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JAN 31 1911
VICTORIA, B. C.

Industrial Unity is Strength

The District Ledger

Political Unity is Victory

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

VOL. VI., NO. 26. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., JANUARY 28, 1911. $1.00 A YEAR.

Provincial Library 30 June 09

WHITE NEW PRESIDENT OF U. M. W. A.

NEW COUNCIL GETS BUSY

REPORTS PRESENTED

Several Accounts Paid--Debenture Offer is Turned Down

Special meeting was held in the Council Chambers on Monday, Jan. 23, at which all the City Fathers were present.

Various communications dealing with civic matters were read. Discussion took place regarding delay in the installation of the Gamewell Fire Alarm System and it was decided to leave it in abeyance temporarily.

City Clerk Barclay was instructed to communicate with the underwriters for the purpose of ascertaining what effect the installation of the Gamewell system would have upon fire insurance.

The dispute on the Steam Laundry question was ordered to be submitted to a legal firm.

The purchase of a sleigh was referred to the Works and Property Committee with power to act.

The initiation of the voucher system in the City Clerk's office was decided upon.

City Clerk was instructed to make charge upon Provincial Government for fires extinguished by the Fire Department outside of the city limits.

An offer of 97 from Brent, Noxon & Co., Toronto, for $31,000 worth of debentures (sewers $27,000, fire alarm $4,500) was on motion not accepted. It was determined that these debentures be held at par.

Instructions were issued that the Agent General of British Columbia in London, England, and also British financial companies be notified of what Fernie has to dispose of.

Reports of 1910's operations, together with recommendations for 1911, were read from the following civic heads of departments:

R. C. B. Hammond, Light and Power. R. Potter, City Engineer. R. N. Clerke, Police Department. J. F. McDougall, Fire Department.

After a bunch of general accounts amounting to about $3,000 were disposed of and payments ordered, the meeting adjourned.

Below is synopsis of Chief Electrician Hammond's report for 1910:

The present rates are lowest of their class in the North-West. If demands increase as they may be reasonably expected to do, another unit at cost of $16,500 will be desirable.

Present connected load 10 motors, aggregating 95 H.P., working 30 per cent of maximum 8 hrs. daily at an average of 5c. per H.P., which with $1.00 fixed charge per H.P. of motor capacity, and 900 K.W. hours for lights etc., bring in a monthly revenue of $513.

Monthly expense $350, leaves nett profit of $163.

The following firms expect to instal this spring: P. Burns, 15 or 20 H.P.; W. M. Dicken, 5 H.P.; Dobson and Wellingham, 5 H.P.; 41 Market Co., 3 H.P.

Light—Nov. 27, 1909. Connected load was 3000 lights. Nov. 27, 1910, shows connected load 7,000 lights.

During the year 280 meters and 17 transformers installed, line extended 3 blocks on McPherson Avenue; 2 phase power line of 2800 feet; 500 to Skating Rink; 500 on Pellat Avenue, and pole line to Annex School. Cost during years: Extensions, $6,518.17; meters, $3,729.45, making total investment to date $60,047.62. Years' gross revenue, $22,332.67; Expenses account $17,342.43, leaving $4,990.24 profit, which with 34.00 for issuance of certificates make total nett profit of $5,024.24.

Estimated gross revenue for 1911, about $30,000, and profit $8,500.

He recommends:

Adoption of the series Tungsten lamp, 8 K.W. regulating transformer, extensions—Howland Avenue, 500 feet, Dalton Avenue 1800 feet, Recreation ground 800 feet, Baker Avenue 800 feet, installation of an automatic voltage regulator. Estimates on foregoing extensions:

Estimates.

Line, material and labor	$ 750.00	
Street Lighting system:—		
8 K.W. transformers and switchboards	$ 500.00	
45 Street fixtures complete with shades	$ 292.50	
50 series 4 am. Tungsten lamps	$ 95.00	$1,637.50
Annex:—		
Line, material and labor	$ 300.00	
30 Street fixtures	$ 195.00	
30 Series 4 amp. lamps	$ 57.00	552.00
Complete system 75 lights		$2,189.00
N.B.—Above line and outfit is good for 100 lights.		
Voltage regulator installed complete		600.00
Pole line extension, Annex:— 22 Blocks, 125 houses, 8,000 feet poles and distribution, including service wires	$2,500.00	
3 7-2 K.W. transformers	280.00	
		2,780.00
North End:—		
Howland Avenue, 500 feet	$ 150.00	
Dalton Avenue, 1800 feet	540.00	
Recreation Grds, 800 feet	240.00	
Baker Avenue 800 feet	240.00	1,170.00
Stock.—Material necessary for future consumers and other connections:—		
200 lbs No. 12 wp wire	40.00	
200 lbs No. 10 wp wire	40.00	
400 lbs No. 6 wp wire	78.00	
200 lbs No. 8 wp wire	30.00	
400 lbs No. 4 wp wire	76.00	
250 D.P. Glass insulators, 16 oz.	17.00	
500 No. 5 1-2 Porcelain Insulators	5.00	295.50
Total estimates		$7,035.00

ELECTED OFFICERS OF DISTRICT No. 18, U.M.W. of A.

NOTICE

Miners and mine laborers are hereby warned against going to Royal Collieries, as the company have laid off two shifts of men.

JAMES McKINLEY, Sec
Local Union No. 2589

Advises to hold back extensive improvement pending information re probable date of Bull River scheme being operative. Asks that he make a visit in the spring to Bull River to obtain all data connected therewith.

Praises power house staff and thanks prior council for consideration and hopes to be entitled to merit ditto from present body.

Thursday's Council—All present. City Clerk to notify underwriters contract signed with Gamewell Fire Alarm people and installation of 14 boxes to be done at once.

Bond company pay $3,633.48 in full to date on Boulton's shortage. This does not effect release in event of further shortage being discovered during life of the bond.

Retrenchment in the air, to be further discussed next meeting.

"A STUBBORN CINDERELLA"

The following comments are snipped from the dramatic critics write-up in The Daily Province, of Jan. 24th.

"A Stubborn Cinderella" is bright, pretty, tuneful and even exceedingly clever in spots; there isn't a line of it that could bring a blush to the fair cheek of 'the young person.' Miss Hazel Kirke, the Cinderella, has a marvellously fine pair of eyes, wears handsome gowns that set off a perfect figure. Her first song "Don't be Cross with Me," brings home to her audience the superlative merit of those eyes, that figure in that gown, and quite by the way after the assimilation of these details, that voice.

"Mac is a winning sort of chap of the 'frat from Rah! Rah!' order, in short a matinee idol.

"Miss Lilian Goldsmith danced her way into first place in popular favor. She is the daintest, prettiest little trick of a soubrette seen here in a long time.

"Don't be anybody's Moon but Mine," and 'Don't Teach Me to Swim Alone," brought the gallery to its feet as one man.

"Skeeter," with whom she played partners' was a lively youngster and "Fat," another of Lois admirers, was a general heavy weight who made a hit with the people "out front."

A minor part that was so good as anything the show afforded was that of Edwin Burns as the lugubrious "engineer."

ALL ABOARD FOR EVERYWHERE

On Thursday night loud hallooing was heard on the streets of Fernie, but whether caused by the sauer kraut and pumper nickel that flourishes in West Fernie, over indulgence of haggis and greesh in the Annex, a plethora of roast beef and plum pudding a la Hamilton Avenue, or a Boston tea party jubilation, there is not the slightest doubt that the world tourists thoroughly enjoyed their outing.

The party sang "We won't go 'ome till mornin'," with three interludes of upsets.

K. P. No. 31.

The installation of the newly elected officers of Fernie Lodge No. 31, took place in the Castle Hall on Tuesday the 24th, by Deputy Grand Chancellor J. F. Gates.

The following are the officers for the ensuing term.

C.C.—R. Dudley,
V.C.—J. Carmichael,
Prelate—F. D. Perry,
M. at A.—F. Armstrong,
M. of W.—A. A. Gillespie,
K. of R. and S.—G. D. Thomson,
M. of F.—Chas. Nunn,
M. of Ex.—H. N. Edgecombe,
O.G.—Herbert Pearson,
I.G.—Jas. McMaster,

All members of the order whether residents or visitors, are hereby informed that meeting nights are held every Tuesday in Pythian Hall where they will be cordially welcomed.

OLD TIME RESIDENT DIES SUDDENLY

Deceased Well-Known to Travelling Public—In Fernie Ten Years

John Hunter, probably the one residents best known to the commercial fraternity because of his past associations as runner for the various hostelries was found last Saturday in Fernie Annex in a frozen condition and after being carried to Fernie and made to the hospital, they were without avail. Years ago, when Bengough the cartoonist was in Fernie, one of the characters he depicted was that of the unfortunate Johnnie, who was small in stature, tugging away at a huge grip, and followed by a traveller of large bulk, to whom he was saying, "Come along wi' ye mannie."

Word has been sent to his wife, who is an invalid in Bellingham, and also to his daughter in Seattle.

The local lodge of Orangemen will take charge of the remains and interment will be from the parlors of Thomson and Morrison on Saturday.

Deceased was a Scotchman, and age about 57.

NOTICE TO MINERS

All miners will please stay away from Bankhead until further notice. No scarcity of labor here.

F. WHEATLEY, Sec

LEWIS IS DEFEATED

A. F. of L. Brought to Time--Charter for the W. F. M.

The holding of the present convention in the City of Columbus, Ohio, harmonizes with the eternal fitness of things as it marks the coming of age of this wonderful institution in the city of its inception. It was born amidst a conflict between two opposing bodies, the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Miners. The amalgamation resulting in the creation of the United Mine Workers of America was consummated after the overcoming of mighty obstacles. These were not only external, but with a heterogenous mass with all its diverging elemental units it was a time to try the mettle of the most courageous and they who were the standard bearers, can look back at those days with justifiable pride, as they note that the band of workers as a result of those labors now numbers 308,600. The stupendous work involved may be sensed by those without the sphere of influence, but to appreciate adequately requires a close contact.

Although this organization has been instrumental in obtaining increase of wages (nominally at least) decrease of hours and the enactment of some remedial legislation, its grandest achievement has been the development of solidarity among peoples divided by country and creed.

Amongst its members we find not only the various representatives of the British Empire, but likewise natives of nearly every civilized country of Europe. Although there may be a babel of tongues there is a unanimity of thought in their support of the U.M.W of A.

After the usual preliminaries had been disposed of and the body was settled down to the routine work quite an excitement was created when a message of greeting was received from 16 members of the U.M.W. of A. sentenced to one year in jail at Denver, Colo., on a trumped up charge of disobedience to a court injunction. The following is the reply that was sent:

"T. L. Doyle and Comrades, County Jail, Denver, Colo.:

"Your fraternal greetings read and convention, by rising and unanimous vote, authorizes us to extend to you our sincerest sympathy and greeting. The United Mine Workers of America will stand by you to the end and we express the hope that justice will ultimately triumph. You are fighting the battle for human rights against corporate greed and judicial arrogance. Keep courage. Right will yet prevail and trial by jury can not much longer be denied.

"T. L. LEWIS, President.
"EDWIN PERRY, Sec."

which, needless to state, carried with it the endorsement of every delegate.

After the reading of Pres. Lewis, Vice-Pres. Hayes, Secretary-Treasurer Perry's reports, committees were duly appointed.

The following day the question of granting a charter to the W.F. of M. by the A. F. of L. was the theme of debate, culminating as per telegram printed in our last issue by the metalliferous miners being admitted into the A. F. of L. This action will result in considerable friction with the International Association of Machinists, and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, on the ground of conflicting jurisdiction.

"Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 25, '11
"J. W. Bennett, Fernie,
"President White, 98934, Lewis, 72190; Vice-President Hayes, 91954; Secretary Perry, 91720; Green 70670. The above is the poll for the three offices, therefore, White, Hayes and Perry are the successful candidates for President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer respectively.
(Signed) A. J. CARTER."

Following is the resolution issued:

"Therefore, be it resolved by the U.M.W. of A. in convention, That we protest against any further delay in the issuance of said charter or imposing any restrictions upon the jurisdiction now enjoyed by the W.F. of M. as being inimical to our interests as well as theirs.

"We further pledge to the W.F. of M. our hearty support and announce to all labor organizations that we are determined to form a closer compact with the Western Fereration of Miners

"We trust that it may be within the American Federation of Labor, but if the Western Federation of Miners is denied a charter or granted one with unsatisfactory restrictions, be it further

"Resolved, That the U.M.W. of A., in convention assembled, join with the Western Federation of Miners in a movement that will insure that unity and co-operation in action which has been sought in the American Federation of Labor."

WARNING

In the Provincial Court held at Fernie on Monday, Jan. 16, 1911, Pompei Cheilli was convicted of the theft of miners' cars at No. 5 and No. 1 north mines, Coal Creek, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

UPOZORNENIA

V statnom sudobnom dome vdbivanom v Fondelek dna 16ho januara r. 1911, Podger Chelli bol odsoud o krades miner v Coal Creek a odsudent na 3 mesace zalaru tvdy prace.

AVVISO

Nella corte provinciale di Fernie Gennaio 16, 1911, fu arrestato Pompei Chelli, per il litron'ggio del carri del minatori, a No. 5 e No. 1 Nordo. mina, Coal Creek. Il quale fu condannato a tre mesi di lavoro forsato.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.

MINERS UNEASY AT FRANK

A. F. of L. Brought to Time--Charter for the W. F. M.

A FERNIE MAN'S INVENTION

To-day the great cry to cure as well as prevent disease is "fresh air," and the reasons many rooms are ill ventilated is because of the trouble of leaving the windows open and by so doing lessening the security from intrusion. This difficulty has now been overcome. Adequate ventilation can be admitted not only without decreasing security, but be increased. The means of obtaining these much desired results is simplicity itself. A device consisting of a straight rod in which are bored or punched holes at various distances from each other and into these holes a bolt, that is attached to the upper portion of the lower sash shoots in, thus allowing the window to be opened to suit convenience and at the same time it is firmly held. One of the features of this device is that it dispenses with pulley, weights and cord, thereby saving time and labor with consequent reduction in cost. The intention of the inventor, our townsman, Mr. W. Hunnable, is to have these useful sash window adjusters and fasteners made at such a price that they can be sold by the million. They will be on the market at an early date.

LOSH MON IT WAS GRAN'!

On Thursday afternoon and night the enthusiasts of the roarin' game were out in force at the Skating Rink to witness the series of competitions between the Presidents and Vice-Presidents rinks, resulting in the laurels going to the former, who scored 58 to their opponents 44.

Presidents	
Liphardt	10
S. Herchmer	11
Harvey Brown	6
Adair	11
H. J. Johnson	12
Fred Johnson	8
	58

Vice-Presidents	
Lawe	9
Henderson	8
Jas. Johnston	10
Olsson	5
Grant	6
Bruce	6
	44

OUTCOME OF THE RECPROCITY TANGLE

Canada's Delegation to Uncle Sam Did Not Prove To Be Easy

The result of the Reciprocity delegations deliberations to be submitted to the respective governments is, coke, farm produce and rough lumber to be [illegible] free, [illegible] 25 per cent both ways. Agricultural implements 17 per cent both ways.

Elias Rogers, President of the C. N. Pass Coal Company, is a guest at the Hotel Fernie.

Died at Coal Creek on Thursday, Dorothy A. Scott, age 6 days. Funeral at Fernie on Saturday, Jan. 28th.

A number of miners are idle at Michel owing to flooding of No. 5, which will require a considerable length of time before operations can be resumed.

NOTICE

Owing to the Mines at Coal Creek only being partially operated, and the number of idle men very large, all workers are requested to stay away from Fernie until further advised.

D. REES,
Secretary

BELLEVUE RELIEF FUND

Donations up to and including Jan. 16, 1911:

International head office U.M.W of A.	$500.0
Local 571 U.M.W. of A. Lethbridge	50.00
Mr. J. H. Farmer, Frank	10.00
Mr. A. Garsley, per Rev. T. D. Jones	20.00
Mr. W. L. Macdonald	5.00
Mr. M. Archer	1.00
Mr. R. J. Hyde	1.00
Subscription list per Lethbridge Herald	232.00
Mr. E. Wickstrom, Passburg	2.00
Mr. A. O. MacRae, Calgary	5.00
Rev. Father Lajat, Frank	30.00
Mr. Sidney Woods, Edmonton	5.00
Mr. H. A. Mackie, Edmonton	10.00
Mr. C. M. O'Brien, M.L.A.	5.00
Master Reggie Campbell McLeod	5.00
Master Hughie Campbell	5.00
Mr. W. H. Campbell	5.00
Per Locals 102 and 1959, U.M.W. of A. Taber and Taber City Bank	149.25
J. D. MacLeod, per Rev. R. Boyle	16.60
Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Co. and Employees	200.00
Michel Local Union U.M.W. of A.	200.00
International Head Office U.M.W. of A. (2nd donation)	500.00
District 18, U.M.W. of A	500.00
Mr. C. P. Hill, Hillcrest	100.00
Mr. Tom Crahan, Michel	100.00
Mr. W. B. Powell	5.00
Mr. Clem Stubbs	5.00
Mr. A. J. Carter	5.00
Total up to and including Jan. 16, 1911	$2671.85
Disbursements	655.0
Balance	$2016.85
Mr C. J. Eckstrom, Lethbridge Goods to the value of	100.00

JAMES BURKE,
Sec. Relief Fund.

QUARTZ MINERS' GENEROSITY

J. D. Harrington attended the convention of the B. C. locals of the W. F. of M. at Nelson last week in the capacity of fraternal delegate from the U.M.W. of A. He brought back with him $100 as a token of sympathy for the Bellevue sufferers from the sister organization.

ELKO ODDFELLOWS CELEBRATE

The present indications leave no doubt regarding the Oddfellows' dance at Elko Friday, the 27th, being an assured success. The committees in charge have worked hard in their effort to make this event one that will long be remembered in the history of the community.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY

We are in receipt of an agenda to be discussed at the Temperance Hall, Leicester, beginning Jan. 31st. Among the many subjects to come up for consideration are: Women in the Labor Movement—Disarmament and Militarism—The Osborne Judgment—Labor Exchanges—Education of Children—Factory Legislation—Pensions—Fair Wages—Compensation, etc.

Three cities have sent invitations for the 1912 conference, Plymouth, Birmingham and Stoke-on-Trent.

The Parliamentary Committee of the London Society of Compositors advocate that immediate steps be taken to print and publish a daily labor newspaper.

ACUTE GRAFTITIS IN VANCOUVER

"J. H. Senkler was again mentioned in his evidence Mr. Grant reported a conversation which he had with J. H. Senkler, after Mr. Senkler gave his evidence before the commission. Mr. Grant reported Mr. Senkler's words [illegible] country without paying the head tax but I do object to the fellows doing it all. If the money was handed over to the [illegible] I would not object."

The above is an extract from the report of the investigation into the Chinese graft case. "They are all honorable men," ardent supporters of the federal authorities and members of the "respectable," none of "your scum of the earth". Oh, no!

"Tainted" money becomes sanctified if a portion be turned into the coffers of the Liberal executive. Pig ethics is a proper term to apply to these "whole hoggers."

GRIEVANCES NEED FIXIN'

Negotiations Will Likely Result in Amicable Adjustment

There is considerable dissatisfaction reported from Frank, Alberta, among the miners because of the non-adjustment of several grievances, but it is hoped that the representatives of the men and the company officials may succeed in reaching an amicable understanding and thus prevent a suspension of operations.

THE P-G. DISCRIMINATES

The Canadian Co-operative, a monthly magazine, published at Brantfort, Ont., in the interest of the Co-operative movement, complains of the "fish of one and flesh of another" treatment meted out to it by the Postmaster General. This is a breezy little publication, well worth the 50c. a year to those interested in the Co-operative movement.

The "freedom of the press," so much talked about in Canada, is subject to a perceptible discount when publications that do not conform to the laissez aller policy are involved.

KNOCKED DOWN TWELVE TIMES

Tommy Burns' Protege Gives Muldoon Unmerciful Walloping

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 19.—Jack Lester, managed by Tommy Burns, knocked out Pete Muldoon, of Seattle, in the fourth round of a scheduled ten round bout here last night.

The gong saved Muldoon in the second and third rounds. He was knocked down twelve times. Lester is to meet Denver Ed Martin here Jan 31.

(The "Lester" referred to above is none other than the "Cyclone Kid" well known here and at Coal Creek where he worked in the mine about two years ago. Press reports all agree that he is coming up, and as he is still a very young man should, under a good trainer, become a world's champion.)

ENGLISH COMPANY FORMED FOR THE WEST

Two and a Half Million Firm Organized to Raise Wheat on Gigantic Scale—Stated it will Own 64,000 Acres of Land.

LONDON—The result of the recent visit to the Canadian west of Lord Windlip and John Dennis, the well-known Covent Garden potato merchant, and ex-mayor of Westminster, was seen recently in the prospectus of the Canadian Wheatlands, Ltd., capital £500,000 in one pound shares, of which £350,000 were offered at par through Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell and Company. The company was formed to buy 64,000 acres from the Southern Alberta Land Co. who guaranteed five per cent dividend for two years.

The Dennis firm is among the most successful cultivators here. They have a farm of 7,000 acres in Lincolnshire. They mean to apply similar principles to Western wheat production.—Edmonton Journal.

In answer to questions of mine at an interview in Ottawa, the Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P., Minister of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada, stated that during 1910 the total number of immigrants who had come to Canada was a little over 250,000, and that reports from the Dominion's Emigration Agents in Great Britain, the United States, and elsewhere indicated that during 1911 the total number would be a little over 300,000; and in answer to further questions the Minister said:

"Canada is the only country in the world to-day giving away good land with good conditions. And it is given away free, gratis, but not for nothing. This is with be a matter of principle and national policy. Not only is Canada [illegible] land, but [illegible] not sell it."

[illegible] Oliver, [illegible] "[illegible] to settlers who have already taken a [illegible] to acquire some additional land. Other than this, there isn't enough money in all England for the United States to have one single acre. We have millions of acres to give to millions, but not a foot to sell. The reason is that the Dominion wants citizens, not speculators." W. J. Thirtell, "Canadian Mail."

Secure your seats early at McLean's Drug Store for "A Stubborn Cinderella."

BELLEVUE ENQUIRY ON THE EXPLOSION

VERDICT OF THE JURY

We do upon our oath say that 30 men came to their deaths by carbon monoxide poisoning, and 1 by a combination of carbon monoxide poisoning and fractured skull, the said carbon monoxide and fractured skull being caused by the precussion of air caused by a cave of rock over chutes numbers 76 and 78.

The jury respectfully submit the following riders to their verdict:

1. That more mine inspectors be appointed.

2. That a Draeger apparatus station be provided in this district.

3. That telephones be installed under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Mines, were practicable, in the underground workings of coal mines.

4. That a thorough investigation be made of the means of preventing the loss of life by caves in coal mines.

5. We consider that negligence is in evidence on the part of both operators and miners in the carrying out of the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, and we would most strongly recommend a stricter adherence to the intent of this act.

So say we all.

Note—Mr. Lightheart agrees as to the cause of death by carbon monoxide, but does not agree as to carbon monoxide being caused in mines by percussion.

(Continued from last week)

Q You came out of the mine at what time?

A Between 3 and 4 o'clock

Q And you had tested for gas at what time?

A I could not exactly say to the minute at what time I went in, but it would be about 8 o'clock

Q And you tested for gas at that time?

A Yes

Q Did you test for gas at any other time of the day?

A Well, you are working in that place all day, and after you have blasted you just test

Q. Do you leave your lamp on the lower part of the chute?

A. No; you generally have your lamp with you.

Q. Where do you carry your lamp?

A. In your belt or on your neck.

Q. Did you carry your lamp on your neck that day?

A. Sometimes during the day, perhaps.

Q. And you did not notice anything wrong?

A. No.

Q. It was at 4 that you came out?

A. Between 3 and 4.

Q. From chute 56?

A. Yes; that is the working place.

Q. There is a distance of how many feet between each chute?

A. As a rule between 45 and 50.

Q. You are not in a position to say exactly?

A. No.

Q. But between 40 and 50 feet, according to you?

A. Yes.

Q. It would not be 60 feet?

A. Between the chutes? Not between the chutes in the gangway.

Q. In the neighborhood of the chute in which you were working how many pillars have been drawn, to your knowledge?

A. I cannot say. There are a few worked out of 57 and 58; I cannot say the number.

Q. You are not in a position to say accurately?

A. No.

Q. How long was it after the accident that you went into the mine to search for the bodies?

A. About half-past eight. Between eight and nine o'clock.

Q. Who was in?

A. Well, Mr. Powell (the superintendent), the pit boss (Anderson) and Mr. Bridge, and a few more of the rescue party.

Q. How many all told?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. Could you make a guess?

A. Oh, perhaps a dozen or more.

Q. About a dozen or more men were there to rescue the others?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see these bodies after they were taken out of the mine?

A. The three bodies? No, sir.

Q. Did you make an examination at that time?

A. The only thing I did was to pull out the watch.

Q. You didn't look into any of their pockets?

A. No; I thought it was not my business.

Q. You didn't think of doing so, as a matter of fact, did you?

A. No; it did not concern me in the least.

Q. Do you know if any of the other men searched these bodies before they were taken out of the mine?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Do you know whether the three bodies were left in the monkey gangway any length of time, after they had been drawn down?

A. No; they were taken by a body of men that received them to the cars.

Q. And you don't know in whose custody or care the bodies were given, or what took place from the time they were handed over to these men?

A. No.

Q. And you don't know how soon they were taken into the wash-house or anything about it?

A. No; so far as my seeing them.

Q. Where was Mr. Powell?

A. At the bottom of chute 52 at the time the bodies came down.

Q. Was Purcell with Powell all the time?

A. No; he was with me.

Q. Powell was down below?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what Powell did, or where he went to, after that?

A. He stayed there with the bodies, so far as I know.

Q. From your knowledge, did Powell go out with the bodies?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Pardon me for asking you to repeat; but who were the Colemen men who took the bodies out?

A. Thompson was one of the names.

Q. What was the first name, do you know?

A. William Thompson.

Q. Who is the other man?

A. Thomas Haines was the other man, I think.

Q. From Coleman as well?

A. Yes.

Q. You heard the evidence given this morning by Mr. Allsop, as to abrasions and the removal of the skin in washing, and the washing of the skin away. From what you saw of these three bodies, would that possibly be caused by subsequent injury from the time you saw them?

A. It would be quite possible. Of course I didn't pay minute attention to them.

Q. Would they be disfigured to the extent that the washing of the bodies would cause the skin to remove as the water was applied?

A. They may have been.

Q. Are you in a position to say from what you saw?

A. I could not say for all the attention I paid to them.

Q. You say that the hand of one of them, in your opinion, was burned. Will you describe the condition of the skin as you saw it?

A. The skin was rough, and I saw the red flesh on the back.

Q. Was there an appearance of much blood?

A. No.

Q. Any appearance of water blisters?

A. No; I didn't notice.

Q. Had there been any blood oozing out?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Was the skin purple?

A. Underneath the skin was.

Q. Was purple?

A. Yes.

Q. What about the top skin itself, which had been lifted or torn? Was that cut or lacerated in any shape or form?

A. I didn't pay much attention, only it was knocked back on the hand.

Q. It was detached, in other words, from the knuckle up to about the wrist?

A. I cannot say the distance; but it was knocked up for a couple of inches any way.

Q. And it exposed the flesh, which appeared to you of a reddish or bluish color, which?

A. More red than blue.

Q. Would you say there was any blue, such as would occur from a fall or rock, or other injury from crushing?

A. I am not prepared to say what would occur.

Q. You have seen black eyes, haven't you?

A. Well, it wasn't exactly like that.

A. No color of that sort?

A. No; not as dark as that.

Q. Was there any trace of anything that would lead you to come to the conclusion that there had been a fall or rock or any injury other than burns?

A. Only that his hand may possibly have gone against the rib and knocked it when he fell.

Q. Was that the only injury sustained?

A. I am not in a position to say. That is the only one I saw.

Q. Which is the more likely thing? Would you be more of the opinion that it was a burn, than that it was a laceration or injury sustained by an explosion throwning him up against the ribs of either of the chutes?

A. My opinion is that it was a burn.

Q. That is what is the most prominent in your mind?

A. Yes.

Questioned by Mr. Wood:

Q. As I understand you, in the first place the first man was taken out by Purcell?

A. Found by Purcell, and taken out by me.

Q. Yes; he was found by Purcell in a place that corresponds, as far as you can give us information, to the place where the black figure 6 is marked on the plan?

A. Yes.

Q. That is, right down at the southwest corner of the fourth crosscut, going across 52?

A. Yes.

Q. There is a hole there where the rock has been broken through into the other seam?

A. Yes.

Q. And he was resting against it?

A. Yes.

Q. Was his face outwards or inwards, do you know?

A. Inwards

Q. Inwards between the hole?

A. Inwards between the face. You may say outside to the mine, because when a place is going across the pitch you call it "in over."

Q. As to that man, the first man, you could not find any trace of burning or bruising on him?

A. On that man; no.

Q. Then, as to the second man; he was found about 20 yards to the east of that, inwards along the crosscut?

A. Twenty-five to thirty feet, I think, I said.

Q. I beg your pardon, 25 to 30 feet towards the face of the entry?

A. No; over. (Position explained on the plan to Mr. Wood and the jury).

Q. Now we have examined the plan again, so that there will not be any misunderstanding, as there previously has been, with regard to the position of this first man. You see, we want to get the position of this first man fixed. Now, this first man that Purcell found, and which you got from Purcell, I suppose you were not there when he was found, were you?

A. Only two yards behind.

Q. So you saw him too. That was just a little to the right of 52 chute in the fourth crosspitch, and the figure 6 that we have been referring to all along is not the black 6 right at the corner of the fourth crosspitch, but the other black 6 right near the top of 52 chute?

A. Where the coal goes down, yes.

Q. And the hole that you mentioned was really the top of the chute?

A. The hole was shot through the rock on acount of the seam dropping. You see, there is a fall.

Q. Yes; I understand; but that was at the end, wasn't it?

A. No; it was between the third and fourth crosspitch.

Q. True enough, speaking of it with reference to the fourth crosspitch it was right at the end of that, was it not?

A. Where we found the man, yes; but the rock is between the third and fourth place across the pitch, that is where the hole went through the rock, about 7 yards from the corner of the fourth place across the pitch in the solid pillar.

Q. Then the second man was found by you some 20 or 25 feet to the south of that?

A. Yes.

Q. And the third man some 30 to 35 feet to the south of that again, is that right?

A. About 30 yards, I think I said.

Q. Thirty yards this time?

A. I think I said yards.

Q. Then the distance from the first to the second was in feet, and from the second to the third in yards?

A. Yes; as far as I can now say.

Q. Will you tell me also what was the position of the pillar which they were carrying? I don't mean the pillar, the post?

A. It was south of the last man that we found; I cannot say how many feet, along the crosspitch.

Q. Was it right through the opening at the end of the crosspitch, or was it right in?

A. It was lying on the floor of the crosspitch.

Q. There is a working that takes you up there to the 5th crosspitch, was it to the south of that working that the post lay?

A. Yes.

Q. The men would be taking that post up there to timber along the the fifth crosspitch, would they not?

A. They would be taking the timber up for the men next day to timber, and they would take it up there ordinarily, owing to the difficulty of packing it up the other way.

Q. Can you inform us whether or not there was any bratticing along that crosspitch from 52?

A. On the fourth crosspitch?

Q. Yes.

A. No; there was no bratticing, but there had been a wing built to keep the wind from going across the fourth crosspitch; at the north end there was a stopping.

Q. Where was the wing in that crosspitch, do you remember?

A. Six night opposite the hole.

Q. Would you mind just showing it on this plan, so that the jury will know it too?

A. (The witness indicated the position on the plan, as requested.)

Q. Would it be possible for you to say if the prop or post that you have been speaking about had been blown inside?, You have used the expression that the prop was blown inside about 30 yards. Would there be anything on the prop to indicate to you whether it had been blown there, or had been carried there, or had been dragged there by the men?

A. No; I can only say that the prop was about 20 to 30 yards from the place where it was necessary for them to take it.

Q. And that is your reason for saying it was blown there?

A. Yes; and it was also a heavy timber, and ordinarily they would have packed it up that raise.

Q. And the fact that it was found some 30 yards inwards from it, would indicate that it was not brought in there, because they would have had to bring it back, again?

A. Yes.

Q. And for that reason your idea is that it was blown in there?

A. Yes; or it is posible that the men may have been some distance up that raise and fallen off the ladders; but it is my opinion that it was blown there.

Q. Now, would you mind showing accurately on the plan where you were working at, say 3 to 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th of December?

A. (The position was indicated on the plan by the witness).

Q. (By Mr. Campbell): Show the jury what course you travelled to get to that place in which you were working?

A. (Witness indicated the course on the plan).

Q. (By Mr. Wood): Your answer to the question as to where you were working on the afternoon of the 9th would be that you were working in the surface pillar in the excavation just above 55 or 54?

A. In that vicinity.

Q. And there everything was clear of gas?

A. At that time, yes.

Further questions by Mr. Campbell.

Q. You have told Mr. Mackie, and you have just now told Mr. Wood, that everything was clear of gas on the day that you were working?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you worked in the mine?

A. Well, about 18 years.

Q. But in this particular one?

A. Oh, about 3 years.

Q. You say you have been 18 years a miner, and you know pretty well what is right and wrong in the mine?

A. Well, I might lie in all my life and not know enough.

Q. How did you find that mine was a week before the accident occurred? Did you see anything dangerous?

A. A week previous? Not around my place where I went to work. It had been right for the last week or so.

Q. You saw no signs of gas?

A. Well, not to cause any trouble.

Q. I suppose in all mines there is a certain amount of gas, that is what the ventilation is for?

A. Yes; a little gas now and again.

Q. Did you ever have any occasion to make any complaint.

A. Well, I don't know that I have made any. I generally complain if there is a complaint coming.

Q. But you never had occasion to make a complaint while working in that mine?

A. Well, you can presume what you think.

Further questions by Mr. Wood:

Q. You would be at the top of the room where you were working on the 9th. It would be quite near the top of the area that you would be working?

A. Well, in the course of a day's employment you are both up and down lots of times you are coming down for timbers.

Q. Then you would practically be covering the whole area during the day's work?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. And you had no complaint whatever about the stoppage of the air in that place?

A. No. in fact it was better in that locality than it was previous to the last diasster.

Further questions by Mr. Mackie:

Q. You are not in a position to state where the split of air was made?

A. Yes; we got our quantity of air, I think, outside of 52 to 45.

Q. There was a split there?

A. Yes.

Q. And you don't know whether the air was regulated so as to give equal distribution, or whether you got the full benefit or full pressure of the ventilation produced by the split?

A. We did not get the full pressure, because the regulator did not allow that.

Q. Was there a regulator?

A. Yes, in 81.

Q. Was there a regulator in 45?

A. No.

Q. During the week previous to the time you speak of, are you in a position to say what was the temperature of the mine, or the temperature of the atmosphere outside?

A. No.

Q. Are you in a position to say what was the reading of the barometer showing the depression of the atmospheric pressure?

A. No; not at the time.

Q. Are you in a position to tell me the power of resistance?

A. No.

Q. You are not in a position to tell me what was the condition of the ventilation of that mine?

A. No.

Q. (A juryman): How near was the nearest of the 27 men that were found to the three men that were found later?

A. I cannot say the distance.

Q. How near was any one of the 27 men that were found to these three men that were found later on?

A. Three or four yards.

Q. Further in or——?

A. Further down.

Q. Your evidence is absolutely limited to 55?

A. To 52 and 56.

Q. Then your evidence is that there was proper ventilation about 56 and 52?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you be prepared to state that if I were to tell you that on the 9th there was a report of gas in 52?

A. As regards 52 I cannot say; my room was 56.

Q. But you are giving evidence as regards 52?

A. I cannot say whether there was or not.

Q. Your evidence then, is limited absolutely to your workings and not to between 52 and 56?

A. When I was digging that is the only place I examined.

Q. I want that clear; are you in a position to tell me by what means you would be able to ascertain whether or or not an inspection of your working place had been made?

A. By the date, and the chalk mark made by the fire boss.

Q. Is there no other place at the mine mouth, or in the mine, outside of this place where the chalk mark would be, where you could ascertain whether or not there was any gas in any particular place?

A. There is generally a bulletin inside with regard to the condition of the mine. It is written on a piece of sheet iron.

Q. Did you make any note of what was written on the sheet iron with regard to gas found in the mine during the month of December?

A. Oh, yes; there had been gas reported on that board.

Q. Are you prepared to tell me if gas had been reported in 55 in the month of December?

A. In 55? I don't think so.

Q. You went up 51 and across the monkey gangway to 52, and then from 52 to your working place, in the morning and in the afternoon?

A. On December the 9th?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, I won't be sure; I don't exactly know, but I went up one of them, that is sure.

Q. And you didn't notice any gas as you were going to your work?

A. No.

Q. But it is possible that there might be gas there without your noticing it?

A. Well, if it was above me; yes.

Q. Assume, for instance, that pure marsh gas was there, how would you test for it?

A. I don't think I can tell you.

Q. Then, you would not know if there was the prime gas for an explosive substance?

A. I could say whether it was safe to fire a shot.

Q. If you were testing for pure marsh gas, how would you discover it?

A. I don't know exactly what you term pure marsh gas.

Q. The gas which exudes from the coal seams, or which is occluded in the seams as they are formed in the geological formation of the earth?

A. I can tell with my lamp.

Q. Will marsh gas burn?

A. Not unless there is something else in it.

Q. If you had pure marsh gas, which, for the purpose of making clear what I mean, is expressed chemically C.H.4., If you had that could you detect it by a safety lamp?

A. Yes; there would be a different kind of color on your light.

Q. I think you would find that you would not, though.

A. Oh, well, that may be.

Q. (By a juryman): Was there any gas reported on the fire boss's report board for the month of December. Anything about gas in your place?

A. I don't think there was gas reported in our place during the month of December, but I could not be sure.

Q. You did not find any gas in your place with your own test?

A. It was clear to work in.

Q. How was the ventilation up there?

A. It was good in the month of December.

James Burke recalled:

Questioned by Mr. Campbell:

Q. You are already sworn, I understand, Mr. Burke?

A. Yes.

Q. You are secretary of the union at Bellevue?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the number of that Union?

A. 431.

Q. You know the Bellevue Mine?

A. Yes.

Q. That is, the mine operated by the Western Canadian Collieries Co?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you employed in that mine?

A. No.

Q. What is your profession?

A. My occupation is Secretary of the Union.

Q. But before that?

A. Coal miner. To be more precise, a driver in this mine.

Q. Now, Mr. Burke, you had a meeting of the Union 431 at Bellevue some time before the 9th of December last?

A. Yes.

(Continued on page 3)

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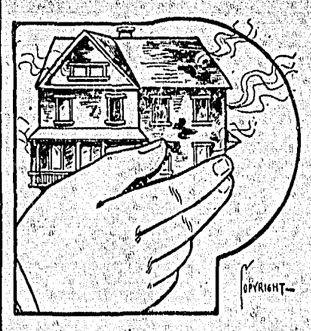

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The Bellevue Enquiry

(Continued from page 2)

Q. Can you tell me the date of that meeting?

A. Yes, sir, I can. (Reference made to the minute book). On December 1st.

Q. On December 1st a meeting was held of the Union, that is, of the employees of this mine in which the disaster occurred?

A. Yes.

Q. I presume in this hall?

A. Yes: in this hall.

Q. And in consequence of some discussion at that meeting. I understand you telegraphed, as secretary of the Union, to Mr. Stirling, the Chief Inspector of Mines, at Edmonton, to send the district inspector here to examine the mine?

A. Quite so.

Q. You did that in consequence of a report made at that meeting as to what?

A. That there were large quantities of gas in the mine.

Q. In consequence of it being reported at that meeting that there were quantities of gas in the mine. Now, can you tell the jury the names of those who had reported gas in the mine?

A. Yes, I can, a few; but they are dead unfortunately. The president, for one, Peter Paul.

Q. Peter Paul, who is now dead, you say, said there was gas in the mine. Now, when you gave evidence before the other jury which was discharged, you——

(Question objected to by Mr. Mackie on the grounds that it was not permissable to cross-examine a witness on what had occurred at another inquiry. Objection granted to the extent that the form of the question was improper.)

Q. I asked you, if you remembered Mr. Burke, whether you could say who it was that told you there was gas there?

A. I said 'No," Mr. Campbell.

Q. And then, afterwards, you remembered that Peter Paul ——

A. Not until I had made enquiries.

Q. So that you could not rember yourself. It was only from enquiries you made from other people that you know it was Peter Paul?

A. I was not clear upon the point in the first instance.

Q. Was there any record kept of these other special meetings?

A. Yes.

Q. Could you tell us the dates?

A. No; I could not tell you anything at all.

Q. They are secrets, are they?

A. Oh yes; it has no bearing in any case.

Q. It has a great deal of bearing to the jury.

A. Just wait a moment. don't remember very clearly. I was busy that week.

Q. his explosion occurred on the 9th, and the meeting was on the 1st of December, so there were only nine days intervening. Can you tell the jury, who are assisting us in this matter, anybody who was present at that meeting, except yourself and Peter Paul, who is dead?

A. Oh, yes; there were scores there.

Q. Can you tell us the names or any one?

A. I cannot say at present. But the fact remains that I would not send a wire unless I was advised to do so.

Q. Oh, no. That you sent the wire as secretary of the Union is not questioned; but what we want is to ascertain some people who knew about the gas, which was the cause of your sending the wire?

A. I have named one

Q. You have named one, who is before a higher tribunal than we are. But can you remember any other people who were at that meeting?

A. No.

Q. Can you remember the name of a single man, except Peter Paul, who was at that meeting?

A. Well, yes; but they would have no bearing on the case.

Q. But they may have a better memory than you as to what was said about the gas at that meeting.

A. Probably.

Q. Tell the jury the name of anybody that was at that meeting.

A. There is no record kept.

Q. But in your mind can you remember anybody that was at that meeting?

A. No; I cannot.

A. Can you remember where they said the gas was?

A. No.

Q. Can you remember anything at all as to what was said?

A. These things are not asked at all by myself.

Q. Yes, but don't you remember?

A. I beg your pardon.

Q. Do you not remember telling me at the other inquest tnat the gas then reported was all in 111 and further into the mine?

A. Yes, I remember.

Q. I want that to be particularly noted. From 111 and further in?

A. Yes; I also said as far as my memory would take me, is that down?

Q. What you said is "From 111 inside, that is the place." So they reported to you that there was gas in 111?

A. No, from that in.

Mr. Mackie: This is where my objection is valid; my learned friend is reading from a document that has not been sworn.

(Refering to typed copy of previous proceedings.)

Q. Is that correct, Mr. Burke?

A. Yes, so far as my memory serves me; but merely from memory, remember. I distinctly pointed out to you that there was no record kept of who reported the gas, and in what particular part.

The Coroner. In a case of that sort, Mr. Burke, I think there ought to have been a record kept.

A. Oh, well, Mr. Coroner, what ought to have been done and what was done are two different matters. It is useless to keep asking me where the gas was, Mr. Campbell. There are fire bosses who are keeping a report book for the purpose.

Mr. Campbell: Don't let us misunderstand one another. I am not quarrelling with your evidence, we are only asking you, in fairness and fairplay to everybody, to tell us all you can of the reason for your telegram to Mr. Stirling. That is all we want to know.

A. I have endeavored to do so.

Q. You have done so very honestly, honorably, and no doubt rightly. You have said that Peter Paul was the only one that you remember who was present at the meeting and reported gas.

A. It is to the best of my remembrance.

Q. You said again, that the gas was at the very top?

A. It naturally would be. If it had been down below the men would have been able to work.

Q. Now, Mr. Burke, as secretary of that Union, when it was found necessary to wire to Edmonton, to Mr. Stirling, to send Mr. Heathcote, did you, on behalf of the men, or the men on behalf of their own safety, did they consider it necessary to instruct you to tell the officials of the company that there was gas in the mine from which they should be protected?

A. No sir. they did not. Here is the original minute, right here: (Read from the Minute Book of the Bellevue Local Union) "Regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary wire the Mine Inspector to come here immediately.'

Q. Does it say anything in there about gas?

A. No; nothing at all. (Book passed on to Mr. Campbell for his inspection).

Mr. Campbell: The only notices that appear to hav any bearing on this is: "Moved and seconded that the matter of——"

Mr. Burke: There is no necessity to read that out, Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Mackie: I object to the minutes of these meetings being read out in court. They are private, and I ask that the book be produced for Mr. Campbell's knowledge alone. It is the minute book of an organization whose members are continually seeking to better their condition, some from the socialistic point of view that the operators or capitalists have obtained possession of what they have by reason of the first surplus value of the labor of the men; others for the reason that they consider the operators are getting greater profits than they are really entitled to; and if their secret debates are to be made public, they will come to the conclusion that it will be useless for any of them to apply to any of the operators again for a position, that is, they fear, and very logically too, that if the operators discover any particular man taking a part in the deliberations of the asociation, that they will consider such a man to be at enemity with their interests. I would not blame the operators for looking upon them as enemies—knowing what I know about them—and indeed they are enemies so far as the labor conditions are concerned. The book contains the reports and private deliberations of the Union, and I would ask that it be used for Mr. Campbell's personal knowledge only.

Mr. Campbell: I am quite in accord with what Mr. Mackie says; but this motion does not say a word about gas. No, 5 simply says:

"Moved and seconded that the secretary wire the mine inspector to come at once."

It does not say anything about gas at all, and I am so ignorant of mine matters that I did not know but what the other business might not have something to do with it too. However there was nothing said to the management of the mine about this?

A. No, sir.

Q. And, Mr Burke, as secretary of the Miners' Union you are naturally familiar with the provisions of the Coal Mines Act?

A. Well, I guess I could not win a prize on it.

Q. You know enough not to break the law?

A. Yes.

Q. You know that section 32, on page 27 of the Coal Mines Act distinctly provides whht should be done if anybody in the mine says there is gas. I am not going to read out all of it, and waste time, but it says they shall make an entry in the book kept in the mine for that purpose?

A. That is with reference to the examining committee, Mr. Campbell.

Q. Yes; just so. I need not read it, it is before the jury. There is another one, too, in the rules. There is a special rule book that is part of the law?

A. Yes.

Mr. Mackie: I asked for a copy myself, but have not been able to get one.

Q. Well, Mr. Burke, you know there is such a rule, rule 73?

Mr. Mackie: I would like these rules to be approved by the Provincial Government.

Mr. Campbell. Here is a book signed by the General Manager of the Mines. (Book handed to Mr. Mackie.)

Mr. Burke: That is like the first folio of Shakespeare, very rare.

Mr. Mackie: Will you put that book in evidence, so that I can call for it afterwards.

Mr. Campbell: The rule is "Any person finding fire damp in the mine shall report the same to the pit boss or fire boss.' You are familiar with that rule?

A. Sure.

Q. And all the miners at that meeting were familiar with it? And the only thing that was done was to telegraph to Edmonton, and no report made?

A. I have never been in the mine. I know nothing of it, but there may have been something done in the mine.

Questioned by Mr. Mackie:

Q. Mr. Burke, have you any more elaborate details in connection with the meeting of December 1st?

A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. If you have any other record in your book which would throw light upon the meeting of December 1st, then it is permissable for you to read it in accordance with the rules of the union.

A. On Sunday, April 3rd, at a regular meeting, the following motion or resolution was carried:

"It was regularly moved and seconded that whenever the miners come home through gas, the drivers come home as well, and that the Pit Committee tell the Superintendent so."

The practice had been that, when the fan had been stopped over Sunday, a large amount of gas would accumulate. The super. thought he could allow the men to work with safety outside of 81. and we refused permission for the drivers to go in and work in the mine whenever——

Mr. Wood: Just a second, Mr. Burke. Mr. Mackie, if this man is giving hearsay evidence he ought to be stopped; it would be better for him to be stopped.

Mr. Mackie: I will put the question in another way. You had a meeting on April 3rd. Mr. Burke. relative to the condition of the ventilation in the mine; and at that meeting there was a resolution passed which you have read, that any complaint by the miners themselves should be made to the superintendent, and not to the union in the first place. So that you have taken the proper stand as far as the complaints made to you; you instructed the men to make the complaints in the proper place.

A. I went there personally.

Q. You are not in a position to state whether the men who reported the gas in the mine did or did not make any complaint to the officials of the mine, so that it may have been complied with as far as you know?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, it is also a fact that there was an explosion, or an explosion was reported, about Thanksgiving Day?

A. Yes.

Q. The 31st of October. And there was an explosion reported?

Mr. Wood: Is this on hearsay?

Mr. Mackie: It is common property.

(Mr. Wood objects to the question on the grounds that the evidence is not being obtained in a proper manner. Objection granted.)

Q. Did you get a copy of the report in connection with the inspection of Inspector Heathcote shortly after Thanksgiving Day?

A. No.

Q. Why did you send a telegram to Mr. Stirling; why didn't you communicate with Mr. Heathcote?

A. Because Mr. Stirling is generally at Edmonton. Mr. Heathcote is generally on the road.

Q. Did you know where Mr. Heathcote was?

A. We did not.

Q. And that is the only reason you had for calling upon Mr. Stirling at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. You had nothing against Mr. Heathcote?

A. Nothing at all.

Q. You simply didn't know where he was?

A. Yes.

Q. And you didn't apprise Mr. Stirling with the fact that Mr. Heathcote was not to be found?

A. No.

Q. Did you do anything to apprise Mr. Stirling with the fact that Mr. Heathcote was not available?

A. No.

Questioned by Mr. Wood.

Q. What is the number of your Union?

A. No. 431.

Q. 431; that is the Bellevue Union. How often do they meet regularly?

A. The first and third Sundays in the month.

Q. Those are the regular meetings. And do they have special meetings often?

A. Yes.

Q. Special meetings quite frequently?

A. Yes.

Q. And you have brought the minute book of those meetings with you?

A. Yes.

Q. And everything of importance that happens at these meetings finds a place in one form or another, curtailed or otherwise, in that book?

A. Oh, no.

Q. Any action that is taken finds a place?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Do you make a note in the minutes of any discussion that takes place?

A. Only in the event of a resolution.

Q. It is only in the event of a resolution that the minutes will show any indication of the action of that body. Now, is it a common thing for there to be discussions at these meetings about any complaints the minors have in connection with the mine?

A. Oh. yes.

Q. That is the purpose and object of the union?

A. Yes.

Q. Or one of its purposes and objects?

A. Yes.

Q. So that if there are complaints about the ventilation, or complaints about the gas, one would naturally expect to find these complaints brought up at the meetings of the Union, and they are so brought up?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you been in attendance at the meetings of the Union regularly each night, as secretary, for some time past?

A. Yes.

Q. For how long past?

A. For the last twelve months.

Q. During the last twelve months Now, we will go back during the month of December. From the first of December up to date, do you remember any discussion or complaints about the presence of gas in the Bellevue mine, at the meetings of the union?

A. Sure.

Q. You do?

A. Yes.

Q. And that discussion took place at what meeting in December?

A. December 1st.

Q. And that is the only meeting in December that such a discussion took place?

A. Lately; yes.

Q. I am confining my present questions to December.

(Continued on page 6)

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UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — FERNIE, B.C.

THE W. F. OF A. IN THE A. F. OF L.

THE recent action of the American Federation of Labor in granting a charter to the Western Federation of Miners is indeed significant of the marvellous growth towards industrial unionism in contradistinction to the "Simon pure" organization.

The intimation of the advisablty of such a step was made last year and its fruition may be said to have been decided upon by the parent organization as a lesser of two evils.

To have refused the charter would have meant a secession of the U.M.W. of A. and the formation of an organization composed of both coal and quartz mineworkers entailing a deflection of nearly 340,000 men from the A. F. of L., this would have been a severe blow to the latter's membership.

The action of the Executive Council in conceding the demand is by no means free from possible complications from those bodies under its jurisdiction still adhering to the craft union principle. This difficulty has to be met, and with militant fighters on both sides will, for some time to come, prevent dull monotony in the deliberations of labor conventions.

WHAT'S THE USE?

TO interdict a man is the veriest humbug. We are told to respect the laws and to hesitate before criticizing the law-makers, doubtless because it is generally conceded that the former oft furnish concrete evidence of the latter's mental vision being exceedingly circumscribed.

We do not accept this assumption as correct in its entirety, although at first glance it might appear a logical one.

The basis for arriving at such a conclusion is somewhat as follows. Legislation is passed which, upon being tried, fails to meet the test of practicability; discovery is made that it is simply a case of history repeating itself, other countries having long ago recognized the futility of such measures, therefore the rank and file reach the conclusion that the law-makers, supposedly of a superior order of intelligence, are not as clever as they were considered, otherwise the facts that are disclosed later should have been known to the framers of the laws when they were preparing them.

However natural this assumption may appear, appearances often deceptive are none the less so in this instance.

The acceptance as correct fails to take cognizance of the fact that many law makers have clearer conceptions than they are credited with, particularly is this noticeable where their material interests are involved, and they delude many well-meaning individuals by their simulation of ignorance because they would deem it a folly to be otherwise, thereby jeopardizing their chances of retaining political office.

The injury wrought by over indulgence in alcholic liquors operates upon the sympathies of others arousing them to the necessity of advocating such means as they, in their shortsightedness, regard as sufficient to check the evil.

They agitate for a law to interdict without studying the subject in more than one phase—i.e., a man drinks too much, interdiction will stop him and "there's an end on't." Pressure is brought to bear upon parliamentary bodies, the component parts of these, seeing farther than the crusaders, receive them courteously, and knowing that they have to placate both the temperance and the liquor elements (in fulfillment of their ante-election promises to represent the constituency in its entirety) promise to give so vital a matter their earnest consideration. The interdiction law becomes part of the statutes. The temperance party is jubilant over the victory and congratulations are showered upon the members of parliament who figuratively "wink the other eye." So far so good.

Certain individuals in the community are placed under the ban, much to the gratification of the reformers. A brief period elapses when it becomes common knowledge that first one "interdict," and then another "interdict" has been seen wending his way homeward with unsteady gait. Our reformer then becomes angered, talks about the police not attending to their duties, blames the hotel-keepers and bartenders for transgressing the law by selling liquor to these men. These conclusions, hastily arrived at may or may not have foundation in fact, but they who make them ought to have something more convincing to offer than mere assertions.

If interdicts are furnished with liquors by anybody knowing them to be such, it is highly reprehensible, but a confirmed toper is too cunning, after he is once satisfied that a refusal is conclusive, to abandon his intention to obtain liquor through some other channel, and will resort to all kinds of artful dodges to accomplish the end desired. Failing to get somebody to purchase the coveted bottle even by the offer of one dollar more than the usual price, he will not hesitate to send an express order to an out-of-town firm for several bottles, and pending the arrival may partially stem the craving by purchasing any liquid containing a percentage of alcohol, such as Florida water, lemon or other flavoring extract, Peruna, and we have even known Jamaica ginger being imbibed.

So long as the source is permitted to exist (and as its abolition would have such a disastrous effect upon Governmental revenues as to preclude even the thought of such) so long is it a case of tilting at windmills to expect a solution to the problem, and the energy expended might far better be applied towards the complete annihilation of this as well as other evils which are the inevitable outcome of the system of profit.

As a temporary method of dealing with the scourge the victims, instead of being "siwashed" might be regarded as insane and given treatment in the asylum similar to what is meted out to those who are aberrated from other causes. Let them be given good food, fresh air, and some employment to occupy the mind, and also the adoption of a suitable regimen. The cost of their upkeep debited against the revenues received by the municipalities from those enjoying the privilege of trafficking in the brain irritant.

WHO' TO BLAME

WE often hear and read favorable remarks regarding that piece of remedial legislation called "The Workmens' Compensation Act," but although theoretically it may possess some features that are worthy of commendation, "all is not gold that glitters."

The intent of this act was to provide a certain amount of relief, with as little delay as possible, to those who had been robbed of their mainstay, but the machinations of the "loyalists" to their "bread and butter" dispensers in the shape of retaining fees, successfully thwart the good intentions of the originators of the act by effecting lengthy delays. To make our meaning clear we will cite concrete instances so that he who runs may read. In April 1909, a miner was killed and had the provisions of the Compensation Act as originally intended been carried out, the dependents, upon furnishing satisfactory proof of dependence, would have received the sum of $1,500. It will soon be two years since the accident referred to happened, and the widow has not yet received the award.

Here is a woman who has been deprived of the family breadwinner, and for the benefit of such this legislation was ostensibly enacted, but instead thereof it furnishes an opportunity for a display of legal mental and lingual gymnastics, which prolonged performance continues without regard to the possibility that, added to the loss of a helpmate may be want, penury or even death.

We will now cite another case (their name is Legion). A youth was killed in an Alberta mine the only support of an aged mother, a blind sister and a paralytic brother. The company was willing and ready to pay the indemnity on the presentation of the documentary evidence to substantiate the claim. This was forthcoming, but in the meantime the attorney for the company, watchful of the interests of his clients (for which there is no reason to censure him) learns of the B.C. cases, and the result is that payment of the Alberta case is postponed pending the decision. This week we receive a communication from the mayor of a French city the unfortunate family lives in, asking that the compensation promised be forwarded as it is sorely needed.

These two illustrations are not given for the purpose of arousing sympathy, but to point out how legislation that is lauded as of immeasurable advantage to the working class, that even the slight benefits it purports to give are nullified by the obstructive tactics of the legal gentry.

We do not wish our readers to imagine for one minute that this is intended as an excoriation of the representatives at the bar, but on the contrary, they are entitled to encomiums for the faithfulness with which they discharge the duties for which they sell their labor power. We do most emphatically assert that it is the hollowest of hollow mockeries that politicians perpetrate upon a gullible public when they prate about their allegiance to the interests of all.

The only class to be blamed for the continuance of this state of affairs is the working class, perhaps, however, we should rather pity them as it is at the door of ignorance alone that blame should be laid. But the mists are fast falling away, and they who are anxious to prevent are by their actions entitled to a meed of praise as potent factors in hastening that awakening they strive to avert.

THE BELLEVUE ENQUIRY

THE Bellevue Enquiry is concluded, and now becomes a matter of record.

To sum up the situation from the beginning, the following are the salient features connected with this affair: On October 31st there was an internal disturbance, but the mine being "idle" there were no casualities. December 3rd and 4th telegraphic communications passed between the Miners' Union and the Government Inspector at Edmonton regarding the presence of gas in the mine. December 7th, Inspector Heathcote posts a note outside of the mine stating that upon examination of No. 1 seam there was no gas present. This individual acknowledges upon the stand that he did not make a complete examination of No. 1 seam, but accepted the word of company officials regarding internal conditions, although it is his duty to do so, yet it entails so much less energy to write out [illegible] than it does to make an inspection, which might have prevented the loss of 31 lives on December 9th, and if ever there was a case of culpable and criminal neglect this is certainly one. Then follows what may be termed a "badgering" contest and the lawyer for the company shows considerable insistence in his efforts to ascertain the names of the men who discussed the "gas" question in their union meetings. Jury bring in a verdict that men died from the effects of carbon monoxide—This is a gas that is formed where there is little or no air circulation, therefore we may reason, plenty of ventilation, no carbon monoxide—no carbon monoxide, no poisoning—ergo, no Bellevue disaster.

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REASONS FOR LABOR SHORTAGE (?) ON G. T. P.

It is scarcely likely that Mr. Stewart, who has gone to the Highlands of Scotland to inveigle 5,000 laborers will show any of his possible recruits the Edmonton Journal of Jan. 14th, containing a report from which we cull the following: "J. Wooding, a laborer who has been in the employ of the G. T. P. . . . is in Edmonton trying to secure $58.00 which is due to him. He arrived from Melville on Sunday. He was given to understand at the G. T. P. office it would probably be next Friday before he could get his time check cashed. Meanwhile he must subsist as best he can in weather 40 degrees below zero. 'I don't mind the cold, but what's troubling me is where am I going to find lodging for the night? I have the signed statement of the railway company that they owe me $58.00, but that has already been refused at hotels where I applied for admittance.'"

This is a sample of many like cases, and then if a man be driven desperate and commits crime, the 'law and order' gentlemen will very quickly take care of him.

WHERE'S THE LABEL?

We are in receipt of a pamphlet entitled "Reply to a critical review of the recent trainmen's strike of the G. T. P." by James Murdock and S. N. Barry, of Toronto, which contains neither imprint nor label. This is a peculiar omission for work done on behalf of a body of men claiming to support union principles, and might be understood, if a fear of losing a job by the identity of the writer becoming known to his employer compelled the adoption of such tactics, but in the case in point this cannot be advanced as an excuse for the failure to comply with the usual rule.

The Canadian Forestry Journal of December, published in Ottawa, contains some very interesting information for those engaged in the lumber industry. We note among the list of the members of the association such well-known 'bucherons,' who are, of course, 'Hors de concours,' the Earl of Grey, Governor General, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Senator H. Bostock of Monte Creek is the B. C. Vice-President. The table of contents is as follows: Official Call to 1911 Convention by Sir Wilfrid Laurier (in English and French); Forestry for Municipalities, H. R. MacMillian; A Sketch of M. Charles Guyot (in French); Ontario's Forest Fires, J. P. [illegible]; A Uniform Log Rule, A. H. D. Ross; Another Forest Fire Horror; Dominion Forestry Work, etc.

$100 Reward, $100.

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

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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For annual inventory. We close our books for this purpose on the 31st inst. In the interval will be favored by receiving as many simoleons on account from our patrons as possible. The simoleons will facilitate matters and we will appreciate the consideration.

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"SALADA"

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 17.

The many friends in and around the district of W. H. Evans will be sorry to hear of his confinement to the house again owing to a relapse of his old complaint, due, no doubt, to the changes in the weather of the past few weeks. Bill is certainly having a very hard time of it, and any old friend, having the time, might call in and see him, and cheer him up a little.

Wm. Harrison, employed as a busher in No. 3 Mine was admitted to Fernie Hospital last week suffering from injuries received while getting out of the way of a runaway car in the main slope.

A number of Creekites took in the annual supper, concert and dance given by the Fernie Co-operative Society on Tuesday evening, and all report having a very good time.

Adam Watson paid a short visit to the large C.P.R. hub-a-dub at Hosmer on Wednesday.

A driver named John Dragan, employed in No. 5 mine, got severely crushed with some cars on Thursday morning.

Wm. McFegan, afterooon shift fire boss in No. 5 mine, was assisting in straigtening out a wreck which had knocked out two sets of timber in the tunnel, when a large piece of rock fell without any warning and caught William on the right knee, causing him such injury that it will be three or four weeks before he can get back to work again.

Mrs. Geo. Booth, late of C. C., but now residing at Maple Leaf, Alberta, is at present spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans.

Mr. Mutz, of the Fernie Fort Steele Brewery Company, was a visitor up here last Monday on business, but he did not forget to make it a pleasurable one at the same time. It is to be hoped that his visits will be more frequent.

Burns' Anniversary was certainly kept up here in fine style. The social got up by the C. C. L. and A. A. being a grand success. The hall was backed with dancers all night, and everyone was bent on having a good time. Ramsay's Orchestra supplied the music, and the floor was just in fine order. Supper was served shortly after twelve o'clock, but owing to such a large crowd being present, had to be partaken of very sparingly, so as to give everyone a chance of getting a little refreshment. During the evening songs wre sung by Robert Samson, John McAlpine and Archie Prentice of Fernie, dressed in national kilts. A couple of Lauder's songs were also given in fine style. There was a large crowd up from Fernie, and each and every one enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. Dancing was carried on till after five o'clock, when the Home, Sweet Home chord was struck up, and another anniversary of the greatest Scottish poet passed into history.

UNEMPLOYED NUMEROUS IN ONTARIO

Toronto has Most in History of the City—Many Outsiders—No Employment Bureau

TORONTO, Jan. 14—There are more unemployed men in the city of Toronto to-day than for many years previously. During the past two weeks men have been steadily coming in from all parts of the province, and even from the west. Many of these are already penniless and are applying to the various charitable organizations for work and immediate means of sustenance. This year bids to be among the worst on record as there is no union employment bureau running at present.

Samuel Arnold, of the Associated Charities, says: "There are many more out than last year and more are coming. Something serious must result unless some action is taken to prevent them coming in.'

COLEMAN NOTES BY 22.

Perhaps it is not generally known to those desirous of showing their sympathy to the widow of the late Fred Alderson, who lost his life at the sad disaster at Bellevue on Dec. 9th, 1910, that a subscription list is open at the Eastern Township Bank, which will be forwarded to the Bank of Montreal at Hosmer. This is a cause that needs the support of each and every individual. As the date for closing the list will soon be here, now is the time to render your assistance.

The following have given:

Alex Cameron (Mayor)	$20.00
O. E. S. Whiteside	20.00
J. K. Cram	10.00
T. C. W. Murray	3.00
R. B. Buchannan	10.00

The passenger trains are not very punctual, or is there any guarantee, yet the census of Coleman is guaranteed to increase, this latest addition being to Mrs. J. Greenhouse—a daughter. Both are doing well under the severe condition of the weather.

Although the St. Albans Church has no incumberance, the Woman's Auxiliary are quite busy, there being a large debt on the new vicarage which must be paid off, so they have decided to do plain sewing. Any order given to Mrs. F. Graham will have immediate attention.

A few days ago a very pretty wedding took place at the Catholic Church Father De Listik officiated. The bridegroom, A. Parvaluci, from Michel, took as his life partner Hannah Pohantochi, who has just arrived from Poland. There was a very large attendance at church. After the company retired to the hall known as Pesunies, where refreshments were served. Dancing and singing were indulged in until the small hours of the morning. Many valuable presents were given to the happy couple, who left on the passenger for Michel, where they will take up their home.

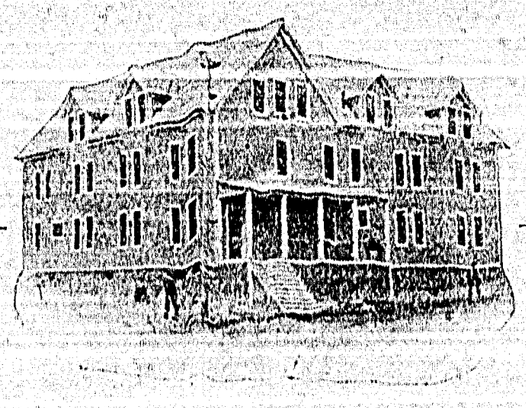
Hockey—Frank v Coleman—This match should have been played at Frank, but owing to the Frank team having no lights it was decided to play at Coleman. There was very little excitment, as Frank never never looked very dangerous. Result, Frank 3, Coleman 8.—Blairmore v. Coleman, at Coleman. Although the game was started much after scheduled time, the excitement was none the less. The first five minutes Blairmore scored, and it certainly looked as though Coleman were going to be beat for the first time, but thanks to the smart play of Hadfield, Eaton and White the game was saved for Coleman. Credit is due to goalkeeper Holmes, who saved some very hard shots in the last few minutes. Scores: Coleman 7; Blairmore 3.

New arrivals in Camp are: Miss L. A. Benson, from County Durham, England; this is her second time in Canada, and we hope her stay will be longer this time. She reports a rough passage on sea and land.

IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT

If I should die to-night
And you should come to my cold corpse and say,
Weeping and heartsick o'er my lifeless clay,
If I should die to-night
And say "Here's that ten dollars that I owe,"
I might arise in my large white cravat
And say—"What's that?"

If I should die to-night
And you should come to my cold corpse and kneel
And clasp my bier to show the grief you feel,
I say, if I should die to-night,
And you should come to me and there and then
Just even hint 'bout paying me that ten,
I might arise the while,
But—I'd drop dead again.



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COAL CREEK, B. C.

STILL HOPE TO GET SAVVO FEDORENKO

Home of His Mother Searched by Police—Friends Arrested and Letters Confiscated

Russia has not given up hope of getting Savvo Fedorenko. Letters dates of Dec. 3 and 5 of the Canadian calender, just received, indicate the Czar's officials are still keeping a careful watch on the refugee's former home in Pavlovka, in the hope of getting some information which may be of value in pressing the prosecution, or which will involve some others in the tangle.

Fedorenko's mother, a woman 70 years of age, writes that shortly after the receipt of the 50 roubles which were sent by the Russian Freedom league to aid her in her poverty, a detachment of Russian police visited the house at two o'clock in the morning, and searched it from cellar to garret. Expecting something of the kind the old woman had concealed the money, but the police found the receipt for it and a photograph of Savvo Fedorenko, which had been hidden up against the roof. These and all letters and papers found were carried off. At the same time they informed her that in future any letters or information received must be turned over to the police under pain of arrest.

Friend Arrested

The second letter received was from Alex, a brother of Miron Aksentyef, who lives at 607 Dufferin Avenue, Winnipeg. He says that at three o'clock in the morning the police raided his house, searched it thoroughly, took all the letters they could find, and arrested Alex himself. He was kept for two days and then released. They expected to find something from Winnipeg which would indicate where Savvo Fedorenko was or what he was doing. Miron Aksentyef, has been more or less active in his defence of Fedorenko, and his brother says that if it is continued all friends or relatives in Russia will get into trouble with the police. Alex asks his brother to cease taking part.

Is Convalescing

Savvo Fedorenko is somewhat better, and is slowly convalescing. The attack of pneumonia was a very severe one, but his rugged constitution has helped him out. It is expected that he will be able to leave his bed in about two weeks time.

CANADIAN MINES

Uniform Regulations

A deputation representing the Canadian Mining Institute, and a sub-committee representative of the Commons Standing Committee on Mines, has just conferred with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Frank Oliver, the Minister of the Interior, and the Hon. William Templeman, the Minister of Inland Revenue with regard to the recommendations, with regard to the recommendation passed by the Mines Committee that steps be taken by the Federal Government to pass a general Mining Act, and to secure as far as possible from the Provinces, uniformity of legislation and regulations governing mining operations. It was agreed that an Act should be drafted and presented by the government to the House this session, codifying the existing Federal regulations with respect to mines, and that whatever further action was possible to carry out the wishes of the mining men with regard to the uniformity of legislation throughout Canada should be taken.

GOSSIP FROM THE NETHERWORLD

"You look worried, Sire," said the Imp to the Devil.

"I am worried," the Devil replied; "I fear I may lose the love of my people of the Needle's Eye."

"Teach them to rob the poor" the Imp advised.

"Have they not always done that? How else could they be eligible to the Needle's Eye?'

"Put them up to thinking they thereby serve the Lord.'

"It has always been so; no self-accusing plunderers for me. But that is the limit, and I am at my wits' end."

"What about a Charity Ball?" asked the Imp.

"Good!" said the Devil; and with a godlike smile he withdrew to his sanctum.—The Public.

K.P.s—ATTENTION!

It having been learned that there are quite a number of members from other domains present in Coal Creek, this notice is for the purpose of extending to them a cordial invitation to visit Fernie Lodge, No. 31, which holds its meetings weekly (Tuesday) in the Castle Hall on Victoria Avenue, one block beyond the King Edward Hotel.

Fernie knights are requested to make due notice of the above, as they are also included in the invitation.

FINNS VICTORS FOR SOCIALISM

Re-elect 8 Members to Parliament in Spite of Czar

FINLAND — Overwhelming defeat has again met the reactionaries, according to the first reports of the vote taken on the election of members to the parliament.

From the reports received thus far it appears that the total vote cast was 784,000. Of this the Socialists received over 38 per cent.

This will give the Socialists eighty-six members in the parliament as before.

Secure your seats early at McLean's Drug Store for "A Stubborn Cinderella."

B. C. LEGISLATURE REOPENS

The provincial legislature was opened on the 12th inst. with the usual formalities.

The lieutenant-governor, in his speech from the throne, referred to the death of King Edward VII., paid the eulogy customary under such circumstances to his successor, alluded to the death of ex-minister Tatlow, expressed pleasure at the expected forthcoming adjustment of the Songhees Reserve question, mentioned that the dispute between the provincial and the Dominion authorities was now before the Supreme Court of Canada, congratulated the fruit growers of B. C. upon the successes achieved both in Eastern Canada and Great Britain, urged earnest consideration to the proposed amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act. The other subjects included in his discourse were "Incorporation of Railroads," "Inspection of construction and logging camps," the university site, Strathcona Park, etc. He then retired properly endorsed (backed) by the representative of force the soldiers and sailors, the band meanwhile playing "God Save the King."

The next item on the program was the occupancy of the chair by Speaker Eberts, whereupon the Bishop of Columbia offered up prayer in regular order. This was followed by a custom that savors of obsoletism in a typographical age—the announcement by the speaker that he was in possession of a copy of the speech from the throne. Two introductions were then made, Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands and parliamentary representative from Fernie, and Alex. Lucas occupant of the "Yale Vacant Chair." Their sponsors were Premier McBride and Dr. Young.

Two more "chestnuts" that have the knock-nobbler record of our boyhood days outclassed into the byegone eons stage were then perpetrated upon the complacent auditors, viz., that the votes and proceedings must not be plagiarised, a proceeding, which in view of actual conditions, is to make one "furiously to laugh," but the real huge joke is the solemn asseveration by His Honor the Premier that the House deal out condign castigation to anyone daring to bribe at elections.

"Condign castigation" is somewhat fluidic, varying from zero to 75 above the dollar mark.

J. H. Hawthornthwait is reported to have encroached upon the private member preserves by the introduction of a measure looking to compensation being paid to an injured workman out of the consolidated fund when it is purely accidental, but if any blame can be attached to the employer he shall be duly debited with same, but horror of horror! the workman shall not be expected to subscribe a nickel in the shape of premium for this insurance. Instead of J. H. Hawthornthwait advocating such a measure, would it not have come with far greater grace from one of the government supporters who was such a "sturdy friend of labor" (prior to election) as it might them have had a chance of being decently defeated instead of ruthlessly slaughtered as it is most assuredly will be with the representative from Nanaimo fathering it?

According to the statement of those supposedly "in the the know," the session will be brief, so that lack of time will be a convenient excuse for side tracking any "dangerous" legislation.

MINERS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES

A MOTOR-DRIVEN LINER

NEW YORK—A steamship line plying between this port and Russia announces that it will put into commission next September, an 11,000 ton transatlantic motor boat, equipped with internal combustion engines and accommodation for 400 passengers. The ship is now being built on the Clyde. One of the German lines also has building two 8,000 ton motor driven freighters. If this experiment proves a pronounced success, the days of steam will be numbered.

GRAFT IN THE OLD COUNTRY AND IN CANADA

Sir,—I sometimes drop across old country friends who become very enthusiastic over the purity of English politics and when comparisons are made they are not always to the credit of Canada.

I am prepared to admit that English politics are much purer than is the case in Canada, or the U. S. A. in fact they are the purest politics in the world, with perhaps the solitary exception of Switzerland. But when the comparisons so unfavorable to Canada are being made it might be well for these friends to bear in mind that whilst the word "graft" is scarcely ever heard there, it exists nevertheless and sometimes in a very virulent form, but it is generally termed "Corruption," instead of "graft." To clear away misconceptions and show that graft does exist is the object of these lines, and nothing appears herein except what the writer can fully prove.

In the October of 1901 I became an officer in a workhouse in the suburbs of Liverpool, under the control of the West Derby Board of Guardians. In less than three months I became convinced that the ratepayers were being robbed and that the said workhouse was a veritable gold mine to some members of the Conservative Party, which dominated the Board. The graft was most ingeniously carried on under cover of Conservatism and by members of the Conservative Party, one of them aspiring to the office of guardian whilst trading in various capacities, with the guardians under an assumed name, and as the Conservatives were in the majority on the board, every effort at purification was voted down.

On the 7th of February, 1902, less than four months after my appointment, happened on a specific case of this graft as thus: A load of old timber (lumber) was brought in for firewood. The invoice bore no more particulars than to state "From T. Lewis to the Master ——, Workhouse, 1 load of wood." I enquired the weight, but the teamster didn't know, but remarked that he got his load in Mr. Davies' yard, and that Mr. Davies had no scales. Asked as to who "T. Lewis" might be, he didn't know.

On weighing the load I found it contained a net weight of 1 ton 19 hundredweight. Next day another load arrived, the net weight of which was 2 tons 15 hundredweights, making a total of 4 tons, 14 hundredweight, or 10,528 lbs. On the 11th day of March this account was passed by the board for payment, but it was increased four-fold nearly. Instead of 4 tons 14, it was increased to 16 tons 8 hundredweight, or from 10,528 lbs to 36,736 lbs. This was called corruption, but if it is not graft I fail to see what graft is.

Enquiry was instituted, and it was found that this Mr. Davies had received from the guardians the sum of £208 17s. 3d., and although he was no druggist, only a marine store dealer, it was found he had received payment for an account of a quantity of drugs supposed to be sold to the guardians. He never had a drug store in his life.

This Mr. Davies was once a Conservative member of the board, and was again an aspirant, at this time, for the same office. Whilst the enquiry was on foot he actually got tickets from a weigh scale for the weight for which he received payment, and had to admit later that they were forgeries, and through this there was an item of 3 tons 15 for scrap iron he took from the workhouse, but had no account rendered to the guardians for same. The master of the workhouse was a member of the Conservative party, and got his position because of this fact, I believe he had previously failed in business. I heard it freely asserted that this Mr. Davies sold a boiler to these same guardians at another workhouse under their control, and that in a few months it was sold back to him again as scrap iron, without even being used.

In the matter of the potato contract the guardians did not give it to the lowest tenderer whose price was £3 4s. 11d. per ton, but to a member of the Conservative party at £4 per ton, a difference of 15s. 1d., and I saw the potatoes delivered at a later date in the wagon of one of the guardians, who was a Conservative and a farmer.

In the Liverpool City Council the Conservatives predominate also, and when the health committee wanted to widen one of the streets a public house thereon had to be removed, it belonged to Bents Brewery Co. The managing director of the brewery, Mr Chevalier, was a member of the City Council, and his name was the first to appear on the cheque of over £3,000 which the city paid the brewery company as compensation for loss of trade and damage to property, etc., although they kept on selling liquor during the time of the alteration. In the same year a poor woman received the large sum of £3 10s. in full compensation for the loss of her child which was killed by one of the city's street cars. Just think of it, Mr. Editor, £3 10s. for the loss of human life and £3,000 for the temporary dislocation of the liquor trade.

If our old country friends will only keep facts such as these before their minds they might be more careful in making comparisons between the different politics of England and Canada.

Yours truly,

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The Bellevue Enquiry

(Continued from page 3)

A. Pardon me; yes.

Q. And that discussion on the first day of December was, as you have told my learned friend. I think, according to your memory, that there was gas in the working places in the hundreds, that is, from 111 to the working face?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, can you give me any better memory of that discussion than that?

A. That is the only thing that I definitely remember.

Q. Now, let us go back into the month of November. There would be two regular meetings in that month?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there any special meetings?

A. I cannot remember.

Q. Can you refresh your memory by looking at your minute book?

A. I can, I guess.

Q. Would you mind looking?

A. Not at all, just to please you. (Mr Burke examines the minute book) There are two.

Q. Two special meetings?

A. Yes.

Q. And the dates were what?

A. The 7th and 27th, special meetings.

Q. And the days of the regular meetings were——?

A. The first and third Sundays.

Q. Can you, by just looking at your book, give me the dates so that we will have them regularly?

A. The first meeting was on November 6th, and it naturally follows that the other would be on the 20th.

Q. Was there any discussion at the meeting of the 27th of November with respect to the presence of gas?

A. Well, I don't know; I will look (Mr. Burke refers to the minute book)

Q. I am asking you now about the special meeting, carrying you back. I am referring to the meeting of the 27th?

A. No, there was not.

Q. Was there any at the meeting on November 20th?

A. Yes.

Q. What was that discussion?

A. Along the same lines, about gas.

Q. What does your minute book say?

A. Moved and seconded that the Pit Committee, along with Vice-President Stubbs, examine the mine, tomorrow, Monday."

Q. There is not a word about gas there. Does that bring to your memory a discussion about gas which called for that resolution?

A. We would not examine the mine for any other purpose.

Q. I am asking you.

A. Hardly.

Q. Is that a deduction of yours, or is it that you have a memory that the seconding and moving of that resolution was in connection with a complaint about gas?

A. Yes.

Q. You have a definite remembrance?

A. Yes.

Q. Vice-President Stubbs' name is there, and that brings it to your memory that there was some talk about gas at that meeting of November 20? And that would be about the same matter that came up on the 1st of December?

A. Yes.

Q. In connection with gas where the workmen were, that is to say, in between the face of the entry?

A. That examination would mean, Mr. Woods, right through the mine.

Q. True, but I am speaking now about the complaints, and not about the meaning of this resolution. I am speaking of the complaints that caused that resolution, and these complaints were the same complaints that were mentioned at the meeting of December 1st, about gas from 111 in?

A. Yes.

Q. And by reason of these complaints there was a motion carried——

A. Excuse me, just a momemnt, did you say I said from 111 in. I would like you to refer to the stenographer. It must be understood that we are referring to an examination of the whole mine.

Q. I quite understand that, Mr. Burke, and I think the jury understand it, namely, that the reason you resolved that the whole mine should be examined was on account of the statements respecting gas from 111 in.

A. No, no.

Q. Well, that is what you told me?

A. No, no. No specific place at that meeting.

Q. Do you remember what the complaints with respect to the presence of gas were at that particular meeting?

A. No.

Q. You do not?

A. No.

Q. Well, then, your memory cannot carry you very much further than this book carries us, namely, that there was a resolution that the pit committee should examine the whole of the mine?

A. The whole of tne mine.

Q. But your positive memory as to the meeting of November 20th is a blank?

A. Yes.

Q. You either have or have not a definite memory as to what discussion took place or complaints were made, at the meeting of November 20th, about gas, and you have told me you have no definite memory?

A. Not as to where it was.

A. As to what the discussion was?

A. Yes, I say yes; that I said so before, that it was gas.

Q. We will have to begin again, Mr. Burke; I am certainly not going to be mixed, you know. On November 20th there was a meeting of the Union, at which there were complaints about gas?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what these complaint about gas were?

A. Well, that is a peculiar question.

Q. It is a perfectly plain question. Do you remember what the complaints about gas were at the meeting of November 20th?

A. I don't follow you at all.

Q. Is it a hard question to understand. You say there were complaints about gas at a meeting of the gas of which you are secretary, on November the 20th of last year. I ask you, what is your memory as to what these complaints were. Have you a memory or have you not?

A. I am just telling you, gas.

Q. Have you a memory or have you not?

A. That is my business.

Q. Have you a memory of what the discussion was, or have you not?

A. I tell you repeatedly it was gas.

Q. I am not asking you that, I am asking you whether you know what that discussion was, or not?

A. I say yes.

Q. What was it?

A. It was about gas.

Q. It was about gas?

A. The resolution was.

Q. Forget about the resolution for a minute. You say you have a memory of the discussion ot that meeting, and your memory about it is that it was about gas?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any more detailed memory than that?

A. None at all.

Q. Now, there is no misunderstanding regarding that?

A. No; none whatever.

Q. So we have you down in this way, that your memory on the subject of the meeting of November 20th is that on that occasion there was a discussion in the Union about gas?

A. Yes.

Q. And that is as far as you can go?

A. Yes.

Q. And that is all that happened at the meeting of November 20th?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, then, the next meeting was on the 7th of November, backwards?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any discussion about gas at that meeting?

A. No.

Q. Going back to November 6th, was there any discussion about gas at that meeting?

A. No. there was not.

Q. And those were all the meetings in November. Now, what were the meetings in October?

A. The 2nd, the 16th, and the 26th.

Q. At the meeting of the 26th, was there any discussion about gas:

A. There was not.

Q. Nor on the 16th?

A. On October 16th I was instructed to write to Mr. Stirling, telling him to come to Bellevue immediately?

Q. Yes; what does that bring to your memory?

A. Much the same thing, gas.

Q. You remember that at the meeting of your union on October 16th there was a complaint made, or a discussion took place between the members, about the presence of gas in the mine. You remember that?

A. We would not send for Mr. Stirling for any other purpose.

Q. Is it a matter of deduction or inference, or is it a matter of your memory?

A. I am telling you straight that we never send for the inspector for any other reason than for gas.

Q. Answer my question, is it a matter of inference or deduction that you sent for Mr. Stirling?

A. Yes, it was more than anything else; it is no use beating about the bush.

Q. Now, on the 16th day of October by reason of an entry in your book to this effect: "Moved and seconded that the secretary write to Mr. Stirling, the Chief Inspector of Mines, telling him to come to Bellevue immediately," by reason of that resolution being passed you infer that there was a discussion about gas at that meeting?

A. Yes; I just infer it, that is all.

Q. And of course you haven't any memory of what that discussion would be?

A. No.

Q. Now, October the 2nd. Anything on October the 2nd?

A. Nothing on the 2nd.

Q. Now then, coming to the 16th of October; did you carry out the resolution that was moved and seconded at that meeting that you write a letter to Mr. Stirling?

A. Yes; I did.

Q. Have you got the letter?

A. I think I Mr. Mackie has it.

Mr. Mackie: I don't think I have it, Mr. Wood. I think what you refer to, Mr. Burke, is this.

Mr. Wood: Mr. Stirling has no recollection of having got such a letter, that is my point.

A. I made a copy with carbon paper, and I can satisfy you with regard to that. Mr. Heathcote has probably got it; I may possibly have written it to Mr. Heathcote. The fact remains that a letter was sent. I thought Mr Mackie had a copy of the letter.

(As the copy of the letter could not be found at that time, Mr. Mackie arranged for its production later.)

Q. I suppose it is fair to say that all the working miners in the mine belong to your Union, don't they?

A. Unfortunately they do not.

Q. Oh, I see; I am ignorant on that point, but there is quite a fair representation of the miners in your union?

A. Yes.

Q. And there is always, I gather, a full attendance of the members of the Union at the meetings?

A. Unfortunately, no, again. They do not take much interest in it, as a rule, the majority of them don't.

Q. That is so, is it.

A. As I said, yes, Mr. Wood.

Q. Now then, these special rules are posted at the mouth of the mine, of course, for anybody to see?

A. Yes.

Q. In connection with that minute, Mr. Burke, of the 20th of November, when Vice-President Stubbs and the Pit Committee were supposed to go into the mine, just tell me who is the Pit Committee?

A. At that time it was Brother Paul (deceased), brother Mike Bovio, and Leo Becker and myself.

Q. Did you go into the mine on the following Monday?

A. We did not, through stress of circumstances.

Q. What do you mean just exactly?

A. I am blessed if I know; through force of circumstances, I should say. We could not get Vice-President Stubbs to attend.

Q. And by reason of Vice-President Stubbs being inaccessible to you you did not go into the mine to carry out the resolution?

A. No; but it was explained to them.

Q. Explained to the members of the Union?

A. Yes...

Q. At the following meeting.

A. I cannot remember.

Q. You do not remember whether it was at a meeting or not?

A. No.

Q. Just individual explanation to individuals?

A. Yes.

Q. You would explain to them that the reason you had not gone through was because Mr. Stubbs was not there?

A. Yes.

Q. It is open to you to go through the mine any time you like.

A. Oh. yes; but it is necessary, of course to make an appointment with the management.

Q. But you never had any difficulty?

A. No.

Q. Who is Vice-President Stubbs; where does he live?

A. At Bellevue.

Q. He works in the mine?

A. No.

Q. Is he a Union officer?

A. Yes.

Q. And that occupies the whole of his time?

A. Yes.

Q. ravelling about, I suppose?

A. Yes.

Q. So that, by reason of his being away attending to the general Union business he could not go with the Pit Committee into the mine?

A. Yes.

Q. And the Pit Committee delayed making the inspection?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, do you know as a fact that there is a book kept at the mine for the purpose of entering complaints?

A. I am aware of it, yes.

Q. For entering complaints about gas, or ventilation, or anything else that the miners may have to complain about?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever hear of any of these, I suppose I may call them complaints, did you ever hear of any of these complaints made at the meetings being entered in that book?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. That is in the book that is kept for that purpose?

A. Yes.

Q. I think I am right in stating that it is the duty of anybody who has a complaint to make respecting gas in the mine, to enter his complaint in that book?

A. Well. I don't know; I don't see it exactly like that, Mr. Wood.

Q. You don't remember the Coal Mines Act sufficiently?

A. Well, I have always understood that it is for the purpose of entering the reports of the Mine Examiners, and not for individual complaints. It is the duty of anyone finding gas to go down and report in person.

Q. The Mine Examiners? What do you mean by that, the Pit Committee?

A. Yes; when they make a thorough examination.

Q. I see; you would not know whether that is right or not. It is just your idea of the purpose of the book?

A Exactly.

Q. Do you know that the pages of this book are as virgin white as on the day it was bought?

A. Not exactly white.

Q. Well, we will get it here.

A Juryman: The jury would like to see this book.

Mr. Wood: It will be produced here.

A. There is just one entry that I made myself.

Q. Just one entry?

A. Yes: just one entry.

Q. Well, we will have the book here at all events, to speak for itself.

Mr. Mackie: I would ask my learned friend to point out in the Coal Mines Act anything that makes it encumbent upon the employees to run the mine for the operators?

Mr. Wood: I think I can show you where your employees are liable for not putting complaints in that book, as a point of law.

Mr. Burke: We do not run that mine.

Mr. Wood: I suppose you do run it as much as you can.

Q. This book (book produced) is the book mentioned as being the complaint book, with your complaint signed therein on January 15th, 1910?

A. Yes.

Q. That is the cmplaint book is it not?

A. Yes; That is the only entry I made, though. The other entry is not made by me.

Q. There are apparently some funny things besides complaints in this book. Now, there is also here some memoranda by the manager of *the mine, apparently in connection* with certain things; but this is the only complaint. (Book handed to the jury for inspection). Now, that note on the 15th of January, 1910, in connection with the examination by yourself, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Joseph. Is the only complaint or note in the complaint book that you know of?

A. That has been written there by me, yes.

Q. You are on the Pit Committee as a permanent official, are you not?

A. Yes.

Q. And as you told us, I think, any complaints of the men about gas should find a place, through the Pit Committee, on the pages of that book?

A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Oh, you don't think that. You see, my other question was confined to individual complaints by the men. You said you did not understand that the purpose of the book was for the receiving of individual complaints from the men, but I understood you from the pit committee?

A. I don't think so.

Q. You don't think so?

A. No.

Q. There is nothing to prevent the Pit Committee acting for the men, and hearing the men have a discussion in their meeting house, there is nothing to prevent the Pit Committee going to that book and putting it in the book?

A. I don't think there is.

Q. That is the way, is it not, of bringing to the formal notice of the management of the mine that there is a complaint about gas?

A. No; as I told you before, to go down in person. That is the duty of everyone who finds gas.

Q. The Pit Committee goes and speaks to the superintendent in person?

A. Yes.

Q. Do the Pit Committee go and speak to the Superintendent?

A. Not always.

Q. Did they ever?

A. Oh ,at various times.

Q. After what meeting?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. We have it on the 16th day of October, on the 20th of November, and on the 2nd day of December. From October on has the Pit Committee gone to the superintendent of the mine with a complaint, personally, about gas?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. You would know it?

A. I would know it, I suppose; but, of course. this union is not running the mine, Mr. Wood.

Q. I am simply wanting information, that is all.

Further questions by Mr. Mackie.

Q. Have you got a list of the men that belong to your Union?

A. Sure.

Q. What is the nationality of most of them?

A. I cannot tell you right off.

Q. How many write the English language?

A. That is difficult to say.

Q. Do you know?

A. Don't know that I do.

Q. Did you ever see any special rules in any language other than English?

A. No. and very few of these.

Q. What generally happens to a man who makes too many kicks?

A. He has to pack his tools and get out.

Q. Yes, and that applies to the men with the book.

Further questions by Mr. Campbell:

Q. We would like to know, Mr. Burke, whether any translations of these rules are made and put up anywhere?

A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Do you know what means there are of communication between the English speaking operators of the mine and their hired assistants, and the foreign speaking miner who cannot talk to them?

A. None whatever, so far as I am aware.

Q. But there must be some way of giving orders, by signs or something. Do they talk broken English?

A. A few of them, I believe. I cannot say how many.

Q. I was wondering whether you konw yourself; at your meetings, for instance?

A. We have interpreters.

Q. You have interpreters?

A. Yes.

Q. Do any of the officials act as interpreters?

A. One of the pit bosses, who died, could speak the Finnish language.

Q. In some mines they have them translated into French and have them stuck up in the wash-house, I think.

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether, in connection with the mine, these foreigners are told anything about the laws which bind them?

A. I am sure they are not told.

Further questions by Mr. Wood:

Q. With Mr. Mackie's permission, and with the permission of the Coroner, I would like to ask a question. Is it the duty of the Union officials, yourself, for instance, as the paid secretary of that Union, to inform those foreign members of the Union that there are special rules, and to see that they got a copy?

A. No.

Q. You do not regard that as one of your duties towards these people?

A. They are told through their own countrymen.

Q. But is it not one of your duties to look after the men in that Union by seeing that they get a copy of the rules?

A. We do our best.

Q. You do your best by getting copies of the rules and distributing them?

A. No.

Q. Then how? Have you ever gone to the management and asked them for special copies and been refused?

A. No.

Q. Apart from doing that, do you ever speak to the miners themselves, who are in the Union, as to their duties under the rules?

A. No; I do the clerical work myself.

Q. Would it be a part of your duty as secretary, to see that they understood the business of miner under the law?

A. No.

Q. That would not be one of your duties?

A. No.

Q. I am merely asking the question as to the special rules for the miners' information.

A. Well, it would be given to them.

Q. But you would explain it to them as the paid secretary, would you not?

A. No.

Q. You would not?

A. No; I could not translate it.

Q. But you would regard it as one of your special duties to set that they are put in touch with the special rules?

A. We do the best possible.

Q. And that best possible is by trying to get copies of the special rules, and getting them when you ask for them?

A. No, no.

Q. What is your best?

A. That is my business.

Mr Mackie: I would suggest that Mr. Burke should tell Mr. Wood, and give him the fullest information possible with regard to the way in which foreigners are instructed.

A. I cannot say. I do not know exactly what you mean.

Q. You know quite well what I mean. I mean that your counsel, or somebody is trying to make some point about the fact that the foreigners, some of whom are members of the Union, do not understand these special rules, and I want you to tell the jury what you do to see that they do understand the special rules. You owe a duty to them. You are paid by them. What do you do in return for that money, to see that they understand the rules?

A. If they come and ask me on any particular point I tell them.

Q. And that is what you mean by the best possible?

A. Yes.

Q. That is to say, if any one of these foreigners comes to you, and asks you some question in connection with the special rules, or the law, you endeavor to answer them to the best of your ability and in doing that you consider your duty to these men is accomplished?

A. Yes; I do.

Mr. Mackie: Be good enough, Mr Burke, to bring into court to-morrow morning the list of members of the Union, and a list of the officers of the Union, for the year 1910, and the names of the interpreters that the Union has been using. I desire to have these put in evidence; I want to show the jury that the Union has taken steps to appoint men for that purpose, and then, if it is necessary, and Mr. Burke will give me the names of the interpreters, I will put them in the box and find out what they have done.

Mr. Campbell: In view of the fact that Mr. Burke has forgotten the names of the men who were at the meeting when the gas was reported in the mine, and the names of the men who made the reports, if there are any men in the hall who were at the meeting of the Union, and heard about the gas being reported on that occasion, I would ask them to come forward and volunteer their evidence, because it is a very funny thing that they cannot be got at. I think it is my duty to mention to the men that they should come forward and volunteer their evidence.

Mr. Wood: Did Mr. Mackie say that there were interpreters at these meetings for the benefit of these foreigners?

Mr. Mackie: I understood that from Mr. Burke.

Mr. Wood: Then let us get these interpreters.

Mr. Mackie: That is exactly what I am asking Mr. Burke to do.

Mr. Campbell. There may be some difficulty in proving exactly where these 27 men were found, and in finding the people who found them. I would, therefore, like to ask the Coroner to request any men in the hall, who were doing rescue work, to come forward.

(Continued on page 7)

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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.

Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners:—Meet in Miners Hall every alternate Thursday at 8 o'clock. A. Ward, secretary, P. O. 307.

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

AVVISO.

Minatori ci preggiamo di informarvi di stare via di Michel, B. C., quelle che siete fuori, essendo che nel tempo presente vié molta gente dissoccupata.

MAURICE BURRELL,
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The Bellevue Enquiry

(Continued from page 6)

Q. (By the Foreman): Mr. Burke, there are a few questions I have to ask you. I would like to ask you, are the special rules printed in any other language than English at the pit mouth?

A. Not at the pit mouth.

Q. Or in the pit?

A. No.

Q. Now, about the complaints, have you any reason to think that if any of your men kept putting complaints in the complaint book he would be a marked man?

A. I certainly do think so.

Q. You do not know of anyone personally, though?

A. Well, yes.

Q. Have you got on your minute book, or on any leaflets that you may distribute to these foreigners, any translations of the special rules?

Mr. Wood: In view of the answer to the question of the foreman of the jury in respect to whether a man making repeated complaints in the complaint book would be a marked man, I would ask to be at liberty to go right into that question, if I may. In answer to the foreman, Mr. Burke, you said that there was some reason to suppose that if a man made a complaint in that complaint book he would be a marked man.

A Too often, I understand, if he did it repeatedly.

Q. He would be a marked man?

A. Yes.

Q. You said you had had some experience in that respect, didn't you?

A. I didn't say anything of the sort.

Q. But you thought he would?

A. That was my earnest belief.

Q. What reason have you for supposing that?

A. Our late president was one of a bunch that was laid off some time in October. He had been working here for the best part of 15 months, and men that had been started two or three days prior to that time had been retained, while he himself was laid off for at least 10 weeks, and they could not very well refuse any longer to reinstate him, because there would have been trouble.

Q. That is your late president?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the name?

A. Peter Paul.

Q. He had made a complaint?

A. Yes, on numerous occasions he had.

Q. You are giving this entirely now as hearsay? What you are saying now you heard from Mr. Paul?

A. No.

Q. I want you to tell what you know, and not what Peter Paul told you. Now, what do you know?

A. I know that he kicked repeatedly in the mine.

Q. What do you mean?

A. About the conditions; about the ventilation, gas, etc.

Q. D'd you ever hear him make to the Company, or to any accredited representative of the Company, a complaint about gas in the mine?

A. Yes.

Q. What?

A. I don't remember.

Q. To whom?

A. To Mr. Emmerson, the late superintendent.

Q. Can you remember when the last complaint was made?

A. No.

Q. You haven't got any memory on that subject at all?

A. I would want a big memory.

Q. Was it a month ago, six months or a year.

A. I cannot say.

Q. Now, that was Mr. Paul, so far as your evidence goes?

A. Just excuse me for a moment.

Mr. Mackie: I will undertake to produce, on the very point in question, half-a-dozen men—if the Coroner will give me subpoenas—in the Crows Nest Pass who have been laid off, whose lamps have been taken from them, on exactly the point that has been stated. hat will remove the idea of hearsay evidence. If the Coroner will prepare the subpoenas I will submit the names inside of 20 minutes, and you can get them down.

Mr. Wood: This examination of my learned friend's witness is practically upon a point that is collateral entirely to the issue of what these men died of, and it would seem to me to be a deplorable waste of public money. I want to get out of this gentleman certain information, and I am bound by his answer I cannot call evidence to dispute what th's may may say; I am bound by what he says

Mr. Mackie: Then why don't you accept his statement that a man who is a kicker is a marked man. Now, you are asking for specific cases.

Mr. Wood: I am bound by the answer of the witness when I examine him upon a collateral matter; but I am entitled to test his memory in all the ways I can imagine. But I don't think my learned friend can bring in a lot of other witnesses to bolster up this man upon a collateral matter.

Mr. Mackie: I simply say that th's is common repute.

Mr. Wood: Now, Mr. Burke, you mentioned about Peter Paul, and suppose if there were others you would mention them, too; but we will finish up with President Paul. He was on the afternoon shift when he was laid off?

A. Yes.

Q. And the whole of the afternoon shift was laid off?

A. Yes.

Q. And stayed off?

A. Yes, sure.

Q. Because the mine was not working at full pressure?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, have you got any other instance besides that of President Paul?

A. No; no others.

Q. Then I am perfectly content to leave it at that.

Mr. Mackie: You know that by general repute it is a fact.

Mr. Wood: That is not evidence. You cannot give evidence by general repute. This man knows what he is talking about.

Mr. Mackie. I am prepared to prove to my learned friend that common repute is evidence.

Mr. Campbell: Of a character.

Mr. Mackie: This man gives evidence that it is of common repute that a man who kicks about the mine is marked.

Mr. Wood: I don't need to tell even an intelligent juryman, much less an intelligent lawyer, that there is no such law at all. One of the first rules of evidence is that the evidence produced shall be the best evidence and shall not be secondary evidence, and that rule must be adhered to. If you allow men to come here and say common repute this, and common repute that, the foundations of justice are gone.

Mr. Mackie: There are exceptions to the general rule, and I will attempt to prove to you shortly that what I am telling you is the truth.

The Coroner: Mr. Burke has made the statement that if a man made too many complaints he was a marked man. If we can bring one man forward to state that it is a fact, then that is enough.

Mr. Mackie: I can bring half a dozen men forward, if the Crown will pay the cost.

Mr. Campbell: I think Mr. Mackie will agree with me that if some other management did wrong, it would certainly not be right that this management should be punished for it, and it is up to Mr. Mackie to prove that the man was a marked man under this management. We must confine ourselves to this investigation.

The Coroner: I understand, Mr Mackie to say he can bring men forward who have been marked men in this particular mine.

Mr. Mackie: No, I didn't mean that at all. What will occur generally in other mines it is reasonable for this man to infer may occur in this mine. I cannot produce any specific case of the Western Canadian Collieries, but I can produce six or seven witnesses from Hosmer down, who will say that they have been marked under similar circumstances.

The Coroner: I don't see that we can allow them here at all. Unless it particularly concerns this company. I don't see that we could allow them here.

The Foreman. The jury has asked me to second Mr. Campbell's wish that if there are any miners here that know anything about the report of gas at that meeting, they would like to hear what they have to say.

The Coroner: If there is anyone in the room that has heard what Mr. Campbell said, he ought to come forward to-morrow and be examined on the point.

Mr. Campbell: I think there must be several men in this room who understand what has been said in this enquiry, and I would ask Mr. Burke to see the interpreters to-night, and see that the request is spread to-night by means of the interpreters. By that means the news will reach the men. I think that is all we can do.

(The court then adjourned until Thursday morning, at 9.30).

Proceedings of January 5th, 1911, convened at 9.30 a.m.

Mr. Mackie: It is my intention to call Mr. Burke to explain one of his statements made yesterday, which seemed to put Mr. Stirling almost in a bad position with regard to his correspondence. (Mr. Burke made the statement to Mr. Wood that a certain communication was sent to Mr. Stirling, which he stated to my recollection, was in connection with gas. I have the gist of the letter which was sent to Mr. Stirling, and I have showed it to Mr. Stirling, and he says it is substantially correct. The original will be on his files, he says. With the permission of Mr. Stirling I will read out to the court, so as to correct the impression that was given to you yesterday. The letter is not in connection with gas. The letter is dated October 7th, 1910, to Mr. Stirling:

(Letter read out in court, together with the reply from Mr. Stirling.)

So that Mr. Burke's evidence gave a wrong impression, and I give this explanation in all fairness to Mr. Stirling.

James Burke recalled.

Questioned by Mr. Wood:

Q. The point is this, Mr. Burke, the minute in the book, which recalled to you that you had made a communication to Mr. Stirling was a minute of a meeting on the 16th of October. This communication is on the 7th of October, so that it cannot be the communication to Mr. Stirling refered to in the minute of the 16th.

A. Did I say so.

Q. That is what I apprehended my learned friend's statement was.

Mr. Mackie: No, the meeting prior to that letter. I have explained that Mr. Burke was under the impression that there had been a discussion as to gas; it was as to the return air way and the distance of the outlet, and I produce the document to show.

Mr. Wood: I was asking for the letter written to Mr. Stirling in accordance with that resolution.

Mr. Mackie: This is the one.

Mr. Wood. That cannot be; for it is dated eight days before the resolution is passed.

Mr. Mackie: This is the explanation given to me by Mr. Burke.

Mr. Wood: Then we may take it, I suppose, that Mr. Burke did not write to Mr. Stirling in connection with that resolution of the 16th of October?

Mr. Mackie: That naturally follows, I suppose, but Mr Burke might be able to tell whether that is correct or not. I would ask permission for Mr. Stirling to look up his file. I think he has got the file, and there may be a possibility that Mr. Burke has written to Mr. Heathcote.

Mr. Wood: In fairness to Mr. Burke, I may say that I have discovered that there is a letter written to Mr. Stirling on the 17th of October, for this letter of Mr. Stirling's to Mr. Burke (letter produced) acknowledges the receipt of the letter of the 17th of October. It is not this letter at all but some other letter.

Q. (By the Foreman): Mr. Burke, are you dependent upon the Western Canadian Mine for employment?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you fully employed by the Union?

A. By the Union, yes.

Q. For how long a period?

A. For the last twelve months.

Q. And for the next period?

A. Until next June.

Q. (By a juryman): Knowing that gas is the chief cause of an accident, is it right to suppose that every intelligent miner is always on the lookout for gas?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Wood: The only explanation Mr. Burke suggests is that he dated this letter the 7th, when he should have dated it the 17th. That may be the explanation.

The Foreman: There is no doubt then, if that letter was dated the 7th in mistake that the letter did not have any reference to gas whatever?

Mr. Burke: No; it was in reference to the return airway.

Andy Matson sworn.

Questioned by Mr. Campbell:

Q. Mr. Matson, you are a miner in the employ of the Bellevue Mine?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understand you were working in the mine at the time of the accident here on the night of December 9th last?

A Yes, sir

Q. I think probably if you would tell the jury yourself what happened it would be better Tell us, Mr Matson, what you remember about that time

A. You want me to give the evidence of what happened that night?

Q. What time did you go into the mine that afternoon?

A. At 3 o'clock.

Q. Where were you working?

A. Working between 110 and 109. (The witness explained the position of his working place to the jury by the aid of the plan.) I was working at 109 in the last crosscut, between 110. I was working between 109 and 110 driving an air shaft.

Q. You walked into the mine, of course?

A. We rode on the car as far as 27 switch, and from there we walked in.

Q. When you went in, did you find anything unusual while going to your work in the mine?

A. Everything all right.

Q. You got, then, to between 109 and 110 chutes at about 4.15?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you find everything all right?

A. Everything all right.

Q. How long did you work?

A. I started to run the compressed air drill.

Q. And then?

A. About 7 o'clock the compressed air was shut off the machine. I didn't look at the time.

Q. Where was the compressed air stopped first?

A. From the low pressure pipe on the high side.

Q. So about 7 o'clock this air was shut off from the low pressure pipe which supplied your machine?

A. Yes.

Q. Up to that time had everything been all right?

A. Yes. The only thing I saw was lots of smoke rushing in for two minutes.

Q. I am talking now up to the time the air was cut off.

A. That was after 7 o'clock. I didn't look at my watch.

Q. Almost all the afternoon was everything all right. Did you see any smoke?

A. Not until the air line was shut off.

Q. When the air line was shut off what was the next thing that happened?

A. I just saw the smoke rushing through the crosscut for two minutes.

Q. You saw the smoke rushing across the crosscut. What kind of smoke?

A. I didn't take so much notice. I thought it was powder smoke or something.

Q. You didn't take much notice?

A. No.

Q. You don't know whether it was steam, smoke, dark smoke, sulphur smoke?

A. No.

Q. Which way was the smoke coming from?

A. Coming with the ventilation.

Q. Following the ventilation?

A. Yes.

Q. Towards the face?

A. The same as the ventilation goes.

Mr. Wood. The ventilation goes away from the face

(The witness attempted to show to the jury, by means of the plan, the manner in which the smoke and ventilating air passed his place. The jury objected on the grounds that there was nothing on the plan to indicate this. In reply to Mr. Wood Mr. Mackie indicated his willingness to allow Mr. Coulthard, the mine manager, to show the course of the air current on the plan, and Mr. Coulthard stated that the plans were true copies of the originals.

Mr. Mackie: Mr. Coulthard, do the original plans contain any information as to the circulation of the air through the mine, or with regard to the stoppings?

Mr. Coulthard: They vary, you must understand, and the plan that would show that for a few months would have to be changed for the next few months.

Mr. Mackie: I intend to bring evidence later on to show that this is not a correct copy of the working plan.

Mr. Coulthard: So far as the engineer's reports are concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that this is a true copy, and shows the actual condition of the mine.

Mr. Mackie: Is there anyone except the miners themselves that would be in a position to say if there is anything wrong with this plan or not?

Mr. Coulthard: The plan is a correct copy of the engineer's surveys. They are competent engineers, and I presume their surveys are correct.

Mr. Coulthard explained the course of the ventilating current as follows:

To keep the air going along the main gangway, or to any point you wish it, you must put a stopping in, in order to prevent a short circuit. The air come in through the rock crosscut here. It goes this way up to the counter gangway. It comes along the gangway to 46, and there is a split at 46. This air comes right up here to the fourth crosscut and is deflected north along this crosscut by means of stoppings. From here (the inside crosscut) some of the air is taken into here all around these faces by means of brattice, and around the faces in all these turns, you understand, that are being worked by brattice cloth. It comes along the top of the workings here, and comes through this turn, and both these croscuts are open. The air comes in here, travels along the top of these workings (these are the old workings) and naturally the air all comes in this direction and travels along the top of these workings (I am just giving this roughly). In here (between 80 and 81) there is a regulator, and the air comes through the upcast. The regulator regulates the quantity of air that goes up the upcast.

Mr. Mackie: I understand the regulator should be at 46?

Mr. Coulthard: No, I could put it in anywhere.

Mr. Mackie. That split of air, then ventilates the upper portions of this mine from 46 to 81?

Mr. Coulthard: Yes.

Mr. Mackie: The tracings that you have made with your pencil indicate a substantially correct statement of the ventilation of the mine from 46 to 81?

Mr. Coulthard: That is correct. Now, coming inbye from 46, the air goes up to 129 to the face of the workings. From there it is taken up the very last chute next to the working face (chute No. 129), and it is taken up around all these working faces (Exhibit A, showing where the working faces are bratticed).

Q. (By a juryman): I want to know how this man got air at his working place?

Mr. Coulthard: Through a trap door in the manway. There will always be a certain quantity of air in these places. The air is deflected from 129 to the faces from the crosscuts, and the faces are bratticed in such a way that the air is foremost to the workings back in a southerly direction to the return air shaft to 82.

Mr. Campbell: Mr. Wood and Mr. Coulthard have suggested that they will have a plan prepared showing the correct method of ventilation.

Examination of Matson resumed by Mr. Campbell:

Q. You told us that about 7 o'clock the air was shut off your compressed air machine, and that shortly afterwards you noticed a quantity of smoke following the ventilation towards you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear anything at that time?

A. No.

Q. You heard no noise?

A. No.

Q. So that was the first intimation you had that anything was wrong?

A. I didn't know anything was wrong.

Q. Was this smoke in large quantities or in small quantities, the smoke that you saw coming?

A. In large quantities.

Q. Did it have any smell?

A. No. I didn't notice. No, there was no smell. Smoke came down there before when they fired shots, you know.

Q. What did you do when the air was cut off and you saw the smoke?

A. Took out my bucket and started on my lunch. You know, sometimes the air compressor has stopped before, and I thought it had done the same now.

Q. Was all the air shut off then or just the compressed air. Was all the air stopped going into the mine?

(To be continued next week)

A Good Idea in Hair Treatment

The trouble with most women's hair is that they won't take the time to give it proper treatment. If you want your hair to have that look of lustre and vitality, you must take care of it.

You cannot expect to have splendid hair if you simply run a comb through it in the morning—give it a dab on the outer edge with a brush—throw it into a braid—switch it around the head—jab in a few hair pins—and let it go at that.

Hair is like any other growing thing—it needs attention—it needs care—it needs thorough grooming regularly—not only the hair but the scalp.

If you have the time and patience you won't need any hair tonic—but most women haven't. The next best thing is Nyal's Hirsutone. It is the best thing offered to take the place of hours of combing and brushing.

It tones up the roots, brightens the color, improves the texture and makes it stay gracefully where it is put.

Hirsutone literally revitalizes the neglected hair.

Your Nyal Druggist cheerfully recommends Hirsutone because he knows.

In artistic bottles $1.00 and 50c.

For sale by

N. E. BUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

One for each everyday ailment

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

KU PREDSTAVENIM A UDOM S Domacich Jednot distirktu No. 18, U.M.W. of A.

Districtny staly vibor v zal do povaby stranwa terasej medostatku prace v Haviarskom priemisle a po v zlastnom pretrasani toho, ponevac sa totika udor nasej organizacie dosly sme na dorozumenia aby sa v zrobilo pokrok zaras v tejto veci abi sa postavenia tomuto bopomohlo v ktorom su teras muski postaveni a skuseni aby neprislo horšie.

Vatsia ciastka uhlokopov v tomto districkte némozu srobit zitia, nadovsetko je pravda ze zme v dobe tvrdej zemi a kašdy značvo je zima v tejto casti sveta. Ponektory uhlokopi robia malo čvo visej pol casu kde na inom mieste velky dol pracuje moc menej. Na inom mieste kde pracovalo 300 muskieh a vidavaly 1000 tony dene teras nevidavaju len 100 ton. Pristahovalsich uhlokopov do toholo do toholo distriktu bes lusky rok previsoval odpredaj cily odbit uhla be moc viacej jako polozenia bolo zarucено. Skovo v kasdej osade muski lezia ponevac nemozu dostal prace.

Jak sa veci teras maju, vibor se roshodnil obratil sa na kesdieho uda v nasej organizacie toholo distriktu a zrobit nejakie povadki cily pokrok abi sa mohlo odpomach k hromadniemu stahovanu sa muskich do nasich Haviarskich osiad a bolo roshodnuto poslat čislo tiehlo riadkov kasdiemu udovy abi to poslal do Starieho kraju abi videly v jakom sme tu polezniu tak podobne Casopisy Robotnicke bude otom upovedomenie v starom kraji.

So vsetkim prianim pre dobro nasieh udor.

Sme vasy bratia,
W. B. POWELL,
Pres.
A. J. CARTER,
Sec.-Treas.
Dist. 18, U.M.W.A

TYLKO SOCYALIZM ZNISZCZY NIEWOLNICTWO

W ostatnich stu latach zastosowanie nauk scislych i przyrodniczych do przemysłu olbrzymio pomnozyło srodki produkcyi i wzbogaciło ludzkosc,—korzysci jednakze z tego pochodzace staly sie udziałem tylko klas posiadajacych i w znacznej czesci marnuja sie na armie, floty, forty fikacye, koleje strategiczne itp., w ten sposob postop techniczny nie dobrego robotnikowi nie przyniosł, przeciwnie wytwarza konkurencye dla jego miesni i tam gdzie go potrzebuje, spycha go do rzedu klepki przy maszynie a coraz wieksza specyalizacya pracy zabija w nim zdolnosci myslenia.

Jeszcze przed stoma laty robotnik potrzebował myslec i rozumo wac — obecnie potrzebuje tylko uwazac i spieszyc sie, — to jest przestaje byc czlowiekiem, a staje sie czescia maszyny.

Zamozni konsumenci korzystaja z ulepszonej produkcyi i zaopatruja sie w niesłychane zbytki, — wlaściciele fabryk w porozumieniu pomiedzy soba wyciskaja zyski tak z maszyn, jak i z ludzi obsługujacych takowe, daja zato maszynie — smarowanie i repera cye, a człowiekowi tyle pieniedzy na jedzenie, ubranie i mieszkanie, aby mogł jak najpilniej na nich pracowac; dzieci zas robotnikow otrzymuja wykształcenie, tak zw. praktyczne, to jest tyle wiadomosci, azeby, gdy ich ojcowie zostana wybrakowani, mogli ich za staple przy maszynie.

Powiadaja, iz chrzescianizm skruszył pęta niewolnika, w historyi sa zapisane rozne daty zniesienia niewolnictwa, panszczyzny i wszelkich innych gatunkow ucisku a czyz dzisiejszy robotnik, bedac przykuty do ma szyny, nie jest zwyczajnym niewolnikiem?

Niewolnictwo dzisiejsze o tyle bywa lepszem, niz dawniej, ze poza godzinami pracy robotnik do pewnego stopnia jest wol nym, ale z drugiej strony —jest gorszem, bo nie zapewnia mu nawet najnedzniejszego utrzymania bezwzglednie — przeciez grozi mu ciagle brakiem pracy i głodem.

Maszyny tak ciagle sie doskonala,—technika tyle wynajduje nowych sił i zaprzega je do pracy, ze robotnikom nic nie pozostaje tylko, albo zdobywac dla siebie coraz krotsze godziny pracy, albo w coraz wiekszej liczbie stawac sie beda bezuzytecznymi i przy kazdej okazyi beda ich niszczyc nedza, a nawet wybijac policya i wojskiem, jak to sie dzialo w Sparcie z helotami, gdy sie za nadto rozmnozyli; po czesci dzieje sie to i teraz, przy kazdym strajku; pry kazdym za miarze polepszenia swojego bytu rzady uruchamiaja policye i wojsko i nie opuszczaja sposobnosci do zabicia pewnej czesci upominajacych sie o swe prawa robotnikow.

Kazdy warsztat, kazda fabryka, kazda galez przemysłu, przy dzisiejszym ustroju kapitalistycznym, jest tyklo stajnia niewolnikow.

Co za rodziny wytwarzaja sie z tych niewolnikow i jaki ich spo sob zycia?

Znacznie gorczy od zwierzat w stanie natury: nic nie maja swojego — ani czasu, ani miejsca, ani własnej osoby, —wszystkie potrzeby osobiste załatwiaja nie w pore i jakby przemycanym spo sobem.

Jaki to gatunek czlowieka mglby sie wytyorzyc przez kilka pokolen, wyłącznie z robotnikow i robotnic, zdenerwowanych jednostajnoscia, wycienczonych brakiem i coraz szybsza pra ca? Cale, (na krzywdzie oparte) szczescie dla ludzkosci, ze robot nicy jako rasa w ciagu 3 lub 4 pokolen nikna, a ich miejsce w tempiekie produkcyi zastepuja zbankrutowani drobni wlasciciele z miast, a wiecej jeszcze ze wsi.

Za to wlaściciele wielkich obszarow ziemi, maszyn i robotnikow zyja zupełnie inaczej; uzywaja, naduzywaja i choruja z przesytu i ze strachu, aby tego, co maja nie utracili,—a co najgorsza maja tyle czasu, zeby wyłącznie opanowac rzady i ten stan swojego dobrobytu, wzglednie przesytu, — a z drugiej stro ny niewolnictwo robotnika —utrwalic.

Pomimo to, ta specyalizacya pracy i techniczny postep powinny byc dobrodziejstwem. Te maszyny i wynalazki sa wlasciwie na to, aby człowieka wybawic z niewoli i zmniejszyc czas poswie cony na ordynarna prace, — aby człowiek mogł zyc jako swobodna istota, a nie jako czesc ulepszonego narzedzia pracy.

Wynalazczose ludzka jest nies kończona, — sił w przyrodzie, da jacych sie obrocic na korzysc człowieka, moc wielka... ale człowiek wysila sie na to, aby ujarzmic swojego bliźniego i uczynic sile jego miesni tansza od pary, elektrycznosci, wody lub wiatru.

Jest na to wszystko sposob. Dzis maszyna robi z robotnika niewolnika, potrzeba, aby robotnik obrocił maszyne na własna korzysc.

Potrzeba wszelkie zrodła produkcyi zrobic własnoscia ogołu, a nie pewnej liczby wyzyskiwaczow.

Czas juz zniszczyc przegrody pomiedzy klasami.

Czas juz nareszcie zniszczyc niewolnictwo.—Robotnik Polski.

GLI UCCISI

Il numero delle vittime della esplosione del grisou nella miniera di Hulton, Inghilterra si fa ascendere a 337.

GIUSTIZIA DI CLASE

Il giudice Whitford di Denver, Colo., ha condannato ad un anno di carcere 16 minatori unionisti della locale di Lafayette, Colo., allo scopo di aiutare suoi principali, i padroni delle miniere, a rompere lo sciopero che dura da parecchi mesi.

LE CORAZZE DELLA PACE

Carnegie mentre regala dieci miglioni di dollari alla causa della pace universale nutre ferma fiducia che il governo degli Stati Uniti continuera a ordinare corazze nelle acciaierie di cui egli e massimo azionista. Carnegie e più interessato nella costruzione delle corrazze per la marina da guerra che nella lotta per la pace universale.

Il grosso pubblico pero non capisce la commedia.

IL LAVORO DEI BAMBINI

Negli Stati Uniti ci sono un milione e settecento mila bambini che si guadagnanano il pane lavorando nelle miniere, nei mulini, nelle fattorie, nei magazzini.

Queste cifre rischiarano il grado di civilta raggiunuto da questa cristianissima repubblica.

I bambini lavorano invece di andare a scuola e gli adulti battono i marciapiedi delle grandi citta senza poter trovar lavoro.

"HELP"

Us pay money to *white* labor

FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY

BANK OF HAMILTON

Do you save?

A time will come when your financial resources will be strained to meet some unexpected demand Will you have to suffer the consequences, or will you be in a position to turn to your bank account for aid?

Deposit your savings in the Bank of Hamilton now, and when the day of emergency comes you will be prepared.

J. R. LAWRY, Agent
FERNIE

HEAD OFFICE
HAMILTON

The Home Bank of Canada

The HOME BANK OF CANADA will take good care of your savings and pay full Compound Interest on deposits of One Dollar or more. Your money will always be at your command, ready to be withdrawn from the Bank without delay, at any time you require it.

JOHN ADAIR, Manager, Fernie

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter

Bottled Goods a Specialty

Nowhere in the Pass can be found

SUCH A DISPLAY

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

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MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

List of Locals District 18

Corrected by District Secretary up to November 19, 1910.

NO.	NAME	SEC. AND P. O. ADDRESS.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead Alta.
481	Beaver Creek ..	W. Watson, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore.....	James Turnbull, Blairmore, Alberta.
949	Burmis	Thomas Gregory, Burmis, Alta.
1378	Canmore	J. Neil, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2378	Cardiff	L. Huckins, Cardiff, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
2179	Diamond City ..	Charles Oxton, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2388	Edmonton	M. Bonic, 434 Lorne street, Norwood, Edmonton.
2314	Fernie	D. Rees, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	J. Ayre, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. G. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P.O. Box 113, Lethbridge.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta.
2823	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	Jas. Davis, Passburg, Alberta.
2589	Royal Collieries.	James McKinley, Royal Colliery, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. Brown, Taber, Alta.
14	Monarch Mine, .	J. C. Hughes, Taber, Alberta.

SOTTO IL PATRONATO DELLA BANDA ITALIANA

L'Italiani sono tutti invitati d'intervenire in questa interessante conferenza, Domenica, 29 corrente, alle ore 2.30 p.m., Fernie Opera House - Prezzio dei entrata 50 cents.

LOCAL ITEMS

Secure your seats early at McLean's Drug Store for "A Stubborn Cinderella."

George H. Boulton, ex-City Clerk, charged with misuse of funds while in office, was sentenced by Judge Wilson to twelve months' imprisonment on Tuesday, left for Nelson in charge of Constable Wm. Leacy on Thursday.

On Wednesday a C.P.R. fireman named Kennedy, in alighting from his engine at Wardner had the misfortune to slip under the wheels, resulting in such injuries to one leg that it was found necessary to amputate. He is at present lying in the hospital at Cranbrook in a critical condition.

The Fernie Dancing Assembly is holding bi-weekly tributes to the terpischorean art, and the zeal of the devotees is ever on the increase. The next one will be held on Feb. 2nd, at Bruce's Hall, and already there are many who are looking forward expectantly to that date. Ramsay's Orchestra furnishes the musical accompaniment.

Count Della Ginlestra Reggio Salvatore, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the world's greatest globe trotters, is at present in the city, and will deliver a lecture in Italian, describing his rambles over both continents. The proceeds of these meetings is for the benefit of his country men on whose behalf he is endeavoring to increase the ties that bind them one to another in all that affects their welfare.

The lecture will be delivered in Italian because, much to the regret of the speaker, his knowledge of English is insufficient to deliver the lecture in that language. It is expected that the Italian colony will be out in force on Sunday at the Fernie Opera House at 2.30 p.m.

HOTEL DE DETENTION

There are only eight guests in the City's Muphicipal Boarding House. The register shows no arrivals this week. The squad is kept busily engaged shoveling snow.

FERNIE LIKEWISE PLAYED

There was a hockey match at Cranbrook, and it snowed. Fernie players claim they are determined to tender a protest against the referee. The score is hidden in the preceding paragraph, if found, call up 2-6.

Secure your seats early at McLean's Drug Store for "A Stubborn Cinderella."

RICH COAL FIELDS AT NEW ALBERNI

VICTORIA, B.C.—A seam of bituminous coal three feet in width has been discovered right in the heart of New Alberni, and samples of the find are to be seen at the offices of Hannington and Jackson, barristers-at-law.

The discovery, which was made some two weeks ago when operations were being carried on in the centre of the town with a large steam shovel which brought to light the coal seam. The samples brought to Victoria are taken from the ground ten feet above high water mark at the base of the hill by the Alberni canal. The coal, which is slaty in appearance, is being used by blacksmiths for welding without being coked. The find is said to be of considerable importance.

CITY OF FERNIE SCHOOL BOARD

Account of CASH Received and Expended During 1909 and 1910 through Trustees' Banking Account

Cash on hand—January 1st, 1909	$ 4,602.26	
Cash received from City	50,857.66	
Bank Overdraft (Home Bank)	3,454.59	
Building Account		$42,865.14
General Expenditure		15,999.90
Balance at Canadian Bank of Commerce		49.47
	$58,914.51	$58,914.51

S. W. BARCLAY, City Treas., January 13th, 1911. Certified Correct, R. W. McDONALD, January 13th, 1911.

CITY OF FERNIE SCHOOL BOARD

Statement of all CASH received and expended during 1909 and 1910.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1, '09	$ 4,602.26	By Credit on Lot	$ 1,000.00
Received from City, as per School Books, Jan. '09 to July 31, 1910	50,857.66	Expenditure	76,290.55
Over Draft—paid by City	3,454.59	Balance on hand at Bank of Commerce, taken over by City	49.47
Paid direct by City	18,425.51		
	$77,340.02		$77,340.02

S. W. BARCLAY, City Treas., January 13th, 1911. Certified Correct, R. W. McDONALD, January 13th, 1911.

STATEMENT Showing CASH Received from City Beyond Government Grant

Cash received—Jan. 1, '09 to December 31, 1910	$50,857.66	Credit balance on City—School account, Jan. 1, '09	$ 2,321.54
From City—as per particulars in above statement	3,454.59	Debentures $15,000	
Ditto	18,425.51	Special Govt. Grant 25,000	
			40,000.00
		Other Govt. Grants received	10,458.85
		Amount rec'ble from Bond Co. on School account	1,253.35
		Credits in City Books	389.09
		Ditto	49.47
		Ditto	242.55
		Ditto	270.75
		Ditto	32.15
		Ditto	1,000.00
		Balance	16,720.01
	$72,737.76		$72,737.76

A Government Grant of $3,000.00 was deposited direct into School Banking Account—in the above statement it is added to amount received by the City, as shown in City's Books, and credited to the City in the amount $50,857.66.

S. W. BARCLAY, City Treas., January 13th, 1911. Certified Correct—R. W. McDONALD, January 13th, 1911.

Total Expenditure of School Board in Two Years, 1909 and 1910

School Buildings and Furniture		$53,216.07
Rent and Temporary Building		1,360.84
Salaries		17,492.61
Caretaker		1,011.94
Secretary		262.00
Insurance		727.50
Fuel		329.38
Printing		45.60
Expenses		1,426.61
Water		130.00
Light		84.00
Loss on Debentures		204.00
Charged through School Books	$58,865.04	
Charged through City Books	17,425.51	
	$76,290.55	

S. W. BARCLAY, City Treas., January 13th, 1911. Certified Correct, R. W. McDONALD, January 13th, 1911.

PASTE THIS IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

Below are the localities of the drop-letter boxes:

On Victoria Avenue (collections twice daily—

Opposite Presbyterian Church; at Fernie Hotel, at Bleasdell's Corner, opposite Central School.

Call once a day—

Corner of Howland and Thompson Avenues; Corner Thompson and Railway (G.N.) Street; Corner Chipman and Thompson Avenues; Corner Chipman and Cox Street; Corner Dalton and Cox Street (Recreation Ground).

Call once a day—

In West Fernie, C. Holmes' Grocery.

Stamp Vendors:

A. W. Bleasdell, W. A. Ingram, P. M. Albo, P. V. James (Victoria Avenue), C. Holmes (West Fernie), and Annex Grocery (Kelaury).

James Wallace and R. H. McEwan are partners in the collecting contract and are making their rounds on foot, dividing the district between them. This can be more quickly effected than one man with a horse and rig.

P. Kennedy, of Kennedy and Mangan, left on Wednesday for Halcyon Hot Springs, where it is hoped that his sojourn may result in ridding him of rheumatic pains to which he is a martyr.

RETURN THANKS

The members of Taber Locals, 102 and 1959 U. M. W. of A., do hereby heartily thank the members of the Taber City Band for the courtesy shown to the widows and orphans of the Bellevue Mine Disaster, their delightful music and support serenading the town in behalf of those who are left to mourn the loss of their loving fathers and husbands; we also thank the citizens of Taber, generally for their liberality in donating for such a cause of charity.

Amount collected, $149.25

Signed on behalf of Taber Local, No 1959,

A. BATEMAN, Pres.,
S. TOTHERBY, Vice-Pres
H. BROOKS, Rec. Sec.
ED. BROWNE Fin. Sec.

Signed on behalf of Taber Local No. 102,

D. MILLAR, Pres.
W. RUSSELL, Secy.

ALMOST EXTINCT IN B. C.

Scare heads in the newspapers proclaim the fact that "Half of the Liberal Party has one Over to the Government." Such being the case the question arises, what will happen if the other half goes over? Would it not be dis-membered entirely?

ROBERT BURNS, POET, 1759-1796.

(An appreciation by A Brither Scott)

Wednesday marked the one hundred and fifty-second birthday of Robert Burns, the Scottish National Bard. Some may question the good taste of computing the age of those who are deceased, but Robert Burns is one of those who will never die. or a week and more we shall hear and read much concerning the man of genius. The Roentgen ray of many intellects will be turned upon the period 1759-1796, to set forth if possible what manner of man Robert Burns really was. As a personality he was powerful and fascinating a man who understood his fellowmen; who entered into their joys, and sympathized with them in their sorrows. as no writer, ancient or modern has done; because in his brief and varied course he knew life in all its phases, and had himself touched life at all points.

It is diffcult to realize to the full what Burns had done in preserving and beautifying the "Auld Scots Sangs. According to that wonderful law by which good was being continually brought out of evil, sweet from bitter, so from out of sins and sufferings Burns had distilled for us precious lessons, made musical in terse and vivid language, which could only die with our native speech. Burns' poems showed the wonderful versitality of his genius. His songs placed him on a still higher pedestal than even his poems. They were as marvellous in their number as in their quality. And his letters are a revelation in their wide knowledge of history, literature, men and affairs. He sang of glorious, immortal, splendid, deathless love Say what we would, it was love that really made the world go round. And this great poet sang of it in all its phases. He had the fine wisdom that realized that compared with it, all other joys are pale indeed.

Scotland never produced a nobler patriot than Robert Burns. Again and again does he offer up the prayer that he might be able to do something for "Auld Scotia's Sake," to sing a song at least. And he puts a seal to his patriotism by two of the greatest war-odes in any language, "Scot's wha hae wi' Wallace bled," and "Does haughty Gaul invason threat," the one emblaming in immortal words the valour of our forefathers, and the other inciting future generations to the defence of their native land. Burns' love of freedom was no doctrinaire affair. He felt that the rights of the individual could only be secured by maintining the integrity of the nation, and the honor of the throne. He had no conception of that flabby modern humanitarianism, which would sacrifice the nation in the interests of the people, who, should the chance be given them would make war against ourselves. But his patriotism was no narrow selfish emotion resting on Scotland alone. His large heart went to far wider circles than that. He did not grudge prosperity and happiness to other lands. It was this larger patriotism that animated him with the inspiration, the purity and simplicity, and truly Christian character which has never been equalled far less excelled—that made him long for the development of the world in the brotherhood of man.

We are thankful that distance is enabling us to see his life in a true perspective, and to estimate it not according to human prejudice, but by that standard which is at once one of justice and mercy. Compared with many whose smug and simpering existence is but a thin veneer for moral corruptions of which he was absolutely guiltless, Burns' life with all its aberrations shines glorious and transcendent. As the ages grow, and the true standard of moral judgment becomes more clear, the life of Burns will, in its generous simplicity and noble manhood, shine more and more unto the perfect day.

D. S.

The Crow's Nest Trading Co., Ltd.

The Store of Good Values

Three more days and the Great Stock-taking Sale will be a thing of the past.

Owing to the general advance in the price of all raw material, the values now offered are in many instances lower than the wholesale and mill cost.

Here you will find money saving values never before equalled; the more you spend the more you save. Get the benefit.

Drygoods
Ready-to-wear
Boots and Shoes
Men's Furnishing
Furniture

Our Grocery Department is still in the lead
Note the Specials for Saturday

Sunlight and Lifebuoy Soaps, 6 bars .....25c.
New Fancy Seeded Raisins, 4 pkts. .....25c.
Cream of Wheat Breakfast Food, per pkt. ....15c.
3 lb. Tins Preserved Apricots, each .....20c.
2 lb. Tins Table Syrup, each .....10c.
5 lb. Tins Table Syrup, each .....25c.
Fancy Navel Oranges, regular 45c., Special 30c. doz.

Our prices are all comparatively low... We offer the highest quality of table supplies for less money than you can buy elsewhere, together with a prompt and courteous service... We save money for others —Why not for you?

1 Night Only Grand Theatre Wed. Feb. 1st

The first attraction under the Grand Theatre's New Management

Chas. A. Goettler presents

"A Stubborn Cinderella"

The Musical Play of Quality and Merit

60 People

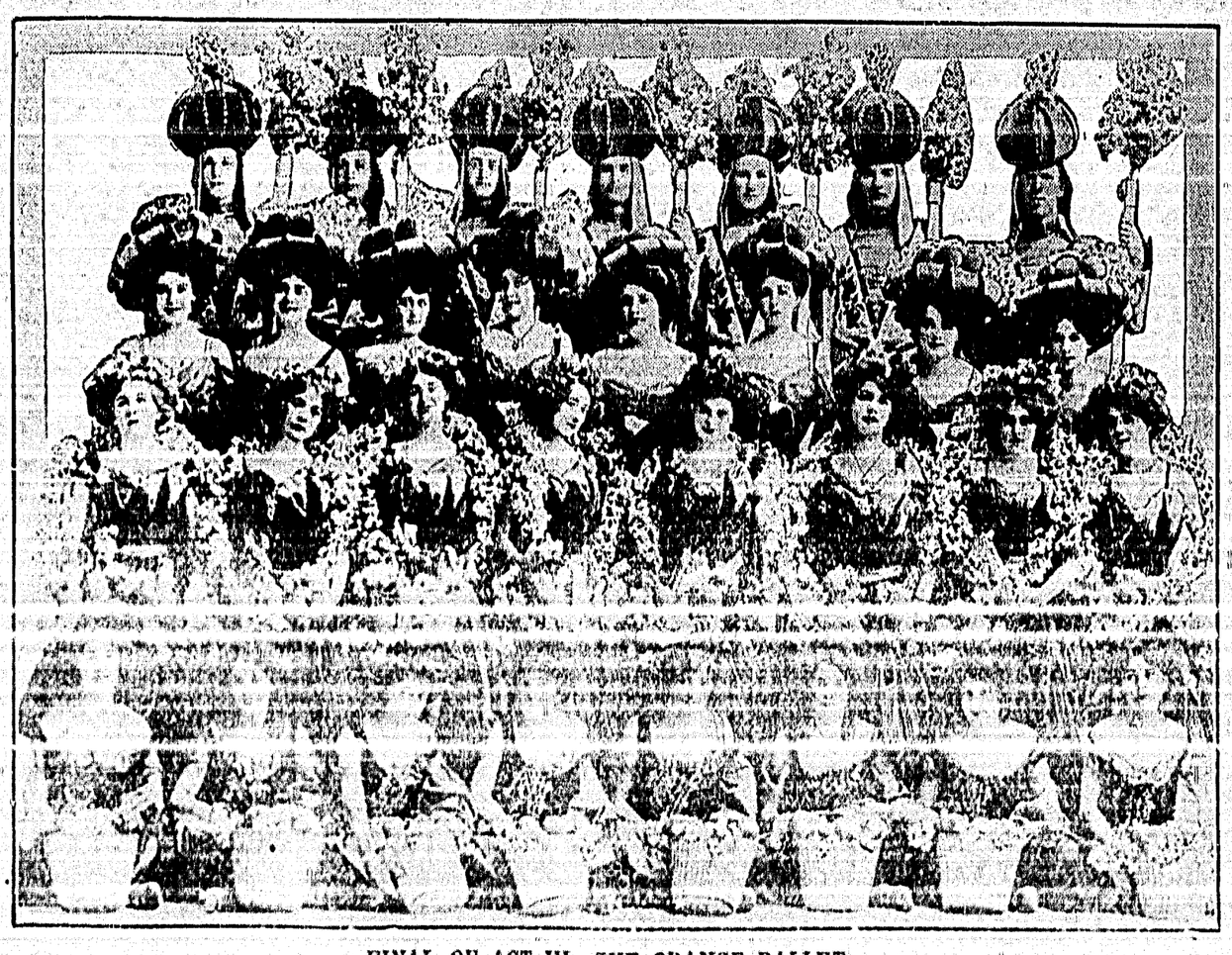
Including 40 Girls

A bright and glittering whirlwind of good, clean fun, comedy and music

Magnificent production, Gorgeous Costumes

20 Big Song Hits

Secure your tickets at McLean's Drugstore. Prices 75c to $2. Curtain 8.15



FINAL OF ACT III.—THE ORANGE BALLET.

40 Beauties

of the Whistly Sort

Containing elements that go to make the old happy in the forgetfulness of their age

A laugh every minute and then some. You'll forget your troubles

Best Musical Play