cleansed out with iron scraper, loose or grain powder inserted and pushed home by the scraper, the charge adjusted according to the experience of the man in charge, and then an iron needle or skewer about 3 feet 6 inches long inserted into the shot hole, penetrating the powder; this being held in position with one hand whilst being stemmed with the other. The blunt end of the drill, sometimes the blunt end of the ringer, would be used for tamping rod, the shot-hole filled with stemming to its outer edge, the skewer carefully withdrawn, and a squib about 8 inches long filled with fine loose powder inserted into the skewer hole, leaving about an inch outside, the stemming being slightly tamped to prevent the squib flying out of shot-hole when ignited.

To fire the shot a candle would be stripped to its wick and fastened with a piece of clay near to the squib, adjusting the wick or match to act as a time fuse, to allow time to get away. As soon as the squib became ignited it would act as a rocket, and the flame passing inwards would explode the shot.

In this method sometimes a nervous man would accidentally touch the squib with his naked light, and get the full force of the shot in his face.

Many accidents happened whilst tamping with iron. Hence the law was passed that no iron or steel tool should be used in connection with stemming shot-holes, only copper or wood implements to be employed.

Bobbin or reel powder came into use, and with this Bickford's igniter and safety fuse. This made blasting more effective and simpler, the bobbins or reels being threaded on the fuse, and the end of fuse cut oblique and turned inside bobbin so as to provide the security of fuse and safe ignition.

Stemming as a rule was got from between the rails or floor of the gate, which had been trampled hard by constant traffic. In this stemming sometimes bits of stone, glass, or other substances were found, which were at times more likely to cut the fuse, causing missed shots; further, this stemming, which really was composed of coal dust, etc., set hard with the use of a copper tamping rod, may have in the past caused an explosion of gas and coal dust.

Accidents proving fatal have often occurred by forcibly pressing cartridges with a copper tamping rod into an improperly drilled shot-hole; hence the passing of the act that no explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a shot-hole, also that explosives shall be placed in a properly drilled shot-hole, and only clay or other non-inflammable substances used for stemming and provided by the owner.

The more advanced method (and in compliance with the C. M. R. Act) of machine-drilled shot-holes, with the use of high explosives, was a great step in the right direction as regards safety and economy. To lessen the risk of an explosion from the effects of a blown-out shot, Settle's water cartridge was introduced, the explosive being entirely surrounded by water, and the flame quenched by the water at the instant of explosion. This led to further advancement, and as a substitute for the water fire-quenching properties mixed with the explosive ingredients were introduced, and a number of so-called flameless explosives invented.

Detonators of various sizes or strengths, ordinary and electric detonators, high low tension, are used in connection with high explosives. The action of a detonator is attributed by some to he heat produced by compression, by others to only the heat given off by the gases of the fulminate in the cap, and others again attribute it to the dissociating power of a strong vibration. Probably all these influences are brought to bear on the explosion, and it would be difficult to estimate the part contributed by each. 374 degs. F. is the ordinary temperature of ignition for fulminate of mercury.

The color sealing of detonators denotes the class it belongs to. High tension detonators are colored green; low tension detonators are colored black.

In preparing the charge with ordinary detonators and fuse, the fuse is clean cut and inserted into the detonator, and crimped tight at top of capsule by means of pliers. A hole is bored into the neck of the explosive to the depth of detonator, say in Faversham Powder by means of a special type of pliers. The detonator is inserted into neck of cartridge, and the neck is crimped to secure fuse.

When using Samsonite, Gelignite, Cordite, Pitsea Powder, Monobel Powder, or Fracturite with ordinary or electric detonator, a hole is bored into the cartridge to receive the detonator, and paper on end of the cartridge tied with a piece of string over the detonator.

It is possible to explode several explosives that are on the Permitted List without a detonator by making a cartridge of non-inflammable material and placing cartridges of explosives inside (the charge appearing as one cartridge) although containing two kinds or classes of explosives. This method of mixing explosives in shot-holes has caused quite a number of accidents, owing to careless shot-firers placing high explosives in the back of the shot-hole, and in pressing home with scraper or tamping rod causing dirt or dust to get between cartridge and primer, thus making a bad contact, resulting in blown-tut shots. At other times powder has done the work allotted—but a cartridge or cartridges of high explosives found amongst the debris. The unexploded cartridge ofttimes struck accidentally by pick or hammer, has caused accidents to workmen. Hence, the clause that a charge shall consist of a cartridge or cartridges of not more than one description of explosive.

It has been suggested that blown-out shots might be prevented if there was a regulation prescribing the quantity of explosive proportionate to the depth of the hole. The question of blown-out shots to a very great extent is a question of care, and in the writer's opinion (having charged and fired hundreds of shots with different classes of explosives) is in the placing of the shot-hole itself, so that the shot has a reasonable chance of doing its work. To drill a shot-hole, for instance, 12 inches beyond the holing or 12 inches on the fast in the coal, or a shot-hole bored in a stone drift in a straight line with the measures and fired—the shots are almost certain to blown-out shots. If the shot in coal had been, say, 12 inches from the back of holing, or in the shot in stone drift well planted or placed on the slant a reasonable distance in, and stemming properly attended to, the risk of blown-out shots would have been materially reduced.

Of course, it is very essential not to overcharge or put in shot-holes more explosive than is necessary. One instance came under the writer's notice through overcharging which might easily have causel an accident. A shot-hole was drilled in a stone drift 4 feet 6 inches, and badly placed. The workman had pressed home 12 oz. of explosive to the back of the shot-hole before the shot-firer arrived (a young, inexperienced man). The workman then charged the shot-hole, and properly stemmed it, and fired. The shot appeared to give two reports, and drift at back full of flame. Sufficient time was allowed for smoke etc., to clear, and on examination it was found that it had been a blown-out shot. The workman had accidently left his tin containing 3 lb. of permitted explosives within three yards of the shot, and the shot had only blown or blased a piece of stone from the front of shot hole. A piece of this stone had probably struck the tin containing explosives with a force to cause the explosives to explode, shattering the tin to atoms. This may have been the cause of two reports and the large amount of flame.

Shot Holes

If there is only one unsupported face a hole requires to be angled. In sinking a shaft or driving a level, one or more holes at times angled towards the centre unkey the face. Successive holes may be put in at right angles to the face, and arranged concentrically round the "key," or parallel to the sides of the drift or shaft. Speaking generally, although modified by local pointings, etc., in driving a level where the dip is downwards and towards you work from above downwards; but when the dip is away from you, work from below and upwards. In driving parallel to the strike work from an advanced cut either from the rght or left, or across the level.

A dangerous practice with some shot-firers in electric blasting, which ought not to be allowed, is the method of inserting two detonators in one charge; one detonator in the first cartridge being placed in the shot-hole, and one in the primer. Assuming the detonator in the primer short-circuited and failed to explode the detonator, also assuming that dirt got between the primer and cartridge in pressing home, the detonator being exploded at the back of the shot-hole would forcibly blow out the cartridge containing the detonator; the cartridge would get strewn amongst the debris which would be most dangerous to workmen.

From the writer's practical experience in stemming shot-holes, to get the best possible results after inserting the charge, place about 2 inches of stiffish clap slightly tamped next the explosive; after this 2 inches of old turf slightly tamp, and then complete the stemming with moulded clap pellets. The stemming of shot-holes is of the utmost importance, because the safety to a certain extent of every one of the permitted explosives, and other explosives, depends upon the stemming being of such a character as to ensure no blown-out shots; therefore, unless blown-out shots can be avoided, there is always a risk exactly similar to that which would happen if Robbin Powder was fired. The most economical explosive is that which, in addition to the greatest degree of safety, possesses the highest explosive power, and that best suited to its object.

Missed shots or shots that have failed to explode: A missed shot may be caused by using poor or damp fuse, or damp explosives, or in electrical blasting the connection may be badly made, or not made at all; or missed shots may occur when explosives, etc., are in good condition, properly tamped, etc.

To prevent miss-fires, if possible, it is an advantage if each shot is complete in one cartridge; but when more than one cartridge is required care should be taken, by placing the cartridges close together to prevent dirt from getting between them.

The detonator used with any explosives should, if possible, be obtained from the firm supplying the explosives, of sufficient strength well over its work, and the detonator should be placed in the largest cartridge, if two or more cartridges are used.

In case of miss-fire from any cause, the charge should not on any account be withdrawn. Another shot-hole must be drilled, say 12 inches or more from miss-fire shot-hole, and diverge from the miss shot, charged. Before firing, fasten missed shot detonator wires to the shot-firing cable, then connect up and fire. The charge and detonator of missed shot should be looked for and found, if possible, before proceeding further.

Drilling shot-holes after a miss-fire requires every possible care, so that the second shot-hole may not penetrate the miss-fire, and come in contact with the unexploded detonator, which has often led to disastrous results.

One cannot make a hard and fast rule where to drill shot-holes in stone drifting or blasting coal. A workman has according to the circumstances to use judgment gained by practical experience.

The writer is of opinion that for a given explosive the degree of safety depends upon the weight of explosive detonated, together with external circumstances. Therefore, the improvements in safety explosives should be directed to producing the maximum of power at a temperature of detonation that does not exceed the danger limit, and to regulating the shattering power so as to attain a definite measure of safety, as there still exists for every explosive a limit, and to regulating the shattering power so as to attain a definite measure of safety, as there still exists for every explosive a limit of charge beyond which the ignition of CH_4, or coal dust, if present, will occur.

The writer is very much indebted to the British Explosives Company, Ltd., Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., who very kindly sent on show cases of dummy explosives, fuses, etc., for inspection, showing the method of inserting detonators, ordinary and electric, and to convey ideas what their explosives were like; also to The Cotton Powder Company, Ltd., for information and special type of pliers for use in connection with their explosives.—Science and Art of Mining.

Convention Call

For the Ninth Annual Convention

Dist. No. 18, U.M.W. of A.

FERNIE, 3rd January, 1912.

To the Local Unions in District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.

Greeting:

You are hereby notified that the Ninth Annual Convention of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., will be held in the Labor Temple, Lethbridge, commencing at 10 a.m., Monday, February 19th, 1912.

Your delegate or delegates are kindly requested to obtain a Railroad Certificate in order that arrangements may be made to get reduced rates.

Your attention is respectfully invited to Art. 7, Sec. 2 and 3, District Constitution, which explains matters pertaining to the convention.

W. B. POWELL, President

A. J. CARTER, Sec.-Treas.

More Home Baking, Better every way than the ready made foods

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

A pure, Cream of Tartar Powder

Made from Grapes

No Alum No Lime Phosphate

ROTHSCHILDS' CASH SUBJECT OF GOSSIP

Wealth of Four Branches of the Family Aggregated $3,200,000,000 in 1864

LONDON.—The wealth of the Rothschilds is a fascinating theme for speculation, but accuracy is difficult to arrive at.

The fortunes of the house, as is well-known were founded by the Rothschilds who were the first in England to obtain the news of the battle of Waterloo and profit by it on the stock exchange. The recent death in Paris of Baron Gustav recalls the first occasion on which some idea could be obtained as to wealth of the firm.

The brothers are partners, and the bank has branches in London, Berlin, Paris, Frankfort and Vienna. The French branch was founded by Baron James who had four sons. Of these only one, Edmond, outlived him. When his first son, Solomon, died in 1864 he left a widow and daughter Helen. When Helen married Baron van Zuylen de Nyevelt her share of her father's fortune, which she brought with her as dowry, was $70,000,000.

Baron Solomon's fortune was double this amount, and his three brothers and his sister, who married Baron Nathaniel of London, had equal amounts. Thus the total fortune of the five in 1864 was nearly $800,000,000. As the four branches of the family are equally rich its aggregate wealth at that time must have been $3,200,000,000, and that is more than forty-five years ago.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

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

For Sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store.

HEIRESS SCRUBBS TO FIND 10 HOUR LAWS VIOLATIONS

Scrubbing floors in a cheap restaurant for ten or eleven hours a day is the latest undertaking of Miss Zella Emerson, a young settlement worker who has an income of $10,000 a year.

Her income kept it from being a tragedy when she was discharged from a local restaurant after four days' service for inefficiency.

Miss Emerson put in the Christmas holidays as a sales girl in a department store. She is seeking to ascertain the true conditions under which women work in Chicago and to find out if the ten-hour law is being violated.

"It was awful," confessed Miss Emerson today. "The department store girl is lucky compared to her sister who works the whole day on her knees, creeping about the dirty floors in suds and slops. The condition of these poor women is deplorable and their pay is pitifully small. No American girl will do the work. All are foreigners and can speak little English."

Miss Emerson's next experience will probably be in a factory. When she completes her "detective work" she will make affidavit before the Superior courts as to violation of the ten-hour law and as to working conditions under which women are forced to earn their living.

DOES YOUR STOMACH NEED HELP OCCASIONALLY?

Natural and Artificial Aids Investigated by Specialists

You've often noticed how ravenously healthy children clamor for their meals and how easily they digest meals that would give a good many of us "grown-ups" a horrible attack of indigestion.

Now you continue to get occasional attacks of indigestion without trying to locate the real cause of the trouble.

In the case of healthy, romping children, through the fresh air and the ceaseless activity, rain or shine, the salivary processes are constantly excited to a high activity. They haven't any greater digestive capacity than we have, but nature properly prepares the food for easy digestion. That's the way Nature intends it to be done, and if we lived right we would crave and enjoy our food just as much as any child.

For years you perhaps have been treating indigestion the wrong way.

Stomach specialists have found out that the trouble is not always in the stomach itself, but in the improper salivation and preparation of the food for digestion. They now treat indigestion by producing proper conditions before food reaches the period of digestion, just the way Nyal's Digestive Tonic acts. It works on the preparatory salivatory process, excites its activity, so that food digests naturally—not artificially.

This not only gives you comfort instead of pain, but gives you what is far better, a natural appetite for food that you digest and assimilate. That's what rebuilds the tissues and puts real flesh on your bones.

If you try this remedy we know you will be pleased. Nyal Remedies we sincerely believe to be the best medicine values offered. 17

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

Ledger Ads. Help your Sales

ANTHRACITE DEPOSITS

Geological Survey Reference to Coal Discoveries on Groundhog Mountain

A recent bulletin issued by the geological survey department Ottawa, contains the following reference to coal deposits of Groundhog Mountain at the head of the Skeena River.

Considerable interest has been manifested during the past season in the Groundhog Basin which lies at the head of Skeena River. Probably 600 claims have been staked and several groups of capitalists are interested in the field. Mr. G. S. Mallock, who spent the summer investigating the southern end of the basin on behalf of the geological survey, furnishes the following notes on this new coal field.

The coal measures so far as known have a northwestward extent of at least 70 miles, and with a width at the southern end of 30 miles.

The sediments have a thickness of upwards of 3,000 feet, but contain coal in commercial quantities near the top and bottom only, though there are few thin seams in the intermediate beds. The upper horizon contains seven seams with thickness varying from 2 to 6 feet, and so far as is known is limited to an area of 20 square miles. The lower horizon contains at least three seams 4 to 6 feet thick and extends over most of the area occupied by the coal measures. The coal is anthracite in character. Some of the seams are high in ash, but from one of them some excellent analyses have been obtained.

The basin is faulted considerably and there are numerous local flexures associated with the faults. The development of a coal field of this character near the Pacific Coast would be of great importance to British Columbia. It lies about 90 miles from tidewater at Stewart, about 90 miles along a possible route for a railway, and about 150 miles from Hazelton on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Shiloh's Cure

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

FERNIE Cigar Store

Lunch Counter

Is Now Opened

Clean, Cosy and very Inviting

Just the place after the show or from the rink.

Fred. Armstrong

Proprietor

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, - Prop

Central Hotel

Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

Ross & Mackay Props.

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

Meats

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

PHONE OR CALL.

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FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASSAYER

E. W. WIDDOWSON, Assayer and Chemist, Box C 1168, Nelson, B. C. Charges:—Gold, Silver, Lead or Copper, $1 each. Gold-Silver, or Silver-Lead, $1.50. Prices for other metals: Coal, cement, Fireclay analyses on application. The largest custom assay office in British Columbia.

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

Italian

CONVENZIONE CHIAMA

Per il Novesimo Annuale Convenzione Del Distretto No. 18, U. M. W. di America.

Fernie, Gennaio, 1912

Saluti:

Voi siete avvisati che il Novesimo Annuale Convenzione del Distretto No. 18 U. M. W. di America. Sara tenuta nella sala dei lavoratori, a Lethbridge, cominciando alle ore 10 a.m., Lunedi, Febbraio 19, 1912.

Il vostro Delegato ho pure delegati Saranno pregati di ottenere un certificato ferroviario in modo che si potrebbero arranglare le loro tichette a Reduzzione. La vostra attenzione sara rispettabilmente invitata all' Articolo 7, Sezzione 2 e 3 alla Costituizione del Distretto la quale vi spiegara tutti l'affari appartenenti alla Convenzione.

W. B. POWELL,
Presidente.
A. J. CARTER,
Sec.-Tres.

MINIERE INFERNALI

Dei poveri minatori italiani, austriaci e finlandesi si recarono recentemente a Culment, Mich. in cerca di . . fortuna. Viceversa . . dovettero spendere circa $100 a testa prima di poter ottenere lavoro nella miniera. C'erano e vero, altre miniere in cui avrebbero dovuto pagare una tassaa meno forte, ma chi avrebbe voluto mettersi in certe condizioni d'inferiorita, rispetto ai privilegiati della miniera . . della fortuna? Le altre miniere danno una paga inferiore e mettono i giovanotti nella triste condizione di essere respinti da tutte le ragazze a cui facciano proposte di matrimonio. Perche e proprio cosi, chi lavora nella miniera di Calumet puo sposare qua lunque ragazza; chi lavora altrove e condannato al cellbato suo malgrado.

E per avere lavoro nella miniera di Calumet bisogna far co si; bisogna raccomandarsi ad un amico perche parli ad una donna (ce n'e una per ogni nazione). La donna s'incarica, dietro il versamento della congrua somma. E il postulante non potra mai avanzare pretese di risarcimento di danni in caso di licenziamento, perche la donna premurata pel tramite dello amico, potra sempre dire di non conoscere nemmeno il licenziato.

Si incassa il denaro, ma con arte, indirettamente, al riparo di ogni temporale.

Dopo un mese e pin dal giorno del pagamento della tassa esosa, il minatore viene ammesso . . . . ai lavori forzati previa visita del dottore dell'ospedale, che dichiari, come nei casi di leva che l'individuo e sano e robusto ed abile a farsi uccidere.

Dopo essere stato esaminato dal dottore, dopo aver fatto testamento, il minatore e autorizzato a discendere nelle viscere profonde della terra, a giocare, per un pezzo di pane, la propria esistenza.

L'ispettore delle miniere che mangia nello stesso piatto della compagnia, quando qualcuno si ammazza, dichiara sistematicamen te che si tratta di un accidente imprevedibile. E la compagnia la passa sempre liscia.

Nella miniera piu profonda del mondo si comincia a discendere alle 5 e mezzo e si discende sino alle 7 ogni mattina. In ogni pozzo ci sono sei "cages" ed ogni "cage" porta 30 uomini. Dalle profendita si comincia ad uscirne alle 5 e un quarto di sera. Le miniere sono profonde dai 50 ai 70 livelli e da un livello all'altro non c'e meno di cento piedi. Nei sotterranei c'e un caldo d'infero; il sudore esce dalle scarpe. Il fumo della dinamite si potrebbe tagliare col coltello. Si possono sparare i colpi a qualunque ora I minatori e carrettiori lavorano in due "sciolte"; una settimana di giorno e una di notte. I carrettieri fanno 28 29 giornate al mese e percepiscono $2.43 al giorno. La paga e mensile. Devono caricare 12 o 13 carri al giorno ed ogni carro contiene tre tonnellate di materiale. Dopo aver caricato i carri devono spingerli colle spalle (non ci sono muli) fino al posso ad una distanza variante dagli 800 ai 1800 piedi, devono vuotarli subito e rientrare immediatamente, qualche volta senza poter nemmeno rifornir d'olio la lampada. Le strade sono cosi ben tenute che i carri deragliano regolarmente ogni 50 piedi. L'altezza delle piazze va dai 16 ai 30 piedi. Chi e stanco di fare il carrottiore ed ha sempre tenuto " buona condotta," puo dietro versamento di cinquanta o sessanta dollari alla solita donna, ottenere un'altra occupazione nel termine di qualche mese.

Gl'imboscatori lavorano sempre di giorno ed anche la festa. Cosioche i padri di famiglia d'inverno partono da casa di notte e vi ritornano di notte. Per un'intiera stagione non possono piu vedere i loro bambini desti.

Certi crumiri ritornano a casa dal lavoro, magiano in furia un boccone, e poi scappano nei saloni a giocare a chi paga piu da bere al boss.

Chi si arrischia di lagnarsi delle tasse pagate viene licenziato senza che se ne sappia il motivo.

Veramente ora le tasse sarebbere abolite ma i lavori vanno di malo in peggio.

La miniera Tamarack la piu profonda del mondo. conta 85 livelli. Vi si lavora undici ore e mezza, senza nemmeno due minuti di tregua per ingoiare un boccone.

Io scrivo con completa cognisione di causa perche fui spedito a Culamet come un baule le dall'Italia.

Ora ho aperto gli occhi.

Novinger, Mo.—Anton Tomasi.

POVERTY IS POVERTY

Read what H. Beswick has to say of the English railway clerks in the London Clarion:

"Of 70,000 or more railway clerks in the country only about 25,000 belong to the Railway Clerks' Association. And yet the lot of the odd 45,000 cannot be a happy one. Nine out of every ten railway clerks do not receive more than $400 per year, and in the case of one great company the average salary of clerks having anything from five to forty-five years of service is $6.68. The average salaries of 1,056 clerks between the ages of 21 years and 60 years works out at $6.91.

"It is a pity these 45,000 black-coated, collar-and-cuffs railway workers do not throw in their lot with their fellows in the union, for poverty is poverty, even when it is genteel; and enforced celibacy is a slight on their manhood. Gentility can be purchased at too high a price."

Polish

ZWOLANIE KONWENCYI

Na dziewiata Roczna Konwencye Dystryktu 18, Zjednocronych Gornikow w. A.

Do miejscowych unij w Distrykcie 18 Zjednoigonych gornikow w Ameryce.

Niniejszym zawiadamia sie ze dziewiata roczna Konwencya Dystryktu 18, Z. G. W. A. odbedzie sie w „Labor Temple," Lethbridge, rozpocznie sie o 10 tej rano w Poniedzialek, 19 go Lutego, 1912 v. Wasz delegat lub delegaci postarac sie maja kolejne certyfikaty, azeby mozna uzyskac znizone ceny na kolejach.

Zwraca sie uwage na artykol 7, Paragraf 2 i 3, Dystryktu Konstytucyi, ktora wyjasni w sprawach odnoszacych sie konwenyj.

W. B. POWELL,
Prezydent.
A. J. CARTER,
Sekretarz.

PRZEDWCZESNIE ZWYCIESTWO

Sledzac dzisiejszy ruch socyalistyczny i wrogow tegoz, to jest kapitalism wnio skuje, ze socyalizm dzisiejszy przedwczesnie wchodzi w zycie codzienne.

Nie mam tutaj na mysli poteznego wzrostu socyalizmu, lecz, ze socyalizn przedwczesnie w niektorych miastach zwyciezyl „czasowo" nie bedac dojrzalym jeszcze plodem ludu roboczego.

Nie jeden powie, jakto? przeciez z kazdym rokiem jestesmy silniejsi i zabieramy urzedy miast pod kontrole socyalistyczna.

Prawda, tego nie zaprzecze, ze przeszlo dwadziescia miast w Ameryce posiada socyalistycznych mayorow i musze przyznac, ze doskonale rzadza po owych miastach, starajac sie jak najwiecej ulzyc w biedzie robociarzowi, a ze zbyt daleko nie postapili, zato ich winic nie mozna, poniewaz na kazdym kro ku spotykaja sie z przeciwzosciami, ktore im stawiaja konstytucya panstwowa stanowa i ustawy miejskie.

Nie dawno czytalem w Dzienniku Ludowym o wielkim wzroscie socyalizmu i ze kazdy czlonek ma zwolennikow, czyli sympatykow socalyizmu. Tutaj wla sciwie zachodzi trudna kwestya z owemi sympatykami socyalizmu.

Partya socyalistyczna liczy obecnie z gora sto tysiecy czlonkow czynnych, lecz jest to liczba zbyt szczupla, na 100-milionow ludnosci w Stanach Zjednoczonych i nigdy by dotychczas nie potrafila zwyciezyc ni tez pozyskac kontroli nad miastami, ktore obecnie znajduja sie w reklach socyalistycznych, ponieważ owe sto tysiecy sa rozrzucone po calem terenie amerykanskim. I tutaj wlasnie odgrywaja wielka role owi sympatycy socyalizmu.

Lecz na sympatykow partya socyalistyczna absolutnie liczyc nie moze poniewaz tacy lubia zmieniac front, stosow nie do okolicznosci i czesto staja sie wrogiem socyalizmu.

Otoz owi sympatycy przyczynili sie do zwyciestwa i wyborow kilgunastu mayorow i kilkudziesieciu urzednikow z ramienia partyi socyalistycznej. Lecz ci sami sympatycy moga sie przyczynic do sromotnej kleski socyalistow w przyszlych wyborach. Dlaczego: bo wielu z nich zostana zrazeni rzadami socyalistycznemi, nie otrzymawszy tego, czego socyalisci obiecywali przed wyborami; wielu z nich nie potrafi ocenic pracy socyalistycznej. I wlasciwie owi sympatycy beda przyczyna, ze partya socyalistyczna zamalo dalej zwyciezac bedzie musia la, zatrzymac sie ze swemi zwycielstwami na jakis przeciag czasu.

Jedynym srodkiem jest zgramadzic najwieksza ilosc czlonkow pod sztandarem socyalistycznym, aze to trudno przy chodzi temu sie tez wcale dziwic nie mozna.

Nasza praca powinna bye skupiona w jeden punkt, a wlasciwie, aby przyszla generacya byla przekonan socyalistycz nych. A chcac to uczynic musimy zawladnac szkotami publicznemi to jest swiatyniami rozwoju umyslowego i wpajac w przyszle pokolenie prawdziwa nauke, a w ten sposob potrafimy zabic owa zgnilizne kapitalistyczna, ktora toczy zdrowy rozum proletaryatu.

Czy sie moje przewidzenia ziszcza nie wiem, i nie zyczylbym sam tego, lecz nie znaszkodzi przypomnieć Towarzyszom co dazenia nasze sa z drogi. Nie jest to zle, ze mamy swoich mayorow i urzednikow po mistach, lecz dziatwa, na ktorej polega przyszlosc jest przez nas oposzczona i rzucona na pastwo naszych wrogow, ktorkzy wytwarzaja z nich wro gow ludu roboczego.

Ze nie mozemy liczyc na sympatykow jest to faktem, ktory miai miejsce w Los Angeles podczas ostatnich wyborow na mayora tego miasta Tow Harrimana. Swoja droga, ze do kleski, jaka ponieslt tam socyalisci przyczynili sie bracia McNamarowie i sympatycy zaraz sie dowrocili od socyalistow.

Czy McNamarowie sa winni lub niewinni, tego twierdzic nie mozna i oddajemy te tajemnice do rozwiazania kwestyi czasu.

Przyp. Red. Przeciwstawienie 100 tysiecy czlonkow Socialist Party do 100 milioniw ludnosci jest niewlaściwe. W Stanach Zjednoczonych jest tylko okolo 15 milionow wyborcow, z ktorych ostatnimi razem, na najsilniejsza, republikanska partye padlo 6,300,000, a na socyalistow 'pol' miliona, zatem tylko 13 i pol raza mniej, a nie tysiac razy. W klubach republikanskich zas w calym kraju liczy sie zaledwie 600,000 czlonkow, ktorn to cyfre wlaściwie mozna porownywac z iczba 100,000 czlonkow w Socialist Party.

Z sympatykow, a raczej niezdecydowa nych, wszystkie partye korzystaja, a nawet za pomoca ich czesto decyduja.

Nietylko zawladnac szkolami publicznemi, jak radzi R. Mueller, ale nawet najmniejszego wplywu tam socyalisci miec nie moga, dopoki nie zawladna administracya miast. Zatem S. P. ze wzgle du na szczuple srodki, dziala wcale dobrze.

KONWENCYJA

Atsym daje sia dowidomosty wsim lokalam Distriktu 18 U. M. W. of A., szczo dnia 19ho lutoho 1912, roku sklykaje sia rieznu konwencyju.

Konwencyja widbude sia w Lethbridge, Alta., w „Labor Temple" w ponogilok o hodyni 10-tij rano. Delegat abo delegaty majut postaraty sia o tak zwani „Standard Certificate" aby mozna distaty tanszyj tykyt na zeliznycy.

Zwertajo sia uwahu na paragraf 7-yj toczky 2-3 w dystrik towil-konstytucyi, a tam wam wyjasnyt czezo do konwencyi.

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

List of Locals District 18

No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
227	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2387	Cardiff	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2033	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
[illegible]	[illegible]	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2407	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. D. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
274	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodfield, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Robt. Evans, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	J. Cooper, Taber, Alta.
2388	Ladysmith	J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith, B. C.
2399	Sumerland	Peter McWinn, Sumerland, B. C.
872	Wellington	Thos. Harrol, Wellington, B. C.
2155	Nanaimo	Jack Place, Nanaimo, B. C.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT PILES

Don't you believe that experience is better than hearsay? If you suffer from piles, just try Zam-Buk. You can do so at our expense. So assured are we of the result that we will send you a free trial box if you send to our Toronto offices full name and address and a one cent stamp to pay return postage.

Scores of people daily acquaint us with the benefit they have derived from the use of Zam-Buk for piles. Mr. F. Astridge, of 3 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont., says: "For five years I have suffered untold agony with protruding piles. The pain was so great at times I would almost scream.

"I lost weight and had no appetite. I tried everything I ever heard of for piles, as I was willing to take anything to get relief. It was useless, however, and I almost gave up in despair.

"One day a friend gave me a sample of Zam-Buk and told me of a friend of his who had been cured. I decided to try Zam-Buk, and the relief I got was encouraging. I used three boxes, and at the end of that time I was completely cured. I wish I could have got Zam-Buk years ago; it would have saved me a great deal of misery."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for, cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poison, varicose sores, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises, and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. You are warned against harmful imitations and substitutes. See the registered name, "Zam-Buk," on every package.

LABOR IN ENGLAND

Unemployment: During November, 1911, 2-6-10 per cent of the British trade unionists were out of employment, as against 2 per cent in November, 1910.

Miners: The total number of persons employed at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom during 1910 was 1,163,920, of whom 1,360 accidents occurred in the mines and quarries, by which 1,902 persons lost their lives. Good results have come about through the various life-saving measures that have been adopted and applied in the mines since 1855. A steady decrease in the percentage of loss of life has been the result. In 1855, out of every 1,000 persons employed in the mines, a percentage of 4 3-10 lost their lives through accidents. In 1910 this percentage was reduced to 1 4-10 per cent.

Trade Disputes: During November 60 new trade disputes occurred, involving 10,051 persons. During the 11 months period between January and November, 1911, 781 trade disputes had occurred, involving 737,520 persons. Most of these disputes were settled in favor of the employes.

Settlements: The miners of Uddington and Bristol obtained new agreements, with an average of 2½ per cent increase in prices. The engineering trades at Birmingham secured an increase of 25 cents per week to all over 16 years of age, and 2½ per cent increase to piece workers. Textile workers of Manchester secured 5 per cent increase. Rolling mill men at Barrow obtained 2½ per cent increase. Engineering and ship building trades at Manchester, Derby, Bristol, Southampton and Belfast secured increases ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents per week on day rates, and 5 per cent on piece rates; reducing their time one hour per week, the uniform week now being 53 hours. Electrotypers and stereotypers of London secured an increase of $1 per week, the rate rising from $10 to $11 a week. The dock laborers at Plymouth established a minimum of 16c. per hour, and established 54 hours as a uniform working week.

Co-operative Societies: The total sales for the third quarter of the year among the co-operative societies amounted to $55,303,045, an increase of 5 per cent over one year ago, and an increase of 26 per cent over the same period five years ago. The productive department of the co-operative societies increased 37 per cent over the production of five years ago. The total value of production for the third quarter of 1911 amounted to $11,443,460.

Bradford—The serious trouble which has developed over the question of non unionists has spread to the wool trade. Two thousand combers are out on strike and a lockout of 12,000 employes is expected.

SALLOW SKIN

LIVER SPOTS, PIMPLES, DARK CIRCLES UNDER THE EYES are al signs of the system being clogged. The Liver and Bowels are inactive and the Stomach is weak from undigested food and foul gases.

FIG PILLS

the great fruit remedy, will make you feel like a new person.

Winnipeg, June 27, 1911

After taking three boxes of your Fig Pills for stomach and liver troubles I feel strong and well and able to do my own work.—Mrs. A. H. Saulter.

Sold at all dealers in 25 and 50 cent boxes or mailed by The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Sold in Fernie at McLean's Drug and Book Store.

VANISHING COAL SUPPLIES

The dwindling visible coal supplies of the world are engaging the attention of the governments of most countries where coal is found. Sir William Ramsay, the English scientist, startled the British Association some weeks ago by saying in his presidential address that the coal supply in the United Kingdom would not last 175 years if the wasteful use of material is not promptly checked.

The German technical journal Kohle und Ezt, which has made a general survey of the wordl's coal production, states that, barring the United States, and perhaps North China, Germany is still the richest coal-bearing country. America, with its huge production of nearly half a milliard tons a year, is, it says, rapidly approaching exhaustion and the same may be said of the coal fields in the United Kingdom, where the production is also high and must end in the giving out of the supply in 150 to 200 years, at all events in the North of England, Northumberland and Durham. The other English sources may last half a century longer.

The first mines that will have to close down will be those of central France and Bohemia, which only have 100 years more to live. The north of France and the Saarbrucken basin in western Germany come next with a life of between 400 and 500 years. Still beter situated are the Belgian and Westphalian coal regions and the fields in the Austrian and Russian parts of Upper Selisia, which may reckon on an uninterrupted output for the next 800 years.

Prussian Silesia is safe for another 1,000 years or more. Nature has made here vast deposits of pure carbon with lodes of an average thickness of 40 feet. Some of them are 60 feet thick, so that coal consumers may take heart of grace.

Economic determinism produces some peculiar results. Did you ever think it would make a Catholic paper speak well of the Socialists? L'Action Sociale, the clerical daily of Quebec City, in its issue of Dec. 30th last, publishes an article by J. Saint-Amand showing how the Socialists are better than the Free Masons who are alleged to govern France and who are reaching out to govern other countries. It shows how in Belgium, in France, in Italy and elsewhere, the Socialists do not stand in with the anti-Catholic Free Masons, but fight them. This author sees that Socialism will give religious freedom. It is indeed a strange freak when triumphant bourgeois capitalism attacking the Catholic Church forces that church to reach out a hand for aid to the rising Socialist power, which aims at the abolition of all exploitation.—Cotton's Weekly.

MAY HOLD ELECTION ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

This With Home Rule and Other Subjects May Force British Election Again

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Talk is reviving in connection with a possible general election this year, in consequence of the admitted differences among the members of the cabinet. On the question of woman suffrage, together with governmental defeats at recent by-elections, and the difficulties besetting the ministers framing a measure of Home Rule which shall be acceptable to the Irish Nationalists.

Insurance business against the recurrence of a general election is increasing at Lloyd's and today the rate jumped up to 31½, compared with 12½ per cent last week.

REAL ESTATE IN THE PULPIT

The Trade Gazette, issued by the Western Canada Publishing Company, Calgary, takes exception to the action of a Calgary lergyman, who from the pulpit condemned Western real estate methods, and the issue of January 16th contains an interesting article on this subject.

The high prices prevailing in the West are the subject of another interesting article. "The Future of Alberta," the "Telephone System," and the formation of a Merchants' Protective Association are also dealt with. These articles, along with a big grist of trade information, make the issue one of unusual interest. Copies may be had from the office of publication, Calgary.

HOME RULE EXCITEMENT GROWING

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Home Rule excitement is growing in Ireland, particularly in Unionist Ulster, where a vigorous campaign is in progress in the hope of creating sentiment in England against the promised bill of the Asquith ministry. It is expected that the bill will be introduced in the house of commons in March, but the plans which the Unionists contemplate will keep the agitation far into the spring. The greatest demonstration is expected in April, when Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist Leader in the house of Commons, will make an address at a Unionist rally in Belfast.

TO HELP THE FARMER'S WIFE

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Jan.—The uplift of the wives of the farmers of Western Canada has been undertaken in no uncertain way by the International Congress of Farm Women, which has opened its headquarters in Lethbridge, where the seventh annual International Dry-Farming Congress will be held, Oct. 21-25. It is proposed to assist to elevate the wife in the management of farm homes above the drudgery of almost slavery in her household work to the nobler purposes of life, to the freedom from care and worry and the enjoyment of the best there is in life through introducing modern methods and implements that save labor and money and tend to longevity.

CHINAMAN LEGALLY DEFINED

New Zealand not long ago found that the Chinese were doing a very large proportion of the laundry work and had thrown out of employment the women workers in some of the laundries. In New Zealand a laundry is a factory within the meaning of the factories act, so it occurred to a lawmaker that he could settle the difficulty of this Chinese competition by a neat amendment in the interpretation clause of the act above mentioned. An amendment was, therefore, drafted and printed and sent with the utmost seriousness and good faith to the crown law office for consideration; it contained a provision in these words: For the purpose of this act (the factories act), a Chinaman shall be deemed to be a girl under 18 years of age.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

CAPITAL, - $10,000,000 REST, - $8,000,000

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce is equipped to issue drafts on the principal cities in the following countries without delay:

Africa	Crete	Greece	New Zealand	Siberia
Arabia	Cuba	Holland	Norway	Soudan
Argentine Republic	Denmark	Iceland	Panama	South Africa
Australia	Egypt	India	Persia	Spain
Austria-Hungary	Faroe Islands	Ireland	Peru	Straits Settlements
Belgium	Finland	Italy	Philippine Islands	Sweden
Brazil	Formosa	Japan	Portugal	Switzerland
Bulgaria	France	Java	Roumania	Turkey
Ceylon	French Cochin China	Malta	Russia	United States
Chili	Germany	Manchuria	Servia	Uruguay
China	Great Britain	Mexico	Siam	West Indies, etc.

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

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

BANK OF HAMILTON

Capital Paid Up .....$ 2,750,000
Reserve & Undivided Profits 3,250,000
Total Assets 40,000,000

Many a fortune can be traced back to the day its owner deposited the first dollar in a Saving Account.

The one dollar affords an incentive to deposit more—and, as interest is added to principal, the small sum grows more and more rapidly until it finally becomes a competence.

One Dollar will start an account with the Bank of Hamilton.

J. R. SLOAN Agent, Fernie. Head Office: HAMILTON

The Home Bank of Canada

If there is money owing to you by any person, or firm, in Canada, or the Untited States, make out a draft against them and entrust it to the Home Bank for Collection. The draft will be promptly presented for payment and the amount collected will be paid to you without delay. The Home Bank has Branches and Connections throughout Canada and correspondents everywhere in the United States. 210

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Subscribed .. 6,000,000 Capital Paid Up 5,996,900
Reserve Fund ..... 5,996,900 Total Assets 72,000,000

D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

KENNEDY & MANGAN

PRESERVING LUMBER

Is now occupying a great deal of attention. It's a good thing.

FIRST-CLASS LUMBER

is getting so scarce that some dealers do not have any at all. We have plenty, however. We make a speciality of handling only high-grade stuff, which, wise dealers will tell you, is really the cheapest.

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

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

And Nothing but the Best in Fresh and Smoked Meats, Fresh and Smoked Fish, Dairy Produce, Poultry Etc. Etc., go to

THE 41 MARKET CO.

SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONE 41

Big Annual Stock Taking Sale is Still On

Women's Section

The popularity of our Stock-Taking Sale is being daily demonstrated. In addition to the already advertised lines, we have added the following:—

BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS

Regular values to $2.00; Sale Price $1.25
Regular $2.25 Values; Sale Price $1.35
Regular $2.75 Values; Sale Price $1.90
Regular $3.25 Values; Sale Price $2.25

Women's Black Sateen Drawers; Regular $1.00 quality for 75c.

Women's Flannelette Drawers, grey or white, Silk Embroidered, $1.00 quality; Sale Price 75c.

Women's White Flannelette Drawers, 90c quality, for 60c.

Women's Flannelette Drawers, in plain colors and stripes, 50c., 65c., and 75c. values; Sale Price, 35c. and 45c.

Another lot of Girls' Flannelette Night Gowns, for ages 6 to 14 years; prices 50c., 60c., and 65c.

Only FOUR of those $2.50 Knitted Petticoats; the price is now $1.65.

WOMEN'S RAIN COATS

Gabardine Coats, a thorough waterproof, without rubber. Regular value $17.00. Sale Price $9.75 to $10.75.

Rubberized Coats, in dark and medium colors; sizes to 38 bust. Regular values to $20.00. Sale Price ,$8.75, $9.75, $10.75.

Extraordinary Offerings for the week

At 25c.—Another lot of those Toques; plain and fancy colors. Nothing more comfortable for the children. Sale price 25c.

Coat Sweaters for ages from 2 years up; the right garment for boy or girl. Sale price 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.

These are interesting items for close buyers; take advantage of these specials and save from 25 to 50 per cent.

We now have a stock of heavy-weight "King of the Road" Overalls. This line has been sold regularly at $1.25 pair (plain blue bib). Special at 90c.

Here's your chance for heavy-weight Brown Duck Overall pants; double fronts to knee. Regular value $1.75; Special $1.00

We have another snap in Black Pant Overalls; medium weight (union made), has two hip pockets. To be cleared at 75c. pr.

Grocery Department

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Jap Oranges, per box ..... .60
Navel Oranges, per case $3.25
Navel Oranges, per half case $1.65
Navel Oranges, per doz ..... .25 to .50
Ammonia, pt. bottle, 2 for ..... .25
Gold Standard Baking Powder, 12 oz. ..... .15
Gold Standard Baking Powder, 5 lb. ..... .65
Molasses Snap Biscuits, 2 lbs. for ..... .25
Reception Wafers, 2 lb. tins 25
2 in 1 Shoe Blacking, 3 for ..... .25
Black Jack Stove Polish, per tin 10
Buffalo Rolled Oats, 4 lb. pkgs., 2 for ..... .25
Post Toasties and Corn Flakes, 3 for ..... .25
Robin Hood Oats, 5 lb. Pkgs. with china ..... .25
Cocoanut, per lb. ..... .25
Cream Candy, per lb. ..... .15
Lowney's Chocolate Creams, per lb. ..... .30
Cowan's and Baker'c Cocoa, ½ lb. tins ..... .25
Cowan's and Baker's Unsweetened Chocolate, ½ lb. ..... .25
Noel's Preserved Fruit, per bottle ..... .50
Blueberries, 2 lb. tins, 2 for ..... .25
Red and Black Currants, 2 lb. tin, 3 for ..... .25
Sovereign Sliced Pineapple, 2 lb. tin ..... .15
Buckwheat Flour, 2 lb. pkges, 2 for ..... .25
Chicken Wheat, 100 lbs. $1.50
Honey, 1 lb. comb, 2 for ..... .45
Lard, 3 lb. tin ..... .50
Lamp Glasses, A and B sizes, 3 for ..... .25
Royal Crown Lye, per tin ..... .10
Mixed Nuts, per lb. ..... .20
Colombo Olive Oil, ½ gal. tins $1.25
Queen Quality Pickles, 20 oz., sour or chow .25
Queen Quality Pickles, 20 oz., sweet and onions ..... .30
Aymer's Pork and Beans, 1 lb. tins, 4 for ..... .25
Durham Corn Starch, 3 for ..... .25
Salt, 3 lb. bags, 4 for ..... .25
Black Pepper, ¼ oz. pkgs, 3 for ..... .25
H. and P. Sauce, ½ pts. ..... .20
Golden Syrup, 5 lb. tins ..... .25
Blue Ribbon Tea, 1 lb. pkgs. ..... .35
Turnips, 15 lbs. for ..... .25
Carrots, 12 lbs. for ..... .25

Special Clearance Sale Men & Boys' Overcoats

See Window for Display and Sale Prices

MEN'S AND BOYS' SWEATERS

Coat Sweaters, regular $4.50; Special $3.00
Coat Sweaters, regular $2.25; Special $1.50
Men's Plain Black Sweaters, regular $2.00; Special $1.00.
Men's open-neck Sweaters, regular, $2.75; Special $2.00

Boys' high-neck, open-neck and Coat Sweaters at prices to clear.

Men's Leckie Boots

Men's heavy Tan Winter Calf Boots (10, 12, and 14 inch tops), with straps and buckles; regular $7.00; Special $5.00

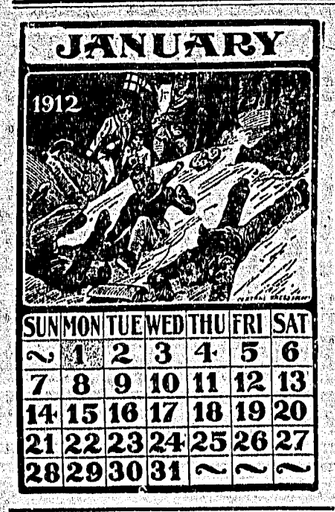
Men's heavy Black Crome Boots, top outside counter, all lace; regular $5.00; Special $3.00

Men's heavy Black Crome Shoes, outside counters; regular $3.00; Special $2.25.

Ladies Shoes, regular $4.50; Special $3.50

Ladies' Shoes, regular $2.00; Special $1.40.

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED



Here and There

Get the Isis Habit!

An advertisement in the Ledger is a safe investment.

Don't forget to attend the hockey matches on Monday and Thursday nights.

Mr. A. Macneil, barrister, late of Antigonish, N. S., has become associated with Mr. L. P. Eckstein in the practice of the legal profession in this city.

We learn (just before going to press) of the death of Archie Mackenzie Brown, clerk in McLean's Drug Store, which took place early this afternoon.

The Victoria Government of Australia is arranging for an excursion of farmers from this country to start from San Francisco on April 3. Further particulars can be had from W. M. Dicken.

The weekly practice for the cantata entitled "Under the Palms" will be held in the schoolroom of the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening at 7.30 sharp. W. M. Dicken choir leader.

A very successful carnival was held at the Rink on Tuesday night, the result of which was that some twenty dollars were handed to the Town Band by the management. The prize winners were as follows: First Ladies' Prize, Florence Laidley (Indian Girl); First Comic Gentlemen's prize, Ray Kirkpatrick (tramp); best gentleman's costume, N McLean (Mephistopheles); boys' coime, Burnett Bembridge (hobo).

FIRE AT WEST FERNIE

On Tuesday evening last about 11.30 o'clock the fire brigade was busy trying to extinguish the fire at the residence of Robert Wright in West Fernie. The building is a total wreck but the brigade were successful in keeping the fire from spreading to the adjacent buildings. We understand the premises was insured for $1,000.00 and the contents therein for $250.

THE GRAND

Commencing Monday, February 5th, and lasting for one week, Jeanne Russell and company will occupy the boards of the Grand Theatre with high class dramas and comedies. The plays to be produced are "The Thief," "The Devil," "The Married Man," "The American Girl," "The Half-breed," and "The Man From Home.'

THE ISIS

The pictures shown during the week have been well up to the high standard. Crowded houses witnessed the beautiful films of "Lost in the Jungle," the Delhi Durbar. For Friday and Saturday of this week "From the Bottom of the Sea" is on the programme, and judging from the reception it received in larger cities it is bound to attract large audiences here. Manager Miller is also intent upon showing Fernieites views of other Canadian cities, and on Wednesday and Thursday nights will give us a good insight of the progressive city of Edmonton, the capital of Alberta. For these nights he has also booked a high-class vaudeville turn, Jack and Dixie Valmore, trick pianists, singers, comedians and mimmics.

HOCKEY

At the Rink on Thursday night the Fernie boys gave a grand exhibition of how the game should be played and succeeded in putting it across Frank to the extent of 13 to 6.

Line up:

Frank		Fernie
McDonald	goal	Ferguson
Hughes	point	Wallace
Rourke	c. point	Dunlop
Pompkins	centre	Thompson
McKay	r. wing	Burland
Smith	l. wing	Henderson
McGovan	rover	Gardner

On Monday night the home team will play Blairmore, and on Thursday, February 1, Cranbrook, both games in this city.

Curlers are going strong these days. The rink has been divided into two sections and competition is keen. So far Kastner won out in the first section and Grant in the other.

STARVING WOMEN START BREAD RIOTS

Conditions in Lawrence are Very Bad and No Chance of Settlement

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 23.—Bread riots started today. Hungry men and women mobbed the bread and milk wagons and took provisions to keep them from starving. The strikers have exhausted their savings, and most of them are in direst want. Mobs led by women repeatedly struck the drivers. Business is at a standstill, and the local merchants fear their stores will be raided.

Joseph Ettor, the strike leader, reiterated that the only basis of a settlement was the granting of their demands and the impossibility of a compromise. Soldiers were called to guard the removal by the fire companies of a supply of emergency dynamite, as it was feared it would be seized by the strikers. Extra guards were put in the mills today when the strikebreakers were paid and some of the strikers received back-pay. None of those paid were allowed on the mill property, but their envelopes were passed through the grated windows in the big gates.

SOCIALIST COUNTESS WILL VISIT CANADA

She is to Lecture on Socialism and Woman Suffrage to Canadians And Americans

The Countess of Warwick, the well known Socialist in British society, has been asked to make a lecture tour through the United States and Canada, and it is believed that she will accept.

The series will consist of lectures in forty cities of the Dominion and the Republic, starting probably at Boston or Lowell, Massachusetts, and going through to San Francisco and Vancouver.

After fulfilling several engagements in the Eastern States, the Countess will probably go north to Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Ottawa. She will talk chiefly on state socialism and woman suffrage, two subjects of which she is an ardent advocate.

MINTON—TYSON

On Wednesday evening at the Methodist Church, Miss Maud Tyson and Cecil J. Minton were united in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. J. F. Dimmick. After the ceremony a reception was held at Mr and Mrs Minton's new home on Victoria Ave., when a number of friends gathered to congratulate the happy couple. Many useful presents were received.

Don't forget to see "At the Bottom of the Sea" at the Isis on Friday and Saturday.

Where Rail Meets Sail

Athabasca Landing

Western Canada's Great Northern City

New Cities always mean new fortunes to those who are fortunate enough to get in at the beginning. The beginning of things is always the time to make money. In opening up the great Northern part of Western Canada, known as the Peace River Country, there are most certain to be one or two large cities. Cities are always placed where Nature and the railroad have decided their location. The Canadian Northern Railway with their usual characteristic foresight have chosen Athabasca Landing as a central point in the network of railways opening up the North of Alberta. They have chosen this point, because, owing to its stratagetical position it is the point where "Rail meets Sail," there beng 3000 miles of navigable water with additional advantages of natural gas and coal, and large timber limits along the rivers which already gives employment to large numbers of men.

Gateway Heights Athabasca Landing

Gateway Heights is beautifully located, occupying a commanding position where you get a splendid view of the original townsite and the river. It is located just a quarter of a mile from the original townsite and the Hudson Bay sold the lots ranging as high as $1,400.00 each. We are offering these lots at $200 to $225 each on easy terms; one quarter cash and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months.

The Investment Opportunity of a Lifetime

Athabasca Landing possesses all the combined advantages and facilities that tend to make large cities. An investor to-day is getting in at "Ground Floor" prices. Lots that were selling in Edmonton, Saskatoon, Lethbridge and Calgary a few years ago at $200.00 each are now worth from $2,000.00 to $5,000.00 each. If you have missed this opportunity, you must not fail to get in on this opportunity, you must not fail to get in on Athabasca Landing. Further particulars from McCutcheon Bros. at their Fernie Office. Head Office Calgary, Alberta, other branch offices at Toronto, Brantford, Edmonton, Regina, Moose Jaw, and Winnipeg.

McCUTCHEON BROS.

A carnival party was held by Miss Maud Pearson at her home on McPherson Avenue on Wednesday night, the 24th inst., and her many friends returned to their homes in the early hours of the following morning after thoroughly enjoying themselves.

When in Fernie visit the Isis Theatre.

HOUSE FOR SALE or TO LET.—Five-roomed House, situate on corner of Jaffrao and Dalton Avenues. Apply, D. Willis.

FOR SALE—Four-roomed Cottage, Lot 8, Block 64, Fernie Annex. House in good condition; cheap for cash; $600, or terms can be arranged. Apply, District Ledger, Fernie. 23-2t.