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The District Ledger

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

Vol. V., No. 18 — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., DECEMBER 23, 1911 — $1.00 A YEAR

DIST. 6 W.F.M. IN ANNUAL SESSION

No Affiliation With Dist. 18 U.M.W.A. Yet--$3 a Day the Minimum

YMIR, B. C., Dec. 19.—By a vote of 18 to 9 the delegates to the annual convention of district 6 of the Western Federation of Miners today decided to affiliate with the newly formed British Columbia Federation of Labor. The resolution was passed after a very thorough discussion in which the delegates presented their various phases of the question. There was little difference of opinion as to the desirability of affiliation, the only point at issue being that the joint provincial organization meant the turning over the entire functions of district No. 6 to the provincial federation. Some delegates expressed regret that it should be necessary for District No. 6 to give up entirely its functions. In the vote on the resolution four delegates refrained from balloting. They were Mrs. Chenoweth, fraternal delegate from the Rossland Woman's Auxiliary; L. C. Lowney, of Butte, Mont., member of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners; James Roberts, of Moyie, vice-president of District No. 6, and J. E. Smith, fraternal delegate from district 18, United Mine Workers of America.

In opening the convention, George Heatherington, president, of Greenwood, presented a valuable report, in which he urged the necessity of a uniform wage scale for similar occupations. He contended that a hoistman for instance, working in Sandon, should be paid the same wages as a hoistman working in Greenwood. Vigorous prosecution of the Krzuz appeal was also urged by President Heatherington. This is the case brought by Krzuz against the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company and concerned the right of the dependent under the worman's compensation act residing abroad. It is now before the privy council. In the provincial courts Mr. Justice Clement found for the plaintiff, but the decision was reversed by the appellate court, which decided that dependents residing abroad had no rights under the act. The decision of the appeal court showed Justices Gallagher and McDonald in favor of granting the appeal and Justice Irving in concurrence with the view of Justice Clement.

In connection with the decision to affiliate with the Provincial Federation of Labor, it was decided to pay immediately the per capita tax of six months dues to the federation. Two delegates will be sent to the federation convention in January next. It was urged as many local unions as possible send delegates also to this gathering. The general opinion was expressed among the delegates that the newly formed British Columbia Federation of Labor has started out under happier auspices and has a great or future before it than any similar organization formed in the province. General confidence in its rapid growth and its potentiality to benefit labor was an emphatic note of the discussion. In addition to those already mentioned those present were: Secretary-Treasurer George A. Shilland of Sandon; William David, of New Denver, ex-M.P. L. A.; Percy W. Johnston, of Sandon, who was appointed secretary of the convention; Charles Isner and Thomas Barbour of Silverton; John A. McKinnon and Ben Gregory of Trail, Julius Laux of Hedley, James Cuthbertson and Bertram De Wiele, of Greenwood; Richard Barron and John Daly of Ymir; F. C. Gesler of Phoenix; James McCague of Howe Sound; Frank Phillips, of Nelson; M. P. Villeneuve of Kimberly; James Twaddle and George Casey of Rossland. The total attendance is 24, and more are due to arrive tomorrow.

Among the standing committees struck today the most important is the legislative committee, which consists of James Roberts, William Davidson, John Daly, J. E. Smith and Mrs. Chenoweth. A resolution to admit the press tomorrow and instruction to the secretary to give all information as to proceedings in his power, passed after some discusion. Important speeches on the situation in the Crow's Nest and Black Hills, S. D., were delivered by Messrs. Lownie and Smith.

YMIR, B. C., Dec. 0.—At to-day's session of the annual convention of District 6, Western Federation of Miners, which is proving the most important and successful in the history of the organization, resolutions were passed urging that the boiler inspection act be so amended that men operating electric motors and compressor plants, and particularly electric hoists, be compelled to become qualified by examination in the same manner as stationary engineers; that in event of the failure of the Krzuz appeal before the privy council the legislature be asked to amend the workman's compensation act so as to make clear the claims of foreign dependents; that efforts to maintain the $3 per day minimum wage scale be made by the executive.

The convention decided to advise locals admit wives and children, over 16 years of age, of members to deliberations in order to accustom them to problems with which the family breadwinners are faced.

The Krzuz case to date cost $3,384.

It was decided not to affiliate with the United Mine Workers of America the present time being considered inopportune, though the step was generally favored.

Minimum Wage Scale

At the morning session a resolution was passed demanding, through the executive board, a minimum wage scale of $3 per day. The committee making the report on this resolution suggested that caution should be taken lest those locals at present being paid higher wages should suffer any reduction of wages if a uniform wage scale for similar employments was taken up.

James Roberts thought that district 18, U. M. W. of A., should combine with District 6 in the effort to obtain the $3 minimum. He urged that district 18 should endeavor to obtain a nine hour day for surface work.

L. P. Eckstein, the district's solicitor, in a report, urged that the provincial government should be asked to pass an act making employers liable for compensation if they kept their employees waiting for the payment of wages. He stated that it had frequently occurred that men had had to wait so long befoe receiving their wages that the cost of board and lodging exceeded the amount of the wages. Acts of this nature, he said, had been passed in the United States. This was referred to the legislation committee.

Believes in Check-Off System

J. E. Smith of District 18, U. M. W. of A., expressed his firm belief in the check-off system. As to the contract system he believed that the rank and file of his district was opposed to it. He thought the system of District 6 was the better one. He trusted that the day was not far distant when the two organizations would be united.

The resolution asking for the referendum was defeated by a large vote.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

List of Lucky Miners in Recent Exams. Held In Alberta

Mine Managers

Edward Roberts, Edmonton.
John Stevenson, Tabor.
Thomas O'Donnell, Kipp.
Alexander Kinsman, Hosmer, B. C.
John C. Reid, Lethbridge.
George Kellock, Coleman.
Andrew A. Millar, Edmonton.
Nathaniel Howells, Maple Leaf.
Homer H. Givin, Lethbridge.
Duncan McDonald, Canmore.
David Gray, Mitford.
James Clyne, Canmore.
Robert Jno. Lee, Elcan.
Willis P. Thomas, Diamond City.
Joseph D. Thomas, Passburg.
David Davis, Coleman.
David Jones, Strathcona.

Pit Bosses

Harry Crowder, Lundbreck.
George Coupland, Bellevue.
John J. McIntyre, Mountain Mill.
George W. Taylor, Lethbridge.
A. E. Powell, Strathcona.
George Luck, Maple Leaf.
Peter J. Murphy, Edmonton.
D. H. Quigley, Lethbridge.
James Hill, Lethbridge.
J. B. Brockhouse, Milk River.
James A. McDonald, Bellevue.
Allen Hamilton, Fletcher Creek.
John Thomas Shaw, Canmore.
John J. Thomas, Frank.
William G. Heeley, Bickerdyke.
Peter M. Ramsay, Lethbridge.
Ebenezer Roberts, Bellevue.
Thomas Tonge, Beaver Creek.
Wm. K. Munro, Bellevue.
Donald McMillan, Coleman.
Angus McKay, St. Albert.
Peter Allen, Blairmore.

Fire Bosses

Harry Massey, Michel, B.C.
Alexander Scott, Edson.
William R. Hughes, Taber.
Robert Heap, Lundbreck.
Allen Ford, Burmis.
Samuel Richard, Corbin, B.C.
Herschel Kaye, Maycroft.
Robert Littler, Michel, B. C.
John Thos. Griffiths, Lille.
John Murray, Lille.
Allen J. Brown, Edmonton.
Evan Richards, Edmonton.
Joseph McMullin, Kipp.
George Loxton, Stirling.
Alexander Duthie, Edmonton.
Daniel Picton, Passburg.
Joseph Thomson, Coleman.
Malcolm Morrison, Coleman.
Walter P. Coombs, Taber.
S. Mason, Taber.
James H. Moore, Coleman.
Richard Garbett, Michel, B. C.
Samuel Charlton, Hillcrest.
Edward Coupland, Bellevue.
Thomas W. Thomson, Bankhead.
George Hutton, Bellevue.
R. Rawlinson, Burmis.
John Littler, Michel, B. C.
David Davidson, Edmonton.
Robert Doodson, Coal Creek, B. C.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE MAKES HIS REPORT

Places Minimum Wage at $3.00 Per Day

It will be remembered that when setlement was arranged in November between District 18, U. M. W. of A., and the operators, it was agreed that a committee would be named to deal with certain details, and that in the event of the representatives of the miners and the representative of the operators being unable to agree upon a chairman the Minister of Labor would be requested to name one.

A couple of days ago, Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor, received a request to make a choice of a man to preside over the deliberations of the committee and he telegraphed H. Bentley, a well-known merchant of Lethbridge, asking him to act.

W. B. Powell, President, District 18, U. M. W. of A., represented the men, and W. F. McNeil the operators.

All day Tuesday the commission in session in Lethbridge Court House. Practically every difference on which the commission is being called upon to settle related to the working of the mine at Frank. Here there are conditions which the conference at Frank had not time to consider, and it was on account of this non-settlement of the differences that the adverse vote on the agreement was amde by the men there.

The basis of agreement on the unsettled points will be submitted to the local union at Frank at an early date, and if approved by them, the president will be in a position to sign up with the operators, their agreement expiring on the same date as the general agreement covering the whole district. The operators' association will also consider the matter and there is little doubt that it will also be agreeable to them.

The report issued by the Chairman, H. Bentley to the Minister of Labor is a follows:

Lethbridge, Alta., Dec. 19th, 1911.

To the Honorable the Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to report that:

Regarding certain matters which were left for settlement, at the signing of a certain agreement between the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, on November 17, last.

The Committee to settle the matter met me atLethbridge, Alberta, Tuesday, December 19th, 1911, and the points to consider were as follows:

(1) Amount to insert in Minimum Rate Clause.

(2) The making of prices on five classes of contract work in the mines of the Canadian Coal Consolidated Company Limited, of Frank, Alta.

(3) The making a price for pillar work of the Maple Leaf Coal Company, Limited, Bellevue, Alta.

Regarding the Minimum Rate, I found the followin gclauses had been agreed to by the parties interested.

Minimum Rate

"When a miner's working place becomes deficient, owing to any abnormal condition preventing him from earning the minimum wage of $ per shift, the company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum, providing he has done a fair day's work."

For the above I inserted "$3.00" as the amount.

Regarding contract rates at the Canadian Coal Consolidated Company's mines, I found the following specifications:

Parallel Airways (Old Mine):

Shall be driven 7 x 8 feet, timbered with sets 3 pieces 5 ft. centers, to be paid for at the rate of $ per lineal yard."

Angle Chute (Old Mine)

6 ft. by 10 ft. to be paid for at the rate of $ cents per lineal yard, when timbered with three piece sets, per set. Yardage per lineal yard.

Main Gangway (Shaft Mine).

Entry shall be driven 10 feet wide by 7 feet high in the clear, inside the timber, and to be securely timbered with sets, not exceeding 5 ft. centers, ditch to be carried on one side, to be paid for at the rate of $ per lineal yard. To include also the laying of ties and short length rails.

Parallel Airway (Shaft Mine.)

8 ft. high in the clear, 8 ft. wide, 6 inch collar and 6 inch leg on high side, 5 ft. centers, lagged on top per lineal yard.

Raises or Angles (Shaft Mine):

7 ft. by 8 ft. without timber cents per cubic yard, if timbered with props cents per foot. Yardage

In the parallel airways, (Old Mine) I put in a rate of $6.35.

In Angle Chutes (Old Mine) I put in the rates of $3.50, $0.60 and $1.75 respectively.

In Main Gangway (Shaft Mine) I put a rate in of $11.00.

In Parallel Airway (Shaft Mine) I put in a rate of $5.90.

In Raises or Angles (Shaft Mines) I put in the rates of $0.50, $0.05 and $1.75 respectively.

Regarding pices for pillar work at Maple Leaf Company's mine I found the following specifications:

Pillars:

——per cubic yard, for which I put in a rate of $0.43.

In arriving at the figures for the various rates I was governed almost entirely by the rates paid in the same and neighboring mines, keeping in mind any differences there were in the local conditions as between one mine and another.

Yours truly,

H. BENTLEY.

FERNIE, B. C. YOUTH TAKES TO FLIGHT

A small boy named Hector Finday Nicholson, aged 11 years, disappeared from the school grounds a short time after the dismissal of school Monday evening of last week, and has not been seen or heard from since.

The last known of the boy is the statement of a playmate named Tulley who says the boy told him he was going to the house of Auntie Monroe, a friend of the family living near. Mrs Monroe was not at home at that time and knows nothing of the boy having called at her home.

These facts were not reported to Principal Bruce, of the school, until last Thursday, and since that time the police have had the case in hand, but so far no clue can be gained of the missing boy. His record was good at the school.

It is thought that the lad, through some anticipated trouble, growing out of a sleigh ride taken by himself, and two or thre other boys, a few days before, fearing to meet his parents, has run away.

The Economic Classes hold meetings every Sunday afternoon from 2.30 to 4.30 in the library room of the Union Hall.

CONTRACT SIGNED FOR INCREASED PAY

The Pioneer and New Barnes the Mines Effected

The independent coal operators in Lethbridge District have now come to terms with the miners and an agreement was entered into on Tuesday last between the Pioneer Coal Co. the New Barnes Coal Co., and District 18, U. M. W. of A. The contract with the first named company was signed on Monday night by Chas. Garner, Lewis Moore and Samuel Watson on behalf of the District, and by James Ashcroft for the mine. The provisions of the agreement, full text of which will appear in a subsequent issue, contains the usual disputes and grievances clauses, Duties of Pit Committee, Penalty for Absence from Work, etc. Article 5 gives full recognition to U. M. W. of A. and concedes the check-off system. Articles 6, 7, and 8 deal with rate of pay. Article 16 provides that "coal to be sold to employees at the mine for $2.00 per ton screen coal," and Article 17 stipulates for semi-monthly pay. The contract miners receive an advance of ten cents per ton, and generally improves local conditions. The mineworkers employed at the Pioneer Mine were organized by Carl Theodorovich, and Chas. Garner, I.B.M., and were affiliated with Local Union 574, Lethbridge.

The New Barnes Co. agreement is on similar lines to the one referred to above. Full text of this agreement likewise will be published in a subsequent issue. It provides for a four per cent advance to the contract minmen on the basis of the Gordon award, or and an advance to the may wage

WROTE "LABOR" ACROSS BALLOTS

Enthusiastic Workingmen of West Toronto Riding Spoiled Their Votes, Candidate Says

Several of the Labor candidates who ran in the recent Ontario Provincial elections are wondering why so many ballots were rejected by the deputy returning officers.

Mr. James Watt, the Independent Labor Party nominee in West Toronto, figures to show that in thirty-five of the hundred or more sub-divisions in West Toronto no less than 116 ballots were spoiled.

Some of these at least, he has ascertained, were nullified by the enthusiastic franchise-holders writing the word "Labor" across the face of their ballots.

It would be impossible to find out how all these ballots were rendered void, except by a request for a recount, but this the Laborites are not thinking of doing, although they are curious to know how many of their ballots were marked.

Don' forget that there is always a danger of fire from Xmas decorations so keep an eye on all paper flowers, candles, etc.

A WORD FOR THE COAL STRIKERS

(Editorial from the Daily News-Advertiser, Vancouver.)

Two or three cases of assault arose in the last days of the coal strike, and some of these have come before the courts. But it is proper to make note of the fact that during the long period in which the mines were closed, and thousands of men were exposed to all the temptations which beset men in these circumstances, good order was kept, and the conduct of the striking miner was beyond reproach. It is fair to call attention to this, as showing the good character and good habits of the men. They have lost a good deal of time and money, but they have not lost their reputation for orderliness and self-restraint.

BENNETT SAFE!

A cable received yesterday from Mr. J. W. Bennett, late managing editor of the District Ledger, states that he had reached the old country and had had a pleasant voyage.

CHECKWEIGHMEN ELECTION

Gladstone Local Union No. 2314

The above election will be held on Wednesday, December 27. The following are the candidates:

Tom Beattie, J. W. Gray, J. E. Smith, D. Paton, H. Martin, W Patterson, Jas. Clarke.

FIRE AT THE HOSMER MINE

HOSMER, Dec. 17.—The building covering the hoisting plant at the mouth of the Hosmer Mine, a large wooden affair, took fire about five o'clock this morning and was completely destoyed. The extent of the damage done to the engines and machinery is not known, but it is hoped that it is not of such consequence as to render necessary the placing of new machinery, as that would interfere for some time with the operation of the mine. The pecuniary loss is not great and the damage will be repaired as quickly as possible.

G. T. P. STRIKE IN WINNIPEG

Things are getting complicated on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the company now admits that it has a strike on its hands.

For the fist few weeks the public and enquirers were informed that the company had replaced the men who saw fit to leave their work, and every thing was reported as going on nicely. The latter replies which the company is making to patrons ,boards of trade, shippers, etc., entirely falsifies its previous statements.

The men report everything proceeding satisfactorily. They are well supported by their sister organizations financially, and the whole of the men who are out of work are maintaining a picket at every point where men are likely to be brought in.

Considerable trouble is being caused by the secret service men of the company, who show a determination to become the aggressors if there is any opportunity given to bait the men.

The mild weather has been of great assistance to the company, but so poor a showing has been made in the moving of traffic that it is inevitable that things will come to a standstill if the strike is not settled by the time the regular winter weather arrives.

COMPENSATE THE MINERS

Commission Sits at Cobalt to Hear Suggestions From Both Sides

COBALT, Dec. 20. — Sir William Meredith met representative miners and mine owners on the proposed workmen's compensation bill. J. H. Mahon, on behalf of the Mine Managers' Association of Temiskaming, stated they were wishing for a new act based on the New Zealand Act of 1908, with a schedule similar to one in the Russian Act of 1903. The mine managers were also willing to pay fifteen per cent of the schedule in cases due to gross carelessness or negligence on the part of the injured workman. He suggested that the awards should be made by the District or County Judge, with one appeal only to the Divisional Court.

In the twelve mines in Cobalt during the past twenty-two months the average number of men employed was 2,021, the average wage yearly was $869, the average premium rate to the Employers' Liability Insurance Company was 2.12 per cent of the pay roll. The total premiums paid by the mines was $69,267; total insurance paid to the men, $20,490. The amount that would have been paid under the proposed new schedule was $40,341. Accidents during that period numbered 715, and deaths 11.

W. Ware, for the miners' union, advocated State insurance with the Provincial Insurance Department, the entire cost of the insurance to be levied on the employers.

Charles O'Connell, manager of the Trethewey mine, stated that more rigid inspection was needed. A local resident inspector should be appointed to make at least one monthly inspection of each mine.

The Commissioner suggested the possibility of appointing a Board of Arbitration in the camp, under the new act, to hear cases for compensation and make awards.

MINE OWNERS BREAKING FAITH

Miners of Dist. 18 Make Claim as Above--A.J. Carter Interviewed

CALGARY, Dec. 20.—That the mine operators of District 18, U. M. W. of A., are not living up to their verbal agreement to reinstate all the men who went on strike when the miners went out on April 1st last, and that in consequence some trouble may ensue before the date of the expiration of the agreement, signed by the mine owners and union officials, when the strike was declared off, is the statement made by Secretary A. J. Carter of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, who is in Calgary today.

"The agreement that the men were to be reinstated was made verbally and was not incorporated in the written agreement," said Mr. Carter, "and the mine operators are not living up to it, and in consequence there is some discontent."

When asked point blank if this was liable to lead to trouble, Mr. Carter said that it might, but that it was hard to say what the outcome would be. He would not predict trouble but also declined to say that the men would stay at work for the next three and a half years.

"All the men are not back yet," he said. "At Michel the company claims that it has not the orders on hand to warrant opening up the mine fully, and in consequence many of the men are still idle."

Mr. Carter is on his way to Canmore and Bankhead to settle up relief work there, then leaving for Fernie. A conservative estimate of the cost of the seven months' strike to the union is placed at $500,000 which sum was expended in relief work among the miners and their families during the time the strike was in progress.

After leaving Calgary on his return trip, Mr. Carter will join President Powell at Lethbridge, where the latter is now conferring with W. F. McNeill, of the mine operators' association, in an endeavor to settle the minimum rate, which was left to the heads of the two associations when the strike was called off.

FAMINE STRICKEN PEOPLE EAT DOGS

Russian Peasants Subsist on Acorns and Shrubs—Officials Forbid Relief Funds—Hundreds of thousands May Perish Through Huge Crop Shortage.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20—Russia is in the grip of a famine that threatens to claim more lives than that of 1891, when 800,000 died. The Free Economic Society estimates the crop shortage at 50,000,000 tons. In Ufa, hundreds of children have lived for months on acorns, but these are almost exhausted. In Samaria province the people are eating dogs and shrubs, while scores are dying of starvation.

Officials have prohibited the organization of private relief societies, fearing political propaganda. In some districts the police have forbidden the papers to raise funds or to mention the famine. Even the Central Zemstvo has received orders not to attempt relief.

(Ed.—Barbaric and semi-civilized Russian is still groping in the dark. Whilst the Dukes and Grand Dukes are living in luxury and keeping mistresses in Paris, the bulk of the population are actually in a starving condition, or eking out a bare existence. Not until the Russian peasant can wrench himself from the tyrannical grip of the land shark and the land barons, will he be in a position to consider himself in the sphere of civilization. So far he is being hoodwinked by his lord and master by side issues, such as the Jewish question, Nihilism, and the like, but the signs of the times show that he is arousing himself and that one of the biggest social upheavals known in history will within the next few years take place in the Russian Empire. He recognizes now that he has little to expect from the Duma, which is merely a tool of the Czar, and is a farce. He is beginning to look to himself for the betterment of his condition.)

DEATH

SHARLEY—In the Annex on Tuesday last the infant son of Mr and Mrs Chas. Sharley, aged 21 months. The funeral took place on Thursday.

The Tribes-Wood Co. have just received an assortment of high-class silk waists.

NOTICE TO MINE WORKERS

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

34 PRECIOUS LIVES ARE LOST

In the Recent Cross Mountain Disaster--Blame the Mine Owners

BRICEVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 21.—By the recovery Saturday of 21 more bodies in the Cross Mountain Mine, in which the explosion occurred a week ago, the death list was swelled to 84. President Stephens, of the Knoxville Iron Co., owner of the mine, stated today he believed this accounted for every man entombed. Five were rescued. Fifty-nine women were made widows and 147 children left fatherless as a result of the disaster. All the bodies were removed from the top of the pit Saturday night. Only one of the 84 carried life insurance. The relief fund already exceeds $20,000.

Blame for the mine disaster at Briceville, Tenn., was placed directly at the door of the mine owners by Frank J. Hayes, International Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America, who is in Chicago to attend the joint meeting of the miners and the operators here.

"This disaster is in line with other mine disasters, the greater number of which occur in the unorganized coal fields.

Miners Not Organized

"The miners are not organized at Briceville, Tenn. It is i nsuch places that the lives of the workers are held the cheapest. They are here compelled to toil under the worst conditions. Many of the miners go to work fully realizing that their lives are in danger, but unable to remedy conditions.

"In October, 1910, a little over a year ago, I addressed a big meeting of the miners at Briceville, Tenn., and the nucleus of an organization was secured.

"Previous to the meeting the mine owners had posted notices about the mine, declaring that anyone attending my meeting would be immediately discharged. This did not seem to frighten the workers, however, and they attended the meeting in large numbers.

Fight Organization

"Immediately after I left, the mine owners began a system of persecution which resulted in discouraging the men and causing them to withdraw from the organization."

Vice-President Hayes was especially severe in scoring the conditions under which the miners and their families were compelled to live at Briceville. The company shacks there are of the meanest type, consisting of two or three rooms in which families of six or seven are huddled together.

"It is industrial slavery in its worst form," declared Hayes.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Murders and Robberies in Spokane Cause Talks of Forming a Vigilance Committee

SPOKANE, Dec. 12.—A veritable reign of terror grips Spokane today and there is much talk of the organization of a vigilance committee to run down the criminals who are perpetrating murders and robberies here.

Last night two more murders and a dozen hold-ups and robberies were added to the police records and to balance it the police have succeeded in rounding up a score of suspicious characters.

Those murdered by robbers were Chauncey Simmons, an accountant, who was shot down while running to aid his niece whom the thief had attacked in her home and Frank Panquali, an Italian expressman. Panquali was shot and killed within 100 feet of his home where his wife and four children were sleeping.

The police acknowledge that they have been unable to unravel the mystery surrounding the murder of Anna Weber, who was stabbed near her home Thursday night where her body was found lying in the snow.

WHERE IS ELLEGOD NOW?

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 8.— Some surprise was evinced at the extent of the estate left by the late Canon Ellegood as shown by his will, which was read at his residence after the funeral recently.

As shown by the will, the estate consists of about $150,000, largely comprised in real estate, stocks and bonds, various of the investments of the deceased clergyman having proved profitable. The bulk of his estate goes to a niece of the deceased, Mrs. Florence Townsend, of Wimbledon, England, who is a daughter of the late Mrs. John Crawford of Verdun. Mrs. Townsend is the residuary legatee.

(Ed.—The surprise is only assumed as it is well-known that dignitaries of the church generally look after No. 1 first. If, as the Scriptures say, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven," the late Canon has our sincere sympathies. He, however, evidently took no chances, and was of the opinion that 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.")

THAT LITTLE PAIN IN THE BACK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

NOTICE TO MINE WORKERS

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

WHAT SIX RICHEST MEN MIGHT EFFECT

Calculated that They Own Between Them Five Thousand Million Dollars

What could the six richest men in the world accomplish with their vast wealth—such men as John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Astor, Lord Strathcona, Andrew Carnegie and Lord Rothschild? It is calculated that between them they own five thousand million dollars. Suppose they were aggressive and inclined to wage war.

They could put a million men in the field and maintain them for 10 years perhaps for twenty. The American Revolutionary War cost seven hundred million dollars. The Crimean war cost one hundred and fifty million dollars for two years. The South African war cost England twelve hundred and fifty million dollars. The rich sextette could have born the costliest of these wars and had a good sum over.

If they turned their attention to the sea they could, with half their capital build a fleet that would be unique, overpowering, irresistable. The bigget fleet in the world—that of Great Britain—could probably be duplicated for a thousand million dollars. Again, these invincible six could give a hundred thousand dollars to each man, woman and child in the British Isles. They could run the United Kingdom for six years and longer, pay the total amount of its expenses and remit everything to the taxpayer.

They could close the customs house and allow everyone to send letters and telegrams free. They could buy up all the English railroads with their rolling stock and buildings. They could buy all the automobiles in the world and then have enough left over to purchase the Panama and Seuez Canals, and after that sufficient to buy the total value of British shipping for ten years. And if Carnegie could persuade his five friends to come in with him on a land deal they could buy up Scotland, for the assessed value of that country's real estate is only four thousand six hundred and fifty million dollars. These are a few of the startling things these six elderly gentlemen could do with their combined wealth if they only possessed the required audacity, imagination and agreement.—Strand Magazine.

(Ed.—The six richest men might effect even more than this. They might if they had the "audacity," give their men a better wage. They might even go as far as treating the men who produce the wealth for them in a more humanitarian spirit. As it is they practically control the navy and the army, decide when war shall begin and when it should cease. With them is the power of making or marring nations, but the wage slave is of minor importance to them. He is but a machine to be used at the mercy of the autocrat and tyrant. Still, even a dog has his day and the honest toiler will soon has his.)

SEVEN STRIKES WERE SETTLED IN NOVEMBER

OTTAWA, Dec. 19.—According to the latest reports on strikes there were thirteen trade disputes in existence in Canada in November, being three more than in October, and six more than in November, 1910. Forty-one firms and nearly twelve thousand employees were involved, and the lo ss in working days amounted to approximately one hundred and forty thousand. The termination, however, of the coal miners' strike in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, and the speedy settlement of the longshoremen's strike at Montreal makes it possible to say that the situation has improved somewhat since October. The only important strike which began during the month was one of cotton mill operatives at Magog, Que. There were only six strikes unsettled at the close of the month.

Falls of Ground

The new president of the Manchester Geological and Mining Society, Mr. George B. Harrison, H.M.I.M., at the monthly meeting on November 14th, called attention to the number of accidents in mines caused by falls of earth. Persons not directly connected with mining thought, he said, its greatest risks were from explosions, inundations, fires underground, accidents during transit in shafts—accidents which took a heavy toll in lives by one single stroke, and were thereby vividly impressed on the attention of the public. Dreadful and deplorable as such accidents were, the number of lives lost by other accidents in mines was much larger. Although the total lives lost in that way was so great, the accidents themselves were so widely spread that no particular one attracted much attention.

Only those connected with the particular colliery where the accident happened and a few others were ever aware of its having occurred, further than as each one added to the total accounted for at the end of the year. Of accidents to which he had referred, as "other accidents," those occuring by falls of ground were the most important by far, the loss of life through them being about equal to that by all other causes put together. The actual number of lives lost underground in the 38 years ended with 1910—was 6,364 by explosion of fire damp or coal dust, 15,161 by falls of ground, 3,605 by accidents in shafts, and 9,595 due to miscellaneous causes; total, 37,666. It would be seen that the lives lost by falls of ground were over 48 per cent of the total, while those lost by explosion were only 16.7 per cent., or nearly three lives lost by falls of ground to each one lost by explosions. The year 1910 included 344 lives lost by the Hulton explosion, 136 by the Whitehaven explosion, and 21 at other places, a terrible total of 501 lives lost by explosions, yet in that same year the deaths from falls of ground amounted to 524. The total number of lives lost underground during 1910 was 1,623. The comparison of lives lost by explosion with those by falls of ground during the year 1910 was even more striking when spread over a longer period. The year mentioned was a very bad year as regarded explosions, and if averages were taken over long periods the preponderance of the loss of life through falls of ground was much more impressive. The question next considered was how to prevent falls of earth and their disastrous effects. Eminent mining experts had expressed the opinion that if systematic propping were enforced it would lead to considerable improvement. How was it then that the reports showed no decrease in the number of these accidents? He had practically no doubt in his mind that the chief reason why the results were no better now than before was this—the methods of timbering in mines today and for the period which had elapsed since the rule as to propping was established were practically identical with the methods in vogue at the time the rule was established. In the case of special rules established at mines, they had in most cases arisen from methods already in use at many collieries; they were the result of conferences, compromises, and final agreement between owners, employes; and the inspectors in charge, or the Home Office, and were, therefore, generally short of what was the most advanced. This applied to the propping rules more particularly. He admitted that the increasing depth of mines—other factors remaining the same—would increase the danger and the difficulty of maintaining the roof. There was still room, however, for further reduction of loss of life by falls of ground.

There was, however, no simple easy way of doing this. The manager ought to see that his directions as to propping were understood by his men and carried out by them, and as 60 to 70 per cent of the deaths through falls of earth occurred in the working places, those places should have the first attention. He attached greater importance to systematic and correct propping. He did not wish to be regarded as thinking that either officials or workmen generaly were negligent, but as one who had attempted to encourage colliery managers to make renewed efforts for further improvement.

Labor World

Coal is $8.50 a ton in Prince Rupert.

* * *

North Carolina has 125,000 cotton mill operatives.

* * *

A union lodge of machinists has recently been instituted in Hawaii and one in Haiti.

* * *

The number of bakery workers throughout the United States is approximately 70,000.

* * *

An Allied Printing Trades Council has been organized at Edmonton, Alta., with John Ertin as president.

* * *

J. G. O'Donoghue, solicitor for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is a candidate for the Board of Control in Toronto.

* * *

The closing of the Solway Iron Works, Merryport, England, has thrown 300 men out of work, and the men have been informed that the works are likely to be closed for six months.

* * *

In Thurlingia, Germany, owing to the increase in the cost of living, wages have been raised in many of the factories during the last year or two. The daily working time has been reduced.

* * *

The mine workers of West Virginia are restless and wondering if the United Mine Workers will adopt a policy that will appeal to them next year. It is the wish of the miners of that state to be organized.

* * *

The British Columbia legislature will convene in January next about the 10th. When verified the officers of the B. C. Provincial Federation of Labor will issue a call for the second annual convention, probably about Jan. 20th.

* * *

Consular reports show that, according to statistics based on passports, 588,354 foreign workmen were employed in Germany last year. Of these 350 engaged in farming. There were 3226 Poles, 6200 Hungarians and 9209 Austrians.

* * *

An agitation is on in several states to establish homes for disabled and infirm miners, to be supported by contributions from both operators and miners. It is claimed that no institution of the kind now exists any place in the country.

* * *

As the result of a strike of the Great Western railway shunters at Llanelly, Wales, which lasted for two hours, a conference was held with the division superintendent, and the men were granted eight hour shifts and an increase in wages, the demands being conceded in full.

* * *

From San Pablo, the centre of the coffee district of Brazil, comes news of strikes in the plantations. The wages of the pickers have been stationary for fifteen years. These men are very badly paid, considering the nature of the work, but as they are entirely unorganized, no concerted movement has been possible.

* * *

The striking Union Pacific shop men of Denver just recently held the largest meeting inaugurated since the federation strike on the Harriman System. E. V. Brake, state labor commissioner, was the principal speaker. It was reported at this meeting that not a single man who had come out on strike had returned to work, and that few non-union men have been secured.

* * *

President Schuman, of Cornell University, in an address on the subject of war, declared among other things: "Fortunately the masses of the laboring men are everywhere coming to recognize that war means loss and death to them. Labor unionists and Socialists have become preachers of peace. Self-interests has quickened their humanitarianism, and they are today one of the foremost agencies of humanity and international brotherhood.

* * *

The United States Bureau of Census indicates that during the week that the census was made in 1905, there were 225,793 wage earners who received less than $3; 264,626 between $3 and $4; 340,113 between $4 and $5; 454,285 between $6 and $7; 453,203 between $7 and $8 and 423,089 between $8 and $9. It should be remembered that large numbers of wage earners are not permanently employed during the year. In many industries the workers are not employed more than half the year. This applies principally to laborers, who are more subject to casual employment than are the skilled workers, but even among the trade unionists about 20 per cent are unemployed, even during prosperous years. It is true that there is often more than one wage earner in the family. But the measure of a man's wages to-day is not determined by his ability to support a family, but rather by what the average family as a whole may earn and this measure is the margin of bare subsistence.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

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

For Sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

Three mines of the O'Gara Coal Co. in Southern Illinois have resumed operations after several months' idleness.

* * *

The South African Labor Herald, a paper devoted to the interest of wage earners, has been started in Cape Town, the initial issue consisting of eight pages.

* * *

On the 4th of November, 1911, at the city of Waco, Texas there was held the first convention in the history of the world which had for its object the organization of the tenant farmers. Twelve counties were represented. This is good news. It shows that the land slave of the states is realizing his position as well as the shop slave.

* * *

In an East Cambridge pump works there are about twenty-six Polish women employed as molders, doing the same work that men do for about half what the men get. The women are doing piece work, and in order to earn $1.25 a day, it is said, they often shorten their lunch hour to ten minutes, laboring until long after their supposed quitting time at night.

* * *

The average annual income per capita of all India is eight dollars. The British government forces India to pay $100,000,000 on the army to pacify the country. Then the British plutes and little two-by-four Canadian papers tell us what a wonderful boon the British occupation is to the starving Indians. That is the kind of lying that is necessary to bolster up British rule in India.

* * *

The Chicago Daily Socialist printed on Dec. 2 an incomplete list of cities and towns in which Socialists have been elected to office. Over 1,000 persons in 36 states and 300 cities are included in the list, which comprises 50 Mayors and more than 300 City Councilmen. A number of statisticians are now compiling data on the same subject, and it is probable that by the first of the year complete information will be available.

Shiloh's Cure

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

A DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST McNAMARA

Defendant in Action of $50,000 by Widow of One of the Victims

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 14.—Jas. B. McNamara, under sentence of life imprisonment, was today made defendant in a $50,000 damage suit. The suit was brought by Louise M. Sawyer, wife of Robert L. Sawyer, a telegraph operator employed by The Los Angeles Times and killed in the explosion which wrecked that building October 1, 1910.

CANADIAN LABOR MAN AGAIN HONORED

Frank Morrison, who has been honored with re-election as secretary of the American Federation of Labor, is a Canadian, and known by quite a number of residents of Calgary and throughout the west. He was born in Franktown, Ont., Nov 23., 1859. His education was received in the grade school of his native town, supplemented by a year in the high school of Welkerton, Ont. After leaving school he learned the printer's trade, which he followed for more than twenty years in various cities of Canada and the United States. Early in his career he joined the Typographical union and soon after became actively interested in the work of labor organizations. In order to better fit himself for his chosen work, Mr. Morrison took a course in law at Lake Forest University, graduating in 1894. He has been secretary of the American Federation of Labor since 1897 and is generally regarded as one of the ablest representatives of organized labor in the United States.

Lord Lufflngham, warmly: "The blawsted Commoners will soon have us out of business entirely, bah Jove! What?"

Lord Punleigh: "Ya-as, bah Jove! We'll soon be nothing but re-creation peers, y' know!"—Puck.

Canadian Pacific Railway

Second Annual Excursion to

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

By Special Train from

Spokane, Wash, Friday, January 5th, 1912. Tickets on sale January 2, 3, and 4, 1912. Final return limit, April 30th, 1912.

Fare from Fernie to Los Angeles and Return

Going and returning via Spokane..... $111.70
Going via Spokane, returning via Seattle..... $125.20

Above fares include berth and meals from Spokane on going trip.

For full particulars regarding these and other Excursion rates, apply to nearest C. P. Ry. agent, or to

R. G. McNEILLIE, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

The Pollock Wine Co., Limited

FERNIE, B. C.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY HAMPERS

In compliance with the demand of our patrons in the choice of Liquid Holiday Cheer we are again putting up

Special Holiday Hampers

containing six select assortments of High Grade Goods in plain packages for shipment or home delivery. Orders for Xmas Eve delivery must be in the evening of the 22nd inst. Orders for New Year delivery will be accepted up to the night of Dec. 29th. All orders filled in rotation as received

Hamper No. 1 Price $3.00
(Weight 30 lbs.)
A. R. V. Sherry
St. Aubin Claret
1 Sauterne N & J
1 Cherry Wine
1 Marsella Wine
1 Old Port
6 Bottles.

Hamper No. 2, Price $4.00
(Weight 30 lbs.)
1 Jules Coadan Cognac
1 St. Aubin Claret
1 A. R. V. Sherry
1 Scotch Whisky Lochericht
1 Rye Whisky Canadian
1 Old Port
6 Bottles.

Hamper No. 5, Price $10.00
(Weight 50 lbs.)
1 McPherson Scotch
2 Canadian Rye Whisky
1 Old Port Wine B.N. Co.
1 Tom Gin, Greenless
1 Rum, Old London Dock
1 Sherry, A. R. V.
1 S. Julien Claret
1 Brandy Le Grand XXX
1 O'Brien Irish xxx Whisky
1 Black Cherry Wine
1 Sauterne N & J
12 Bottles

Hamper No. 3, Price $5.50
(Weight 50 lbs.)
2 Rye Whisky Canadian
3 Old Port
2 Claret
2 Cherry Wine
1 Jules Coadan Brandy
1 Old Mellow Scotch Whisky C. & K.
1 Sherry, A. R. V.
12 Bottles.

Hamper No. 4, Price $8.50
(Weight 30 lbs.)
1 Oporto Morgan Bros.
1 Sherry, A. R. V.
1 V. O. H. 10 yr. Old Scotch.
1 J. Remy Cognac XXX.
1 Rye Canadian Whisky
1 O'Brien Irish Whisky xxx
6 Bottles.

Hamper No. 6, Price $12.00
(Weight 50 lbs.)
2 Pints Champagne
1 Corby Whisky
1 Canadian Rye Whisky
1 Loiten's Whisky
1 O'Brien Irish Whisky xxx
1 Gonzalez's Sherry.
1 Oporto, Morgan Bros.
1 Brandy Rouvier XXX
1 Whitely's Perfection Scotch
1 Sauterne N. & J.
1 St. Aubin Claret, French
12 Bottles.

PRICES F. O. B. FERNIE.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS
Special Attention to Out-of-Town Orders.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'S

Special Grocery, Wine and Spirit

XMAS. HAMPERS

We present this season a list superior to any we have previously offered, both in regard to the excellent quality and extremely low price. Space will not permit us publishing our complete list. We mention these three leaders and we will be pleased to mail you complete list upon request.

HAMPER No. N-59—Price $9.00
(Weight 50 pounds)
Bott.
1 Hudson's Bay F.O.B. Scotch
1 Hudson's Bay 7-year-old Rye
1 Hudson's Bay Special Native Port
1 Hudson's Bay Old Tom Gin
1 Hudson's Bay Jamaica Rum
1 Hudson's Bay Ginger Wine
1 Hudson's Bay Old London dock Port
1 Hudson's Bay Old London Dock Sherry
1 Hudson's Bay St. Julien Claret
1 Hudson's Bay Pale Brandy
1 Hudson's Bay Special Irish
12 Bottles

HAMPER No. N-56—Price $6.00
(Weight 50 pounds)
Bott.
2 Hudson's Bay Old Rye
2 Hudson's Bay Native Port
2 Hudson's Bay Catawba
1 Hudson's Bay Pale Brandy
1 Hudson's Bay Tom Gin
1 Hudson's Bay Scotch
1 Hudson's Bay Claret
1 Hudson's Bay Ginger Wine
1 Niagara Port
12 Bottles

HAMPER No. N-56—Price $7.50
10 lb. Turkey (Weight 45 lbs)
1 lb. Cranberries.
2 lb. Plum Pudding.
1 Package Mince Meat.
1 lb. New Figs.
3 cans Tomatoes or Corn
1 lb. Best Cluster Table Raisins.
1 lb. New Season's Mixed Nuts
1 Box Somebody's Luggage.
1 lb. Finest Mocha and Java Coffee.
1 lb. Box Finest Quality Chocolates.
1 lb. Huntley & Palmer's Fancy Mixed Biscuits.
1 3-lb. Can Bowlby's Pears.
1 Bottle C. & B. Mixed Pickles.
Fancy 3 lb. tin Tetley's Tea.

Each Hamper is packed in nicely painted box, with hinged lid and fastener. Wine and Spirit Hampers $3.00 to $15.00. Grocery Hampers, $4.90 to $13.25.

Prices F. O. B. Lethbridge. Address your order to:

The HUDSON'S BAY STORES

Lethbridge, Alberta

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O'BRIEN HITTING HARD

Tells Members of Legislature a Few Hard Facts--Refers to Recent Strike

(Specially reported for the Ledger)

In the Alberta Legislature last week members were still busy with the debate on the Speech from the Throne. C. M. O'Brien, Socialist member for the Rocky Mountain Division, took the opportunity of detailing to the house a few principles of Socialism, and inter alia must have hit some of the members pretty hard. He said

The hon. members of the Government benches have been loud in their praise, and have waxed eloquent upon what is in the Speech from the Throne, but I want to call the attention of the house to some things that have been most discreetly omitted—things, which I might say, have been or rather is quite analagous to the past. Every hon. member of this assembly is aware of the fact that the miners of the Crow's Nest Pass have, up to the last few days, been on strike. This struggle has lasted for over seven months. During this strike we find that detectives, or trouble-makers,—either name will suit—have been brought in from the U. S. These men, sir, have used every possible means to incite these strikers to riot. They were allowed to carry concealed weapons, and this the Attorney-General knows is contrary to the laws of this province. Again, sir, in Fernie, a few women, probably wives or daughters of some of the strikers called "Scab" some individual who had returned to work, with the result that several strikers who happened to be standing near, were arrested; tried for an offense they did not commit, and thrown into jail. Here is another case, which you may compare with the one I have just cited, and this I am sure will prove to you the truth of that old adage "Comparisons are odious." A striker was beaten and dastardly assaulted by a mine manager, and he also was tried for his offence, and was punished with a fine of $10.00! This, sir, reveals to us in all its nakedness, the class nature of government and its laws.

The other day a delegation of strikers from the Edmonton yards of the G. T. P., waited on the Attorney General, asking him to inform himself of the intimidating methods used by the "special constables" who are guarding the property of the G. T. P. These men are also carrying guns, and are shooting at night, solely for the purpose of exciting the strikers. These men also stated their intention of making a "rough house" at a ball which was being arranged by the strikers for the purpose of raising funds. These are matters which were not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, neither have they been referred to by any previous speaker. Indeed, it would be surprising were it otherwise; for I am the only member of the legislature that has been elected by the workers to represent the workers' interest. Every other member of the legislature has been elected in the interests of the master class, and it would indeed be strange to find them voicing the interests of the slaves, when by so doing they would necessarily be betraying the interests of the master class which they have been elected here to conserve.

It is but a few short months ago that a disaster occurred in a mine at Bellevue, in which 35 men were sacrificed to the Juggernaut—Capital. Apparently the memory of these hon. members is conveniently short, as, also is that of the Cabinet, or is it that this matter was intentionally ignored in the Speech from the Throne. In any case, this disaster has not been till now mentioned, either in that speech or in that of any of those who have taken part in this debate. But these were working men, merely a few slaves of the underworld, and, of course, we could not expect that the slaves would be mentioned in a King's Speech. But, sir, let me say, that all your flowery rhetoric anent the crowning of a king and the bestowing upon another royal parasite of the position of Governor General of Canada, will avail the widows and orphans of these slaughtered miners nothing, it will not repay them for the terrible loss they have sustained. During the strike in the Crow's Nest, which has just ended, the government prevented the strikers from using a privilege which they had hitherto had, that of picking up and using the dead and fallen lumber for fuel. At that time the coal companies would not sell coal to the strikers. What was the reason for this action on the part of the government? Can it be that the mine operators had brought pressure to bear on the government to have these specially guarded? Will the government have the effrontry to go to the slaves of this province at the next election and say that they prevented these strikers the opportunity to get a little fuel that they might at least enable their wives and children to keep warm, which was simply a means of forcing these strikers to surrender, and then tell them that they will guard their "interests"!

Again, sir, what has been the position of the government with regard to the bunk-houses in this province? Have they investigated the sanitary conditions of theses places? There are, sir, within a few minutes' walk of this building bunk-houses which contain air space sufficient, according to the laws of hygiene, for about four men, and yet in this confined space we find there are some 20 men quartered. What does the government intend to do in this matter? I have not seen it in the Speech from the Throne, and consequently have come to the conclusion that this matter is intended to be ignored.

These are matters, sir, which affect the class to which I belong, and the training which I have received as a member of that class enables me to see clearly the conidtions to which the working class are subjected.

Mr. Speaker, the school which I have the privilege to represent here was founded some 60 years ago by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. The exponents of that school will consistently bring these matters before your notice. It is true, we were shunned, scorned and spat upon in our early days but our philosophy is built upon the Rock of Experimental Science; we have a sure foundation, and we have forged ahead from a small band which met together in an obscure room in London, Eng., until now our members are counted in millions. We are cutting our teeth and the day is not far distant when the working class will be forced by economic pressure to embrace our science, and in that day, sir, this system and all that pertains to it will be changed from the present form of class ownership to collective ownership. This, sir, is the party that I represent. From that period of 50 years ago we have read history by a different method to that used by educational institutions and necessarily yourselves, for you, being the representatives of those who control these institutions, your ideas spring from those things with which you have come in contact. The difference between us, sir, is, that I represent the Materialist School whilst you represent the Idealistic.

Ideas are but sense impressions of the world around us, therefore, WE do not depend upon "great" men to lift society a notch higher in the scale of social development, nor do we explain the changes of system because some "great man" lived in a certain epoch, but rather do we seek as a basic of all changes, THE CAUSE, and that is to be found in the tools of production. If you investigate and study the economics of any given period, sir; if you will take the gigantic machine of today and trace it back through the various stages through which it has evolved, you will find that the simpler its predecessor, the simpler the superstructure of that epoch, which again explains that the superstructure of any given society is but the reflex of the tools for the production and distribution of wealth of that period, and mark sir, when enough contradictions have arisen within the system of the production and distribution of wealth, or when a system has developed to a point where it can no longer take care of the individuals comprising the society of that time those contradictions cause a consciousness to arise within those who are most affected by them, and they set about changing these economic conditions, with this result. That the methods of production and distribution are changed, and the institutions that represented the past undergo a more or less rapid change. And, sir, when the contradictions within this present system have attained sufficient proportions, this system of wealth production and distribution will disappear and give place to a system which will be in line with the consciousness of society.

Mr. Speaker, we hear and read of untold suffering among the working class of the U. S. at the present time. We were even told by a section of your own press (the Conservative) that the U. S. was suffering from industrial paralysis, and that if we endorsed reciprocity we would have the same conditions here. Can we conceive, sir, an imaginary boundary line stopping the progress of industrial evolution? Evil conditions are not away on the horizon, they are already with us. While I was at Nova Scotia, during this summer I saw miners, driven by the pangs of hunger back to work under worse conditions than what they came out against. Again, let us take a perspective view of the conditions of the miners in the Crow's Nest Pass. Have the miners made any substantial gains after or by their seven months' struggle?. They have been compelled to return to work under comparatively the same conditions against which they went on strike. Is it not true that the cost of living has gone up on every hand? And have money wages gone up in the same pro ratio with that of the necessities of life? No, sir, and the result of this is—the standard of living has gone down.

Then, again, take notice of the numbers of men who are constantly being driven into the backwoods, where they have to live in stinking, vermin-infested bunk-houses. These men do not suffer these conditions willingly, but have to submit, since they cannot obtain work outside. The members of the "Opposition" have referred to the Speech from the Throne as being "a very meagre bill of fare." I would like to know what else could be expected from such a cheap outfit.

Let us examine the wages bill of the slaves of this establishment. In the Attorney-General's Department we find clerks and stenographers, who receive the magnificent remuneration of $600 per annum, and in some of the other departments we find that $500 is considered sufficient for the same kind of service. Think of it, $500, reckoning 300 working days to the year, this figures out at less than $1.67 per day.

Then there are those poor little messenger boys, whom you are robbing from school and from the company of the child companions. Think of the fun they might be having, with their playmates among the ice and snow. Would this government pass a bill to regulate child labor when by so doing it would necessarily condemn its present actions, for mark you, these little fellows are here, morning, afternoon, and on occasions running around here till 12 and 1 o'clock the next morning, and for this crime against these children you think to get absolved from responsibility by paying them the munificent sum of $75 per session. But what else can we expect from such a cheap source. Then the laborers on the construction work of this building are not even being paid at the same rate as that paid by the building contractors of this city. Does this reflect credit on the part of the government by the working class of the province. Most of the members of this assembly, sir, like myself, can only get a trip abroad when sent on some delegation. The first minister, no doubt, welcomed the coronation during the past summer, since it afforded him the opportunity as the delegate of this province to have a good time; these are good indications of our relative positions in society. There has been reference made to building good roads for the farmer, but, sir, let me inform this house that I know that good roads are not built for the sake of the farmer, but that he may be in a position to more expeditiously market his crops, and mark this, those who own the resources and the main arteries by which this wealth must be marketed are the main beneficaries of the farms, and as such are the real owners of both farm and farmers.

Now, sir, it matters not whether you ape your masters by speaking eugoistically of the crowning of a king or that Canada has captured for a resident a prince of royal blood, the fact remains that your days are numbered. The present system is about to pass away, and a new and better will take its place.

Before I take my seat, Mr. Speaker, I wish to make reference to a statement made just before the close of the last session by the member for Lacombe (Puffer). His statement was that I was an irresponsible person; that I did not play politics, and that I was always running down capital. When the hon. member replies, I hope that, in deference to my expressed wish, that he will favor this assembly with an intelligent definition of the term CAPITAL!

DEMOCRACY AND ITS CRITICS

Low Wages Fallacies

By Hector Macpherson

Among the rich and leisured classes generally an epidemic of pessimism seems to be raging. The rapid progress of Democracy is creating widespread alarm among the men of rank and privilege, and the result is an acute attack of the nerves. Thus we have a man of light and leading declaring that Democracy is perhaps the silliest of all fetishes worshipped among us, and calling the power of the ballot-box a superstition. The working man, we are told, seems resolved to make himself comfortable by taxing capital—in plain terms, by "looting the accumulations of Queen Victoria's reign and living on the rates and taxes." In reply to this it might be enough to say that Democracy will indeed fail if it cannot produce better results as a form of government than aristocracy. Under the rule of aristocracy, the nation has been saddled with a national debt which has seriously handicapped industry, and which indirectly has proved a crushing burden on the working classes. To aristocratic rule, moreover, we owe the long spell of Protection, with its melancholy sequel of industrial misery, land monopoly and slums. The condition of the people leaves much to be desired, but great has been the progress of civilization within the past half-century—progress which dates from the time when the working classes began to make their influence felt in the sphere of legislation. Before the extension of the franchise, the working classes were virtually slaves, tied, so to speak, to the chariot wheels of pampered ease and luxury. The enfranchisement of the masses was the signal for their revolt against the degrading conditions of industrial life. Cobden and his followers, in the interest of Democracy, broke the back of the land monopoly. Had they followed up their Free Trade victory by destroying the whole feudal system which still clings to the land, industry would have made greater strides, the housing question would have been in a fair way of settlement, and nothing would have been heard of Tariff Reform quackery.

Foreign Trade

Further, had Cobden's Democratic ideas on foreign policy been adopted by Liberal statesmen, nothing would have been heard of Jingo Imperialism, with its bloated armaments and international savagery. Not content with setting up a dismal howl about the internal ruin of the nation by Democracy croakers of the drawing room see visions of a time when, owing to the selfish conduct of the workers, England will lose her foreign trade. We are told that as surely as water finds its level, "will the transfer of industries and wealth to Eastern Asia be the necessary sequel to the European Labour movement." Here we are face to face with the old fallacy that industrial civilization is built upon low wages, and that there is no hope for us unless we can live down to the level of rice eating nations. Apart from the economic absurdity of such views, it should be pointed out that too much importance is placed upon foreign trade. Every business man knows *home trade is greatly more profitable than foreign trade.* We have a great foreign trade largely because our own people at home are too poor to absorb our own articles of production. Suppose we had a comfortable, well-paid class of workers; suppose we had thriving villages instead of rural deserts, there would be a demand for industrial products which would yield more profit than is to be had in foreign transactions in which the element of risk bulks largely. Place the land question on a proper basis, and great would be the impetus which industry would receive.

The Railways

Cheap labor in the end spells dear labor. This fact is well known to every large employer. In times of slackness who are first dispensed with? Is it the highly-paid intelligent worker? No; he is kept on, for the simple reason that to the employer he is more profitable than the cheap worker, whose cheapness means inferiority. It will not do at this time of day to revive the old economic heresy that our industrial prosperity depends on low paid labor. For that view Ricardo was largely responsible but since his day political economy has been revolutionized, though in some quarters the old view still holds sway. Is not a good deal of the trouble on the railways due to the notion that low wages are necessary to secure high dividends? The idea has not yet got into the heads of capitalists that the worker is a consumer as well as a wage earner, and that with high wages the wants of the workers increase, and in the effort to supply these wants industry thrives, to the benefit of the dividend earner. If the tribe of pessimists imagine that they can keep alive the antiquated delusion that the greatness of England depends upon the wealth of monopoly of the few and the degradation of the many, they are mightily mistaken. Democracy, instead of being the ruin, will be the salvation of England. The rise of Democracy means the better distribution of wealth, more equable social conditions, greater advantages for the people—in short, the disappearance of the gulf which for centuries has separated rich and poor. It is idle to tell us of the failures of Democracy in days long gone by. Ancient Democracies were such only in names. Political power was then wielded by a handful of freemen, while the industrial work was carried on by slaves. Civilizations resting on slave labor were doomed to destruction. The Democracy of to-day is made of other stuff. It is composed of classes who, thanks to universal education, are rising yearly in the scale of intelligence, and who, by the possession of political power, are capable of exercising an intelligent influence on the destinies of a great Empire. No doubt blunders will be made, but the people will learn by experience, which, as Carlyle says, is a good schoolmaster, though the fees are sometimes heavy.—Reynolds'.

SANDFORD DODGE, in "The Right of Way," Grand Theatre, Fri., Dec. 29.

NINE KILLED IN WRECK

ODESSA, Minn., Dec. 18.—At least nine persons were killed in a wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad here today and ten or more were seriously injured, when the second section of train No. 18, the Columbian, from Seattle, crashed into the first section, which had been stopped on a signal.

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

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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

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THE EDITOR AND STAFF of the DISTRICT LEDGER Wish All Their Readers THE COMPLIMENTS of the SEASON

"PEACE ON EARTH; GOOD WILL TOWARDS ALL MEN!"—THE IRONY OF IT

AT this time of the year, when Christians are singing their praises of the Prince of Peace, it may not be out of place to see in how far the teachings of the lowly Nazarene are to day being carried out.

Christian divines and other churchmen never tire of prating on the benefits which Christianity is supposed to have bestowed upon this mundane sphere of ours. They tell us that without Christianity we should today be in a state of semi-savagery or cannibalism. History teaches us that long before the lowly Nazarene was ever thought of this world possessed a higher civilization then what we can boast of in the present era. The marvellous discoveries and inventions of science cannot be claimed through the civilizing influences of any creed. It is a well known fact that the majority of our greatest men of learning are, to put it mildly, not strong churchmen; in fact, some of them are self-asserted atheists. It is within the memory of the living generation the opposition of the churches to scientific knowledge, when scientists became courageous enough to express their—which was then considered—heretical teachings. Now, those who speak in the name of religion are not so antagonistic, for they realize the futility of endeavoring to frustrate progress. Joseph Dietzgen in his "Positive Outcome of Philosophy," has this to say on the subject:

"A priori and a posteriori understanding are related in the same way that philosophy and natural science, taking the latter in the widest meaning of the term, that of science in general. The contrast between believeing and knowing is duplicated in that between philosophy and natural science, speculative philosophy, like religion, lives on faith. The modern world has transformed faith into science. The reactionists in politics who demand that science retrace its steps desire its return to faith. The content of faith is acquired without exertion. Faith makes a priori perceptions whilst science arrives at its knowledge by hard posteriori study. To give up faith means to give up taking things easy, and to confine science to a posteriori knowledge means to decorate it with the characteristic mark of modern times, work."

So much for religion and science. In how far, however, have Christian nations followed the teachings of their master! In this year of 1911, A. C. E., what conditions surround us! Truly, a magnificent spectacle? On every side of us nations are threatening to fly at each others throats. A war here, another there, a punitive expedition in another place to subdue the rebellious savages who are simply desirous to retain the piece of this world's land of which they are the rightful owners. Is all this for the purpose of bringing the Gospel to the heathens! Oh, no, only to "civilize" them, and incidentally to grasp just a wee bit of territory. We even see the beautiful spectacle of the Pope bestowing his blessing upon the Italian troops as they march past the Vatican to legally slaughter a few Turks, Arabs and others who may be in their way to Tripoli, their goal. Even when nations are not busy cutting somebody else's throat they find a means of keeping themselves going, if only by sending missionaries to foreign lands, as advance guards to the cannon, and thus paving the way for a little more land grasping. And all this is in the name of religion. But, war or no war, there is at all times, without cessation, in all lands the continual struggle between the masses and the classes. The former for the right to exist as human beings, the latter for more power in their greed for gold. In this they are, likewise, upheld by the churches. For, after all, are they not their biggest benefactors? Are they not the ones who subscribe liberally towards the erection of the churches? Would it not be base ingratitude on the part of the clergy to do, or to say, anything detrimental to the interests of their masters? In this struggle the working man has to fight his own battles. That he is doing so bravely current events bear ample testimony. So far, at any rate, religion has not been a boon to humanity, on the contrary, it has held it in check, and that notwithstanding the teachings of "The Prince of Peace." When emancipation to the workers—the masses—comes it will be through their own efforts and not through any other intermediary.

GENEROSITY!

THIS example of unadulterated generosity comes from a mining camp in the Crow's Nest Pass, not very distant from our midst. In order to relieve the stress of those who had not been able to secure re-employment at one of the mines in this district it was decided to send a deputation to wait on one of the managers with a view to getting the Company to supply these unfortunates with fuel. Being a company representing the interests of many poor unfortunate widows, and other Christian elements, it was considered only natural that the spirit of charity would only too readily be visible after hearing the request for relief to the distressed, who were unable to secure employment owing to lack of opportunity. Being no fault of their own, seeing they were able-bodied men and willing to work, it would naturally be assumed that at least some reasonable terms could be arrived at. It turns out, however, that these men are now included amongst the "long-suffering public" we hear so much of, and consequently the price of coal to them is higher than it would be to the miner. This company, also could not see its way clear to committing such an unbusinesslike act as helping in a humanitarian way to succor the oppressed. They were only Christians on Sunday, and their officials could teach you all sorts of charitable texts on that day, but this deputation called upon them on an ordinary week day.

However, we must not omit the special form of generosity exhibited. Amongst the staff of a corporation, such as we refer to, there is some one individual at least in whom the spirit of generosity is latent. It so happened that the manager of this concern was touched deeply by the needs of these men, and whilst in the name of the company he could not do anything, still as an individual he would head a subscription list, if the men would start one. That the men were deeply moved by this exhibition of charity is needless to repeat, and we hope they will carry the memory of this noble deed in their minds until their dying day. This act was made the more touching on account of the manager being responsible for the cause which made such a request necessary, i.e.—the inability to secure work at a certain mine. It is looked upon as a hopeful sign that the men may now expect to get re-instated, as it would be too bad to spoil such evident good intentions to improve the lot of one's fellow men in such a practical manner, as allowing them to work. Should this assumption prove correct it will likely be unnecessary to start any subscription list, so that the name of this benefactor may not after all be handed down to posterity along the Crow's Nest Pass. Capitalism produces some queer contradictions, but we wonder if the wokers can observe anything very peculiar in this instance of good-will to members of their class attending.

THE DISEASE OF "MILITARITIS."

OF all the diseases which human flesh is heir to none is so pernicious and contagious as "militaritis," or in other words, militarism. Nations have from time to time used stringent means to compel their subjects to enlist in the army, and even in this the twentieth century there are European countries that have still in vogue that ancient and degrading method of conscription. In Russia not so many years ago, boys of twelve were taken from their homes and enlisted in the army. In countries where democracy and enlightenment, such as England, the United States, and our own Canada, are presumed to be on a higher level, other means are found of infusing young minds with the lust for blood. Advantage is taken of the fact that every boy is imbued with a feeling of bravado and heroism; a rifle and cartridges is handed him, and he becomes a full-fledged, proud Boy Scout. This movement now numbers in this Dominion 15,000, and with the propaganda those interested in the movement are now making, it is bound to increase. The purpose is obvious. It is hoped that with the training the boy receives in believing that the taking of human life for his country's good, or incidentally, in compelling strikers to go back by the point of the bayonet or bullet, is meritorious, he will be ready to jump at the other fellow's throat when his master bids him do it. The recruiting sergeant finds it more and more difficult as time goes on to find fools to sell themselves, and the Boy Scout scheme is consequently, at any rate, for the time being, a glorious idea, worthy of the master mind of its originator—Baden Powell, who in South Africa was called Barnum-Powell. Where the lust for blood and gold is so powerful an incentive it is difficult to prevent its total abolition, but the movement can be checked partially at least by Socialists and trade unionists dissuading their sons from joining it.

An English M.P., Norton Griffiths by name, says that Britain and Germany must come to blows, and this must come about within six years. The wish is no doubt father to the thought, for Griffiths is, undoubtedly, one of those capitalists who largely benefit by the misfortunes of others. This may be another case of "what's food for one is poison for another." Socialism is too strong in Germany to permit of such a catastrophy. It was this party that prevented bloodshed over the Morocco affair recently, and it will be this party on one side, and the English Socialists and Laborites on the other side, that will prevent it if necessary. The people are now beginning to realize that it is the masses that give their blood and that it is the aristocrats and plutes that thrive in time of war. Why should they then kill men whom they have never seen before, and whom they have nothing against, and be the cause of bringing about in one fell swoop innumerable widows and little orphans?

ELECTION BNNOUNCEMENT

To the Electors of the City of Fernie:

At the request of a large number of friends I have consented to allow my name to go in nomination for the office of MAYOR of the City of Fernie for the coming year. I respectfully solicit your suffrages and influence in my behalf. If elected I shall do all in my power to advance the interests of the city in every way.

THOMAS BECK

"Our Letter Box"

The District Ledger accepts no responsibility for the views expressed by its correspondents. Communications will be inserted whether signed by the real name of the writer or a nom de plume, but the writer's name and address must be given to the Editor as evidence of good faith. In no case will it be divulged without consent.

POOR BUNCH OF SPORTS—THERE ARE OTHERS!

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—If Game Warden Lewis is reported correctly in last week's Free Press, I am certainly surprised (and let me add that I am not alone in my surprise) that after his comparison of the moderation of the Indian and the greed of the Fernie sports, "that it was with difficulty that he could discuss them in measured terms."

For myself, I was always under the impression that Mr. C. J. Lewis was the Game Warden for this district; that his duties consisted of seeing that the game laws were observed, and where any breach of those laws was committed he was invested with the authority of bringing the culprits to book.

Now, evidently I have been laboring under a misapprehension, and again, I am not alone.

Last week Mr. Lewis (if reported correctly by the Free Pess) made a most bitter and vitriolic attack on Fernie sportsmen in general. In fact he considered the Indian as moderate when compared with them, and he found "it difficult to discuss them in measured terms." Now, in the first place Mr. Lewis might inform SOME of the sportsmen of Fernie what he would term "unmeasured terms." I presume it would be printable?

But the whole thing is too great a reflection upon Fernie sportsmen—and would-be sportsmen—to be dismissed lightly.

If Mr. Lewis has any just complaint against any Fernie sportsman he should see that that particular individual or individuals is dealt with by the law, not go complaining to a newspaper editor. If the law has not been broken, then Mr. Lewis has no kick coming, and has himself been guilty of most unsportsmanlike conduct. That is the most measured term in which I care to discuss his remarks.

If the law permits too many deer to be killed in the opinion of Mr. Lewis, then it is up to the game wardens to report at the end of the season to the proper authorities that in their opinion the allowance per man should be reduced.

If a man has taken five deer in season he has taken what the law allows, no more, and if this number is too many in Mr. Lewis's opinion, then he has been some time discovering it, for I understand that this is not his first year of office.

Greediness, when a man takes what is allowed by the law is not a crime, neither is it a breach of the Game Laws.

With reference to the enforcing of Section 7 of the Game Act all I can say is that it is rather late to publish this in a paper dated Dec. 15th! And further, I understand that it has not been deemed necessary to print this section—a most important one—in the ordinary published notices exhibited in public places. Why, then has Mr. Lewis found it so imperative that this law should be published on the last day of the season (!) and threaten all Fernie sportsmen that he will enforce it to the letter?

This is another matter upon which Mr Lewis will find others as indignant as himself!

Personally I have always heard the game wardens spoken of in the highest terms, and I cannot help thinking that there is a nigger in the fence some where, but whoever it is it certainly does not become a game warden to permit such remarks as those he is credited with appearing without making some explanation.

Trusting you will excuse me, sir, for trespassing on your space to such an extent, but assuring you I am but very inadequately conveying the indignation that I and my friends feel at this unwarranted attack,

I remain, yours, etc.,

On behalf of the Elk Club,

F. H. N.

TO ALBERTA FIRE BOSSES

"We, the undersigned former fire bosses of Bankhead Mines, wish it to be known that any Alberta fire boss may accept employment in Bankhead Mines without fear of getting the name of "scabbing," to as we have mutually consented to leave the locality, being desirous to see the mines fully started.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENSON,
ALEX. G. WATTERS
H. McDONALD,
JOS. J. COLE."

Here and There

The Trites-Wood Co. are selling fine Japanese oranges for 75c. a box.

Supt. Hammond was down in Corbin on Tuesday fixing up a dynamo.

Miss Elley has been appointed a school teacher for one of the divisions.

Mr. L. P. Eckstein leaves tonight for Lethbridge and expects to be back on Tuesday.

Dan Oliver had his fingers crushed at the mine and will be incapacitated for about a month.

The Junior Hockey Team is out with a challenge to any hotel in town, the Northern preferred.

We understand that Judge Wilson, of Cranbrook, who has recently resigned from the bench, will engage in law practice in this city in partnership with Sherwood Herchmer.

A fire took place at West Fernie on Monday night at the residence of Mr. Fred Dicks. We understand that there was $1,000 insurance on the house and $250 on the contents.

There will be a special service at the Baptist Church on Sunday next, appropriate to the occasion. The evening service will be preceded by a musical service, commencing at 7 o'clock, and will include selections by the choir and solos by Miss Nellie Woods, Miss Ray Pickering and Mrs. Thomson. A hearty invitation to all.

An informal meeting of citizens took place on Tuesday evening last to discuss civic politics, and another meeting will be called for next week. Whilst it is not their intention to run a ticket, they will watch the candidates closely, and put their stamp of approval on those whom they consider most suitable.

The sport of dog racing will be started again by its originator in this town, Tom Whelan, on New Year's Day. They are timed to take place at 2 p.m., and the course will be from the Methodist Church to the Imperial Bank Corner. There will be two main events, free for all, and a slow-change-about race, also free for all. The prizes are so numerous that every competitors should receive one.

THE ISIS

Good attendances has been the order for the week at this popular picture play house. One of the features is the selections rendered by Bandmaster Zaccaro. The programme for the next few days, and matinee to-morrow afternoon, is "Big Noise Hank," and uproarious comedy. "The Stolen Play," a drama; "The Imposters," a war story; and the Warwick Chronicles, showing scenes from the Turkish-Italian War. At to-morrows matinee a doll and a pair of skates will be given away. A special matinee will be given on Xmas Day.

AT THE METHODIST CHURCH CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

The Sunday School children will give a beautiful cantata entitled "A Visit to Santa Claus." The children will be suitably dressed for the occasion to represent Santa, his wife and children, fairies, brownies, and ballroom party. Much time and money has been spent to make this the best entertainment given in Fernie. After the entertainment presents will be given to the children from the Christmas tree.

Come and see the ballroom ascension at 11.30 a.m.; also at 7.30 p.m. Come and spend a night with the children. Admission only 25c.

THE GRAND

"The Right of Way."

"Truth is stranger than fiction," is a saying that holds good in the dramatic world as well as in any other department of life. Often truth and fiction are so interwoven that it is impossible to determine where one ends and the other commences.

In the role of Charley Steele in "The Right of Way," this thought is exemplified very clearly. Charley receives a blow on the head in a river tavern where he is drinking brandy. This blow deprives him of his memory and for three years he lives an entirely new life in a new world. At the end of that time a surgical operation restores his memory and he instantly continues speaking the unfinished sentence which was interrupted three years before by the blow. Any surgeon of experience can tell you of like instances in real life. This is why "The Right of Way," Sir Gilbert Parker's popular romance is so intensely interesting, because it is a powerful tale of living, breathing, pulsating modern life.

A splendid scenic production of this play will be seen at the Grand Theatre on Friday, Dec. 29th, by Mr. Sanford Dodge and his talented company.

Prices to suit all.

The pictures at the Grand have been of unusual merit of late, and is being well patronized. To-night five turkeys will be raffled, and a special programme is in readiness for to-morrow night, Sunday and Xmas Day. In a few days pictures are expected of the Italian-Turkish war and will be immediately exhibited.

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LADIES' COLLARS, Special 75c.

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Special ..... 75c.

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Fancy Linen Runners and Tea Cloths, made from Pure Linen, in a fine sheer quality, with inch and one-half hems, Regular $3.00 to $3.50

Saturday Special $2.25

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Ladies' Kid Gloves; a good quality kid in brown, grey, red, navy and black. Regular, $1.25.

Saturday ..... 85c. pair.

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Men's Excelda Handkerchiefs, plain and fancy borders. Special, 55c. for half-doz.

Men's Heavy Tweed, Flannel and Serge Working Shirts. Regular values, $1.25 to $1.50.

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Grey Wool Blankets, at a fraction of their worth.

Regular ..... $3.25 . **Special $2 55**

Regular ..... $3.50 **Special $2 85**

Men's Neckwear, regular 65c. and 75c.

Special ..... 50c.

Let your gift be a pair of Slippers. We are showing an excellent range for both ladies and gentlemen, and our prices will save you money.

Men's Blue Denim Pant Overalls, medium weight.

Special ..... 60c. per pair

Get the benefit of the Special Grocery values offered for Saturday selling.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

We desire to take this opportunity to wish our many customers and friends a very Merry Christmas and to return our hearty thanks for the liberal patronage extended to us during the year.

J. D. QUAIL

Hardware *Furniture*

Here it is, Waiting for U

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply, Mrs. Fred Johnson.

LOST—In the vicinity of Central School, pair of gold rimmed spectacles in case. Return to J. W. Quinney and get reward. 17-tf

Marry—Why remain lonely? The Ideal Introduction Club leads to happiness. A strictly private, high-class, up-to-date medium for properly introducing worthy, marriageable people of any nationality, religion, age or financial condition. Many people waiting, rich and poor. Particulars free. Plain, sealed envelope. I. C. Wilson, Box 1776, Vancouver, B. C. 26-17

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

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

TIE TIMBER FOR SALE—Apply W. W. Parnell, Fernie, B.C.

TO RENT—Two-roomed Plastered House, with coal house, toilet and water. Apply, R. Wright, West Fernie. 16-3t

HOUSEKEEPER—For group of eight or ten men. First-class references: experienced; middle-aged; reliable. Apply, B., care Ledger Office. 16-1

FOUND—White Bull Terrier. By payment for this ad. and applying to Wm. Cole, Annex, owner can recover the animal; otherwise, unless claimed within four weeks will be kept by finder. n.p.

TO RENT—(Furnished) 1 or 2 rooms and kitchen; bath and electric light; Victoria Avenue, two blocks north of school. Apply Ledger office. 3t.p.

WANTED—Housekeeper for workingman; widower with two children. Apply, P. O. Box, 102, City.

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

News of The District Camps

Fernie Dairy

FRESH MILK delivered to all parts of the town

Sanders & Verhaest Brothers, Proprietors

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO

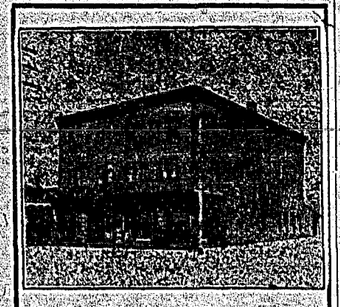
WM. BARTON
Agent Fernie Branch
Pellatt Ave. North

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, - Prop



Coleman Hotel

W. H. Murr - Prop.

Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

For Sale or Rent

Temperance Hotel

Pellatt Avenue, Fernie
Furnished or unfurnished

Rare Snaps In City Property

Give us a Call

M. A. KASTNER
Insurance Real Estate

CORBIN NOTES
By "Warbler."

If some of the public spirited men that took an interest in bringing the strike to a close would also take an interest in the miners that have been discriminated against and study their cases a little they would know what a feeling of revenge some of the operators have for any man that has taken an interest in the Union and tried to make conditions a little better for themselves and their fellowmen. Ah, IF ONLY, THEY WOULD!

G. C. Egg, general representative of the I. C. S., was here doing business on Friday last.

The Xmas Tree committee are busily engaged thes days making preparations for the coming festivities.

A number of the boys that are interested in dancing volunteered their services on Sunday last to put a new floor in the Corbin Social Club. We understand the coal company gave the lumber free of charge. No doubt some of the householders would be pleased to hear of the coal company extending their generosity a little further by handing out a little lumber so that they would be protected from the severe weather.

We regret to hear that Mr. James Hall, schoolmaster, who has been here for the past fifteen months, is about to leave us for New Zealand. Mr. Hall has been a vey popular and efficient teacher. We wish him a pleasant voyage and success in his future undertakings.

The dance that was given by the Corbin Social Club on Saturday was quite a success. The music was supplied by Prof. Barlass's Orchestra, and was of a very high order. T. W. Davies acted as M. C. in a very able manner.

A certain young man suggests that all in the habit of eating garlic should use Sen-sen two hours before attending the dances.

M. Jack Crooks and wife have arrived here from Minnesota, and intend making this place their future home.

The goats are becoming more numerous. Another one has arrived on W. Sproules Ranch.

The numerous friends of D. J. McDonald (Vancouver) formerly checkweighman in Michel, are glad to hear he is recovering his health after a severe attack of typhoid fever.

The Rev. Hamill, of Crow's Nest, conducted service here on Sunday last.

Only a very small number of the members of the Union voted at the election for District and International Officers. On account of the local secretary being forbidden by the management to go on the coal company's property he was unable to give the election proper publicity.

An old timer, well known through the Pass as Missouri Bill, is amongst us taking in the sights.

Quite a number of men and their families have moved from here since the termination of the strike, owing to the coal company refusing to employ them again on account of being members of the miners' union.

Mrs. Matthew Ball left here on Monday last to visit friends in Michel.

Mr. Robert Strachan, District Mine Inspector, was here on Tuesday last looking through the mines.

MICHEL NEWS

Owing to the recent strike Michel can't boast of a skating rink this season. However, Old Bill Porter (The Accomodating) was out on Friday and Saturday fixing and flooding as far as possible what ice there is on the creek. Anyone using this ice should hand Porter a few, as his time both in the past and at present is mostly spent in keeping up the sport in Michel.

Mr. G. B. Steadman, of the Hotel Kootenay, has, so it is reported bought the Michel Reporter, which is at present under the able management of Mr. Meikle.

If fashion in Michel keeps going backward some of the boys may stand a show yet. This week it was a single rig, next week we can expect a wheelbarrow;

Mr. Wm. Moon has bought the business of the genial McLanders, barber, of New Michel, who has gone to live with his parents near Edmonton. We wish William luck in his new enterprise.

The result of the checkweigh election which was held on Thursday last was as follows:

T. A. Campbell	53
T. G. Harries	49
T. G. Harries	49
J. Hadden	36
Joyce	34
Gaul	30
Colquhoun	27
Julian	20
Elms	16
Porter	14
Spoiled ballots	7

Campbell and Harries were declared elected.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Murphy, wife of T. E. Murphy C. P. R. agent, and sincerely hope for her recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Stewart, of Fernie, were visitors here Tuesday.

Miss Alice Parsons arrived here on Monday from Revelstoke to spend Christmas with her parents.

Mr. Nat Evans, late of Corbin, and lately of Kenaston, Sask., was a visitor here Sunday. Nat has been down amongst the farmers and says he liked the work, only they have a way down there of putting three shifts into one—24 hours per day.

Mr. George Luck, of Maple Leaf, was a visitor here Sunday and looking up old friends.

Mr. John Owens left Wednesday night for Coleman, where he is to be married Christmas Day. We wish Yorkie and the intended Mrs. Yorkie health, wealth and happiness.

Mr. Dougall Barrett, who for the past eight months has been baching it has at last been ousted out of his quarters by Jack Frost. Dougall said he didn't mind the water freezing, but it was a bit of a caution when the fire froze.

Mr. John Norboe, who for the past two months has been trapping up on the Bull River, arrived in town with a nice bunch of furs, having got 9 lynx, 13 marten and 9 weasels. Not at all bad for the length of time out.

Mr. Pete Zoratti, the genial landlord of the Hotel Venizia, has a champion wrestler at his place named Bruin Hackenpmidt. (J. H. is thinking of going down to take a few lessons.)

Mr. Harry Hutson left for Hosmer, Saturday. Harry's motto is "Keep a-moving."

Now that the hunting season is over all that the miners can do is to talk of their luck or ill-luck, as the case may be. (We've had some of the latter, but proceed.) Wm. Savage, a noted hunter, reports as follows: "Never had such beastly luck in all my life; every time I jumped a deer I fired and missed them." "Why did you not keep a shooting, Bill?" "Well, I did," replied Bill, "but hit them in the same place." (The wings?)

Dick Beard, another famous hunter (and crack shot), also had his troubles this fall, having killed several deer, but at such a long distance away that the meat was bad when he reached them. He is now using a salty solution in which to soak his bullets so that hereafter the game may be preserved when he gets to it. (The Editor is having suitable diploma engraved for you, Mr. Correspondent!)

Slim is another who failed to get any game this season. His last trip out ended in coming home as usual with nit, so he took revenge on the cat. (Thank goodness that's all!)

A dance was held on Tuesday night by the Italian Society in the Hotel Venezia Hall. A very enjoyable time was spent.

A billiard handicap is in full swing at M. Taylor's Pool Room in New Michel. Some good prizes are being given and keen interest is the result.

Miss Jeannie Clare is now waitress at Campbell's Boarding House.

Messrs. Jones, Harper, and Martin left Sunday last for the West, but only got as far as Sparwood or thereabouts.

TAXES ON BACHELORS AND THE CHILDLESS

An Interesting Method of Raising Revenue Has Been Adopted in Austria

VIENNA, Dec. 20.—A number of proposed new taxes and increases in existing taxes which Dr. Mayer, the Austrian minister of finance, has just laid before the parliament are required to meet a threatened deficit of about $20,000,000.

The two chief items of increased expense are the rise in the payment of the state officials, including the railway employees, who recently threatened a general strike, and the increased expenditure on military and naval armaments. The minister of finance proposes to obtain $15,000,000 by an increase of indirect taxation. The excise duty on brandy is to be raised by more than 50 per cent. The tax on lager beer is to be raised by about 40 per cent., and the tax on champagne is also to be raised.

The income from direct taxation is only expected to yield $5,000,000 more than before, but there are several points of interest in the new impost. The progressive income tax on large fortunes is to be increased to a maximum rate of 6¼ per cent. Further, the so-called "bachelors' tax" is to be introduced, by which persons who have no one to maintain but themselves have to pay a surtax of 15 per cent. on their income tax, while those who have to provide for one other person—e. g., a childless married man—must pay 10 per cent extra.

A Tax on All Bets

A new source of income for the state is an 8 per cent tax on all bets made with bookmakers at races. This and an increase in the existing share that the state takes in the profit of the pari mutuel, or totalizateur, is expected to bring in an additional $500,000. The fees payable on insurance policies and the tax on the remuneration of company directors are also to be increased. Finally, the introduction of a match monopoly is proposed.

COAL CREEK BY 174

No. 5 Mine was idle last Friday on account of the fan belt breaking in the early morning. The company intend running this fan with ropes in place of belts to prevent the recurrence of these delays.

Arthur Harrison, who was engaged bringing goods up for the Fernie Co-operative Society, had a nasty spill going down the hill from the High Line last Friday afternoon, through some kids being on the hill at the time with sleighs. The only damage done was the breaking of about two dozen eggs.

Mr. Huntington, of Fernie, Trites-Wood Co., was up here on business last Friday afternoon.

Albert Moses returned here from Michel last week end. No place like Coal Creek for him.

A German employed as a digger in No. 3 mine got his right-leg crushed with a car last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Ed. Bridge, formerly pit boss at No. 1, South, up here, arrived back in Camp last week after spending the summer on his ranch at Creston. He has started work as a shot-lighter in the mine again.

Mr and Mrs. W. H. Bugbee left here last Monday to spend Christmas at their old home in Ontario.

Last Saturday being pay day and the first one for a long time, the 6 o'clock train for Fernie was packed from end to end by Creekites going to Fernie to see the Xmas decorations in and around the local stores. The crowd coming home by the midnight special was very orderly, except for one or two noisey individuals who always like ing. Empty vessels make the most noise.
to hear themselves talking and shout.

Walter Hill arrived back in camp last week after spending the last few months at the coast district.

The annual meeting of the C. C. L. and A. A. was held in the Club Hall last Sunday afternoon with the President, Jno. Shanks, in the chair. After the usual routine of business, nominations took place for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Shanks was elected by acclamation. There were two nominations for Vice-President, which resulted in George O'Brien's election. W. R. Puckey was elected secretary, and Robert Johnstone as treasurer. Assistant secretary, Jos. Buchanan; D. F. Markland and Robt. Forsyth auditors; board of management; James McPherson, Steve Hall, Robt. Billsborough, Jos. Worthington, Joe McMillan, Wm. Tinkler, T. France and J. Hewitt.

After the election it was decided to have tournaments for turkeys between Xmas and New Year Day. The Xmas tree for the children will be held on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23rd, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The old original Santa Claus has promised to be in attendance.

Coal Creek Methodist Sunday School will give a grand concert in the church on December 25th, commencing at 7.30. Programme will consist of vocal and instrumental solos, recitations, also a fairy operetta, entitled "The Fairy Ring," and a dramatic sketch entitled "The Outcast." Chairman, Mr. Tom Reid. Collection will be taken at the door.

Miss M. Lowe has secured the position of cashier in the Trites-Wood Store up here.

Joe Wilson and Thos. Glover returned again last week from the South Fork where they captured two fine bucks and one doe.

Mrs. Jos. Knowles and family arrived back here from the coast on Monday and are again located in their old home.

Mr. H. Stevenson, the new Presbyterian Minister, arrived up here last week-end and has taken up his duties at once. He will find quite a change up here to the busy life in Vancouver no doubt.

Mr. B. Caufield paid a short visit up here last week-end to make arrangements for the shipping of his furniture etc., to Michel. Mrs. Caufield and family are leaving this week-end for their new home.

Mr. David Martin has secured two weeks' vacation and left here on Wednesday evening to visit his father who is seriously ill in Ohio. It is fifteen years since Dave saw his father so it would not be strange if they should scarcely recognize one another.

James Stewart is in charge of No. 5 mine at present, and Harry Dunlop is acting as fire boss.

District Board Member F. E. Smith has ben away on important business all this week attending a convention at Ymir.

Peter Boardman, a young brother of our provincial policeman, arrived up here this week from Lancashire, England.

A very foolish young man boarding up here was not content with putting his hands into his own pockets, but goes and puts them into some one elses with the result that he was caught the third time and was taken away on Wednesday to Nelson to do thirty days' work for the government.

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

The coal company's plumber is very busy these days putting taps and sinks into the houses previously without these conveniences.

Wm. Barton, the Singer Machine man, was around camp again this week. Now, ladies, if you want a good machine William is the man that can bring you one on the shortest notice; or if you have one that is not working properly, he will tune it up for you in quick time.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. J. Flemming is rapidly improving in the hopital, and hopes to be able to get home in a short while.

STORE FOR RENT

Finest building between Lethbridge and Fernie, located at Hillcrest, Alta., the property of Local 1058. Building 80 x 33, with concrete foundation; basement, 40 x 33. A cash store preferred. This is a splendid opportunity for any one. The coal company here are now spending a big sum on development work.

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

L. E. McDonald

HORSESHOEING
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
and
CARRIAGE BUILDING

Express and Delivery Wagons a Speciality

LETHBRIDGE

The mines are going full swing and have reached their normal capacity. At present the output surpasses anything heretofore accomplished in the history of the A. R. P. I. Collieries. The men here have had all manner of justice meted out to them by the management since resumption of work, all heir old employees getting the preference. They were placed before any new men were engaged, and even the latter are getting due consideration as they come along. The man signed first is set on as work turns up for him, no matter who or what he is. There is a good spirit being shown amongst the men towards the union. Last week we increased the membership fully one hundred, and this week we are still adding to our numbers.

Last week International Board Member C. Garner and organizer Karl Theodorovich and L. Moore succeeded in organizing the men at the Pioneer mine, and were also successful in reaching a very favorable agreement signed with the management on Monday last giving the men an increase of 8 per cent all round.

B. C. ELECTIONS

According to The Week, of Victoria, the McBride Government will go to the country the last week in March. The provincial government is to meet on January 11, and it is an open secret that a redistribution bill, based on the recent Dominion Census will be passed.

Waldorf Hotel

Mrs. S. Jennings, Proprietress

Rates $1.50 and up

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

Meal Tickets, $6.00

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

Special Sunday Dinner 50c

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

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

Meats

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

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

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

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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

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

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

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

CLUB Cigar Store

W. A. INGRAM

Wholesale and Retail

Tobacconist

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

Victoria Avenue
FERNIE, B. C. Phone 34

PortAlberni

City Lots, $400 and $450

Payments Easy

For full particulars apply to

Union Land Co., Natal, B.C.

A Trip Across the Continent

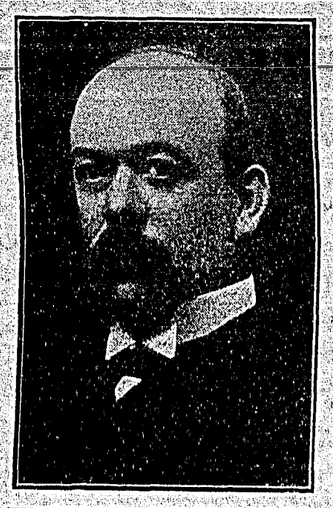
By J. W. Bennett.

A journey across the Canadian continent is to-day so commonplace that one scarcely deems the events of such a trip worthy of more than passing notice; nevertheless there is an individuality about each journey that makes it stand forth prominent in the traveler's mind even though the narration be of but slight interest to the reading public, and being afflicted with an attack of the cacoethes scribendi, a case of habit (hope he hasn't taken a turn for the worse), second nature will attempt a short review of the journey from the one extremity of Canada's broad dominion to the far point or jumping off place known as Halifax.

The usual quota of friends at the depot, to wish us "bon voyage," characteristic of departure, the handclasp as one stands upon the platform of the car when the train commences to move; the wave of the hand or the handkerchief—all necessary accompaniments of such an occasion—were in evidence.

At some of the stations, along the route, we observed friends with whom we chatter until the conductor sings out "All aboard!" when, as we have reached the outer zone of our acquaintances, sink back into the cushions and engage in conversation with the next of seat passenger, or try to become interested in the perusal of a book; this latter, however, is somewhat difficult, as thoughts with lightning swiftness and kaleidoscopic variety obtrude themselves into the think pan.

A sojourn to the smoking compartment, where we listen to the banalities of the ordinary mortal about crops, condition of markets, etc., but in all the conversations the keynote is the dollar and cent question. Sleep at last begins to make itself within measurable distance, and the black porter, showing by his actions that he would be pleased to see his usual sleeping quarters vacated, we take the hint and retire to the berth assigned, and after a brief spell tired nature asserts itself and we are in the land of dreams. The novelty of the journey or the strangeness of he situation, arouses



one from slumber somewhat earlier than under normal conditions. Yet as it is too early to arise the better plan is to lie quietly and await the break of day. And what a glorious sight unfolds itself before our gaze as Old Sol begins to make his presence known by darting forth his rays above the horizon. To picture adequately a sunrise on the prairie demands language far beyond the scope of our mediocre imagination, accompanied by the brush of a landscape artist of exceptional ability, hence self-consciousness compels us to refrain from further comment, save to say to be appreciated must be witnessed.

"First call for breakfast!" breaks upon our reveries, when donning habiliments (although not with the same ease and rapidity that is possible under normal conditions) we hie to the washroom. The morning ablutions performed, we visit the dining car to partake of the daily initial repast. The service on the C. P. R. has been repeatedly described, therefore see no necessity to add any remarks except on passant to allude to that stereotyped subject of tipping, which theoretically is not necessary, but practically is essential, because the railroad companies know full well that the wages paid to the waiters are so small that in order to live these men must obtain gratuities from the guests.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan, along the line of travel, we noticed thousands of bushels of grain and flax which if not entirely destroyed were seriously damaged by the severe weather, and upon enquiring the extent of the injury, were informed by two farmers who boarded the train at Maple Creek, that it was in the neighborhood of 65 to 70 per cent.

Moose Jaw, from appearance, is on the eve of a period of activity; building and excavating being noticeably prominent.

Only 30 minutes stay in Winnipeg afforded but scant opportunity for sight-seeing, a hurried visit to the main street and back to the station.

From Winnipeg east, for a long distance the view from the windows is monotonous. At some point in Northern Ontario the report was received that King George had been seriously wounded at Delhi. This then became a topic of conversation. A little further east the report was accentuated by the addition of more minute details that his collapse was a question of but a short time, as he was bleeding internally, and at Cartier the news was learned that he had been assassinated. These were subsequently found to be untrue, but such persistence might probably be traced to have originated with some of the "highly respectables on Change," who wished to take advantage of a panicky state of the money market.

Sunday in Montreal, with the atmosphere oppressive, the sidewalks greasy, and the odors in the manufacturing districts similar to those of Verona, the effect upon the spirits was not one of blesthomeness, but per contra after the bracing breezes of the west was decidedly wet blankettified (tout droit reservé). The buildings are built solidly and many new ones are in process of construction, but their appearance is greatly marred by the narrowness of the streets.

On St. Catherine's Street, one of the principal thoroughfares, the mud had been squeezed by the passing vehicles to a close proximity on either side, and a rapidly speeding automobile passing up or down would cause a spurt of mud to be ejected, which a passer-by walking too close to the kerb might have the ineffable pleasure of being converted into a perambulating conveyor of Montreal real estate in liquid form until it became caked on his clothing.

Canadian French is very much in oral evidence, and as there is a Reform Mayor now in civic control, incongruities incident to a Sabbatarian policy are en regle. One can have his shoes shined at any hour of the day but the other extremity—the face—cannot be touched by a barber unless he incurs the risk of being fined for plying his trade. Moving picture shows are well patronized, but theatres are closed. Children under 15 (unless accompanied by their parents) are prohibited from attending places of amusement.

We were glad when night came and once more found us at Windsor Station and aboard of the train. After leaving the Province of Quebec, early morning, we were told that until we were in the State of Main, which butts in at considerable length between the Province of Quebec and New Brunswick (for further enlightenment on this subject consult a map). No snow except small packages here and there, were to be seen on New Brunswick, but instead fields of green grass upon which cows and sheep and horses placidly grazing, we passed in rapid succession, arriving at St. John about noonday. Forty minutes' stay here and then once more we proceeded eastward, reaching Halifax at 10 o'clock. The only incident out of the ordinary that happened en route was the board went up against us as we were pulling out of Dorchester, and upon going back to ascertain the cause found that a passenger, in attempting to board the moving train, had narrowly escaped injury, but fortunately a sever shaking was all he received, coupled with temporary disgust upon finding himself left behind, but the quick action of a railroad employee made his mortification of short duration.

Halifax is reported to have about 50,000 inhabitants, and is an active Maritime port; also here we saw the Niobe painted in funereal color lying in the dry dock incapacitated because of injuries received off Sable Island some time ago, placing 50 per cent. of Canada's embryonic navy hors de combat. The military and naval element is quite prominent here; hotels are numerous, prices of commodities very low, with their consequent effect upon wages. As the time now approaches for our departure, must bring these rambling remarks to a close and make the necessary preparations for going aboard the C.N.R. steamer "Royal George," which leaves to-night at 10 p.m. (Dec. 13) with 350 each first and second class passengers, and over 1,000 third, for her six days' trip to Bristol, England.

LABOR IN MINES AND QUARRIES

From Part 2 Labor, of the Mines and Quarries General Report, it is ascertained that the total number of persons employed at mines and at the quarries under the Quarries Act in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man during 1910 was 1,163,920 (1,078,083 at mines and 85,837 at quarries), or a net increase of 37,548 persons as compared with the preceding year (viz., an increase of 35,648 at mines and 1,900 at quarries. Of the persons employed at mines 867,195 worked underground, and 212,598 above ground. Of the latter 6,404 were females.

There were 1,360 separate fatal accidents in and about mines and quarries, causing the loss of 1,902 lives, or an increase of 325 fatalities as compared with the previous year. Of these accidents, 1,280 causing the loss of 1,818 lives, happened at mines, and 80, causing the loss of 84 lives, happened at quarries, or, expressed in terms of the number of persons employed, the death rate from accidents per 1000 persons at all mines was underground 1.917 (or surface and underground 1.636) for 1910, as compared with 1.621 underground (or 1.432 at surface and underground) for 1909.

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

COAL OUTPUT

Record Shipments at Sydney Mines.—Demand and Supply

Never before in this history of Cape Breton have coal shipments been so large as they are at present. At the collieries of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines, where a brief while ago 100,000 tons of coal were piled up, to-day very litle is left. In fact, every colliery of the chain of six are working day and night to turn out sufficient coal to fill the orders already booked.

But even with all this activity, contracts could not be filled without resorting to the American coal fields, and for the first time in many years the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co have been obliged to purchase a shipment of Pennsylvania coal for one of their customers, while another of the chartered collieries had to take a cargo from the Dominion Coal Company.

All this, in view of the fact that during the month of October the output of the Scotia Company was several thousand tons greater than for the month previous goes to show that the demand is gerater than the supply. No doubt the fact that nearly 6[illegible]000 tons net of shipping was in port on one day, to a great extent intensifies the situation, as each steamer, not to speak of the large fleet of sailing craft, required an immense quota of coal.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. is doing well, the output for October and September being as follows:

	Oct.	Sept.
Ore mined	52,675	49336
Coal mined	75,521	69,126
Pig iron	7,253	7,605
Steel billets	6,656	6,091
Bars and plates	4,718	4,133
Shipments of steel etc	5,500	4,909

In several cases the October figures are new high records.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY

We have this week received pamphlet of the Labor (British) Party outlining the subject matter of the forthcoming annual conference to be held in Birmingham, Wednesday, January 24th, 1912, and the two following days:

The minimum wage of 30s. per week.

The right to strike.

Condemnation of the use of military in trade disputes.

Protests against militarism and conscription.

Workmen's Compensation.

Labor Exchanges

Suffrage.

Nationalization of railways, mines, etc.

Old age pensions.

Extension of the Checkweighman Act to include stone quarries and iron ore, etc., etc.

The above is part of the bill of fare for the conference in question, and will, no doubt, provide excellent material for discussion.

Stoke-on-Trent has been selected for the 1913 conference.

"THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES."

By Jesse Fales

(With No Apologies to Mr. Kipling.)

When the truth was shown the poet,
that of every living kind
Natural law endowed the female with
the vicious, subtle mind;
Then he added to his laurels, slurring
her with this assail:
That the female of the species is more
deadly than the male.

Had he but indulged good judgment
in his pilgrimage for fact,
He'd have trod the path of ages to
Noah's fatal flood, and back;
And discovered in his findings, scarcely
had his search begun,
That the female bears the poison as
protection to her young.

Thus we note among the insects; of
the honey bee 'tis shown,
That the female lays the eggs and
must protect them from the
drone.
Is it strange in such an instance, that
the natural law prevails
Making females of the species much
more dangerous than the males?

As it is with lower orders, so is it with
highest man,
And it has been through all ages since
the natural law began,
That no matter how much plumage,
grace and strength is man's
result,
There is reason why the female is
more deadly than the male.

When the suffering of children ground
up in our hellish mills,
Is made manifest to woman, and her
blood and sinew chills,
Then will end this gross injustice, although profit-mongers rail;
For the female of the species is more
deadly than the male.

In the dawning age of reason; in the
glorious day to come,
When through years of struggling, woman, equal rights with man has
won,
We shall be emancipated from the
curse that now prevails,
Since the females of this species have
more "horse sense" than the
males.

—New York Call.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

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Resolution for Royal Commission is Introduced in the House of Commons

Joseph Armstrong, of East Lambton, has given notice in the House of Commons, Ottawa, of a resolution calling for the appointment of a commission to investigate the systems of national telegraphs and telephones, wireless telegraphs and cables, also postal conditions, laws and regulations, parcel post, means of collecting and distributing mails, with a view to submitting such data and information to the post office department as would help to improve existing conditions in all the above, and to further inquire into the postal facilities in the rural districts in other countries in order that a better system of free rural mail delivery may be inaugurated.

CATHOLIC PRIEST BECOMES A SOCIALIST

Rev. Father Bowden, formerly editor of the Catholic Leader, at Kansas City, is another clergyman who investigated a bit and gained some new light.

For years and years, he says, he "raved and tore" and "preached and wrote against that dreaded revolutionary and agitating party, the Socialists," Father Bowden continues:

"I wrote and preached Socialism and common love; I wrote and preached Socialism and atheism; I wrote and preached Socialism and the destruction of the home.

"Finally in order to more clearly and thoroughly show up the weakness of Socialism, I started to read Socialist literature.

"There I discovered my miserable mistake. There I found them dealing with the causes of the conditions I was so anxious to change by silly reform. There I found them fighting the same crime and corruption—only they fought for its abolition, while we fought only to cure it. There I found them advocating, not common love, but brotherly love, the fundamental economics of the Catholic Church. There I found them advocating the elimination of war and the forcing of mothers' sons to bear arms and battle with other mothers' sons at the bidding of their industrial masters.

"Surely no atheism there.

"There I found them fighting to take the mother from the mill, the factory, the shop and the store and place her in the spot ordained for her by the Almighty, her home, where she could care for her children. Surely no destruction of home there.

"I realized my foolishness. Then I resolved no longer to fight the workings of the Socialist party and sooner than to come out and openly advocate Socialism and thereby heap ridicule upon my brother priests who were blindly fighting that which they knew nothing about, I resolved to give up the paper.

He says further:

"They tell me I cannot be a Socialist and a Catholic at the same time: When did Jesus of Nazareth ever say "Thou shalt vote the Republican or the Democratic ticket"?

HERR BEBEL

Herr August Bebel, who has drawn such a terrible picture of the misery which would be caused by a great war, is one of the world's most remarkable political leaders. Entirely self-educated, he began life as a carpenter, and ultimately entered the German parliament in 1867. He came under the influence of that famous Socialist, Liebknecht, and helped to found the Social Democratic party. He and Liebknecht were the only two members of the German parliament who, in 1870, refused to vote for the enormous supplies required for the Franco-Prussian war, a fact which made Bismarck very bitter against them. It is said that the Iron Chancellor would cheerfully have hung Bebel, if he had had the chance to do so. In fact he did have Bebel arraigned and imprisoned for "contemplated high treason." Since then Bebel has been many times in prison. He is one of the finest orators and debaters in the Fatherland, and is esteemed by millions of Socialists.

WOMEN AND COAL MINES

Mr McKenna, replying to Capt Faber in the British House of Commons, said it was the intention of the Government to move on the report stage of the Coal Mines Bill the omission of the provision inserted in committee prohibiting the employment of women other than those already employed on the surface of mines, and to propose that this class of employment shall be subject to certain conditions, with the object of safeguarding the health of the workers.

Conservation of Coal

True conservation means the utilization of the greatest possible amount of a natural resource with the least possible waste. This can only be accomplished in the mining industry by the skilful extraction of the greatest possible percentage of the mineral in the ground and the utilization of the most improved appliances in preparing the mineral for the market or for use.

In the case of our coal resources true conservation in many fields is only possibly by such restrictions in production as will maintain a regular selling price that will be sufficiently high to yield a reasonable profit over the cost of systems of mining which not only allow the extraction of the greatest possible percentage of the coal in the ground, but which will provide for the expensive dead work necessary to mine the coal in thin seams, and to prepare the coal in dirty, slaty, and bony seams, for utilization.

In the past, when coal was mined entirely by individual operators, often men with limited capital, only that portion of the largest seams that could be extracted with least possible expense, including a deplorable lack of engineering skill and foresight, was taken from the mines. As a result in all the older coal fields, and in some where development has been comparatively recent, only 50 per cent, or even less, of the coal in the seams was mined. In addition the mining was so badly done, that the major portion of the coal left in these old workings has been made inaccessible by squeezes, large falls of roof, and other causes that make for extremely hazardous, expensive and other prohibitive operations.

The advent of combinations of capitalists with large financial resources, has in recent years changed these conditions in some of the coal fields. As a result, a very much larger percentage of the coal is being taken out, and, by the expenditure of liberal sums for engineering ability and improved appliances, the percentage of coal in the ground recovered and utilized is being further increased. Seams that 20 years ago were considered worthless on account of their being only 24 to 40 inches thick, or which while thicker were more or less "dirty," are being successfully worked. This is particularly the case in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, where the comparatively limited extent of the fields, coupled with the market demands, results in fair market prices. In the same regions it must also be stated the mines are worked more regularly, the men employed are paid in cash and better paid, than is the case in any other American field. In fact, if the muck rakers who write for the yellow journals and still yellower magazines were honest, and would really investigate present conditions in the anthracite regions by interviewing old miners, the older clergymen of all denominations, and especially those of the Roman Catholic Church, the older professional and business men and then describe and illustrate present conditions as compared with those of the past, a great portion of the time of so-called statesmen and politicians at Washington, instead of being devoted to tearing down prosperity could be devoted to economic and helpful legislation.

In addition to really conserving the natural mineral resources, the same large combinations of capital, by the voluntary adoption of improved appliances, and the employment of the most skilful officials obtainable, are conserving the lives and limbs of their employes in a far greater measure than was formerly the case. If the mine owners and mine officials of to-day were to work the deeper and more caseous, and in the case of bituminous coal the dustier seams now being mined, in the same manner and with the same appliances as were used 20 or 30 years ago, the toll of killed and maimed mine workers would be several times larger than it is.

The United States government has now a Bureau of Mines, which has not been in existence long enough to produce all the good it eventually will, but it has been in existence long enough for Doctor Holmes and his assistants to learn conclusively that the statements here made are absolutely correct. These gentlemen are government officials, they are not connected in any way with mining companies, they are men of character and reputation for truth, they are for the most part men skilled in mining. If the Attorney-General of the United States, a member of an official family that is at least supposed to assist and support the president in his manifest desire to conserve our coal resources, will consult these gentlemen, and he is actuated by true patriotism, instead of trying to make laws more demagogical than they were ever intended to be, he will try to have them amended or at least constructed so that they will not cause a return to "individual competition," or as one able man recently called it "competitive debauchery," which is now the trouble in many bituminous fields and is the cause of cheap mining methods and waste, loss to operators, and only partial time and its consequent deprivations to mine workers.

Coal is the greatest natural asset our country has. On it depends more than on any other resource the material prosperity of the country. Cheap coal to the masses does not mean their prosperity. Coal at reasonable prices does, and it also means conservation of the nation's fuel supply. Reasonable prices for bituminous coal cannot be maintained in most regions by present ruinous individual competition. The lawyers who have no compunctions in charging large and sometimes astounding fees for their own services, who at the instigation of demagogues endeavor to tear down prosperity in regions where it exists, and to prevent its growth where it is badly needed, cannot be too severely criticized.—Mines and Minerals.

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FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

Slavonian

Z CONNELSVILLE, PA.

Vol'ba v našom okrese i state skončila pre socialisticku stranu uspokojive. Vo Fayette Co. vzrlastnul počet hlasov z 1,700 na 2,500. Zvolili sme nickol'ko menších uradnikov v townshipoch. Okrem toho skevelého vit'azstva dobyli socialisti v South Connellsville. V tomto, tepry nedavno sorganisovanom mestečku vydržlavana bola po prvy raz mestska vol'ba a socialisti vyhrali na celej čiare. Prva mestska sprava je socialisticka. Opak toho ale stal sa vo Vanderbilt, kde stala koliska socialistickej strany v západnej Pennsylvanii. Tam sudruhovia nepostavili ž'adnu tyketu. Zato ale niektori "tiež sudruhovia" socialisti nominovali na našu tyketu kandidatov strany republikanskej a demokratickej. Tym si dali mizerné vysvedčenie. Taka taktika by nas zavliekla brzo do bahna, z ktorého by nebolo vychodiska. To je zločin, spachany na našich zasadach. Podobné zločiny pachaju mnohi uradnici Frickovej spoločnosti na voličoch. Oni jako policajti vodia ich k vol'be a hlasovacie listiny im vypinuju. Ačkol'vek je to proti zakonom. Ale čo je zakon medzi kamaratmi? Volebni uradnici su tiež Frickovymi uradnikmi, a ti ovšem kontrolluju vol'bu a voličov tak, jako je to prospešné spoločnosti.

V decembri sa vydržlavaju vol'by v 5. dištrikte slučených uhl'okopov. Za predsedu tohože dištriktu je nominovany naš rodak Michal Halapy, Bratska "Justicia" z Pittsburgu odporučuje ho čo sudruha ku zvoleniu. Je-li sudruhom alebo nie, o tom neviem, ale to nevadi, naši rodaci urobia dobre, ked' nanho budu hlasovat' proti Feehanovi, doterajšiemu dištriktnému predsedovi. Terajši predseda Feehan je kapitalisticky politikar a je odporcom socialistického hnutia. On tak jako kapitalisti prenasleduje socialistickych organisatorov, preto že ti povedla vždy pravdu, a tym mu jeho politické zamery a plany kazia. "Greensburg Tribune", po ukončenej stavke bankov napisala, že cela ta stavka bola vyvolana len za tym učelom, aby k hlasovaniu na medzinarodného predsedu pribudnulo 20,000 hlasov. Tak mal byt' porazeny Lewis, a skutočne sa tak aj stalo. Jednanie Feehanovo narobilo už dost' rozbrojov v samotnej organisacii uhl'okopov v Pittsburgskom dištrikte, a preto je zmena žiaducna.

Rastieme a vzmahame sa na všetkych stranach, ale bez organisacie vykoname len malo dobrého alebo celkom, nič. Na H. mimoriadnej konvencii N. S. S. bolo nas už dost' značné percento, ale v jednani sme sa roznili, nemali sme medzi sebou žiadneho dorozumenia. Nasledok toho bol, že v mnohych otazkah sme individualne proti sebe vystupovali. Bolo by dobre aby na buducej konvencii, ktora sa bude vydržlavat' v socialistickom meste, v Milwaukee, Wis., sudruhovia-delegati medzi sebou o hlavnych otazkach sa dorozumeli a tak v jednani solidaritu zachovali. Nebudu potom krivo a upodozrievavo jeden na druhého hl'adet'. Jedno si ale musia sudruhovia-delegati osvojit', a to je, že na konvencii N. S. S. sa nedaju naše zasady priamo uplatnit'. Najprv treba pripravit' podu a pochopenie pre naše ciele. Nie je to pekné, ked' sudruhovia davaju makavym sposobom hlavnym uradnikom na vedomie, že s nimi suhlasia, bo ani my s našho stanoviska tiež nemožemo s dobrym svedomim so všetkym suhlasit', čo sa l'ubi hlavnému odboru. Vždy treba mat' na zreteli dobro členstva, za ktorym učelom sukonvencie svolavané a usporiadané.

Divim sa, že z tol'kych socialistov žiadny o konvencii nič nenapisal do tej našej Rovnosti L'udu. A predsa s hrdost'ou sa možeme pochvalit', že R. L.' bola na konvencii najhl'adanejšim časopisom. Z prvej zasielky 125 kusov len nahodou som uvidel jedno číslo. Objednal som R. L.' na agitaciu, a ona agitovala sama za seba. Nemohol som tol'ko získat, kol'ko som chcel, ale vzdor tomu som spokojny, ked' som videl, že naš časopis teši sa tak velkej važnosti, že si ho delegati rozobrali a pečlive uchovali, aby si ho v prazdnej chvili mohli prečitat'. Iné časopisy boly po prehliadnuti zahadzované ani nejaka smet'. Druhu zasielku, ačkol'vek prišla až v pondelok, rozpredal som po 5c. kus. Ani som nemal dost'. Tu vidno, že poda je prelomena, zaleži na sudruhoch, aby v buducnosti dovledli taku priležitost' s prospechom využitkovat' pre naš časopis a pre naše ciele.

Hilla som pred tym neznal. Ked' som sa s nim na ceste do Baltimore soznamil, predstavil sa mi, že on je "tiež socialista." Mal som podozrenie Nezamluval sa mi taky "socialista," ktory by chcel mat' socialism a socialistov, tak jako on chce, a nie jakymi oni su. Pozoroval som jeho jednanie, a tu some sa presvedčil, že chce deloyymi gul'ami zabijat' muchy. Od takych "tiež socialistov" chran nas bože, od nepriatel'ov si už jakosi pomožeme. Že meni kabaty? Tomu sa nedivim, takych kollegov ma v hlavnom odbore viac. Lenže ti sa nam na konvencii nepredstavili s tak ohromnym a počestnym "ja," jako to učinil ten naš "Jozef."

Bolo mi sdeleno, že v Uniontown, Pa. mad'arsko-slovensky (alebo obratene) lekarnik doporučuje krajanom aby si patentované lieky, ktore or neho kupuju, nechali posvatit' reverendom Sebikom. Potom vraj o mnoho lepšie pomahaju. Krajani su za to na lekarnika pohoršeni. Ale oni si nerozumeju. Posvatené medeciny lepšie učinkuju — ale na vačok. Jestli to mysli ten lekarnik takto vtedy ma pravdu; nemoc nevylieci žiadny liek, nech už je on posvateny alebo nie.—Alb. Mulač.

Italian

CRONACHETTA OPERAIA

La disoccupazione e generale a Superior, Wisc. Le persone senza lavoro ed alle prese colla miseria si contano a centinaia e centinaia.

I lavori nelle vicinanze di Weir, Kans., vanno ora abbastanza bene e la "Central Coal Co." ha riattivato le miniere No. 43 e No. 44 che da parecchi mesi erano inoperose.

I 60 mila lavoranti in metallo di Berlino, Germania, che la scorsa settimana si erano messi in sciopero, sono tornati a lavoro, in attesa di un amichevole accomodamento, ora sotto trattative.

LE MISERIE DEI RICCHI

In questi giorni e stata rinvenuta morta di freddo e di fame in una catapecchia di Peru, Ind., certa Salome Korner, la quale era ritenuta piu povera di Giobbe. Nel suo misero e fetido gaciglio vennero pero rinvenuti 47 mila dollari, accuratamente nascosti in una grossa borsa di cuoio. Il danaro della vecchia pitocca, morta collo stomaco vuoto, mentre poteva vivere da signora, venne subito diviso fra i suoi parenti.

NEL NORD COLORADO

Ora piu che mai gli scioperanti del Distretto del Nord Colorado si mostrano fidenti della vittoria contro le usurpatrici e perfide compagnie e lo dimostra chiaramente il fatto che i vili e degradati crumiri, a pochi per volta, cominciano ad abbandonare quelle miniere.

Gli scioperanti del Nord Colorado hanno dato sempre un mirabile esempio di costanza, di solidarieta, di affezione alle unioni e di attaccamento ai loro interessi e a quelli dei fratelli di lavoro; le compagnie, dopo aver tentato di porli insinista luce, di denigrarli fino all'estremo e di aver commesso contro di essi ogni genere di soprusi, cominciano per finire col convincersi che i d'ritti dei lavoro sono piu grandi, piu imperiosi di quello dell'esoso capitali smo, che ha sempre sfruttato la misera umanita.

PER LE 8 ORE DI LAVORO

Verso i primi del prossimo Gennaio avra luogo in Pueblo il processo contro il Sopraintendente J. Rose dello Zinc Smelter per violazione della legge delle 8 ore di lavoro passata dallo Stato del Colorado e sinora mai messa in effetto.

Puesto processo, che e appoggiato e spinto dalla "State Federation of Labor" e dalla "Western Federation of Miners," verra a provare se la legge sia costituzionale e valida o no, e le masse operaie ne attendono ansiosamente il risultato.

I DRAMMI DELLE MINIERE

Sabato mattina, poco dopo che gli operai eransi recati alle consuete occupazioni nella miniera carbonifera di Cross Mountain, situata nei pressi di Briceville, Tenn., avvenne una spaventosa esplosione.

In quella miniera vi lavoravano ordinariamente 200 minatori, la maggior parte dei quali si crede siano periti.

Appena si ebbe sentore dell'immane disastro, furono allestite le squadre di salvataggio, che eroicamente si accinsero al lavoro, e dopo sforzi sovrumani, riuscirono a trarre a salvamento numerosi minatori. Si ritiene pero che il numero delle vittime ascenda a circa 150.

La miniera e rimasta seriamente danneggiata e siccome il fuoco continua ad avvamparvi, e impossibile stabilire il numero preciso dei minatori che vi hanno perduto l'esistenza.

I lavori di salvataggio continuano pero con nobile slancio e con mirabile abnegazione.

Sembra probabile che il Comitato Esecutivo della United Mine Workers of America intenda votare una grossa somma a favore delle famiglie delle sacre vittime che perdettero la vita nella spaventosa esplosione.

MINACCIA DI SCIOPERO

La parte meridionale del Colorado e minacciata da un nuovo sciopero minerario, nel quale saranno coinvolti circa 20 mila persone.

I minatori affermano che le compagnie rubano spudoratamente sul peso del carbone, che fanno pagare delle tasse esorbitanti per ospedali, che non mantegono i patti conchiusi, ecc., e che essi sono pronto adabbandonare il lavoro se non verra loro reso giustizia.

Le compagnie hanno compreso l'antifona e, pur mostrando di tentennare, verranno alla conclusione di cedere alle giuste domande dei minatori, per scongiurare questo sciopero, che danneggierebbe all'estremo grado i loro interessi.

I capitalisti cominciano a capire che sta per finire il loro regno di schiavitu e di sfruttamento e tentano ora di far vedere che altro non cercano che il benessere delle classi operaie.

Qual feroce ironia!

IL PARADISO E' QUASI DISABITATO LA SUPERBIA DEI PRETI E LA VERTA' DELLA STATISTICA.

I preti cattolici usano affermare che la loro religione, non solo e l'unica vera, ma abbraccia anche l'immensa maggioranza della popolazione del globo.

La statistica dice ben diversamente.

La popolazione del mondo, e composta pressoche di un miliardo e mezzo di persone.

Di queste, 500 milioni sono cristiane, 256 milioni sono confuciane, 190 milioni indu, 176 milioni maomettane, 157 milioni buddiste, 45 milioni javiste, 13 milioni sintoiste, 8 milioni istraelite, 196 milioni politeiste.

Cinquecento milioni sono cristiani, ma di questi 200 milioni sono protestanti, 195 cattolici, 105 greci ortodossi. Dimodoche, a chi guarda bene, su un miliardo e messo di uomini, solo 195 milioni vi sarebbero che andrebbero in paradiso, al dire dei preti, e cioe una persona su sette.

Senza contare tutti quelli che, pure essendo catalogati come cattolici perche, battezzati, non seguono le regole del culto e non credono!

I cattolici dunque sono una minoranza del genere umano, e i credenti sono una minoranza . . . . della minoranza.

LEADING PAPERS DISPLAY THE DANGER SIGNAL AGAINST ALUM IN FOOD

Thousands have no doubt read the commendable articles recently appearing in some of the leading American and Canadian papers on the use of alum in baking. Until the Dominion Government follows the lead of England, France and Germany and prohibits the use of alum in foods there is but one safeguard against alum, and that is to buy only a baking powder which has the ingredients plainly stated on the label.

APPROPRIATE

A Bishop was staying with a friend in a country house. On Sunday morning, as he passed through the library he found a small boy curled up in a big armchair deeply interested in a book.

"Are you going to church, too?" he asked.

"No, sir," replied the lad.

"Why! I am," said the bishop.

"Huh," said the boy, "you've got to go. It's your job."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Polish

PRECZ Z PASOZYTAMI

Biblia uwaza robotnika za niewolnika i czesto stawia go razem z wolem i oslem, — a prace uwaza za kare kryminalna za grzech pierworodny.

To tez duchowni wszelkich wyznan, opierajac sie na pismie swietem, nauczala, ze taka byla i jest wola najwyższego, zeby jeden rozkazywal, a drugi sluchal — zeby jeden gotowal, a drug zjadal, — jeden budowal palace dla innych, a sam spal pod plotem.

Ksiadz, pastor, rabin, pop, lul inny oszust, przeznacza klasom posiadajacym zycie doczesne, a robotnikom radzi byc cierpliwymi, az do smierci.

Uczeni znow (ci co sie wysługuja kapitalowi) dowodza, iz kapitalisci sa potrzebni do organizowania przemyslu i kierowania nim, co niby ma sie przyczyniac do pomnozenia bogactwa powszechnego.

A wiec podlug jednych i drugich hypokrytow i oszustow, nie mozna sie obejsc bez kapitalistow.

Jezeli zas spytamy sie socyalisty, czy potrzebni sa kapitalisci czy bez nich obejsc sie nie mozna, ten bez namyslu odpowi, e ze kapitalisci sa tak potrzebni robotnikowi, jak dla psa pchly, ktore sedza mu w futrze i wysysaja jego krew.

Zupelnie taka sama funkcye spelnia kapitalista; siedzi na skorze robotnikowi i zgarnia owoce jego pracy.

Kapitalisci sa wlasnie temi zorganizowanemi pchlami, czy tam pijawkami; naleza bezwarunkowo do rodzaju pasorzytow; zyja z pracy drugich i sa nadzwyczaj uzyteczni, ale tylko dla siebie.

Nawet w wielkim przemysle kapitalisci nie zarzadzaja sami interesami, ale pozostawiaja te role najemnym inteligentom, sami zas zajmuja sie tylko rozchodowaniem dochodow.

Przejdzcie sie po Platej Avenue w New Yorku, a zobaczycie szeregi palacow, w ktorych rzadko kto mieszka, poniewaz wlasci ciele posiadaja takze palace i w New Port, Florydzie, w Adirondacks i Californii, a lubia takze wyjezdzac na Riviere, do Neapolu, lub Szwajcaryi.

Ci ludzie sa specyalistami od tracenia pieniedzy, legalnie ukra dzionych, lub wyzyskanych od glupich, cierpliwych, a pracowitych ludzi.

A dlaczego oni sa glupimi?

Bo sa przepracowani i niezorganizowani.

W Stanach Zjednoczonych tylko dwa miliony robotnikow nalezy do zwiazkow zawodowych, a trzecia czesc tego zalicza sie do socyalistow.

I jak tu przy takich stosunkach pozbyc sie tych pchel z psiego futra,— kapitalistow, lub tych moli, ktore wygryzapa robotniko wi dziury w spodniach, w okolicy kieszeni, — duchownych re werendow.

Robotnik potrzebuje przedewszystkiem sciagnac sobie katarakte z oczu i choc na tyle wycwiczyc swoj mozg, aby mogl zro zumiec swoj wlasny interes, — nastepnie zorganizowac sie zawodowo i bezwarunkowo skupic pod czerwonym sztandarem, — a z najwieksza pewnoscia obejdzie sie bez panow.

Przytem nalezy nie zapominac ze jezeli kapitalista jest pchla w psiej skorze, to kazdego duchownego mozna smialo porownac do mola, albo lepiej do pluskwy. Ssie ona krew pracujacego ludu a ma olbrzymi kaldun.

Przedewszystkiem wiec nalezy wytepic pluskwy spoleczne, a wtedy i pchly wyzdychaja.

Tepic robactwo spoleczne, to znaczy przybliżac panowanie no wego ladu.

Przyslowie chinskie powiada, ze chinska kobieta jest jakoby kura, a jakoby dwie kury. To przy slowie moznaby zastosowac do literatki amerykanskiej P. Fairfax, udzielajacej amerykankom wszelkich rad w dziennadra chinska kobieta jest madra, nikach. Oto w jednym z ostatnich numerow „Journala", wymyslila recepte na szczescie, a mianowicie radzi robotnicom, jezeli pragna byc szczesliwe, aby namietnie pokochaly... swoj „job." Ja tam juz wole to, co stoi w starym testamencie: ze czlowiek jest stworzony nato, aby sobie nic nie robi (zadnych jobow), ale po raju spacerowal i wygrzewal sie do gory brzuchem na sloncu, na murawie, czekajac, az mu dojrzale owoce same do geby wpadna; a prace biblia okresla jako, katorzniyja roboty" za grzech. — I dlatego wszyscy „biegli w pismie" nie lu bia pracować, ale staraja sie do tego zaprzadz wolu, osla, albo swojego bliznego. To przynajmniej jest trafne!

Ciekawym, gdyby tak ta literatka (przez polityczna protekcye) dostala urzad uprzatania z ulic padliny i gdyby zmuszona byla wziasc zdechlego, rozgniecionego kota za ogon i wrzucic na furę, czyby i wtedy kochala swoj „Job" i byla szczesliwa? Widac, ze panna Fairfax mysiala o tych slodkich dziabach, uprawianych pomiedzy „Society."

Shiloh's Cure

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

KING'S WHIM COST INDIA $25,000.00

DELHI, Dec. 19. The cost of moving the capital from Calcutta to Delhi will be more than $25,000,000. The change in the seat of government can not be effected for some time because of the vast number of public buildings that will have to be erected here to accommodate officials. Calcutta has been the capital since 1773. The change is to be made now because King George is so well pleased with the way the natives and potentates at Delhi kow-towed to him.

Look at the label on your paper and see if your subscription is paid in advance.

List of Locals District 18

No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek.....	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue.....	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis.....	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
227	Carbondale.....	S. Hadfield, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2387	Cardiff.....	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1897	Canmore	M. D. Thabault, Canmore, Alta.
2638	Coleman.....	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City.....	Joseph Nairn, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank.....	G Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. Box 113, Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf.....	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2324	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine....	Horace Woodield, Taber, Alta.
2452	Passburg.....	Robt. Evans, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber.....	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber.....	J. Cooper, Taber, Alta.
2388	Ladysmith	J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith, B. C.
2399	Sumerland.....	Peter McWinn, Sumerland, B. C.
872	Wellington.....	Thos. Harrol, Wellington, B. C.
2155	Nanaimo.....	Jack Place, Nanaimo, B. C.

The District Ledger

The Paper that gets there

¶ Advertising that advertises is the sort desired by persons seeking publicity for their wares.

¶ Selecting the medium is important—the publication that reaches the people — the wage-earners— should appeal to the discriminate purchaser of space.

¶ Its an easy matter to acquire space in a paper but its another point to get adequate returns from the outlay.

¶ Advertisements that sell goods are the ads that change often and make interesting reading from time to time, giving facts and figures.

¶ Any arrangement of type matter and words in a paper is not advertising. A well written and neatly displayed ad is a source of information that will not be easily passed undiscovered. Discover your business with the use of Printers Ink.

¶ Get acquainted with your customers, meet them weekly through the columns of this paper, gain their confidence through doing as you advertise to do and when you do this you have gone a long way towards being a success.

¶ Let the new comers know who you are and advertise your business.

¶ The District Ledger has the largest circulation in the Pass and should be your special medium to tell your weekly story. Just try-- can't tell until you try.

Complete Job department

Address all communications to

The District Ledger

FREIGHT PREPAID

On all goods going west as far as Moyie, and east as far as Hillcrest, applying to our entire stock of merchandise.

The TRITES-WOOD CO., Ltd.

BRANCHES

Our branch stores are all well stocked and will supply goods at same prices quoted below.

THE BIG DEPARTMENTAL STORES

Fernie	Michel	Natal	Coal Creek

Christmas Shopping Made Easy

The Special Holiday Price Sale at all our Stores Happily Solves the Gift Problem

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

We will have a fine assortment of choice **CUT FLOWERS** on display Saturday, the 23rd inst., and you can book your orders for delivery on the above date now.

Marischine Cherries, qts.	$1.00
" " pts.	75c.
" " ½ pts	40c.
Macedoine Fruit, per bottle	1 00
Noils Dessert Fruits, per bottle	60c.
Wagstaff's Black Currant Jelly, 12 oz.	25c.
" Crabapple Jelly, 12 oz.	25c.
Glace Cherries, per lb.	50c.
" Fruits. assorted, per lb	60c
Lowney's Cream Chocolates, 3 lbs. for	1.00
Lowney's Cream Chocolates, in ½, 1, 2, and 5 lb. boxes	
Cowan's Chocolate Medallions, per lb.	50c.
" " Maple Buds	50c.
" " Assorted	50c.
Robertson's Giant Mixed Candy, 2 lbs for	25c.
" Cream (mixed) Candy, 2 lbs	35c.
" Best (mixed) Candy, per lb.	20c.
Russian Cluster Table Raisins, 5 lb box, each	2.00
Extra Dessert Raisins, 5 lb. box each	1 50
Connoisseur's Cluster, per lb.	25c.
Mixed Nuts, per lb	20c.
Hawaiin Dates, 2 lbs for	25c.
Ford Dates, per lb.	15c.
Table Figs, 5 Crown, 10 lb. box, each	1.50
Table Figs, 5 Crown, per lb.	20c.
Cleaned Currants, 2 lbs for	25c.
Seeded Raisins, 2 lbs. for	25c.
Sultana Raisins, 2 lbs for	25c.
California Oranges, per doz.	25c. to 60c.
Jap Oranges, per box	85c.
Fancy Table Apples, 4 lbs. for	25c.
Cooking Figs, 3 lbs. for	25c.
Christmas Fruit Cake, 1 lb. tins, each	35c.
Christmas Fruit Cake, 2 lb. tins, each	65c.
Christmas Plum Pudding, 1 lb. for	35c
Christmas Plum Pudding, 2 lbs. for	65c.
Cowan's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	25c.
Van Houten's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	60c.
Bananas, per doz.	35c.
Spanish Grapes, per lb.	25c
French Peas, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	35c.
Canadian Peas, 2 lb. tins, extra sifter, each	15c.
Canadian Asparagus, 2 lb. tins, each	35c.
Canadian Asparagus, qt. bottles, each	1.00
French Beans in glass bottle, each	50c.
French Peas, in glass bottle, each	50c.
Christmas Crackers, from 25c. per box to	1 50
Honey, 2½ lb. bottles, each	70c.
Honey, 1 lb. Combs	25c.
Jersey Cranberries, per lb.	15c.
Wagstaff's Mincemeat, 5 lb. pails, each	65c.
Fresh Oysters, per qt.	90c.
Fancy Fresh Killed Ducks, per lb.	25c.
Fancy Fresh Killed Geese, per lb.	25c.
Fancy Fresh Killed Chickens, per lb.	25c.
Fancy Fresh Killed Turkey, per lb.	30c.
Fancy Fresh Killed Fowls, per lb.	20c.
Banquet Bacon, per lb.	22c.
Medium Hams, per lb.	21c.
Boiled Hams, sliced, per lb.	40c.
Brookfield Sausage, 2 for	45c.
Finon Haddie, per lb.	15c.
Kippers, per lb.	15c.
Bloaters, per lb.	12½
Russian Caviare, per tin	1 25
English Stilton Cheese, per lb.	50c.
Roquefort Cheese, per lb.	50c.
Swiss Cheese, per lb.	35c.
Limburgher Cheese, per lb.	30c.
McLaren's Imperial, small jar	25c.
Dutch Cheese, each	85c.
Eastern Townships Creamery Butter, 3 lbs.	1 00
Alberta Creamery Butter, 2 lbs. for	75c.
Alberta Dairy Butter, in 14 lb. boxes, per lb.	30c.
Queen and Stuffed Olives, 14 oz.	35c.
Queen and Stuffed Olives, 18 oz.	50c.
Queen and Stuffed Olives, 32 oz.	1 00
Map of Italy Olive Oil, qt. bottles	80c.
Map of Italy Olive Oil, pt. bottles	45c.
C. and B. Assorted Pickles, per bottle	35c.
Sauer Kraut, 4 lb. for	25c.
Lee and Perrin's Sauce, ½ pts.	35c.
Lee and Perrin's Sauce, pt. bottles	65c.
Essence of Anchovie, bottle	35c.
Durkee's Salad Dressing, pt. bottles	60c.
Grape Juice, qt. bottles, each	75c.
Spanish Pimentoes, per bottle	50c.
Spanish Mushrooms, per bottle	50c.
Fresh Parsnips, per lb.	3c.
Apple Cider, per gallon	85c.
Eldore Perfecto Cigars, each 25c., per box	3 00
" Majestic Cigars, each 25c., per box	2 75
Children's Christmas Stockings, each	5c. to 90c.

Do not overlook calling on our Grocery Department as we have many other lines of extra good values we are unable to list in this space. A complete line of California Green Vegetables will be among our assortment.

Toy Department

33 1-3 Per Cent. Discount

One-third off the marked prices of the very best assorted stock of applicable Christmas Gifts ever placed on sale. It is not possible to enumerate and describe the many articles in this lot. But they include:

Toilet Articles	Pin Cushions	Candleabrums
Brush and Comb Sets	Photo Frames	Brass Jardineres
Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets	Card Trays	Brass Fern Pots
Manicure Sets	Jewels Caskets	Brass and Copper Coal Hods
Table Mirrors	Baby Brush Sets	Brass Kettles and Stands.
Hand Mirrors	Soap Boxes	Jardinere Stands
Triple Mirrors	Large Brass and Copper Trays	Collar and Cuff Boxes and Bags
Sewing Cases	Brass Wall Plaques	Pocket Flasks
Work Baskets	Ornamental Clocks	Tobacco Jars
Paper Knives and Seals with Ivory and Pearl Handles	Vases and Ornaments	Smokers' Sets
	Candlesticks	Ash Trays

And Dozens of Other Articles. All the Useful Kinds for Christmas Gifts

OUR TOY DEPARTMENT

Is overflowing with all kinds of delightful novelties for the little ones, mechanical toys of many kinds, toys for the baby and for all other ages to the second childhood.

Books for Boys and Girls. See our Special Cloth Bound 25c. a volume. Picture Books, Child's Story Books, etc. Sleighs for boys and girls.

TOYLAND AND CARPET AND FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—Second Floor.

Men's Department

We have spared no effort to make this department complete and have secured the largest assortment of newest novelties in Men's Wear ever beforeshown in Fernie. If you wish to make a gift that is the last word in New York and Paris creations visit this department and you will find many things that will be sure to delight the recipient.

TIES AND MUFFLERS

One of our new flowing-end Ties made up in high-grade Silks of beautiful design. Each Tie put up in fancy box; make acceptable gifts.

Price.. 50c., 65c., 75c., $1., $1.25., $1.50. and $2 each.

We also offer a special range of Silk Derby Ties, assorted paterns and of good quality, worth 50c. Special ..... 25c.

There is nothing a man appreciates more than a nice Muffler. We are showing them in the new Knitted Silk with fringed ends. Each in fancy box, priced from $1.25 to $7.50.

Plain Silk Mufflers in every shade; prices from $1.50 to $2.75.

Knitted Wool Mufflers in all shades and styles from 50c. to $1.

Silk Handkerchiefs—Plain White, Brown, Red, Navy and Green, at ..... 50c. each

Silk Handkerchiefs—Plain White, initialed, any letter ..... 50c. each

Plain and embroidered Cashmere Sox in black and colors at..... 35c. to 65c.

Silk Sox, plain and emb., from $1.50 to $2.0 pr.

There is nothing more sensible or comfortable these cold winter days than a good Sweater. We have them in the high sweater necks, open V necks, and the coats with or without collars.

Men's Sweater Coats range fro $2.25 to $5.00.

Children's Sweater Coats range from 75c. to $2.50

Mocha Gloves, Silk, Wool and Fur-lined from $1.00 to $5.00.

This space does not permit us to give a detailed description of the hundreds of suitable gifts we can suggest and which we carry in stock in all styles and prices, ready for your inspection.

Cuff Links, plain and fancy, from 25c. to $2 pr.
Tie Pins in beautiful designs, from 25c. to $5.00 each.
Gold filled Watch Chains and Fobs, from $2 to $10 each.
Watches, all grades, from $1 each to $45 each.
Fitted Suitcases and Bags, from $10 to $40
Real Leather Club Bags, from $5 to $25.
Trunks, in all styles and sizes, $2.50 to $30
Why not buy him a Safety Razor?

FANCY SLIPPERS **FINE SHOES** **HOCKEY BOOTS & SKATES**

This department has not been forgotten. It is full of good things that delight the Christmas shopper and spell comfort for the wearer.

Men's Traveling Slippers, in case, Special $3 pr.
Men's Fancy Leather Slippers, from $1.50 to $3 pr.
Men's Mocha Slippers, from $1.50 to $2 pr.
Men's Hockey Shoes (tan or black) from $2.75 to $5
Men's Snowshoes, all styles, from $4 to $7.25 pr.
Child's, Girl's and Misses Felt Slippers, from 75c. $1.50
Women's Felt Slippers, all colors, from 75c. to $2.
Women's Fancy Mocha Slippers, wool-lined, from $1.25 to $2.00
Women's and Girls' Hockey Shoes and Skates, from $2.50 to $4.00
Women's and Children's Snowshoes, from $2.25 to $4.50

DRY GOODS AND READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

A dainty piece of neckwear makes a pleasing gift.

New Fancy Stock Collars, Dressy Jabots and Side Frills, put up in fancy boxes without extra charge.

BELTS.—The newest ideas for the present season. Colors to harmonise with any costume.

FRILLINGS.—In holly boxes 35c. each

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Real Irish linen, very sheer and beautifully embroidered, at prices ranging from 25c.

Boxes without extra charge.

Children's Fancy Handkerchiefs.

BAGS

The newest in real seal, walrus, and cape seal.

Suede Bags in colors to match costume.

Velvet Bags in plain colors and black and white stripes.

Bags finished with long cords or leather straps.

Purses and Card Cases.

Beaded and Chain Bags.

Hair Ornaments in separate pieces or sets. Plain or jeweled.

Fancy bandeaux for evening wear.

SILK AND CHIFON WAISTS

Some very new styles just arrived for the Christmas shopper.

See our Special Net Waists at $2.25.

One of this season's novelties in Waists is the "TIE ROUND," which is fast becoming a favorite.

GLOVES

A woman never has too many pairs of gloves. Our $1.50 Guaranteed Glove is well known as the most reliable glove in the trade and comes in all colors.

Gauntlet gloves, lined and unlined.

Wool-lined Mocha Gloves.

Knitted Gloves and Mittens, with deep gauntlets, in assorted colors.

EVERY WOMAN LIKES SILK STOCKINGS

Our $2.00 Pure Silk Hose with Lisle Sole makes an ideal gift. All shades, put up in dainty holly boxes.

Ribbons.—In stripes, Dresdens and plain colors; all widths.

CHRISTMAS CARDS and AUTOGRAPH STATIONERY—In attractive packages. .....

KIMONAS

In Silk and Crape. Very handsome floral and Jap designs.

Dressing Jackets in Silk, Cashmere and Serpentine Crape.

SILK PETTICOATS

Plain colors and shot effects in unbreakable Taffeta for $4.75.

Satin and Black Taffeta Petticoats. Special at $3.90

LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS

Lengths from 2 to 4 yards with napkins to match. Hand-embroidered Tray Cloths, Doilies, Centres, etc.

TAILORED WASH WAISTS

A Special line of Linen Waists at	$2.25
Heavy Corded Pique Waists	$2.25
All-wool Delaine Waists	$2.75

KNITTED GOLF COATS

For women and children. The very best makes and a splendid range of colors and styles.

Motor Caps, Toques and Hockey Caps.

Mitts, Gloves, Sashes and Mufflers.

Knitted goods for the little ones in Overhose, Gaiters, Overalls, Mittens, Hoods, Caps, Veils, etc.

Stamped Linen and Lawn Corset Covers, Princess Slips and Night Dresses. Stamped Linen Centers, Tray Cloths, Doilies, Fancy Cushion Tops, Table Covers and Scarves.

The Called-for Embroidery Threads.

WINTER COAT SPECIALS

Every garment in our stock is now on the bargain list. Many are less than half price, and all are less than cost.

COAT AND SKIRT SUITS

$25.00 to $32.00 Suits for $18.75

NEW STREET AND EVENING DRESSES AT POPULOR PRICES

New Skirts in Voiles, Panamas and Serges.

We will offer our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing at prices that will clean up our stock Each suit specially marked on the ticket. These prices hold good until Dec. 31st

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. IT'S A MONEY SAVER TO YOU.