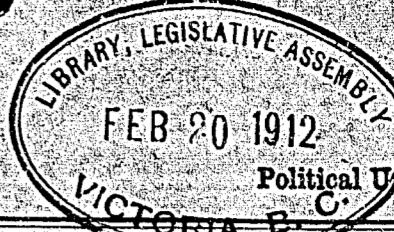


The District Ledger

Provincial Library 30 June 09

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



Political Unity is Victory.

\$1.00 A YEAR

Industrial Unity is Strength.

Vol. V., No. 26.

THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B.C., FEBRUARY 17, 1912.

O'BRIEN EASY WINNER

Breaks the Record for Long Speech—Censures Government for the Bellevue Disaster—Motion Defeated of Course

EDMONTON, Feb. 12.—C. M. O'Brien, Socialist member for Rocky Mountain, established a new record in the provincial legislature today. He wrested from R. B. Bennett the championship which had been held for the last two years, as the longest-winded orator of the local house. On the occasion of Bennett's memorable speech he addressed the house for five and a half hours at the time of the A. and G. W. discussion.

Today O'Brien started speaking at half past four. He had the floor at six and resumed at eight, and was still speaking when Mr. Sifton moved the adjournment of the house at half past twelve. Tomorrow he will continue.

The subject of his speech is the resolution he has moved censuring the government for not having prosecuted in the case of the Bellevue mine disaster, December 9, 1910, when 31 men lost their lives.

O'Brien has his desk covered with documents and a large part of his remarks consist in the reading of reports of Dominion Expert Hodson, Provincial Mine Inspector Heathcote, and other officials in connection with the Bellevue mine. He is also delving into the evidence given at the coroner's inquest held shortly after the tragedy.

Shortly before midnight O'Brien suggested the adjournment of the debate, but the premier, hoping to finish it at the sitting would not consent until it appeared that it might require an all night session, the house rose.

O'Brien's motion of censure is seconded by John Kemmis of Pincher Creek.

Mr. O'Brien arraigned the premier who he said proffered a coal mine commission in December, 1910, and had not yet appointed that board. There was no reason why this commission should not have been ready to report to the house before the present time. Then the new mining law could be passed in conformity with their recommendations.

Death Rate in Alberta.

He quoted figures to show that the death rate for underground workers in Alberta was greater than in B. C., Nova Scotia, the United States, or Great Britain, while modern machinery was being secured for the coal mines of Alberta; modern safety appliances were being neglected. He claimed that the Crow's Nest mine inspector

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETS PREMIER McBride

More Favorable Labor Legislation Sought

Recently a delegation from the B. C. Federation of Labor called upon Premier McBride in Victoria. Among the questions taken up with Premier McBride and his cabinet colleagues were: Better facilities for placing electors on municipal voters' list; abolition of property qualification for municipal office; adult suffrage in all elections and abolition of provincial election deposit; abolition of poll tax; increase in remuneration of jurors to \$5 per day; a law making compulsory payment of wages in legal tender; fortnightly pay day in all industries; compensation for time lost in waiting for wages due; eight hour day and six day week in all industries; complaint re long hours of employees in interurban lines of B. C. E. R. R.; law providing for examination for plumbers; raising exemption of income tax to \$2,000; extension of free text books; amendment to school act to prevent minors selling papers; separate schools for Asiatics; commission for investigation of working conditions in mines and price of coal taking over of B. C. telephone system; extension of health act providing for inspection of all foods; examination for electrical and compressed air engineers; uniformity in construction of all hospitals; better safety appliances for foundries and smelters; stricter enforcement of the Boiler Inspection Act; protest against subsidized immigration, particularly the Salvation Army; rules and regulations for the distribution of electrical energy; redistribution before election; re-enactment of Natal Act; amendment to Inheritance Act securing to widows a rightful portion of their deceased husband's estate; endorsement of amendments proposed by District 28, United Mine Workers; minor inspectors to be elected by the miners; glory holes and open cuts to be brought under the Mine Inspection Act; complaint of employment of Asiatics on Canadian Northern Railway construction; better enforcement of sanitary regulations in lumber and construction camps; enforcement of arbitration regulations; extension of provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act to all trades and to all buildings regardless of height; increase of compensation in time.

SEND STRIKERS TOTS TO NEW YORK

Socialists Welcome and Feed Children From Lawrence, Mass.—Crowd Frighten Little Tots

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—An innovation in labor war tactics was tried last night by the distribution here of 119 children whose parents are engaged in the textile strike at Lawrence, Mass. The arrival of the little tots had been heralded as due early in the afternoon but owing to the failure to make train connections at Boston the children did not arrive until five hours later, and during that time a crowd of several hundred Socialists stood shivering in the Grand Central Station awaiting their arrival.

Rod banners and a large number of Socialist emblems were borne by the crowd and when at last the train arrived a band blared forth "The Marso," and mighty cheers were given. A line-up of 20 policemen was brushed aside like so many chins as the crowd surged forward to greet the children.

With difficulty the children were led to an elevated station and whisked away to the labor temple up town. On the way many persons rushed forward and seized them and carried them to their shoulders and the elevated actions and trains were packed almost to suffocation by the crowd. By the time the children reached the labor temple the majority of them were tired and hungry and so frightened at the noise of the big city and the funs that had been made over them that they were all in tears.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., the Butcher Workmen's unions have won the struggle for the nine and a half-hour working day with its accompanying starting time, and to all buildings regardless of height; increase of compensation in time.

To Allow Free Speech?

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 14.—The mayor and police commissioners today granted an hour's private conference to J. H. Haworthwaite and Messrs. Wilkinson, McVeety, Midgley and McMillan representing the Trades and Labor Council. Later the delegates stated that they had asked for a declaration as to permission to hold open air meetings on public squares or not and that the commissioners had promised an early reply. Commissioner Leek made an announcement issued by the commissioners. He said, "A delegation met us for the purpose of settling the privilege of using

BRITISH MINE OWNERS CHALLENGE A FIGHT

Another Report Denies that There is Deadlock, Although Situation is Complicated

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The coal strike, which many people had thought was definitely off, became a live factor today, following the withdrawal of the South Wales operators from the conference between the national workers and owners' representatives.

This action by the South Wales owners followed their realization of the fact that the workers propose to cancel all existing agreements and to conclude another agreement with terms identical throughout the entire industry.

There is doubt that the conference will be resumed, in which event, if the government fails to pull off a trick similar to the textile agreement or the railroad cheat, there will be a strike.

Apart from the action of the South Wales owners in withdrawing, the conference today was without results. The other mine owners refused to grant the universal minimum rates of wages demanded by the miners and the latter refused to accept any other solution of the present difference.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Despite gloomy prognostications in the newspapers that the national coal strike is now inevitable, hopes are still entertained among those directly interested. The leader of the miners said to-day:

"The less said about the dispute just now the better. It is not true that there is a deadlock, though certainly the situation is complicated by the withdrawal of the South Wales owners from the National conference. The conciliation board has yet to meet and right down to the last we shall be pleased and willing to meet the owners."

FERNIE'S BID FOR JOHNSON-FLYNN FIGHT

According to the Calgary Eye-Opener Fernie has sent in a bid for the Johnson-Flynn fight. The amount as stated by the authority is \$51,000. \$100 cash, \$50, balance \$50, and 1,000 years. While we hear a local journalist sport has thrown in a couple of pups, through Nastynagahus.) Among other offers are:

Saskatoon: Ten dollars (cash) and 4,000 lots in Faraway Park, within the 50 mile circle.

Edmonton: Optional offer of thirty cents or a seat in Sifton's cabinet to winner.

Bassano: New offer. One million dollars. One hundred dollars real money, balance stage-money at eight per cent per annum.

Calgary: \$60,000 in Bryden shares.

Vancouver: \$75,000, on condition that instead of fighting each other, Messrs Johnson and Flynn turn loose and belt hell out of some of the cowardly ruffians on the police force.

MAY FILE DAMAGE SUITS

A number of letters have poured into the office of the Vancouver newspapers telling of the high-handed methods of the police, especially of the mounted Cossacks. Others have gone to the police department and many suits are threatened against the city, J. T. Ewing, a well known Minneapolitan capitalist, who was severely beaten by a whip in the hands of the mounted constabulary, and whose shoulder was nearly broken by being crushed against a building by one of the horses, is contemplating such action. Others report similar occurrences and the feeling is running high. The police evidently were no respecters of persons. The chief of the slugging committee is trying to lay all the blame upon the J. W. W., but the citizens of Vancouver know that the attacks were unprovoked.

BRITISH DOCTORS MAY GO ON STRIKE

Strenuous Objection to Clause of Insurance Act Affecting Them

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The ministerial organ, the Daily News, admits the reality of the crisis which has overtaken the working of the national Insurance Act, owing to the attitude of the doctors. The next fortnight will decide whether there will be a strike of doctors against the schemes and all parties are looking forward with great interest to the meeting of the British Medical Association at the Guildhall on Feb. 21.

About 31,000 doctors out of 37,000 have signed a declaration saying they will work under the act only at terms to be approved by the association.

The Insurance Act requires doctors to submit persons carrying state insurance at a reduced rate.

A RAISE IS RUMORED

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—It is rumored in anthracite coal circles that a surprise awaits the representatives of the miners when they go into conference with the operators in New York, Feb. 27. It is claimed that the operators have agreed to give an advance of 10 per cent in wages, the sliding scale to remain as at present. It is also stated that the big coal companies are reticent about discussing the matter.

LABOR RIOTS AT BELGIAN MINES

BRUSSELS, Feb. 12.—Fierce rioting took place today at Mons, Frameries and Bousval, where the miners are on strike. Shops were looted despite the efforts of the soldiers who fired several volleys at the rioters. Hurried reinforcements were received this afternoon. The special trains will rush more troops to the affected districts.

EXECUTIVE BOARD DISTRICT 18 TO MEET

A meeting of the District Board will meet in Lethbridge on Sunday next, February 18th.

SIGN UP AGREEMENT

Leitch Collieries in Line

AGREEMENT entered into between District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, the first party, and the Leitch Collieries, Ltd., of the second part:

No. 1 Seam Angles to be driven at present system 12 feet wide, price 60 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars, 53 cents per cubic yard.

The above price to include timbering and chute building.

Counter tunnel at present practice, 6 ft. by 6 ft. \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. in the level \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. at the angle, \$3.00 per linear yard.

No. 2 Seam Angles to be driven at present system 14 feet wide, price 51 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars, 54 cents per cubic yard.

The above price to include timbering and chute building.

Counter tunnel at present practice, 6 ft. by 6 ft. \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. in the level \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. at the angle, \$3.00 per linear yard.

No. 3 Seam Angles to be driven at present system 16 feet wide, price 51 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars, 54 cents per cubic yard.

The above price to include timbering and chute building.

Counter tunnel at present practice, 6 ft. by 6 ft. \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. in the level \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. at the angle, \$3.00 per linear yard.

No. 4 Seam Angles to be driven at present system 18 feet wide, price 51 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars, 54 cents per cubic yard.

The above price to include timbering and chute building.

Counter tunnel at present practice, 6 ft. by 6 ft. \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. in the level \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. at the angle, \$3.00 per linear yard.

No. 5 Seam Angles to be driven at present system 20 feet wide, price 51 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars, 54 cents per cubic yard.

The above price to include timbering and chute building.

Counter tunnel at present practice, 6 ft. by 6 ft. \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. in the level \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. at the angle, \$3.00 per linear yard.

No. 6 Seam Angles to be driven at present system 22 feet wide, price 51 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars, 54 cents per cubic yard.

The above price to include timbering and chute building.

Counter tunnel at present practice, 6 ft. by 6 ft. \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. in the level \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. at the angle, \$3.00 per linear yard.

No. 7 Seam Angles to be driven at present system 24 feet wide, price 51 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars, 54 cents per cubic yard.

The above price to include timbering and chute building.

Counter tunnel at present practice, 6 ft. by 6 ft. \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. in the level \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. at the angle, \$3.00 per linear yard.

No. 8 Seam Angles to be driven at present system 26 feet wide, price 51 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars, 54 cents per cubic yard.

The above price to include timbering and chute building.

Counter tunnel at present practice, 6 ft. by 6 ft. \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. in the level \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. at the angle, \$3.00 per linear yard.

No. 9 Seam Angles to be driven at present system 28 feet wide, price 51 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars, 54 cents per cubic yard.

The above price to include timbering and chute building.

Counter tunnel at present practice, 6 ft. by 6 ft. \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. in the level \$3.50 per linear yard.

Cross-cuts, 6 ft. by 6 ft. at the angle, \$3.00 per linear yard.

No. 10 Seam Angles to be driven at present system 30 feet wide, price 51 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars, 54 cents per cubic yard.

The above price to include timbering and chute building.

</div

W. J. Cole BELLEVUE

Hair Dressing
Pool
Billiards
Cigars
Tobaccos
Bowling Alley

Drop In

Southern HOTEL

BELLEVUE, Alberta

Every
convenience
and
attention

Meals that taste like
mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

William Evans, Proprietor

COLEMAN Liquor Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines
Liquors
Cigars

Mail Orders receive
prompt attention

Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of
Food and every
attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg



Coleman Hotel

W. H. Murr - Prop.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
By local applications, as they cannot reach the dis-
eased portion of the ear. There is only one way to
cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedie.
Deafness is caused by an infected condition of the
inner ear, and the only way to cure it is to clean out
the tube which connects the outer ear with the inner
ear. This tube is called the Eustachian tube. When this
tube is cleaned, you have a running sound or imper-
fect hearing, and when it is entirely clean, there is no
deafness. The only way to clean out this tube is to take
out this tube and restore it to its normal condi-
tion, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases
out of ten are cured by this method, and the others are
not due to any condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of
deafness treated by methods that have been cured
by this method. Call or write for details, free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Send this ad to your doctor.

Take this ad to your doctor.

Let a Ledger Ad. work for You

HOTEL MICHEL

Michel, B.C.

HEATED WITH STEAM
Lighted with Tungsten Lamps
Ostermoor Mattresses
Clean Linen
Pure Food

Rates. \$2.50 per day

W. L. FOISY - Manager

HOTEL VENEZIA

The New and Up-to-date Hotel

Every person likes to be comfortable. We have the latest design of steam heating apparatus in every room. Our menu is the best. We guarantee satisfaction. Two blocks from C. P. R. Depot. Old and new faces welcomed.

New Michel, B.C.

P. Zorratti - Prop.

The Cash GROCERY

Hosmer B.C.

Specials

Royal Household
Robin Hood and
Purity Flour

\$3.50

Oranges, reg. 50c a dozen

Now 25, 35, and 45c

Jap Oranges, per box 60c

Bulk Tea, reg. 50c Now 25c

Every purchaser of \$10 receives

A Bath Rug Free

E. F. RAHAL

Musical Instruments

Just received, a shipment of
EDISON PHONOGRAFS and
VICTOR GRAMAPHONES.
Hundreds of latest Records,
Violins, Guitars, Accordions,
Sheet Music, etc., etc.

MACHINES SOLD ON EASY
PAYMENT PLAN.

KENNEDY'S

DRUG AND BOOK STORE,
New Michel
"THE REXALL STORE".

Ledger Ads Always Get There

Agents for
SLATER'S
Invictus
Boots & Shoes

Useful Pay Day Specials

Agents for
Semi-Ready
& Hobberlin
CLOTHING

If You need a new Hat or Cap, Boots or Shoes here is a chance to get them and save you money at the same time on Saturday the 17th to Tuesday, the 20th February.

Men's Hats

Stetson and Mallory Hats in soft and stiff
Felt, regular prices \$4.00 to \$5.00; Pay-
day Special \$3.50

\$2 Hats for Men

Men's Soft and Stiff Felt Hats, in good
makers, regular price, \$3.00; pay-day
special \$2.00

Men's Spring Caps

Men's Spring Caps, in all styles and patterns.
Regular price, 75c. and \$1.00. Pay-day
special 60c.

Regal Shoes

Men's Regal Boots in tan, black and patent
leather, regular price, \$4.50 and \$6.00;
pay-day specials \$4.50

Shirts
Collars
Ties

STELFOX & GOWER
Successors to A. J. White & Co.

Gloves
Braces
Overalls

District 18 Camps

SEE ALSO PAGE 5

HOSMER NOTES By "Looker-On"

The citizens of this burg are not wanting for a night's entertainment. There was another show started in the Opera House last week; consequently the prices are lowered and some nights free shows are given. It will be free drinks next, and then we'll all go.

The pool rooms seem to be a place of rest just now, and some of the boys take their "cue" from that, while others take the "tip" and go.

A. C. Campbell has been busy the past week building an ice house on the lot adjoining his store.

At the weekly meeting of Hosmer Local 2497 a resolution was received from the Gladstone Local, and the delegates instructed to vote the wishes of the meeting.

W. Gray, Sub-District Board Member paid the boys a visit on Sunday. He was pleased to see them and complimented the officers on such a good muster. He spoke ably and practically on a matter of great importance connected with this local. What was it? You should have been there. "Can an honest man succeed in Business," was the subject for debate again on Sunday last.

Mr. Steve Lawson was once more in the affirmative, and A. Willington and W. Gray took up the negative. The affirmative was all cut and dried, but Brother Gray certainly damped it a bit.

Mr. Editor, your's was certainly a striking headline in the last issue. Can you see your way clear to printing it in different languages and thus let all understand the "whys" and "wherefores." (Ed.—Will do so in next issue.)

On Tuesday morning an unpleasant surprise awaited the first trip riders, viz., they had to walk up the hill. Some of them were not very well suited. Why should some ride up and others walk up? All ride up or all walk up? Who gets the kick in? They were justified in doing it.

On Monday next the ninth annual convention of District 18, U. M. W. A., will be held in the Labor Temple, Lethbridge. Our delegate leaves on Sunday night; so you, stay-at-home, if you have any suggestions or want to hear what's on the board, come up to the scratch on Sunday at 2:30 p.m. sharp.

CORBIN NOTES

The Rev. J. Hamill conducted service on Sunday last and addressed his congregation on the proposed union of the Presbyterian Methodists and Congregational churches of Canada.

Tom Evans, who has lately been working at the Monarch Mines, Taber, has returned here again and has obtained work in the mines.

President Powell was here last week on business connected with our organization and had a talk with the boys.

Mr. Matt Ball and Letzer Langdon have left here for Jasper Park. We wish them success.

The mines are working short time owing to a shortage of railroad cars.

Mr. E. J. Roberts, general manager, of the Corbin Coal and Coke Co., was here on a business visit on Friday last and left the following day.

Robert Strachan, District Mine Inspector, was here the early part of this week and on Tuesday prosecuted four men for having matches in their possession while at work in the mines contrary to the Coal Mines Regulation Act. They all pleaded guilty and were fined \$5.00 and costs.

We are glad to report that Mr. Hugh Bell, J.P., explained the seriousness of the offence to these men and warned them that if they came before him again on a similar charge they would receive the full penalty of the law, that being imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Richard Jones has been elected as a delegate from the Corbin Local Union and will attend the District Convention at Lethbridge on Monday next.

Mr. W. Ball, late fireman on the E. B. and C. Railway, is now engaged at more important work around the mines.

Mr. George Spencer is now working as fire boss at the camp known as the Big Showy under the supervision of Tom Bruce.

Mr. Joe Stevenson, of Coleman, was here doing business last week. Joe is there with the goods and gives all the boys a fair deal.

Electric Restorer for Men
Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body
in its proper tension; restores
vitality, removes decay and all sexual
weaknesses availed at once. Phosphonol
will be sold at the following places:
For Sale at Bleasdale's Drug Store
in St. Catharines, Ont.

For Sale at Bleasdale's Drug Store

TABER NOTES

FRANK NOTES

Nothing doing at Taber mines now. The miners are going to start a foot-ball club to give themselves exercise and the homesteaders are leaving for their homesteads as fast as they get their places cleaned up. They comprise the majority of the men at the Canada West. There will be about fifty men who stay in camp the year round, and things look pretty blue for them at present.

Jack Flea has returned from a trip up the Yellowhead Pass. He reports everything pretty dull in that country.

Fred Whittlesea has sold his shack in town and is taking up a homestead.

Jack Austin is negotiating for the sale of the Union Hotel. Relly the pool room man, is the intended purchaser.

Taber Hockey Inns are in great spirits just now. The Cooks seem to be in line for the championship. On Monday afternoon the team accompanied by all the town sports, on a special train, went to Pincher Creek, where they defeated the coal team by a score of seven to three. In their first game at Taber the Cooks also won.

The case of Johnson, against the town policeman for the shooting, affiant was to be heard on Tuesday, but owing to the absence of the defendant, the trial was adjourned until Thursday.

The regular meeting of Local 1859 was held on Sunday. The regular business was gone through and a resolution passed asking Premier Sifton and Archie McLean, the member for this district, to attend the meeting on the 1st of March. The regular meeting of Local 1859 was held on Sunday. The regular business was gone through and a resolution passed asking Premier Sifton and Archie McLean, the member for this district, to attend the meeting on the 1st of March.

The annual fancy dress carnival was held in the Frank Rink on Monday night, when a large crowd gathered to see the costumes and to vote for those taking part in the events.

With good ice and excellent light everything was in fine order and many very original costumes appeared on the ice. One of the fair sex represented an angel, or rather one of them had the wings added to complete the representation. (Wonder whose angel she was?) The following were the prize winners: For the best ladies' costume: first prize, Miss B. Evans; for the best gents' comic costume, first prize, Mr. H. Seville; for the best boys' costume (Gold Dust Twins); first prize E. Thomas and G. Evans; for the best child's costume, first prize, J. Wilcox; boys' race (under 16 years of age), E. Thomas; sack race, for boys, E. Blais; girls' race, Bella Steene; mixed couples, Miss McPury and Mr. Hughes.

Open Council Meeting

The Frank Council held its first open Council meeting on Friday, 9th of February, in the Public School Hall, which being furnished with four large easy chairs and a table has become the Council Chamber.

W. J. McGowan was in the chair, H. Murphy, J. Whiller and J. H. Farmer were also present, as well as some of the ratepayers, who went to look on.

An interesting item of business was that regarding the ice supply put in by some of the local men. Earlier in the year ice was being provided to the town from a hole of water near the skating rink that might contain anything. A sample was sent to the Edmonton bacteriologist to be tested, and the report was that they could use it if they did not allow it to come in contact with anything used for food, or sell it to private parties. The secretary has notified them.

The Council placed themselves on record as being in favor of the proposed Crow's Nest Pass Electric Railway on certain conditions, such as starting work in a certain time and completing inside of five years.

The matter of public halls was dealt with. It was decided that all halls with only one entrance must have a five foot door, also all stairs leading to halls must have a five foot railing, and all electric lights in halls must be turned on and off with a switch. A license fee of three dollars will be charged all shows held in the halls of the town.

An attempt is to be made to improve the electric light service in the town and the secretary is to write to the Con. Co. about the same.

Notice of motion was given for the introduction of the "Curfew Bell" next meeting, which is to be held on March 1st.

The union held a special meeting on Sunday last in the Miners' Hall, when the election of officers was held for the local union to take the place of Pres. Carothers, and Secretary, Geo. Nicol, who have gone to Yellowhead. The following were elected: President, Jean Furneau; Secretary, James Kennedy; H. P. Nervich, editor of the Ledger attended the meeting and gave those present a good talk on the benefits of the Ledger, for which he received quite a few subscriptions.

Mr. James McGoole has been appointed delegate to attend the miners' convention in Lethbridge.

Burnett & Lang

General Dealers

Dry Goods Boots, Shoes
Men's Furnishings
Groceries, Fruits and
Provisions

Living Prices Bellevue, Alta.
Alberta

Bellevue Hardware & Furniture Co.

Headquarters for

House Furniture and Hardware
SPECIAL PRICES IN FURNITURE
A Complete line of SPORTING GOODS
Look around first
Every day a Bargain Day Here

Union Hotel

Hillcrest, Alta.

Clean and Comfortable
Tasty Meals

Coleman Opera House

Polmatier Sisters

ALL-STAR COMPANY

QUINTETTE OF REAL ENTERTAINERS

Thurs., March 7th

Presenting Orchestral Selections, Vocal Solos and Duos, Humorous Readings. Featuring the Anvil Chows New Costumes, New Music.

PRICES: \$1.00, 75c., and 50c.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

Pool Room and Theatre Bill— O'Brien on the Education of the Masses

(Special to the District Ledger)
EDMONTON Feb. 2.—In committee of the whole, Bill No. 37 entitled "An Act to Regulate Pool-Rooms," received an unmerciful trouncing at the hands of the Opposition and Government supporters alike. The fun started with Clause 3 which prohibits all kinds of gambling or the posting of bets.

O'Brien criticized the clause on the grounds of class legislation and of being inconsistent with the present system, which he declared was one huge gamble; for instance, "the sale of stocks, bonds etc., could not be classed as anything else but a gamble."

Clause 5 occupied the attention of the members for over an hour. O'Brien criticized the clause at some length, asking the government why such a clause should be in the bill. "If any working night," he said, "I have to put up with the sounds of a place and other noises during the day when I wish to sleep. Why then should the man who works by day be prevented from having his amusement during the night? If I were to bring in a bill asking that the legislature enact that no piano shall be allowed, or any noise of any description, or that no game of pool should be allowed until a certain hour of the day when those who worked by night should have had an opportunity to get their rest, should be ridiculed by every member of this house." "Move the elimination of this clause." (No. 5.)

A bill entitled "An Act to Regulate Theatres" was also considered in committee of the whole.

O'Brien attacked the bill generally.

The whole bill, he declared, is retrogressive in character. This bill provides that all films shown at moving picture theatres must first be passed upon by a board of censors, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The idea, O'Brien declared, that a board of three men, no matter how competent they were, could be in position to determine what sort of pictures all the other people of the province "desire" to see was absolutely ridiculous.

"The Attorney-General said,

"It is a wise move on the part of the master class exemplified by the fact that England very rapidly became and was generally recognized as 'The Mistress of the Seas.' The reason too why Germany is such a close second to England. Indeed many authorities declare that she has now first place, is because she has extended education to the masses, not because the masses desired it, or asked for it, but because the master class knew that it was to their (the master's) interest that their slaves should be educated, and so this project (the Calgary College) is being carried out."

"Whereas, merchants are also put to a great deal of inconvenience through monthly payment of wages; therefore it is"

Resolved that the Medicine Hat Trades and Labor Council heartily endorse this resolution be forwarded to the hon. Premier Sifton, Attorney-General Mitchell and C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P."

was by handicraft. It was not necessary for them to be able to read and write and have a knowledge of mathematics much less to know anything of science. But the evolution of the hand tool into the machine, the spinning wheel into the gigantic looms of today, the hand plough drawn by oxen or horses into the steam or electrically driven gang plough of today made definite reasons as to why the masses should be educated. Not only that, but in the days of handicraft the home market consumed practically all of the produce of the country. But the machine changed that, and merchants were forced to take their goods to the four corners of the earth. Those economic changes made it imperative that the workers should be educated in order that they might more advantageously carry out the work of their masters. The sailors must have a knowledge of astronomy, of navigation, and very often of mechanics and the work of all industries must have at least an elementary knowledge to be of any value as profit producing animal.

England was one of the first countries to extend to the masses an education. England was also the home of Capitalism. It was in England that Capitalism, this vast and complex system of commercialism under which we are now living, had its inception, consequently it was necessary for the English workers to be educated to compete with the rest of the world.

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England. Indeed many authorities declare that she has now first place, is because she has extended education to the masses, not because the masses desired it, or asked for it, but because the master class knew that it was to their (the master's) interest that their slaves should be educated, and so this project (the Calgary College) is being carried out."

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NEW COAL LAND FOUND

CORDOVA, Alaska, Feb. 14.—The report of the discovery of coal at the head of White river on Canadian soil has aroused much interest and fear. It is expressed that a stampede will be made to that section in the spring, and Alaska's development retarded by the opening of the new field.

MINE OWNERS MEET IN NELSON

Will Reorganize Mine Owners' Association and Discuss Matters of Interest to Industry

NELSON, Feb. 12.—Mineowners and operators from all parts of the Kootenay will meet here tomorrow for the convention which has been called by S. S. Fowler for the purpose of reorganization of the Mineowners' Association. The gathering will be held at the board of trade rooms.

Resolutions on the land bounty and other matters of importance to the industry will be discussed and plans for united action by the mining interests will be formulated.

IMPRISONED MEN STILL LIVING

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 14.—Fifty miners were trapped tonight in the Fairmount Coal Company's shaft at Bonnett Station. They had been there since early morning, and there is no prospect of release before tomorrow. All are believed safe. A hoisting wheel broke and cages stuck in the shaft. The only egress was by way of the air shaft which was choked by ice.

FOLLOW

The Union Bank

The Bank of Vancouver

and other large financial and busi-

ness institutions who bought

centrally located property in the

big City of

New Hazelton

Central British Columbia

on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

the Last Metropolis of Western Canada.

Let us show you how \$10 a month invested in

a centrally located lot—bought at present

prices—\$75 to \$350, Will Make Money for YOU.

Bankers

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Bankers

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FREE Maps, information, etc.

District Selling Agent

M. A. KASTNER

FERNIE, B.C.

Labor World

Toilers make no after-dinner speeches; they are too busy making the dinners.

There are now 86,522 persons on the old age pension and invalids rolls of Australia.

The pavers and ramblers of New York city won an increase in wages after stoppage of work last a week.

In a society based upon poverty the poorest products have the largest prerogative of serving the use of the greatest number.—Marx.

A tract of 3,400 acres of coal land in West Virginia which ten years ago sold for \$24,000, has been sold for \$350,000, after yielding \$1,000 in timber.

The Labor News is the name of Canada's latest edition to the labor page weekly, published by our very own Samuel L. Landers at Hamilton, Ont.

Labor is exploited in the shop where it produces. The test of the working class received the full truth of its labor in the shop, as producer, would there be any opportunity for it to be exploited in "distribution" as a consumer?

One of the specialties of coal mining in the South was sold recently in the transfer of three hundred contracts from one man to another owned by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The men were ushered into the train in gauges of iron whites and blacks chained together.

A conference was begun at Salmond England, on Sunday last, looking towards an amalgamation of all the organized railway men of that country. Representatives were present from the four large unions, numbering 200,000 workers. It is believed that the strong movement for industrialism that is now being manifested in Great Britain will cause the crafts to amalgamate.

It was said that the output of miners per person employed was falling very rapidly in this country, and that no doubt, was correct. The average production per person employed in 1910 was 265 tons per annum, but this low output was due to a number of strikes in the different coalfields.

Germany had rather a less production than we per person employed. In America the output per person employed was given as 691 tons per person per annum, but he was quite certain these figures were totally incorrect, for in our Government returns the figures were collected from many different sources. All the coal that he had seen come out of American mines consisted of about 90 per cent

and 10 per cent of coal.

It was, however, notorious that at many of the pits, no allowances whatever were given even to men who had done a fair day's work, and that there were thousands of men in some districts who, after having done an honest day's work, were owing to abnormal places, not getting 4s per day, sometimes even less.

MINERS HATE INJUSTICE

If he knew anything about miners it was that they hated injustice, and upon not seeing their fellow men put upon in this manner, even though they themselves were getting good wages, this explained the result of the ballot.

"I cannot conceive in the way the question was put to the men, how they could have voted any other way."

I firmly believe that the proper course is for you to first drive a drift into the ranks of the owners and split them up. With few exceptions, the majority of the coal owners know that I admit the general principle of a fair day's wage for the honest day's work, and it is really only a question of machinery to settle the matter. If, therefore, you could get a majority of the owners to give way, the owners in the same district will want no "holding."

Just a little "prickling" and down they will come. The extreme men say "down tools everyone, and the strike will not last a week."

I believe absolutely the contrary, and that if a universal strike once takes place this will set ablaze a conflagration

the end of which no man can foresee.

For

APPALING SUFFERING

will fall, not only on the well to do, or on the miners, but on the poorest section of the community.

Much had recently been said about increased cost of living, but he noticed in M. Saarbeck's analysis of the price of commodities, published in the Times of last week, alone was 10 per cent over that of 1910. In order to meet this increased cost of living and the Eighty-fourth Bill, the burden of which had fallen entirely upon the contractors, the owners, he (Sir Arthur) thought ought to agree to about 10 per cent on the basis standard rates of all articles, good and bad alike.

If the basic price was raised, this

would to a great measure get rid of

the difficulty of the minimum wage, for it would put men in a position to earn a day's wage, but where there

are bad roads and the men are short of tubs and cannot get the coal away, the fault rests with the owners, and they

ought to suffer for their neglect.

No reasonable man wants to encourage slackness and malingering by making the minimum day's wage about the same as what a man can earn on contracts. You must have the incentive left for men to do a fair day's work, and I believe that an

increase of the basic rate

would be better for the men than a high minimum, seeing that the universal standard wage has been rejected.

What we want in the coal trade is

not a temporary peace, and then war again, but war on, war on, if this

question is not dealt with, we shall

have another crisis in the coal trade before long.

In the name of common sense let both parties come together and settle this business on a basis which will make for permanence.

MEN'S VIEW OF THE COST

T. Greenall, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire miners in an interview met another argument of the employers against a minimum wage by observing that "If there are old men whom the employers say cannot do an ordinary day's work we are prepared to make provision for them, as we have already done in some of our agreements for day wageworkers, who already have the minimum wage."

He thinks that this great change has been brought about by the fact that the money has come from to pay for all this fine architecture, all these rich carriages and motor cars, all the happiness and prosperity of these happy, well-dressed people.

And he knows that any Socialist can tell him that but for steam-coal, but for the mine in the valley from which he has just come, Cardiff would be still a small and sleepy town, little greater than his own village on the mountain-side.

"He begins to wonder whether he is

ENGLISH OPERATOR BACKS MEN'S DEMAND

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Creswell Derbyshire Liberal Association, Sir Arthur B. Markham, M.P., was the chief speaker and confined himself solely to the coal crisis in that country and from which we give the following excerpts:

He said that when he last spoke of the present crisis in the coal trade at Kimberley, he was reported in the London papers as having said that if he was a miner he should be on strike.

What he did say was that if he were a miner, and had done a fair and honest day's work, and could not get a fair day's wage, he should strike, and to this statement he adhered.

It was said that if there was a strike he would be largely responsible for inciting the men to do so.

He had endeavored to look ahead, and it was clear to him that, unless there was an overwhelming majority in favor of a strike, the owners would think the men were not determined to press their just claims, and he was certain that the large majority in favor of a strike made for peace rather than for war.

What was the claim of the men?

It was that where the forces of Nature prevented men, who had done a fair day's work, earning a day's wage, they should not go home at the weekend with nothing.

A Starvation Wage

through no fault of their own. This was a claim so just and reasonable that the responsibility for the untold sufferings that would take place if a strike did occur, would rest, not on the miners, but on the owners.

Would the owners concede this principle or not?

He had every reason to believe that a majority of the owners in South Yorkshire, Notts, and Warwickshire would agree to this principle.

Referring to the old mines which could not work on a profit or increased expenditure, he said:

Owing to the enormous development of new pits, the men in the bad mines would readily find work in modern mines.

They would produce coal more cheaply than they were doing at present, and the output would be increased rather than diminished.

It was said that the output of miners per person employed was falling very rapidly in this country, and that no doubt, was correct.

The average production per person employed in 1910 was 265 tons per annum, but this low output was due to a number of strikes in the different coalfields.

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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

**THE B.C. LABOR MARKET, AS IT SHOULD APPEAR**

"There is a great demand for laborers and mechanics in British Columbia."

"Railway contractors have great difficulty in securing men. The cost of living is approximately the same as it is in the adjoining United States districts, and wages in B.C. are higher." The above is a copy of an advertisement appearing in the British press. This was prepared by the British Columbia Government in order to induce the ambitious workers to emigrate into the heavenly conditions of railroad construction camps and other desirable vocations in this promising province.

From the above it would appear that unemployment is an unknown factor throughout the province, and the demonstrations of Vancouver's unemployed was merely fictitious. The railway contractors have great difficulty in inducing these men to work evidently and anyhow they would not under any circumstances have to paint a rosy picture of the conditions under which their men work to get sufficient men from this surplus labor army. They forgot to make any mention of unemployed on the Coast, let alone in the interior. Merely an oversight, of course.

Premier McBride recently took exception to Premier Williams' criticism of the wages paid a certain section of men in this province. The premier took pains to point out that under his able supervision things would be looked after all-right, in fact better than the labor men themselves could take care of the question. He evidently did not know what about the unemployed and the advertising for laborers in the Old Country. Our own representative in the Victoria house is also evidently well posted on labor questions; and his fight for the workers he represents (!) speaks volumes for his enthusiasm for the welfare of the province.

"We are being asked every day what are the prospects for miners in Canada at present, and while we know there is room in Nova Scotia, we would naturally prefer to send them further West if we could do so with any guarantee that they would find employment on arriving." This is what emigration agents write enquiring as to conditions in the West. They are supposed to be well informed on labor conditions in various parts of the world—this is their specialty. Yet they say "we know there is room in Nova Scotia." We wonder whether it was the operators or the miners who gave them this valuable information.

But Nova Scotia is in the east whilst here in the West is the land of opportunity for the miners. What do we find in this the mining district of the "Last Great West!" No unemployment? Those who are working well satisfied? Not at all, and you know it only too well. Yet we find the parasites of capitalism talking about the "great demand for laborers." They say we do not know what we are talking about when we refer to a class struggle. If they contend they know of these things then they are guilty of deliberate misrepresentation, and emphasise the absolute necessity of the workers supporting their own press to present their side of the case and refute such fabrications.

Go up and down the Pass and you will find men working three shifts a week, and in more than one camp a large number of idle men. This is right after a strike too when the demand for men is supposed to be at least normal. Of course, you say why don't they try some other employment? The government will supply them with the necessary funds to get work elsewhere, perhaps—not. The government represents the people, but who are the people, evidently not the miners.

Will the coal operators guarantee men coming from the Old Country employment on arrival? Have they done so for those who are already here? What a splendid picture of contentment the worker from the Old Country who comes to this district will find. To be loyal to the powers that be we should break forth into an optimistic presentation of conditions in this Province. On the contrary, however, we endeavor to present conditions as they exist, and our readers should know whether or not these statements are correct.

PURITANICAL ALBERTA

THE vagaries of some legislative bodies are oftentimes as ridiculous as the laws they enact are injurious to the unfortunate inhabitants who have to abide by them. Those who are given the power to legislate for their fellow citizens not infrequently become imbued with the idea of improving the moral tone of the community. That you cannot make people good with drastic measures seems to be overlooked by them, as well as the fact that such have been tried elsewhere and one and all resulted in ignominious failure. The old puritanical ideas have long died out in older countries and where tried in newer ones sooner or later meet with the same fate. Ontario, for one, is just beginning to realize this and is gradually coming back to a normal state. By degrees it is giving

its people a little more freedom on Sundays, and now they can at least breathe more freely without fear of being arrested for such serious offences as sitting on their doorsteps. They are even allowed to buy a soft drink on the sacred day. The unfortunate part of all this is that whilst one part of the country is beginning to see light, another—Alberta—a province nearer home, is retrogressing. The Sifton government, when O'Brien lays off for an hour or so, pleasantly pass their own, and the time of the members of the house, bringing forward legislation to still further morally reform their constituents. They certainly display a paternal interest in their fellow citizens. Not a day passes that does not see more "fad" bills sponsored by the government. The latest freaks of this nature are the Billiard and Pool Rooms Bill, and the Theatre Bill, both worthy of a Gladstone or a Disraeli. The former, evidently, aims at turning these resorts into fashionable ladies' clubs and restaurants, or places for mothers' meetings, whilst the latter would lend such an air of sanctity around moving picture houses that only fervent religionists would care to patronize. According to the Bill a board of three censors would sit in judgment upon every picture to be shown in the province, and condemn or approve as they see fit. It can readily be imagined what films would be passed. Much, however, would depend upon the moral character and hypocrisy of the censors themselves. As O'Brien told the House, the people are the best judges as to what they want to see and what is good for them. Sifton, on the other hand, thinks that the public are not the best judges, and taking a glance at the members of the House and their party affiliations we are inclined to believe that they do not know what is good for them. Alberta at the best of times is not the most cheerful spot to spend a Sunday in, but with more drastic moral laws for week-day purposes, it will become even worse. The lot of the people's champion, Charley O'Brien is not an enviable one. Alone he must plough his lonely furrow and fight against a horde of faddists. Although his is but a voice in what appears to be a wilderness, his indomitable tenacity will yet bear good fruit.

RESPECTABILITY

FROM time to time we hear the plaint of those who would wish to make the cause of the workers respectable, as if such a thing were necessary. For a worker to bewail the lack of respectability of his cause at once betrays he is not class conscious, he does not realize that it is his cause alone that is worthy the respect of any man claiming the least manhood in his make-up. The fact of the matter is that the worker who worries himself over this question of respectability is playing into the hands of his master, who has pretty well imbibed into him the spirit of reverence for things as they are. It is pleasing to note that the growing class-consciousness of the workers is eradicating this effeminate trait and in its stead is growing a militant and revolutionary spirit that will not be dismayed by the scorn of the professionally respectable.

In the city of New York, but a short time back, Wm. D. Haywood addressed a large gathering of workers, stenographic reports of which are being circulated amongst the workers. This great revolutionary speech was received by the capitalist press with a storm of protest, echoed to some extent by members of the working class. Whatever opinion the working man may have as regards Haywood he must bear in mind that this man is a miner who has experienced in no uncertain manner the bitter methods of suppression adopted by the capitalists in their attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners. Therefore, when he speaks of the Class Struggle it is no mere theory, but has been driven into the very fibre of his being, and being a fighting man the question of respectability counts for nothing with him in the war of the classes. As he says "You can't see the Class Struggle through the stained glass windows of a cathedral. You can't see the class struggle through the spectacles of capitalist law, written by capitalist representatives of the interests of the capitalist class." It is experience right at the machine, in the mine, in the office, and wherever you may work that must demonstrate the force of economic truths. That this speech was received with consternation by the upholders of capitalism should drive home to the workers the fact that the spirit of revolution is permeating the ranks of the workers who are at last realizing that they have little to lose but a world to gain when they unite in the struggle for control of all they have produced and the materials necessary to continue the process of production. This may not be respectable, but if the workers themselves are not respectable what need they bother about respectability! This question of respectability savors of capitalism, and when we look around us and see those who are designated as respectable citizens we cannot see in them a great force for the benefit of the workers. This may sound harsh to the labor sympathizer, but it must be borne in mind that the workers are not considered respectable, however much politicians and others may repeat such an empty phrase as "The dignity of labor."

It stands to reason that those who are not class conscious define respectability in the ordinarily accepted bourgeois meaning of the term, and those whom they respect do not call for any respect from the working class. If you are a worker, and a class conscious one, you are respectable. When are you going to make the other fellow respectable?

We regret that owing to unforeseen circumstances we have been unable for the time being to enlarge the Ledger, but we hope to do so within the next few weeks. In the meantime we are crawling in as much reading matter as possible with smaller print.

A WORD TO THE DELEGATES

THE Ninth Annual Convention of District 18, U.M.W.A. takes place in Lethbridge on Monday next. Delegates of every local will meet and discuss matters of vital interest to the men whom they represent. Their discussions and actions are fraught with much import and it therefore behoves them to give such matters careful deliberation. As time is a great factor and a valuable asset, no words should be lost. Speakers should confine themselves to the discussion in question and avoid petty trivialities. The main thing is keep to the point, be precise and brief. Another point that is well to bear in mind is obedience to the chair. Remember that without decorum and system at meetings little headway can be made. The decision of the chairman, unless challenged, is final.

Classified Ads.—Cent a Word

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

WANTED to PURCHASE—Peerless or Cyphers Incubators in good condition. Also 6 Indian Runner Ducks and Drake, and 200 White Orpington Pullets. Albert Davies, Fernie, B.C. Uf-24

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

FOR SALE—New Raymon Cabinet Sewing Machine, noiseless and easy to operate. Cost \$75, will sell very cheap or exchange for good hand machine and cash balance. Apply J. I. Rowse, Lot 7, Block 91, Chipman Avenue.

FOR SALE—Eight-roomed, modern House on Macpherson Avenue, all conveniences, etc.; price \$1,700 for house on 30' by 120' foot lot; or \$2,000 for house on full lot (60 by 120). Terms: \$600 down, balance as rent. Apply Cree and Moffatt.

FOR SALE—House, 7 rooms, bath and pantry, connected range, block 47, McAvey Street. Centrally located. All fenced and painted. \$2500 terms. Cheap for cash. Apply, L. G. Evan, Box 123.

WANTED—Dressmaking, also plain or fancy sewing. Apply Miss Johnson, Howland Avenue. n.t. 25

FOR SALE—Now is the time to order Day-old CHICKS and Eggs for hatching from selected laying strain of Buff Orpington. Albert Davies, Fernie, B.C. 25-4t.

ARTICLES LOST—Lady's 14k Gold Watch, lost in Fernie on Tuesday. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Mrs. Robert Anderson.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Four-roomed Cottage, meat kitchen, clothes closet, water, sink, electric light fixtures, etc. Apply, Wm. Barton, Singers' Agent.

HOUSE FOR RENT—Two-roomed plastered House; toilet, water, coal shed attached. Apply R. Wright, West Fernie.

FOR RENT—Store in the Eckstein Block. Apply, Cree and Moffatt.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the Yukon Territory, the North West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-five years at a annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

The lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed areas the tract applied for shall be stated and bounded by a surveyor.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available.

No mineral rights will be granted.

Surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine.

The person operating the mine shall file a statement showing the amount accounted for the full quantity of coal mined in any day the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to use the surface rights.

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News of The District Camps

MICHEL NOTES

COAL CREEK

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

'Our Letter Box'

The District Ledger accepts no responsibility. Communications may be signed by the writer or a name do plumb, by the writer's name and address, but it is requested that the Editor be advised of the name and address of the person who sends the letter.

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—In the last issue of the Ledger your Coal Creek respondent gave a report of the meeting of the Coal Creek Conservative Association. Your correspondent could not have been able to give your readers the names of the team selected to do battle against the revolutionists next month. I am informed good authority, that the following team was selected to represent the "Friends of Labor."

Goal: Shanks, Backus, Martin, Johnson, Fairclough, Mardand, Michel (Capt.) Forward: English, O'Brien, Hamer, Hesketh, Reserve: Scram, Linesman: Ross.

Colors: Red, white and blue. This team will use every means legitimate, and otherwise, to win. A liberal supply of refreshments will be on hand and freely distributed during the game.

Capt. Fairclough gave the team a few words of encouragement and advised them particularly to keep their play as far away as possible from the revolutionists' captain. The battle cry is to be "Love me and the world is mine!"

The revolutionists have not yet selected their team but as all their players are internationals, they hope to be able to select one that will beat the Friends of Labor by a score of at least three to one.

Yours, etc., KELLY!

WILL NOT WORK WITH SOCIALIST COLLEAGUE

Newly Elected President of Reichstag To Resign on Monday.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Dr. Spahn, leader of the Clerical Center party, who was elected president of the Reichstag yesterday, announced today that he would resign the chair on Monday declining to be associated with a Socialist vice-president. The first vice-president of the House, who was also chosen yesterday is Phillip Schmidmann, a Socialist.

Kansas requires mines to be equipped with telephones. A few days ago this precaution was instrumental in saving the lives of a group of miners who had met with an accident 1,600 feet back from the bottom of the shaft.

UNIONISM AND ECONOMICS

Men and women who engage in the work of maintaining unions among the toilers do so for a specific purpose. They want to make their condition better and enable the workers to obtain more of the fruits their labor produce. Yet they simply scratch the surface as it were and travel about the edges of the real subject instead of going to the middle of the same and seeking a fair solution. They are concerned in the main about the matter of wages and the hours of labor. They will secure these at an expense to the public and soon satisfied that they are the beneficiaries in a small way at least and do not take into consideration what they may happen to lose in another way.

Letter on Industrial Unionism

To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—This is a topic upon which a great deal of discussion will take place in the near future, and taking heed of the action of the U. M. W. of A. at their last convention the rank and file will need to get a correct understanding of this question both pro and con.

Politics being permissible in the discussions on the floors of our local unions it would not be out of place to consider the article which appeared last week in the District Ledger advocating Industrial Unionism.

The statements contained therein are substantially correct and the premises well worked out, but not far enough.

We know that the demonstrated failure of craft unionism and the sectional strike must force the workers forward into an organization along class lines, or, as the writer put it, "an industrial organization." Now, is this really possible? The present writer has come to the conclusion that it is not. A review of the trend of modern industrial production clearly shows that the machine is increasing the intensity of the competitive struggle between men and less labor is required than formerly. Consequently the army of unemployed increases greater and greater, and they form no small percentage of our population. This army is ever in direct competition with the employed threatening their livelihood and thereby rendering them more submissive to conditions.

The great transportation facilities ensure the speedy competition of the workers of other nations with those in the districts not yet suffering with a congested labor supply. With the help of alluring literature these throngs of laborers are induced into the green fields and pastures of countries undergoing the process of capitalist exploitation, bringing with them a lower standard of living.

Again, class solidarity is antagonized by the method employed in wealth production on the piece and contract work system. This develops a spirit of rivalry resulting in a feeling of egotism and the idea that, if the other fellow fails to be blamed if he does not attain the standard of excellence.

Besides there are so many seemingly apparent avenues of escape from the thralldom of wage slavery, such as

for instance, the mine workers secured more wages and better working conditions in two strikes conducted in the anthracite field. But when the wages of the working men went up a trifle the cost of fuel to the consumer in some instances was doubled. The cost of fuel to the men who were engaged in other lines of trade having increased, they, too, raised the price of the goods they sold, not even in proportion to the cost, but like the mine operator, they went some better and lifted the price high. Then, when the miners and others went to the store to buy the necessities of life they found that the price of the same had gone up and that the increase in wages they received was hardly as much as the increased cost of the goods they were forced to buy. The operators are better financially now than they were before they gave the miners the increase they asked for, as they used the same as a reason for increasing the cost of coal to the consumer over twice what they were obliged to hand over to the miners.

It is the same way with other employers of labor. Whenever there is an increase in wages the employers usually send up the cost of the articles manufactured and more than over the labor increase in extorting from the consumer. As the wage earners are the largest consumers, it is easy to see that what they get in wages they surrender back in the increased cost of living. This is the subject the wage workers should attack in some manner that would give them a clearer insight into these matters.

Not only are these industries practiced in the unfair prices of necessities, but in the evasion of public duties, such as the payment of large sums in taxes each year. Then comes the statement of the auditor-general of the state in which he accused the same corporations of cheating the commonwealth out of thousands of dollars a year in taxes, making false statements with respect to their corporation standing and otherwise setting aside the performance of the most essential of public duties. Again, the national government accuses these corporations of deliberately violating law in the matter of maintaining an illegal series of combinations. Because Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell declared that a certain stove corporation was not worthy of the patronage of organized labor when a certain judge told them that they should not do it, they were cited to appear in court and answer the charge of contempt. Yet this same stove company is a member of a stove combination and a violator of law in that connection.

Workingmen should not content themselves with a mere consideration of the wages and labor conditions. They should examine deeper into the subject and see where their interests lay beyond. They should satisfy themselves as to the reason why life necessities are so high and what the remedy for this evil would be. They should inquire about the political conditions that make it impossible for them to obtain a fair deal in the matter of remedial legislation and apply the remedy that lies in their hands. But some are content to stand on the question of wages and allow conditions to prevail that will later rob them of the increase and all other money they may get and not only afflict them but all of the working people as well.

The leaders of organized labor ought to study economic subjects so that they could advise the rank and file how to act. The question of taxation that of living cost and general public conditions concern all of the toilers in a very vital way and they should be made acquainted with the general subjects in all of its phases. What good comes from increased wages on one end of the den if they are robbed by high food prices and high taxes on the other?—The Wilkes-Barre Independent.

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CAN we supply you with

A trial order? Satisfaction guaranteed;

HONEST weight, prices, and quality to every

MAN woman and child. We mean to

SUCCEED in our duty to get you interested

IN our Association, as it is our

BUSINESS to give satisfaction to all.

Grand Union Hotel

COLEMAN, Alta.

Best of Accommodation

Attentive Help. Pleasant surroundings

G. W. CLAIR Proprietor

capitalist system of civilization. This explains the war scare so often brought before the people to keep their minds off economic questions, the study of which means the overthrow of capitalism. Armored trains would replace the armored wagons used in the recent strike in England. Do not think for one moment that the employing class is ignorant of the trend of events that they will refrain from using effectual methods of suppression. Night in right and day in wrong.

Organize by all means the might of our numbers. The factors in our ranks will automatically weld them into an invincible fighting force against capitalism.

The might of the present system rests in the state, the executive committee of the ruling class, being elected through their ability to hypnotize the mentality of the workers. At their disposal are all the methods of coercion, which they use consistently to maintain their privileges. The rights for free speech at Aberdeen and Spokane (Wash.) as well as that now in progress at Vancouver, illustrates the favor with which they look upon discussions of the conditions of the working class by members of that despised class.

In this district we have had the Riot Act, the slab cart, the black list and discrimination, which goes to show only too plainly that it is the working class who are interested in removing the present inequalities. The

Yours, etc., PROLETARIAN.

Shiloh's Cure

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STRENGTHENS

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At the Famous Sulphur Springs

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Fitted throughout with every modern convenience

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Importers of

ITALIAN PRODUCTS

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Domestic Groceries

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New Michel, B.C.

Ernest Estabrook was a visitor to Fernie on Saturday last, dropping in to see some of the Ledger staff and renew old acquaintances.

Frank Harmer of the Elk River Valley was a visitor in town Monday night. Tucker, late cook at Estabrook's camp, is now cooking for Mr. Jas. McCool at Olson.

We are sorry to learn that Richard Gaskill has been indisposed for the past four or five days with a severe attack of the grippe.

Early Friday morning, the 9th inst., a fire started in Melville Taylor's pool room. The fire did considerable damage also to the adjoining stores. Mr. Seigle, who owns the block, we are sorry to learn is out some \$4,000 by the damage done, as he carried no insurance.

David Short, an old timer here, is back again looking for work. A poor place to come to, Dave, and we would advise you to look for pastures new.

We are glad to report that Mike Halko, who has been laid up with typhoid, is once more on the road to recovery.

Fred Finch returned to High River Saturday last, after having spent a few days with friends.

Evan Whylam, master mechanic of Corbin, was a visitor here last week.

Uncle Benny has at last received his certificate of competency as a miner and is once more eligible to swing the pick.

The dance held in the Hotel Venezia on Tuesday night was very poorly attended.

Smoke is issuing from the stack of No. 8 boilers these days. Wonder what's the meaning of it.

Mrs. Robert Hall and family arrived in camp this week from Lancashire to join her husband.

William Savage, better known as the Rooster, left for the Yellowhead Pass. Good luck to you, Bill.

We are glad to note the speedy recovery of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Evans, little son, who met with a nasty accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Chancy Smith arrived in town Friday last from Plumer Creek at which place Mr. Smith was trying to locate a ranch.

John Lunn, whilst returning from New Town, met with a nasty accident on Monday night. He either fell off the sidewalk or the walk fell up and struck him.

The officers elected for the Michel and District Anglers' Association are as follows: John Marsh, president; James Davy, vice-president; George Wilde, secretary; Thomas Yates, treasurer; General Committee: Richard Gaskill, William Savage, Joseph Travis, Frank Campbell and Richard Beard.

A formal Conservative meeting was held in the Hall of the Venezia Hotel, Monday night. The meeting was well attended. There is to be another in the near future and a smoker when W. R. Ross, M.P.P., will be present to address the meeting.

Mr. Pete Sandercock, was a visitor at the Northern Hotel last week, renewing old acquaintances with his friend Otto Melt. He believes New Michel to be a place worth investing capital in.

Melville Taylor is now located in the bowling alley. Don't forget the number.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex McCool arrived in town Wednesday from Montreal much to the delight of their many friends.

On Sunday last a trotting match took place in New Town between Doctor Shaw's famous horse and Jas. Davidson's little mare. The race, which was for about three-eights of a mile, was won by the doctor's horse by two out of the three heats run.

Mr. John Todhunter of Fording River, was in town Monday and Tuesday renewing old acquaintances.

Don't forget the wrestling match on the 17th in Martin's Hall, which all accounts is going to be a good one. A wrestling and two boxing preliminaries are also billed.

All wage-slugs of Michel wishing to know what use the Socialists have for the state should attend the propaganda meeting of Michel Local, No. 10, S. P. of C. Sunday evening, at 7:30 in Mutz's Hall. Comrade W. L. Phillips, of Vernon, will be the speaker and the subject "Socialism and the State."

NEWSPAPER CONTROL

From an Exchange from the Other Side of the Globe.—We take this very well of declaration: "There is hardly a form of private enterprise more vicious than present day Journalism."

While the blotted capitalist is destroying the body of the worker, the daily press is poisoning his soul."

Every capitalist newspaper represents some or several capitalist interests. These interests find it necessary to control the minds of the masses to further their purposes. And so the capitalist press, practically without exception, is engaged in the work of helping humanity but in tricking it. No wonder the people are beginning to blink their eyes open.

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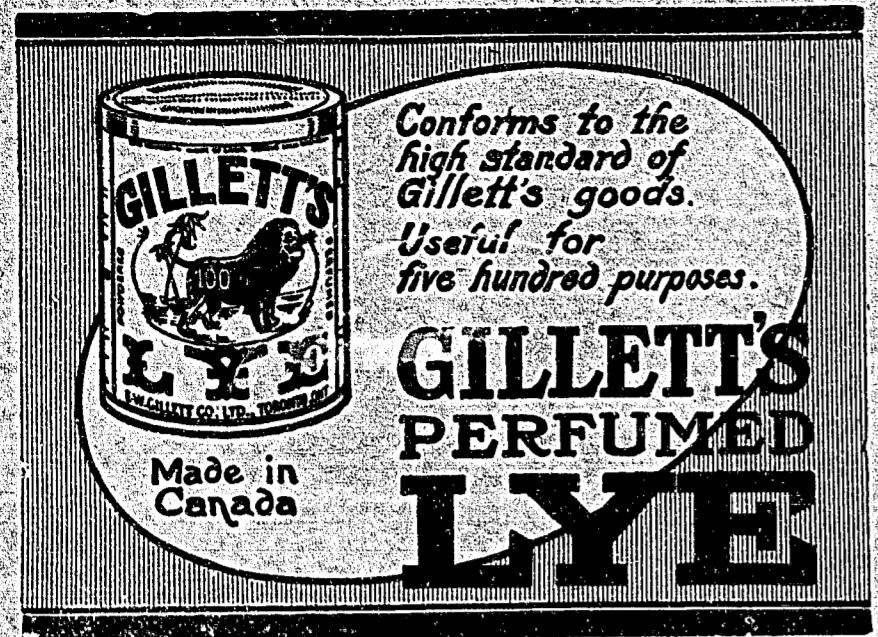
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Coal Washing at Lahausage

By Day Allen Willey

A system of washing bituminous coal noted for its simplicity and economy has been placed in service to work on Alabama coal at the mining town of Lahausage in that state. By the method referred to the coal, as it comes from the mines, is not only washed and separated but is crushed to the sizes desired for forge purposes. The object of the plant is to supply coal of a suitable quality and size free from impurities, for smelting and similar purposes.

The vein of coal mined, which is treated by washing, is located about 40 miles south of Chattanooga, near the town of Mento, and a few miles from a Southern Railway line connected with the plant. Thus, the company has transportation facilities for marketing all the coal mined and washed. While the seam mined has an average thickness of 24 inches, its quality makes it especially suitable for forge and steam fuel. It is slow burning coal and not too pasty high in fixed carbon, low in ash and sulphur. The benefit of washing the coal is indicated by a comparative analysis made of the coal before and after being treated by water.

The washing reduces the ash in the slack from 14.17 per cent to 9.43 per cent, effecting a reduction of 33.45 per cent, and the sulphur is reduced 15 per cent; and the 100 parts of sulphur in the unwashed becomes 81 parts in the washed. Also 100 parts of ash in the unwashed becomes 66.2 parts in the washed product. The coal has a specific gravity of 1.31, and has been subjected to specific gravity solution test with the following result:

Unwashed coal contains 14.10 per cent of ash and 1.20 per cent of sulphur. Specific gravity solution tests show that this unwashed coal contains 75 per cent of material running 6.44 per cent ash; 8.83 per cent of mineral running 0.80 per cent ash; and 11.38 per cent of material running 52 per cent ash.

The total capacity of the washer, which is located adjacent to the mine tipple, so that it is served by a chute, is 350 tons. Its equipment comprises one double New Century Jig, one 75-horse-power engine, one 80-horse-power boiler, and one No. 2 Williams crushing mill. After the coal leaves the mining cars, it is delivered by a chute to a 20-foot Jeffrey flight conveyor; this conveys or delivers the run-of-mine product to a crusher where it is crushed to a size of 1½ inches and under, and passed to a Link-Belt continuous-bucket elevator, with 45-foot centers. It is delivered to a retention bin, from which it is fed directly by gravity to the jigs.

These jigs run at the rate of 145 revolutions per minute, each stroke requiring the equivalent of 2½ inch stream of water, which is piped from a tank near the jigs. The capacity of the tank is 10,000 gallons. The washed coal leaves the jigs with the overflow thence, by launder, to an elevator with perforated buckets for dewatering and delivering to a settling bin, the latter having a capacity of 300 tons. The elevators have a speed of 12½ revolutions per minute.

The coal-handling and washing machinery is driven by a drive of three strands of 1½ inch manila transmission rope, traveling 1,884 feet per minute. The ending speed is 150 revolutions per minute. The crusher is driven by a 12½ double-leather belt with cemented connections from a countershaft with 20 foot belts. The crusher has a speed of

What Followed a Cut.

A Magistrate's Wonderful Experience With Zam-Buk.

Mr. J. E. Arsonault, a Justice of the Peace, and station master at Wellington, on the Prince Edward Island Ry., has had a wonderful proof of the healing power of Zam-Buk. He says:

"Four years ago, I had an accident. I slipped in the station and fell off a freight truck, sustaining a bad cut on the front of my leg. I thought this would heal, but instead of doing so it developed into a bad ulcer and later into a form of eczema which spread very rapidly and also started on the other leg. Both legs became so swollen and sore that I could only go about my work by having them bandaged. My doctor said I must stop work and lie up."

"After six months of this trouble I consulted another doctor, but with no better result. I tried all the salves, liniments and lotions I heard of, but instead of getting better I got worse. This was my condition when I got my first box of Zam-Buk. Greatly to my delight that first box gave me relief. I continued to apply it to the sores, and day by day they got better. I could see that at last I had got hold of something which would cure me, and in the end it did."

"It is now over a year since Zam-Buk worked a cure in my case, and there has been no return of the eczema or any trace of it."

Such is the nature of the great cure which Zam-Buk is daily effecting. Purely herbal in composition, this great balm is a sure cure, for all skin diseases, cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite ulcers, blood-poisoning, varicose sores, galls, scab sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, cuts, burns and bruises. All druggists and stores sell at 50¢ box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of order."

Labor's Progress In Great Britain

Since the Liberal party returned to power in 1905 (says a London dispatch), and particularly since it has depended for its political life on the support of Labor and Nationalist voters, more legislation of the kind advocated by trades unions has been enacted than in any similar period in the history of the country. Still labor at least the Independent Labor Party, which is largely dominated by the Socialists, is not satisfied and has arranged a program which as last year's president of the party, Ben Turner, said "contains expectations much greater than the possibilities." Mr. Turner said that the party had not done all that it should have done, the fault lying in that it lacked numerical strength. Its business is now, he added, to make itself the dominating controlling guiding and ruling party of the state.

Much Done to Please Labor Men

In the last few years the Laborites have seen enacted into law by parliament, the Trades Disputes Act which permits peaceful picketing during strikes; an act to provide for the feeding of school children; the Compensation Act, which provides for the payment of persons injured while at work; a fuller adoption of fair trades resolution, which makes obligatory the payment of government contractors of the union rate of wages in force; in the district where the work is to be done; an improvement in the position of the workers in the government dock yards; the provision of work for the unemployed; the Old Age Pensions Bill; the payment of members of parliament, which relieves the trades unions of the payment of members who represent their interests in the house; the establishment of labor bureaus where men and women in search of work may register and be supplied with information as to work obtainable; and the insurance against illness and unemployment, which bill although it does not meet altogether with the approval of trades unions has been accepted with the understanding that an effort will be made to improve it and it possible introduce a non-contributory system.

Plan Railway Nationalization

For the immediate future the party platform contains planks looking to the further improvement of the condition of labor; a right to work bill, that is, a law making it obligatory upon the government to provide work for those deserving it; the abolition of night work as far as possible; a land tax; the nationalization of Parliament. Two Labor daily papers are about to make their appearance. One, the Daily Herald, is to take the place of the Morning Leader, which is to be amalgamated with the Daily News. The Leader was never an official labor paper but it generally supported the party. The Herald will be an outlet for the party. The second paper is to be the Daily Citizen and it will be the official organ of the party. A fund of \$750,000 is being raised to make a start and the party has subscribed \$30,000 toward this end and will give both financial and other support in the future.

The leaders have set themselves the task of increasing the labor representation in the house from 42 to 142 and with this they believe the party will be able to dominate not only home but also foreign politics.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL NEWS

QUEBEC, Feb. 14.—A delegation from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal waited on the provincial cabinet of Quebec this morning presenting a petition for the following amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and other improvements in labor legislation.

1. In the case of temporary incapacity through accident, an indemnity equal to half the salary will be paid to the laborer if the incapacity lasts longer than seven days; payment to be made from the first day after the accident.

2. To amend the law so that the indemnity in the case of death be increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

3. That all the medical expenses occasioned by accident will be paid by the employer, together with the sum of fifty dollars for funeral expenses in the event of death, and that no exception be made for members of a society which pays funeral expenses.

4. That in the case of legitimate and natural children recognized as such before the accident the employer will provide for their wants until they have reached the age of twenty.

At present the age is fixed at sixteen.

At present the above law provides for the families only when the victim is the sole support. It is desired that it shall apply when the victim is the partial support, as in the case of one or two or three brothers.

5. To change the basis of indemnity from \$600 to \$800, as the case of salaries, under \$1,000, and to pay the indemnities monthly instead of quarterly.

6. That the superior court deal with all appeals in connection with the present law.

7. That the law apply to laborers employed in the lumber industry as well as to those in other industries.

8. That indemnities be payable from the date of the accident in case where injuries are permanent.

Other resolutions were presented, asking for compulsory education in Catholic schools; the appointment of an Inspector of factories; the extension of the inspection work to cover scaffolding and that they be covered even from their husbands.

To make divorce more difficult means cruelty and suffering, and results in horrible crimes of various kinds. Divorce should be easy to obtain.

In Norway divorce can be had for the asking, and they have fewer divorces than we have in this country.

When all men and women are assured of the things they need, so long as they do their share of the work, and no one can oppress another, then the marriage relation will have a new meaning and the moral tone of both sexes will be vastly higher than it is now.

Mr. J. E. Arsonault, a Justice of the Peace, and station master at Wellington, on the Prince Edward Island Ry., has had a wonderful proof of the healing power of Zam-Buk. He says:

"Four years ago, I had an accident. I slipped in the station and fell off a freight truck, sustaining a bad cut on the front of my leg. I thought this would heal, but instead of doing so it developed into a bad ulcer and later into a form of eczema which spread very rapidly and also started on the other leg. Both legs became so swollen and sore that I could only go about my work by having them bandaged. My doctor said I must stop work and lie up."

"After six months of this trouble I consulted another doctor, but with no better result. I tried all the salves, liniments and lotions I heard of, but instead of getting better I got worse."

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Craft Unionism

By J. R. King

Craft unionism is based upon the identity of interests between the worker and the robed, and a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Craft unionism organizes the workers into sections. The workers are grouped into the various sections according to the tools they use. Craft Unionism fits in with an economic condition long past when production was carried on to a great extent by hand; the tools used were simple and few, consequently there were few crafts, but the developments of the modern machines have made an ever-increasing number of crafts until today the industrial army is divided into 1,133 crafts.

Craft unionism directs the attention of the workers from the main issue, and keeps them wrangling among themselves over trivial matters. It breeds a spirit of hatred between the various sections, and breeds dissension and makes unity of action impossible. It legalizes scaberry by forcing the various sections to sign contracts with the bosses existing at different times. It divides a single shop into several sections. If one section goes out on strike for better conditions, the other sections remain at their machines, and in many instances they take the places of their fellow workers until the boss can get somebody else with the scaberry. It can be easily seen that in the past the workers have defeated themselves in their struggle for better conditions. Craft division is the backbone of capitalism. It is not correct to say that the workers are absolutely correct in their demand.

Farmers and grain dealers having seed grain for sale, and homesteaders who intend to apply for Government land should write Mr. Walker at once in order that the work may be completed before seed time.—J. G. Clark, Acting for Dominion Seed Commission.

ALTRUISM OF ORGANIZED LABOR

By John B. Lennon

Recently while traveling a gentleman I met in the smoker had much to say about the extremely selfish spirit of organized labor, how we never did anything for a human motive, but always to serve the interests of members only without any regard to the rights of those outside. I want to refute the erroneous idea by giving a brief story of a visit made in June to the mountains of eastern Tennessee.

As one representative of the American Federation of Labor, I went to Hale Springs to take part in dedicating the Tuberculosis sanitarium, and home erected by the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, now nearing completion. Some rumors of what President Berry was doing had reached me, but the reality far exceeded any expectations. Burns or Longfellow never in any of their poems painted a landscape more charming or beautiful than we behold on reaching Hale Springs. A valley beautiful surrounded by mountains covered with pine and other woods, with vines in profusion, blackberries mixed with the underbrush. The Supreme Architect of the universe might possibly have made a spot more beautiful and grand, but so far as my travels have extended I have never seen the beauties of nature in greater profusion in any one place, and here the pressmen have built a home for the cure of tuberculosis.

With all as pure as nature can make it, cooling springs impregnated with many different minerals, with the taste of the pine and fir in the atmosphere, with valley and mountain to charm the senses and draw us close to nature, surely the unfortunate may here, if anywhere, find the cure for the great white plague?

May we not properly and with pride point to such an institution as this will soon become as an effective and final answer to the charge of selfishness so often made against trade unions?

As the years move on the pressmen will learn to love the home as their dearest offspring, and as it grows their love will increase. The home of Hale Springs will surely become the Mecca toward which the afflicted pressmen can take his way with hopes of returning health and pleasure, at a place so beautiful and at the same time so well adapted for the purpose they had in view. Here, also, the pressmen have erected their headquarters, and a technical school which promises to be as complete in every detail as such an institution can be made.

The printers at Colorado Springs, Colorado, pointed the way now followed by the pressmen. The future will surely see other crafts following until all union men and women can feel they have somewhere a real home of their very own. Selfishness of the unions? Will our cities please tell us who is making the most effective protest against child labor? What is the potent force in the struggle for industrial fair play for women? Where is the contest most effective for the living wage? What force in human society stands like a stone wall against every attempt to lower the standard of living? Answer: Organized labor stands square on its feet for these things and will not retreat.

Selfishness has its greatest development among the rich and powerful. Real altruism reaches its highest levels among the poor. How often have I seen this demonstrated when the unfortunate have been kicked and cuffed by the mighty, and then be taken in and their wounds dressed and their hunger appeased by the poor. The parable of the Good Samaritan is still applicable in the world, and labor enacts neither the part of the Priest nor Levite who went by on the other side.

This beauty spot in Tennessee, with

that which has there been planted by the trade union of the pressmen, will remain a standing example of labor's work and real unselfishness.

W. MILLS, Prop.

BIG STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—On Jan.

31 the following cablegram was re-

ceived by President Gompers from

Brisbane, Australia, and is self-explanatory:

Samuel Gompers, President Ameri-

cian Federation of Labor, Wash-

ington, D.C.: General strike declared;

fifty unions out defense principles;

involving hundred thousand souls;

first simultaneous strike world's history;

funds urgently needed; communicate

your affiliations; prompt assistance

assured certain victory. Moir, secre-

tary, Trades Hall."

The year 1880 was the first year

for which complete statistics of min-

eral production for the whole of

Canada were collected, and the pro-

duction that year was reported as

\$1,831,411, that of 1910 shows an in-

crease of \$14,992,823 or 16 per cent.

says Mr. John McLoish, B.A. in his

report to the department of mines,

Ottawa, is the largest increase that

has been recorded in Canada's min-

eral production in any one year.

The production per capita has also

increased from \$12.82 in 1909,

to \$14.26 in 1910, an advance of 11.2 per cent.

The largest production per capita previously recorded was \$13.35 in 1907.

The year 1880 was the first year

for which complete statistics of min-

eral production for the whole of

Canada were collected, and the pro-

duction that year was reported as

\$1,831,411, that of 1910 shows an in-

crease of \$14,992,823 or 16 per cent.

says Mr. John McLoish, B.A. in his

report to the department of mines,



The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

Italian

SOUTH COLORADO — NON DICO ALTRO!

Supris, Colo.
I crumiri, i ruffiani, i cagnotti della compagnia miniera hanno messo in sìro la notizia che siamo vicini alla proclamazione di uno sciopero e per ora si fanno in quattro per preparare l'opera del tradimento.

Coloro che si sono guadagnata la simpatia del correntemente Charles Chamber, lo fanno agire secondo il loro desiderio. Gli hanno fornito una lista di nomi di individui sospetti di eresia anticlericale, suggerendogli di licenziarli alla spicciolata. Si comincia il due corrente col licenziamento di due uomini, io che causa un forte raffreddore, avevo dovuto astenermi dai lavori per una settimana, non ho potuto essere licenziato prima del giorno quattro. Se non fossi rimasto a casa sarei stato licenziato prima. Senza dubbio, i pacchi postali e le corrispondenze che ricevo hanno fatto sospettare che io sia un organizzatore. Ragione più che sufficiente per farmi elencare sulla lista di proscrizione.

Un poliziotto mi pedina e mi sorveglia giorno e notte.
Ma torniamo al giorno del mio licenziamento.

Appena fuori della miniera chiesi al soprintendente:

— Perché mi licenziano?
Ed egli:

— Perche perdi troppe giornate di lavoro.

Ed io:

— Chi è quell'uomo che può lavorare quando è ammalato?

— Tu vai troppo spesso a Trinidad. Questi sono affari miei. Fino ad oggi ho sempre provveduto al sostentamento della mia famiglia e nessuno ha il diritto di venire a farmi i conti in tasca.

Vedendomi risoluto, il soprintendente borbotto ancora qualche parola imprecisa e poi se ne andò a impreziosire col poliziotto che lo accompagnava.

Col mio biglietto alla mano mi presentai all'ufficio per ritirare quei pochi soldi che la compagnia mi assegna per non farmi morire di fame, prese lo stato di paga, lo perificò e lo tralasciò. Quindi lo scrivano mi disse: "Ti aspettano 95 soldi per questo mese, te li darò in coupon."

Come, 95 soldi? — osservai.

Non ci giusto, mi spettano \$2.40.

Ed egli: — Ma tu devi pagare il dottore.

— Il dottore? Non son tenuto a pagarlo perché tutte le compagnie del Colorado non passano trattenerne niente ad un operaio che non abbia ancora guadagnato \$10. Ma le mie furono parole buttate al vento, perché lo scrivano continuò a scrivere e mi consegnò poi un buono per ritirare i 95 soldi di coupon.

Io non posso capire come lo Stato del Colorado lasci calpestare le sue leggi, lasci rubare vergognosamente la mercede agli operai. Le autorità locali invece di far rispettare i diritti dei cittadini, danno man forte ai ruffiani della compagnia. C'è qui per esempio, un certo signor Monti che mi sorveglio da un mese. S'è perfino recato dai figli del padrone di casa dove sono a dozzine a chiedere se sono unionisti se possesso libri di società, se parlo di unionismo o di massoneria, ecc. Controlla tutta la corrispondenza e tutti i pacchi che ricevo e adopera tutti i mezzi possibili e immaginabili per compromettermi.

Raccomando a tutti i compagni di fateci che hanno ancora un brindolo di coscienza di stringersi in catena serrata per combattere la grande battaglia fino all'ultimo respiro.

Drizziamo le schiene!

Luigi Borgognoni.

I DRAMMI DELE MINIERE

Staunton, Ill.
Sabato 9 corr. nella miniera di De Camp vengono sepolti sotto il "Sand Rock" due italiani, i vonati Giacomo Mazzalpone e Angelo Pasol. Mentre

caricavano il carro un lastone delle dimensioni di 5 piedi per 12 e per 30 di stacco dalla volta e il schiaccio.

Mazzalpone colta testa sul carro ed impinguo un braccio del Fasol che se la cava abbastanza a buon mercato, dopo 5 ore di paura.

La relazione del Coroner parla in tutto di morte accidentale.

Io dico invece che la colpa è della compagnia perché un masso di 50 tonnellate che pericolava di cadere non può sfuggire all'osservazione del "fire boss". I minatori se fossero stati avvertiti del pericolo non erano così stupidi di andarsene sotto. Ora chi penserà alla desolata famiglia del Mazzalpone?

Benché il Mazzalpone fosse anziché i suoi parenti volerlo farne profanare il cadavere dal prete.

Sempre così. Anticlerical vita naturale durante, ma si nasce col prete e si muore col prete.

Rospo.

French

CONVENTION DES MINEURS

Quand les lecteurs de l'Union des Travailleurs recevront ce numéro du journal, la 23e Convention annuelle de l'Union Internationale des Mineurs aura pris fin depuis quelques jours.

Cette convention marque le commencement d'une nouvelle ère dans les annales de l'union des mineurs.

Contrairement aux usages du passé, les délégués assemblés à Indianapolis cette année se sont occupés davantage des grandes questions sociales et ont relégué à l'arrière plan les mesquines questions personnelles qui jouaient un si grand rôle dans les conventions précédentes. Les idées socialistes ont fait un progrès immense dans les camps miniers depuis quelques années et le résultat est que les nombreux délégués socialistes assemblés en convention s'intéressaient bien plus aux importantes questions qui confrontent la classe ouvrière et demandent une solution qu'à leurs partenaires de Lewis ou de Mitchell.

Loin de faire un pas en arrière comme l'espéraient les partisans de la Fédération Clivique la convention des mineurs a au contraire fait plusieurs pas en avant.

Une proposition demandant que les mineurs se retirent de la Fédération Américaine du Travail fut longtemps discutée. Peu de délégués défendirent la tactique de Gompers et se cliqua de déjeuners à la table des millionnaires de la Fédération Clivique et si la proposition ne fut pas adoptée, c'est parce que quelques délégués espérant qu'il est possible de changer l'attitude de la Fédération et fut décidé que les représentants de l'Union des mineurs à la prochaine convention annuelle de la Fédération auraient à faire leur possible en faveur d'une forme industrielle d'organisation.

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Early Spring Arrivals Here

Women's Whitewear

The most extensive range that we have ever placed before our patrons, and we can also safely state that it is the daintiest and most attractive.

Corselet Covers, Drawers, Skirts, Night Gowns, Chemise, Princess Slips and Brassiers—dozens of different styles showing the newest ideas for the coming season. All laces and embroideries used in the making of these garments have been thought fully selected, and will better withstand the hardships of laundering than most on the market.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'

White Wear of all kinds

Infants' Slips, Children's Pinafores and Dresses.

NEW EMBROIDERIES

Beautiful designs in fine Swiss, Dainty Nainsook and serviceable Cambric. Edgings of assorted widths; Insertions to match any edge.

LACES

Positively the prettiest designs only; inexpensive but very attractive.

Edgings with insertion to match. A big variety in Valenciennes, Torchon Maltese and real thread effects. Special dozen price on all laces.

NEW PRINTS

We have opened our first shipment of best quality English printed Cambries. These prints are positively fast colors and the best quality of material that can be bought at 15c. a yard.

NEW GINGHAMS

12½c. and 15c. qualities in pretty checks and stripes. Nothing better for children's Tub Suits.

NEW CURTAINS

In Braided and Applique designs on Arabian and cream nets.

Serim Curtains in plain and cross-bar effects; natural colors and deep linen shades.

New Curtain materials in Nets, Scrims and Mardras.

Curtains suitable for any requirement and at prices ranging from 20c. a yard.

Women's Whitewear

In all its newest creations. Nothing overlooked and the prices are reasonable. Every woman prides in her clothing and here can be found everything that her heart may wish for—simply stunning.

Grocery Department SATURDAY SPECIALS

Fresh Chickens, per lb.	23	Chicken Wheat, 100 lb.	1.50
Capital Naptha Soap, 5 for	25	Lard, 5 lb. pails	.80
Flotilla Floating Soap, 8 bars for	25	Medium Ham, per lb.	.20
Lifebuoy Soap, 6 bars for	25	Heavy Ham, per lb.	.17
Royal Crown Lye, 3 for	25	Breakfast Bacon, per lb.	.20
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits, assorted, per lb.	25	Sheriff's Marmalade, 1 lb. glass	.20
Soda Biscuits, 2 lb. pkgs.	20	Sheriff's Marmalade, 2 lb. glass	.40
Quaker Oats, 5 lb. pkgs. with china	25	C and B. Jan. 4 lb. tin	.60
Quaker Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs. for	25	C. and B. 7 lb. tin	1.00
Lowney's Fresh Cream Chocolates, per lb.	30	Queen Quality Pickles, 20 oz. bottle	.25
Robertson's Cream Mixed Candy, per lb.	15	Wethey's Mince Meat, 1 lb. 3 for	.25
Braids Big 4 Coffee, freshly ground, 2 lb. for	65	Golden Syrup, 10's	.50
Cowan's Cocoa, 1½ lb. tin	20	Bulk Tea, regular 40, 3 lb. for	1.00
Lowney's Unsweetened Chocolate, 1½ lb. cake	20	Soaked Peas, 2 lb. tin, 2 for	.25
Greengage Plums, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	35	Canned Beets, 3 lb. tin	.10
Evaporated Prunes, large size, 2 lb. for	25	French Peas, 2 lb. tin	.15
Domestic Sardines, 6 for	25	Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 for	.25
Kippered Herrings, Smoked 2 lb. for	25		

Clothing for Men

New Spring Clothing arriving daily:

Inspect our—

New Patterns,
New Styles,
New Tailoring Features.
New Prices.

We carry the celebrated 20th Century Brand the highest class clothing in Canada.

20th Century samples for Special Ordered Suits for Spring 1912 now open for your inspection; see your Suit before best patterns are sold out.

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS

THE LATEST TOUCH IN TAILORING
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Boys' Clothing

We are now showing the largest and most up-to-date stock of Boy's Clothing we have ever shown:

IN

" Double-breasted 2 piece Suits, plain pants.
" Double-breasted 3 piece Suits, plain pants.
" Single-breasted 2 piece Suits, plain pants.
" Single-breasted 3 piece Suits, plain pants.
" Double-breasted 2 piece Suits, bloomer pants.
" Norfolk Suits with plain or bloomer pants.

Ask to see (Lion Brand) Suits and Pants for your boys; they are the best made.

Special for Boys

Lot 1.—Tweed and Serge Suits worth up to \$4.00
Special \$2.50

Lot 2.—Tweed and Serge Suits worth up to \$6.00
Special \$3.50

Lot 3.—Tweed and Serge Suits worth up to \$7.50
Special \$5.00

Our Special Blue Serge Pants for Boys on Sale

Saturday and Monday at 50c. pr.

See our window for Prices on High-Class Clothing.

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

Here and There

The Fernie Dancing Assembly will give a masquerade ball on February 29th. Suitable prizes will be awarded.

BOX SOCIAL

"Emanuela" is a Beautiful Comedy Beautifully Rendered.

One of the most remarkable portrayals which has been our lot to see, not only in this vast city of ours, but in others, was that of Miss Jeanne Russell as "Emanuela" on Thursday last. The piece, which was written especially for Miss Russell, gave her ample opportunity to show her talent, and the consensus of opinion is that she goes every ounce out of it. The second act of the piece alone was well worth the price of admission. A word of praise is also due to Ray F. Brandon as "Ruff," the theatrical manager, and Miss Florence Merritt as "Bonny."

Another piece which the company appeared in much better form than in "The American Girl," and "The Man from Home," was "The Thief" that sterling drama by the noted French novelist Henri Bornstein, and in which the seven members of the company appearing therein seemed to be quite at home. To-night ("Friday"), "The Devil" will be seen, and Ray Brandon, the leading role should find no difficulty according to his own statements, in portraying the Satanic Majesty in human form. "Charlie's Aunt" tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon, should find a right royal welcome in Fernie, and "The Half-breed," the concluding performance on Saturday night will bring successful and enjoyable play of the Jemma Russell Co. to an end.

A feature of the company is the vaudeville turns given by various members of the company during the acts, and which are highly appreciated.

They consisted of G. Donald Gray, Miss Florence Merritt, Miss Trynia Salmon and Miss Kathleen Saldon.

DEAR OLD BILLY.
The best all-round comedy that has been seen in Fernie for many days past was that of Wm. Hawtrey in "Dear Old Billy" played at the Grand on Friday evening last. From beginning to end the audience, which should have been larger, was convolved in roars of laughter at the gouty, high and funny situations in which "Dear Old Billy" was led into. Mr. Hawtrey was a host in himself, but every member of the company supported him in a most admirable manner. It is not often that first class men of the Hawtrey stamp visit these parts, and it is, therefore, all the more regrettable that when they do show up they do not receive sufficient patronage to warrant a return visit.

THE IRIS

Despite the counter attraction at the Grand this week the Iris has been remarkably well attended. The management is putting on pictures which are evidently taking the public's taste, and this fact, together with the three piece orchestra, no doubt accounts much for the big share of public patronage it is receiving. The programme for to-night (Friday) and tomorrow, matinee and evening, is: "A Mix-up In Bull Cases" (comedy), "Over the Hills" (a comedy of the Rockies), Pathé's Illustrated Gazette, giving the world's happenings week by week, "Their Burghers" (comedy-drama).

SPECIAL TRAIN TO COAL CREEK

A special train will leave Fernie for Coal Creek on Saturday night at 11 o'clock to accommodate Creelites attending the theatres.

Special For One WEEK Candy

20c. a lb.

HUTTER SCOTCH
GOLDEN NUGGETS
MARPLE CREAMS
VARSITY JELLIES
CHOCOLATES, etc.

PURE HOREHOUND, in large sticks, Special, per lb. 25

Writing Pads

Paper pads, regular .35 and .40 box, Special, per box 25
Cambric Linen, regular .20 and .35, Special 15 and 25
Ideal, .15 and .25, Special 10 and 20

McLean's Drug & Book Store Day Tel. 142
Night " 26

Big Rush is Now on to Athabasca Landing

The Coming Metropolis of the Great Northwest--

The Portland of Canada

(See Page 7 of this issue)

Your opportunity is now and why you should invest in the land of promise:

BECAUSE the fertility of the soil in this district is unquestioned and has never failed to reward the abundant returns.

BECAUSE we have natural gas. It is costing Calgary \$3,500,000 to bring natural gas from Bow Island while here we have it 450 feet below the surface, which will be used exclusively as power in the near future.

BECAUSE through Athabasca Landing go all the northern settlers, including those for the Peace River district. The only feasible route to the Grand Prairie is through Athabasca Landing, while settlers are passing through by the hundreds, even greater numbers are content to remain in Athabasca Landing.

BECAUSE Athabasca Landing is the assured distributing centre for the immense and wealthy Northland; also will be the fur market for Western Canada. The old Indian trails from the north converge at the Athabasca Landing, so will the steel rails of the railway company converge from Athabasca Landing.

BECAUSE Athabasca Landing has graded streets, good sidewalks, street lighting and water systems.

BECAUSE it is the wholesale centre

for the Grand Prairie and Peace River districts.

The C. N. R. has 70 square miles of timber limits up the Athabasca River and its branches. There are three large saw mills now in operation.

It has its own coal in great quantities.

It is the centre of the greatest mineral district in the West.

It is surrounded by the greatest fields of tar sand and asphalt in the world.

Owing to cheap gas and water power sites on the river it will become a prominent manufacturing centre. **NOTHING CAN STOP IT!**

It is already the distributing point of the Hudson Bay Co., Ravillion Bros., and other large firms.

It is an ideal location for a beautiful and prosperous city.

It is a distributing centre for the great fur trade of the North.

It will be an important railway center for it has been proven time and time again that large cities are always built where rail and water meet. The Northern Transportation Company have a large fleet of boats and six large steamers carrying freight and passengers to the Great Peace River District and are unable to accommodate the great rush of settlers. In the year 1910-115 flat bottomed boats

were built at the Athabasca Landing, and last year the number was increased.

Being the terminus of the C. N. R. from Edmonton and from Battleford, and from Peace River Landing, and from Grand Prairie District; also the C. P. R. from Wilkie and Lloydminster and the N. T. R. from Edmonton and Fort Chipewyan.

ATHABASCA LANDING Investments of business, and as a proof of this statement we offer you for consideration the following extracts from the official Government Census. These figures are sufficient to convince the most pessimistic and skeptical of investors.

There is no use in arguing against these figures, for they are "facts," and to show this progress is still going on we only need mention the fact that the present population of Elkwater is 10,000 and Moose Jaw is said to have a population of 20,000. Edmonton's population is estimated at 37,000, while Calgary claims a population of 50,000. History repeats itself and the city of Athabasca Landing is now in the race of prominence and bids fair to rival any of the above-named cities in growth and progress in the near future.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS Athabasca Landing Board of Trade Literature see McCutcheon Bros., Lipard Block, Fernie, B.C.

McCUTCHEON BROS.

'WARE SOCIALISM

In the debate on trusts and monopolies in the Ottawa House of Commons, Mr. Burnham, member for Peterboro, took occasion to remark: "Social-

ism hovers near, and will come to pass unless the authorities see to it that the laws they enact are enforced. Otherwise the people will take over to themselves the means of transportation and production. In that way

they will effect a just and equitable balance between those who produce and those who consume.

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