Provincial Library, Victoria

LIBRARY, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
JAN 9 - 1912
VICTORIA, B. C.

205

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. 19 THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C. DECEMBER 30, 1911. $1.00 A YEAR

FULL TEXT OF THE NEW AGREEMENTS

Between Dist. 18 U.M.W. of A. and The New Barnes Coal Mines and the Pioneer Coal Co.

In our last week's issue we gave a synopsis of agreements between the above parties. The full text is as follows:

AGREEMENT

Made Between District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, of the first part,

and

New Barnes Coal Mine of the Second part:

Article 1.

The preamble and general provisions of the agreement made between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. Eighteen, United Mine Workers of America, on November 17th, 1911, and ending March 31st, 1915, shall govern all employees employed at this colliery for the same period, together with the following clauses.

Article 2.

In the event of any dispute or grievance arising between the employees of the aforesaid colliery, the same shall be settled between them and the management of that company in the manner provided in this agreement, and in the event of them failing to agree, a board shall be applied for under the Industrial Disputes Act 1907, and both parties shall be bound by the decision of said board. And at no time shall the employees employed at any other mine take part in any grievance or dispute, unless they be a District or International representative of the United Mine Workers of America.

Article 3.—Contract Mining Rates.

Pick mining:

Room coal 52 (fifty-two) cents per car.

Entries 52 (fifty-two) cents per car.

Breakthroughs 52 (fifty-two) cents per car.

Cross-cuts 52 (fifty-two) cents per car.

Pillars 47 (forty-seven) cents per car.

Article 4.—Yardage.

Entry's butts $1.03 per lineal yard.

Entries face 52 (fifty-two) cents per lineal yard.

Slants 77 (seventy-seven) cents per lineal yard.

Breakthroughs, $1.03 per lineal yd.

Room necks $5.15 each, to be widened out to 18 feet wide.

Room necks, $4.12 each, to be widened out to 15 feet wide.

Article 5.—Car Dockage.

All cars to be loaded level full and to be of the same size as at present. Failing to do so the miner shall be dealt with as follows:

First offence: Warned.

Second offence: Fined 10 cents.

Third offence: He may be discharged, providing it occur in the one month.

Article 6.—Tracks.

All tracks to be laid by the company.

Article 7.—Rock Dockage.

All miners shal lond their own coal as free from rock as possible, failing to do so he shall be dealt with as follows:

First offence: Warned.

Second offence: Fined 10 cents.

Third offence: He may be discharged.

Inside Wages

Occupation	Hours	per day.
Shotlighter	8	$3.30
Brattlemen	8	3.30
Brattlemen's Helpers	8	2.75
Timberman	8	3.30
Timberman's Helper	8	2.75
Tracklayer	8	3.30
Tracklayer's Helpers	8	2.75
Drivers	8	3.03
Drivers (wet places)	8	3.30
Drivers (spike team)	8	3.50
Couplers (men)	8	2.75
Couplers (boys)	8	1.65
Switch boys	8	1.37 to 1.65
Door boys	8	1.10
Rope riders	8	3.03
Timbers	8	3.07
Buckers	8	2.75
Loaders	8	2.75
Miners	8	3.30
Miners (wet places)	8	3.75
Rock miners	8	3.19
Timber handlers	8	3.03
Laborers	8	2.75
Cagers, Slope and Incline	8	2.75
Machinemen	8	3.75
Machinemen Helpers	8	3.30
Pumpmen	8	2.75
Hoistman	8	3.03 to 3.30
Drivers (boys)	8	1.65
Pipe Fitter's Helpers	8	2.75
Pick Carriers	8	1.37 to 2.75

Outside Wages

Bottom Man	10	2.89
Slate Pickers (boys)	10	1.37
Slate Pickers (men)	10	2.47
Car Oilers (men)	10	2.47
Car Oilers (Boys)	10	1.65
Talky Boys	10	1.37
Teamsters	10	2.89
Blacksmiths	10	3.85
Blacksmith's Helpers	10	2.90
Carpenters	10	3.85
Carpenters' Helpers	10	2.90
Fan men	12	2.90
Hoisting Engineers	8	3.20
Hoisting Engineers	10	3.78
Hoisting Engineers	12	4.40
Tipple Engineers	10	3.40
Fireman	8	2.89
Firemen	12	3.85
Firemen Helpers	10	2.65
Tipple Dumper (men)	10	2.89
Tipple Dumper Helpers	10	2.64
Tipple Dumpers (boys)	10	1.65
Car Repairer	10	3.40
Car Repairers' Helper	10	2.90
Machinists	10	3.40 to 3.85
Machinists' Helper	10	2.90
Ashman	10	2.50
Ashmen	10	2.89
Wipers (men)	12	2.89
Couplers (men)	10	2.47
Couplers (boys)	10	1.65
Timber Framer	10	3.40
Timber Sawyer	10	2.64
Box Car Shoveller	10	2.89
Rock Bank Men	10	2.47
Dirt Bank Men	10	2.47
Finisher after box car loader	10	2.47
All other outside labor	10	2.47

Signed on behalf of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America

CHAS. GARNER, I. B. M.
T. B. FISHER, Sec.
ALEX. LITTLE.
CAP SEELEY.

Signed on behalf of New Barnes Coal mine

G. A. RICHARDS.

Witness to all signatures

A. E. DUPEN.

AGREEMENT

PIONEER COAL COMPANY

NEW BARNES COAL COMPANY.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the Pioneer Coal Company of the first part, and the employees of the said company as represented by Local Union No. 574, of the United Mine Workers of America, Distict No. 18, of the second part, that the following agreement and scale of contract prices and day wages shall govern the parties hereto, commencing from December 16th, A. D. 1911, and expiring March 31st, A. D. 1915; it being understood that the parties hereto will meet in conference thirty days prior to the expiration of this agreement to discuss a renewal thereof.

This agreement covers the mines and outside plants operated by the said company, and all persons accepting employment at these mines agree to be governed by the following rules and regulations.

Article 1—Settlement of Local and General Disputes.

(a) In case any disputes or grievances arise under this agreement or any local agreement made in connection therewith, whether the dispute or grievance is claimed to have arisen by the Company or any person or persons employed, or by the men as a whole, then the parties shall endeavor to settle the matter as hereinafter provided. But before any grievance or disputes shall be submitted to the Pit Committee, the person or persons affected shall endeavor, by personal application to the Overman or Foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, to settle the matter, and in the event of them agreeing, their decision shall be final.

(b) In case of any local dispute arising in any mine, and failure to agree between the Overman or Foreman and any employee, the Pit Committee and mine management shall endeavor to settle the matter, and if they agree, their decision shall be final.

(c) In the event of the failure of the Pit Committee and the Mine Manager to settle any dispute so referred to them as well as in the event of any other dispute arising, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the General Superintendent or General Manager of the company and the Of-

(Continued on page 5)

A. J. CARTER, Secretary-Treasurer

MINING MEN TO MEET MR. GOODEVE

A meeting of mining men and all interested in the industry has been called for 2 o'clock on Wednesday next, at the board of trade rooms, in the city of Nelson, when the resolutions recently passed by the mining convention will be presented to A. S. Goodeve, M.P., who will be in the city on his way back to Ottawa on that day.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS ATTACK THE MILITARY

ROME—The Socialists of Milan held two great protest meetings against the Turkish-Italian war, in which the Italian cabinet was vigorously denounced. "Avanti," the chief Socialist paper of Italy, has attacked the government for its farce trials by courtmartial. Recently two men were sentenced without being given a chance to defend themselves, and were sentenced to twenty and thirty years respectively, in a military prison. The country has become aroused over the cases.

STRIKE LONG AND BITTER

One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Employees Are Effected

MANCHESTER, England, Dec. 27.—The efusal of one man and two women to join a trade union, coupled with the decision of the master cotton spinners to close their mills three days in the week caused a complete stoppage of a great portion of the cotton mills in northeast Lancashire tonight. Efforts are already on foot to bring about a settlement, but as one woman who left the union after 20 years because she believes that the benefits are not commensurate with the payments, persisted in her attitude and the master spinners insist upon their right to maintain an open shop, a long and bitter struggle is feared.

FORTNIGHTLY PAY DAY

New Bill Introduced in the Ottawa Senate—Forestall Harvey Hall

Senator Casgrain has introduced a bill in the Senate to provide for fortnightly pay day on the railways.

The salary or wages of every person employed in the operation, maintenance or equipment of an railway company to which the Parliament of Canada has granted aid by means of subsidy or guarantee, shall be paid not less frequently than once in each two weeks during the term of employment of such person.

C. STUBBS, Vice-President

EUREKA COAL COMPANY SIGN AGREEMENT

Chas. Garner, I. B. M., and the executive of Local 102, were successful in negotiating a permanent agreement for the men employed at the Eureka Coal Mine, Taber, for a period ending March 31st, 1915. The contract rates remain the same, but the day wage men received an advance on the basis of the Gordon award, with jurisdiction over the outside men and an agreement for them to work under. The agreement was put to the members of the Local Union at a meeting and was accepted.

To see the Scots in all their glory you must be at the Victoria Hall on New Year's night. There will be others there too, to add to the variety of the dancing. "Every little movement will have a meaning all its own," the interpreters will be numerous on that occasion. New Year's Night at Victoria Hall.

On New Year's night Mazzanobile's Orchestra will give a dance at the Victoria Hall commencing promptly at nine o'clock. For the benefit of the canny Scots special music for their own peculiar dances will be furnished. This will, without doubt, be a great feature of this holiday season.

A BIG FIGHT IS BREWING

Labor Arming Itself To Make a Supreme Effort for Existence

LONDON, Dec. 23—Unless Home Secretary McKenna can devise some scheme of conciliation or precaution very quickly, England's next spasm of strike fever may develop into bloodshed. Capital and labor are both talking of arming their own forces, justifying themselves by reference to the new volunteer police force that is being raised under government auspices.

On the one hand there is a force in embryo which has been smiled upon by the duke of Abercorn, but scowled at by the government. On the other, there is the Bradford railwaymen's declaration that they mean to organize a trade union physical protection league to deal with the bullies of organized capital.

CARTER vs. BARCLAY

In the report of the Executive meeting of District 18, which appeared in the columns of the District Ledger on December 16th, it was stated that proceedings would be instituted against W. G. Barclay for alleged perjury arising out of certain statements made by defendant in the above slander case. It is only just to all parties concerned to give excerpt from the evidence on which the executive decided to proceed with this matter. It is as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Taylor, counsel for defendant.

Q.—Where you here during the strike four years ago?—Yes.

Q.—Did your firm furnish supplies then?—Yes.

Objection raised by Mr. Eckstein on this line of evidence.

Q.—You made your arrangement at that time with whom?

A.—With Secy. Biggs.

Q.—Of the local union?

A.—And Mr Powell and several of the Executive.

Q.—Of the local union?—Yes.

Cross-examination of Barclay by Mr Eckstein, counsel for Plaintiff:

Q—I understood you to mention the name of Mr. Powell in connection with what took place 4 years ago.

A—Four years ago Mr. Biggs, together with other members.

Q—That is not answering my question.

A—And Mr. Powell were in my office.

Q—Do you refer to Mr. Powell, the present president of the District?

A.—They were in my office discussing prices.

Q.—Do you swear that Mr. Powell was a member of the executive at that time?

A.—No.

Q.—Or that he occupied any official position at all?

A.—No; but I swear that Mr. Powell was in my office with these gentlemen named.

From the above it will be clearly seen that defendant stated that Mr. W. B. Powell visited his (defendant's) office, together with others, when arrangements were being made for the purchase of supplies. As a matter of fact, we are informed that Mr. Powell was not at that time a member of the organization, and was not even in Fernie then, consequently could not have been in Crow's Nest Store, either by himself or with others, for any purpose whatsoever.

The lock-out in the building trades of Sweden is gradually drawing to an end through one firm after another deserting the masters' organization, and making peace on their own accord.

DISTRICT 18 ELECTION

FERNIE, B. C.

31st December, 1911

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions, District 18, U. M. W. of A.:

Greeting—

In accordance with the provisions as set forth in Article 6, Section 5, District Constitution, we beg to advise that the following candidates having received the highest number of votes are duly elected for the several offices:

For President: W. B. POWELL.
For Vice-President: C. STUBBS (acclamation)
For Secretary-Treasurer: A. J. CARTER, (acclamation).
For International Board Member: T. J. HARRIES.

District Board Members:
Sub-Dist. No. 1: J. W. GRAY (acclamation).
Sub-Dist. No. 2: D. HYSLOP,
Sub-Dist. No. 3: L. MOORE,
Sub-Dist. No. 4: WM. LEES (acclamation).

Yours fraternally,

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

W. B. POWELL, President

Name of Candidate and Office	Bankhead 29	Bellevue 431	Blairmore 2163	Carbondale 2227	Canmore 1387	Coleman 2633	Corbin 2877	Diamond City 2178	Fernie 2314	Frank 1263	Hosmer 2497	Hillcrest 1058	Lethbridge 574	Lille 1233	Maple Leaf 2829	Michel 2334	Passburg 2352	Royal Coll. 2589	Taber 1959	Cardiff 2378	Burmis 949	Chinook 1126	Monarch 14	Taber 102	Leth. Coll. 1233	Total
For PRESIDENT:																										
Powell, W. B.	136	73	26	57	224	296	12	23	123	82	194	105	187	92	10	267	32	53	79							2071
Smith, J. E.	15	41	6	17	11	35	2	2	505	62	113	41	13	10	7	415	10	1	85							1391
Spoilt Ballots				1		2		2	14	7	8	1	4			60	2	1	9							111
For VICE-PRESIDENT:																										
Stubbs, C.									ACCLAMATION																	
For SECTRY.-TREAS:																										
Carter, A. J.									ACCLAMATION																	
For INT. BOARD MEMBER:																										
Evans, Robt.	0	8	30	6	43	24	1	2	7	124	1	10	16	2	5	5	22	47	80							433
Graham, Wm.	9	4	2	30	18	181	0	2	11	2	5	3	8		3	9	1		8							286
Jones, J. O.	108	87	1	13	42	36	4	18	40	12	4	115	24	90	6	15	5		9							629
McNab, D.	8	4	1	2	43	6		3	10	2	1	3	158	4		10	2	7	30							284
Reese, D.	4	5		4	40	12	3	2	507	4	4	7	8		1	20	1		5							627
Tupper, J. A.	7	1		5	20	55		2	27	1	284		5			9	1		10							427
Harries, T. J.	12	2		12	25	9	7	2	35	1	2	5	8	4	1	607	3		18							753
Spoilt Ballots	3			4		2		1	17	10	6	4	3		1	63	2	1	12							129
DIST. BOARD MEMBER:																										
(Sub-Dist. No. 1.)																										
Gray, J. W.									Acclamation																	
(Sub-Dist. No. 2)																										
Carruthers, W.	7	27	3		17					135		26		10	4		16									245
Christie, E.	100	1	5		14					8		46		12	11		19									216
Hyslop, D. E.	11	6	65		300				10			75		80	2		9									558
Spoilt Ballots																										
(Sub-Dist. No. 3)																										
Brown, E.								25					18					6	163							212
Moore, L.								8					220					46	17							291
Spoilt Ballots				1				1		4					1				6							13
(Sub-Dist. No. 4)																										
Lees, Wm.									Acclamation																	

(Ballots not counted owing to not being stamped with Local Seal)

In New South Wales and some of the Australian States the Governments are passing bills to assist the workingmen in erecting houses. The workingmen can borrow money from the government at a moderate rate of interest, and pay it back in reasonable time like rent.

FERNIE, B. C., DEC. 28th, 1911

WE, he undersigned duly appointed Tellers, having counted the Ballots cast at the Election for District Officers, held Dec. 12, 1911, certify the accompanying statement to be a correct count of all ballots received.

W. BALDERSTONE, Hosmer, B.C
W. H. HAYSON, Coleman, Alta.
JAMES WOOD, Fernie, B. C.

An increase in wages of six per cent approximately, reduced working hours, and the sharing of a lump sum of $75,000 have been granted to the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Ohio and South-Western Railway's telegraphers.

J. E. SMITH, Defeated for President

LABOR & PARLIAMENT

Alberta Executive Waited Upon Provincial Minister--Consideration will be Given

The members of the executive for Alberta of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which waited on the premier and ministers at Edmonton, returned to Calgary a few days ago, bringing back with them the usual reply to labor's demands—"Consideration will be given.' The same trip was made last year by the same gentlemen, and the same promise was given, but the results apparently have not been noticeable.

Labor in Alberta has done its share in the building up of the new province and it has so far given fair and even generous support to the party now in power, and more than mere consideration should be extended to the requests of this deputation, representing as it does the many thousands of toilers in this new province.

The request for a department of labor along similar lines as in Saskatchewan, is one which if acceded to, will meet with warm approval from all classes. The abolishing of the poll tax is another measure which would bring to the government endorsation, and in fact the whole list of enactments desired could be taken up and if not all adopted at this session, some changes of benefit could be passed tending to bring to the whole province a measure of good.

The amendments asked for in the Compensation Act are worthy of consideration, and serious consideration. The present clause gives no indemnity unless the building where such accident occurs be 30 feet in height. This on its face is unjust, for how many of the ordinary residences now in course of erection can be said to be 30 feet or more in height.

The committee was also brought in conference with the premier in relation to a bill introduced by C. W. Cross, relating to the early closing of shops in the province. This bill was not promulgated by organized labor, but was supported by retail merchants and boss barbers. "Serious" consideration was promised Mr. Cross and the deputation to this bill.

The deputation consisted of W. Symonds, vice-president for Alberta; D. McNab and George Howell. Below we give a synopsis of the acts and amendments presented.

Amendments to Compensation Act

1. That the 30 foot clause be eliminated.
2. That electrical workers be included within the benefits of the act.
3. That the scope of the act be so extended that artisans engaged in the construction of farm buildings be included.
4. That excavators working on gas or water mains be included.
5. That the total compensation now standing at $1800 be made $2000.
6. That the maximum weekly indemnity be raised from $10 and 50 per cent of wages to $15 and 75 per cent.

For General Welfare

1. That a clause be incorporated in the Municipalities act providing the franchise for tenants, the qualification to be residence.
2. That a fair wage clause be incorporated in all municipal charters. The fair wage to be the recognized trade union rate of the district.
3. That property qualification for municipal office be abolished.
4. That the right of municipalities to collect poll tax be abolished.

Eight Hour Day

Of all government work (contracts, etc.), where manual labor is employed eight working hours to constitute a day's work.

Legislation to be enacted to prohibit Orientals being employed directly or indirectly on licensed premises.

We also urge that a law be passed providing for and making compulsory the weekly payment of wages in cash, and in cases where the employer discharges the employe, or where the employe leaves the service of the employer, all wages due to the employe to be paid within twenty-four hours after leaving the employment; also providing that in cases where the employer fails to comply and in consequence the employe is placed under the necessity of carrying additional expense while waiting for the employer's compliance, the employer shall be responsible and be held liable to pay to the employe such expenses incurred.

Provincial Department of Labor

1. That a provincial department of labor be established similar to that provided for in Saskatchewan, with the addition that government employment bureaus be established, that private employment offices be abolished, and that labor bureaus be established in every industrial centre.

Scaffolding and Building

We also urge the enactment of legislation, or amendments to present acts, as to the erection of scaffolds and floors, so as to prevent loss of life in the erection of buildings, especially the modern steel construction work; also that qualified inspectors be appointed to see that such acts are enforced. And that all hoisting towers be placed at least five feet from where men are working.

Factories Act

An act to be provided prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age. Also legislation be enacted making it compulsory for all machinery to be sufficiently fenced to safeguard the lives of employees.

Relating to Accidents

An act to provide that in all cases of fatal accidents a police officer or some other responsible person, shall take all evidence relating to accidents, same to be used when making claims for compensation.

Special Police

We desire to draw the attention of the government to the growing evil which has been transplanted from the United States in the matter of corporations importing "special constables" who are usually sworn in at times of labor disputes and who have no scruples in fomenting disturbances. We suggest that all such be under the supervision of the attorney general of the province.

Sanitation of Camps

An act should be passed to provide adequate sanitation in all railroad (grading), lumber and mining camps, also to appoint inspectors to see that such provisions are carried out.

Licensing of Plumbers

The licensing of plumbers and the appointment of an examining board to determine qualifications.

Direct Legislation

In line with the policy adopted by all labor organizations throughout the Dominion of Canada, we take this opportunity of urging upon the Alberta government the necessity for direct legislation, including the initiative referendum and recall.

THE PRICE OF COAL

By Hobo Poet

The coal dealer sits in his little old shack
His countenance split by a grin;
He sees in the yard, on the wobbly old track,
The carloads of coal rolling in.
Thermometers standing at seven below
Reports that his season has come,
He chuckles in glee: "Up the prices will go
And make me a neat little sum."

Alone in her hovel an old woman kneels
And prays to a deaf and dumb God.
The vanishing glow of the twilight reveals
Her swollen red feet poorly shod.
Her senses fast numbing, she clasps the cold grate,
The king of the frost takes his toll.
Tomorrow the papers will jokingly state:
"Went up with the price of the coal."

—The Miners' Magazine.

EXEMPLARY DAMAGES SECURED FROM RAILWAY

$10,000 Awarded to Victim Who Was Scalded — Canadian Northern Defendants

EDMONTON, Dec. 24.—Judge Brown entered a judgment of $10,000 damages against the Canadian Northern Railway and in favor of Max Gordon for injuries sustained. Gordon is of Edinbridge, Sask., and was injured in a caboose on the C. N. R. line near Melfort last winter. He had gone out with a gang to help dig out a stalled train, and after finishing his work he was invited into the caboose. Soon after an engine struck it and Gordon was scalded, his face badly cut and a wrist injured.

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.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The report of the Department of Neglected Children in the Province of Alberta brings out some interesting facts. In a total of 616 children dealt with on the grounds of delinquency there are seventeen nationalities and sixteen religions represented. The offences that were dealt with comprise of mischief, theft, incorrigibility, vagrancy, immorality and forgery.

Theft exceeds all the other crimes, next to theft comes mischief, and next to that comes immorality. The subsequent history of these children shows that 502 were satisfactory.

The ages of the children dealt with shows that the danger period lies between the ages of eleven and sixteen. If you would keep your boy from doing wrong, watch him carefully during that period. The age of fourteen seems to be the unlucky age, for this year, at any rate, as a larger number of children were dealt with at that age as delinquents than any other two ages combined.

The danger period in the life of a child is one that every parent should be alert to. If the child is going o be saved to good citizenship the parent must be prepared to direct the child, to be interested in his interests, and to see that he is given an opportunity of finding an outlet for the immense amount of energy that will either push him to the place where he is successful or drive him to the place where he is a menace to himself and others.

Many of the children dealt with in the Department of Neglected Children are those representing the so called "best of homes." that is, homes where wealth is more or less evident. The children have gone wrong as a rule through the neglect of the mother to attend to her home and the neglect of the father to cultivate the confidence and friendship of his children.

It is most evident that the price of good citizenship has to paid by the parents if their children are going to turn out the stamp and grade of children that this country is in need of.

COST OF THE LATE COAL STRIKE

The president of the International Coal Co. is said to have estimated the loss occasioned by the late coal strike at $10,000,000. He stated that the salary loss would amount to $20,000 per day, or a total of $3,500,000, while the loss to the railroads and merchants was enormous. Altogether he figured up the total loss at ten million dollars.

Ed.—Loss to the railroads! We should like to have a peep at the C. P. R. returns for coal hauling before we ventured an opinion on that!)

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

THE DECEMBER ROD AND GUN

Full of winter flavor and reminiscent of the time of the year is the December (Christmas) number of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

"Feeding Prairie Chickens in Winter' is a story which every lover of the Wild and the Things of the Wild will peruse with the keenest pleasure It shows in every line how much real gratification can be obtained from a little attention to the wants of the birds during the winter weather and how observations, laying up a store of pleasant memories, can be obtained the minimum of trouble giving the maximum reward. "Lost in a Manitoba Blizzard," "Animal Sanctuaries in Labrador," and the "Literature of Angling" show the wide interest created by this number and illustrate the manner in which sportsmen of the most varied tastes are catered to.

These papers can all be read by the general reader with both pleasure and profit and the work done in this way for Canada is not to be measured by the fact that primarily the magazine appeals to sportsmen. There are plenty of sporting articles from seal-hunting to bear hunting, including the most strenuous sport of all—mountain climbing. A fine Christmas present is a subscription to Canada's leading sportsman's magazine.

WOMAN

To a man a woman is a source
Of constant glad surprise.
He always finds new meanings in
The riddle of her eyes.
And, though at times she will not do
As he would fain demand her,
He likes her all the more because
He cannot understand her.

She fascinates him every time
And wins him with her wiles,
She drives him to despair, and then
She cheers him with her smiles.
And, though she sometimes is perverse
Though he at times may flout her,
Of this you may be very sure—
He'll never do without her.

Labor World

One out of every five voters voted the Socialist ticket in British Columbia in the 1909 provincial elections.

* * *

During the past year the American Federation of Labor issued 326 charters to national, international, central local trade and federal labor unions.

* * *

A novel strike has taken place in Switzerland, where five of the generals in the Swiss army have struck because they do not regard their annual remuneration of $700 sufficient wages.

* * *

Wherever unionism has entered it has made conditions better, and its powers in this direction are unlimited if you give it proper support. Do you ask for the union label when you buy family supplies?

* * *

Working men must learn the weapons of their class, study their mechanism and practise in aiming them. Not dynamite, but the ballot box is their weapon. Each and every working mun must use it for their combined interests.

* * *

A dispatch from Chicago says that the National Committee of the Socialist party has voted in favor of holding the coming year's national convention in Oklahoma City, beginning May 12. Indianapolis and Cincinnati were the next highest votes received. Chicago didn't seem to be on the map.

* * *

During the progress of the garment workers' strike in Cleveland, Ohio, a squad of professional strike-breakers were employed to make believe that they were at work as garment workers, in order, of course, to discourage the strikers. Later on this same squad was taken to El Pasco, Tex., and employed as machinists and boilermakers.

* * *

At the present time there are 48 branches of the Machinists International Association in Canada, the locals being distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 19; Quebec, 8; Manitoba, 6; British Columbia, 5; Alberta 4; and Saskatchewan, 2. Winnipeg leads the cities in the number of branches with four, while Montreal has three and Toronto two.

* * *

It is estimated that a yaer of war would cost Germany the enormous sum of $5,500,000,000. Germany recently was hard up and had to borrow $75,000,000 from New York capitalists. It was lent on condition that there would be no war over the Morocco question. War is so costly that even capitalists are staggered at the waste their own greed may eventually bring about.

* * *

Extensive new coal fields are being opened up to the southwest of Des Moines, Iowa, by the Rock Island railroad. The mines will be electrically equipped and will give employment to about 1200 to 1400 miners.

* * *

Antatole France says that our laws are prefectly impartial, forbidding alike millionaire and paupor from picking pockets, stealing bread and sleeping under bridges.

"Education is the keystone of civilization. The man at the bottom of a well can see only a small circle of the sky above him. Lift him up and he sees a little more of that sky. Put him on a hilltop and he sees all about him a broad horizon. Such is education. It gives one a higher viewpoint and makes broad the wonderful horizon of accomplishment."

* * *

Mayor Wood and the four Socialist Councilmen of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, are working on a plan to settle the row between the "dry" and "wet' scrappers in that city. They plan to lease a building at $500 a month, hire a manager at $2,000 a year, two cashiers at $85 a month each, as many bartendes as necessary at $100 a month each, a house policeman at $85 a month, and two janitors at $75. If the plans of the Mayor and councilmen are carried out the attaches will be placed under bonds and the place run in strict adherence to the city ordinances. The saloon will be required to pay the State and Federal license fee of $775 a year.

* * *

On Nov. 21 the Canada Official Gazette issued a special number in which was published the order-in-council of the governor-general, whereby the free entry of bituminous coal from the States for British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan is withdrawn after the sixth day of December. When the western miners strike, the capitalist government takes off the duty on coal. When the strike is over, the duty is reimposed. This tariff is supposed to be made to prevent Canadian labor being hurt by competition with American labor. But just when the workers need the protection the most—in time of strike—the protection is withdrwn. Such is the treatment labor gets from capitalist protection—Cotton's Weekly.

* * *

The executive board of the B. C. Provincial Federation of Labor met in Vancouver recently. President J. C. Watters, Victoria; Vice-President R. A. Stoney, New Westminster; Vice-president Christian Siverts, Victoria; Vice-President James H. McVerty, Financial Secretary Victor R. Midgley, and General Secretary Pettipiece were present, the only absentee being First Vice-President Wilkinson, who had not that time returned from the Atlanta Federation of Labor. Pres. Watters, having at the last convention held in Calgary, been elected to the presidency of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and who is taking up his residence in Ottawa, tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted, being laid over until the January convention when the election of all the officers for the ensuing year takes place. After the discussion of various matters pertaining to the general welfare of organized wage-workers throughout the province, the executive adjourned to meet in Victoria on Friday morning, Jan. 19.

* * *

The following figures are from the new book. "Wages in the United States." Not more than 10 per cent of the industrial wage workers of the United States earn over $1000 a year. Half of them make less than $500 a year. Hardly one woman in the industries earns $1000 a year, only 2 per cent as much as $750 a year, and three-fourths of all women so employed make less than $400 a year. Taking the more highly paid trades it is found that more than half got less than $15 a week. Of the jewelers, 47 per cent exceed that income; boot and shoe workers, 41 per cent; foundry and machinists, 32 per cent; paper makers, 18 per cent; furniture hands, 17 per cent; leather makers 16 per cent. All but these percentages earn less than $2.50 a day, or less than $780 a year. And those are skilled trades.

* * *

With the re-election of President Samuel Gompers and all the other officers and the selection of Rochester, N. Y., as the meeting place in 1912, the American Federation of Laobr concluded the two weeks' session of the thirty-first convention. The predicted fight on Gompers and other officers did ont materialize and they were chosen without opposition. One of the most important actions taken by the convention on the closing day was to order the Building Trades Department to reinstate the 200,000 carpenters belonging to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters' union, who were suspended last year because of some difference between their organization and the department. The convention also instructed the department to merge the steamfitters and the plumbers. The Federation declared this country is not large enough for two organizations of the same craft and the president was instructed to carry into effect this principle: "One craft, one organization."

Customer: How much for that suit of clothes, if I pay cash?

Tailor: Forty dollars.

Customer: How much on credit?

Tailor: Eighty dollars, half of it down.—Toledo Blade.

DO EARTHQUAKES WRECK MINES

Dominion Government to Install Important Instruments at Victoria

VICTORIA, Dec. 19.—Word has been received that the Dominion Government has decided to make a grant of $2,000 to the meteorological office at Victoria for the purchase of self-recording instruments necessary for researches into the relation of seismological disturbances to coal mine explosions. Work along this line has been followed for some years by Mr. F. Napier Dennison, who has charge of the meteorological office here, but it has been entirely a labor of love on his part and this is the first time that it has received any official recognition.

The relation between coal mine explosions and seismological disturbances is a subject which is still involved in obscurity, but that there is some relation is shown by the fact that at the time of the coal mine explosion at Extension, in which thirty-two lives were lost, the seismograph at Victoria, seventy miles from the scene, recorded a distinct disturbance at the exact moment when the explosion took place. Mr. Dennison will now be able to pursue his work to better advantage and in this he will have, as heretofore, the co-operation of the Western Fuel Co. at Nanaimo, which takes periodical readings of a seismograph placed underground at that place. Part of the two thousand dollars will be spent in providing an accurate instrument for the observations which are regularly made at Nanaimo.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL

In 1910 the seven states comprised in the Rocky mountain region produced 28,857,413 short tons of coal, valued at $43,776,715 compared with 25,158,612 tons, valued at $37,265,957 in 1909. The increase in 1910 was 3,698,801 short tons, or 14.7 per cent in quantity, and $6,510,758, or 17.47 per cent in value.

Did you ever notice it? A crooked politician generally advocates a straight ticket.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

Professional men have ethics, but union men should not bother with these things in dealing with members of their organization. Ethics is a system of rules for regulating the actions and manners of men in society; a system of moral principles. Professional men do not care very much about the ethics of labor organizations and naturally the members of labor organizations do not need to bother very much about professional ethics. The great ethical principle of unionism that "An injury to one is the concern of all" is a little too broad for those moving in a narrow circle, and it is not te be wondered at that they have not, in many cases, a very broad outlook upon the progress being made by those who adopt such a broad guiding principle. "Each for all, and all for each" is without doubt soon to be substituted for "Each for himself." Selfishness may dictate it as it has dictated the present cry of "Each for himself," but he who will cling to this latter principle, must abide by the result—his circle of sympathisers will not be very large. Progress calls for co-operation, and progress cannot be denied.

Canadian Pacific Railway

Second Annnal 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.

HAD TO TAKE THE BOTTLE AWAY FROM HIM

A pleasant-faced little woman was buying something for the baby in a drug store, and happened to notice a bottle on the show case.

"Did you sell my Jim a bottle of that stuff?".

"I certainly did, and hope it helped him."

"Help him? Why he just helps himself these days. Used to complain about my cooking—said it wasn't as good as when we were first married. He had only taken about half that bottle when I had to hide it or there wouldn't have been a thing in the house for the children to eat. He simply cleaned up everything in sight at the table. Oh! the stuff is all right—I can recommend it—and he even thinks my cooking has improved."

Jim had complained that he was overworked—didn't get enough exercise—had no appetite was getting a bit cranky, and didn't relish and enjoy his meals. The druggist told him to take Nyal's Digestive Tonic and forget his troubles. Jim dropped in just to say that he has a great capacity for work these days—can accomplish twice as much as before.

He was no dyspeptic—just a little off color. Lots of us just like Jim. Better try a dollar bottle. It's worth while.

If you try this remedy we know you will be pleased. Nyal Remedies we sincerely believe to be the best medicine values offered. 16

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

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

For Sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store.

Buyers' Guide

For DISTRICT LEDGER Readers

Spend Your Money with These

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

Butchers
"41" Market Co.
Calgary Cattle Co.

Dairy
Fernie Dairy

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

Real Estate
C. E. Lyons
M. A. Kastner
Joe Grafton

Hardware
J. D. Quail
Trites Wood
J. M. Agnew & Co., Elko

Sewing Machines
Wm. Barton

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

Lumber Supplies
Kennedy & Mangan
Fernie Lumber Co.

Billiards and Pool
W. Ingram, Club Cigar Store.

Wines & Liquors
Pollock Wine Co.
P. Carosella.

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

Blacksmith
L. E. McDonald.

When you're dry
Mutz Extra

Livery & Cartage
George Barton

Professionals
DENTISTS
Dr. Barber
LAWYERS
Ross, McDonald and Lane
Eckstein & McTaggart
Lawe & Fisher

206

OPERATORS & MINERS

Unable to Arrive at Agreement--Eastern Owners Refuse to Join

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Coal mine operators, who had gathered recently to draft plans for an intermediate wage agreement similar to that prior to 1906, were unable to reach any conclusion, because eastern operators refused to engage in the conference.

Another meeting, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, has been arranged.

Operators in Pennsylvania and Ohio refused to appoint the delegation here from Indiana and Illinois. The contention of the easterners was that they had to compete with the non-union mines in West Virginia and Central Pennsylvania and did not care to be bound by an inter-state agreement. Officials of the mines back of the interstate association hoped to arrive at an agreement before the expiration of the present wage agreement, April 1, 1912. This may mean a suspension of operations generally unless some agreement is soon reached.

LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND

Worthy Object for Christmas Giving.

Last spring a brief article on the Canadian Free Library for the Blind appeared in these columns. In that article it was stated that the Library than at Markham, Ont., was to be removed to Toronto. The removal has since taken place, and the C. F. L. B. now occupies quarters at 105 Annette Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Canadian Free Library for the Blind is attempting to reach and benefit all the blind of Canada, but it is encountering serious obstacles in the realization of this hope from the difficulty in securing names and addresses of those without sight and from the necessity of canvassing for funds to defray expense of maintenance. The board of management therefore request all readers of this paper who are acquainted with blind persons not now enjoying the benefits of library, to send in such names and addresses to the secretary, S. C. Swift, M.A., 8, Washington Ave., Toronto, Ont. It also makes a direct appeal to the generous Canadian public to contribute, at this joyous season some small portion of the wealth with which it has been blessed during the past year. All contributions should be sent to the treasurer, E. W. Herman, Esq., 37, Balmuto St., Toronto, Ont.

It is the desire of the C. F. L. B. to establish a printing department for the purpose of printing Canadian texts in embossed type for the use of the Canadian blind. There is at present no such establishment in Canada, with the result that Canadian literature is practically unavailable to our sightless citizens. Thirty thousand dollars are required to secure a sufficient income to make the plan feasible. Less than a thousand of this amount is at present in the treasury of the C. F. L. B. The library asks the Canadian people this Christmas to help it to realize this plan so worthy of assistance.

TWELVE DROWN IN BRITISH MINE

WIGAN, Eng., Dec. 23.—Seventy-five miners were miraculously saved from death today after water from a reservoir had broken through the walls of the Cross Tetley mine, near here, almost completely flooding the workings. Eighty-seven men were at work at the time and twelve of these are still missing. It is believed they were drowned.

The miners who were saved succeeded in clambering to the highest lodge of the shaft, where they held on until rescuers reached them.

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

MILLIONAIRE GOVERNMENT

The Borden Government numbers among its members no less than seven millionaires, including the Premier himself. And up to date, its most notable achievement, so far as Halifax is concerned, has been to dismiss fourteen poor men, employed as freight handlers at Deep Water terminus, at the opening of the winter season.—Exchange.

(Ed.—What can the workingman expect from a body of millionaires. The cabinet, as now composed, is nothing but a millionaire trust. It is not to be expected that a government of millionaires will do anything to ameliorate the pitiable condition of the workingman. No, it is not in their interest to do so, for it would mean a decrease in their income, and the poor millionaire cannot afford to be so generous. Whilst the people elect a bunch of capitalists to rule them they cannot expect anything but hard knocks.

HUSBAND AND WIFE AGREE ON VERDICT

TACOMA, Wn.—"We voted together," said Mrs. Gideon Frazer, who with her husband sat 3 days on the same jury and helped to return a verdict convicting Meyer Cohen of embezzlement from the Moose Lodge. It was the first time a husband and wife ever served on the same jury as far as is known.

STRIKE COMMENT

The coal strike is settled.

Those five words convey to the people of western Canada, particularly Saskatchewan, the most cheerful tidings that have been proclaimed for many a day. And now that this long and bitter industrial struggle is at an end one is prone to cogitate some what on the cause of these all too frequent wars between labor and capital and the net results accruing therefrom.

Stripped of all fiction, the whole result of the Crow's Nest Pass strike (so far as the miners are concerned) is that the men have simply lost eight months' work. The companies concerned have lost the profits from a season's output, but that loss to them is not serious. It is, however, a serious business for the miners, and by a most conservative estimate it is stated that at least two years will have elapsed before they attain the same position they were in before the strike. Whatever they have gained is far out-balanced by what they have lost financially.

So much for the result.

But what of the cause. There was introduced at Macleod some months ago a strong resolution urging the appointment of an industrial commission by the government, with similar powers over matters industrial as the railway commission has over the railways. Such a move would go a long way towards solving the labor problem. The general public do not care very much whether the strike was settled by the Nanton—Rogers—C. P.R. combination, or by Pat Burns, but every person in the country would like to see some practical move made that would have as its object the prevention of any more of these strikes. With that object in view the federal government shold follow the lead of the British government and appoint a commission to investigate conditions and ascertain the cause of the recent trouble in District No. 18. And there are some rumors up there that require investigation all right.

It's up to the government.—Pincher Creek Echo, in the Westville Free Lance.

The strike at the Dowlais, Eng., steel works has ended in a victory for the men. The employers have agreed to recognize all the unions and do business with their representatives.

"Sunkist" Oranges

Their Small Cost

The price of "Sunkist" Oranges—the finest fruit grown—is no higher than that which you have paid for oranges of much less quality. Madam, merely ask for "Sunkist" and insist that each orange you buy is wrapped in a tissue paper, *marked* "Sunkist." *For every wrapper is valuable.* They identify the best oranges in the world. By saving these wrappers you receive beautiful "Sunkist" silver premiums at but a trifling additional expense.

Many wide-awake women are furnishing their dining tables by this means. Read carefully particulars below.

Seedless, Tree-Ripened Navels

The choicest crop of 5,000 California groves. They are oranges with no seeds. They are solid, *ripened on the trees* and picked by *gloved hands*. Juicy and delightfully sweet. The most healthful of all fruit. You will get genuine "Sunkist" Oranges with the valuable wrappers by *insisting* on them. Your family deserves this most healthful and economical fruit.

Get This Splendid Rogers' Orange Spoon

Save 12 "Sunkist" orange or lemon wrappers, or trademarks cut from wrappers, and send them to us, with 12c in stamps to help pay charges, packing, etc., and we will send you this genuine Rogers' silver orange spoon.

Fruit Knife for 24 Wrappers

and 20c *in stamps*. Excellent quality—genuine Rogers' silver. In remitting, please send cash when the amount is less than 20c; on amounts above 20c we prefer postal note, money order, express order or bank draft.

14 "Sunkist" Premiums

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

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

Trademark Registered

Thin-Skinned, Juicy "Sunkist" LEMONS—Of the same superb quality as the oranges. Economical because so thin-skinned and extra juicy. Wrappers same value as "Sunkist" Orange wrappers. Recipe Booklet *Free* upon request. (133)

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE
105 King Street, East, Corner Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

The Home Bank of Canada

To send money anywhere in Canada, or the United States, take out a Money Order through the Home Bank. Registration at the Post Office is not then necessary. This is a safe method. The Home Bank will give you a receipt for the Money Order, which is a guarantee that the amount will be paid to the person, or firm, you direct. The Home Bank's rates for Money Orders are:

To send less than $5	3 cts.
" over $ 5. and not over $10	6 "
" " $10. " " " $30	10 "
" " $30. " " " $50	15 "

207

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada.

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

BANK OF HAMILTON

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

The Bank of Hamilton has made saving simple—by eliminatin gall unnecessary Bank formality.

An account may be opened with the deposit of one dollar—even so small an amount will act as an incentive to steady saving and will quickly grow to a sum worth while.

J. R. LAWRIE Agent Head Office: HAMILTON

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

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

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

KARL MARX--THE MAN

The name of Marx is familiar enough to everyone on this North American continent who has been brought into touch with the Socialist movement. Has not Marxian economic doctrine been the standard by which every spoken or written word has been tested? Dare to deviate by so much as a hair's breadth from the teaching of the "Communist Manifesto," "Capital," "Value, Price and Profit," as known and interpreted by the orthodox school, and hot anathemas speedily overwhelm you. If you claim to be a Socialist you immediately become an object of suspicion until you have answered in the affirmative the question, "Are you a Marxian Socialist?" You may go in and out of our churches today for a long time, hearing the name of Jesus Christ freely uttered, his teachings read and expounded, and study as closely as you may the characters of the followers of Him who is called Master, and from the most grotesque conception as to what manner of man he was. And you may spend a lifetime, I fancy, in some Socialist circles listening to frequent repititions of the name of Karl Marx and endless allusions to his teachings, and carefully note the temper of mind characteristic of many who style themselves Marxian Socialists, and yet be unable to discover the correct lineaments of Marx, the man. It is quite safe to say that those who stood on most intimate terms of friendship with Karl Marx were attracted to him more by the power of his lovable personality than by the profound depth of his teaching. Men are to be forgiven for having protrayed Marx as a sullen, morose vengeful and bitter-minded man, void of the qualities of character which sweeten and cheer the lives of others Eagerness to emphasize the written word has pushed the man into the background. Those who know Marx best loved him most, and no higher praise comes to any man on this earth. They loved him because his own great heart overflowed with that virtue. His rigid fidelity and unswerving devotion to others; his scrupulous honesty and sincerity, and the constant sacrifice of his own material interests and comforts; what other thing can you do with the man or woman in whom the qualities stand forth full-orbed as the sun. One other thing you may do. Indeed, it is the thing that is generally done. You may crucify him; you may break his heart with sorrow; you may fill his days with toil and weariness and poverty and loneliness and Karl Marx was born in Germany of well-to-do Jewish parents. As a boy he went to school and was a boy among boys. He was full of mischief and good-hearted fun, and was particularly apt at making rhymes in which he created mirth at the expense of others for their peculiarities. His bad tempered old schoolmaster was one of his tortured victims. He continued his education at Bonn University, and subsequently at Berlin with the object of becoming a lawyer like his father. His university career was somewhat of a failure, judged by the usual standard. His father, who died while Karl was at the university, was sorely disappointed. He fell in love with Jenny, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Baron Von Westphalen, who shared with him to the last the bitter hardships and suffering that fell to his lot.

Karl established a paper, the Rhenische Zeitung, in which he championed the cause of the poor and oppressed. His vehement attacks against the government led to the suppression of the paper. Marx fled to Paris where he wrote articles for another paper, Vorwarts. This also was suppressed, and Marx, his wife and child were expelled from France. They found a temporary haven in Brussels.

In the year 1848 Europe was seething with the spirit of revolution. For a short space of time working class representatives held the reins of government in Paris. Riots were common in Austria, Germany and England. Marx was driven out of Brussels, and at the invitation of the provisional working class government returned to Paris. The more firey element in the movement at this time was all for violent revolution. Marx threw the whole weight of his influence in the balance against this tendency. He knew too well that the cause of the oppressed toiler was not to be won that way. It takes more courage to live for the big struggle than to go out and be shot, he said. The following year Marx had ventured back again to his native land, and was engaged editing another paper, with Engels as assistant. It proved too strong a menace to the ruling powers, and Marx, Engels and Korff, the manager, were placed on trial for criminal libel. Marx himself conducted the defence, and with such ability that an acquittal was secured. Two days later he was tried for treason. Again defending himself he so overwhelmed the court with unanswerable logic that the jury gave him the verdict.

He struck such fear into the heart of the government that they soon after suppressed his paper and again expelled him from the country. The paper was heavily in debt. "Karl pawned all the silver things belonging to his wife and sold lot of furniture and things to get the money to pay the debts. They were not his debts at all, and if they were his expulsion would have been a very good reason for leaving them unpaid." For the sake of his paper he and his family often ate dry bread, and when a comrade who discovered this sent them some money, Marx gave it to another man whose sickness had plunged his family in distress. From Cologne he went to Paris, thence to his final refuge, London. There the family often experienced the most acute suffering of poverty. Sometimes food gave out and there was no bed to lie on. Another child was born to them enough money in the house to secure the services of a doctor. It was during these years in London that Marx organized the "International" and wrote "Capital." Of the struggles and the sufferings of these years it is impossible to begin to tell the story here. Towards the end we see Marx sick in bed in one room and his devoted wife dying of cancer in another. But if you want to know more about the kind of man that Karl Marx was, read John Spargo's book, "The Marx He Knew."—The Voice.

LEGISLATION FOR WORKING WOMEN

Humane Society will ask Mr. Cross to Present Two Bills in the House for that Purpose

C. W. Cross, as the representative of Edmonton in the provincial parliament, is to be asked by the officers of the Humane Society to bring up at this session a measure to remedy conditions which come under the attention of that organization. This is relative to the woman's working day, regulating the matter of hours and conditions of employment, particularly as regards the necessity of standing all day. It has the hearty endorsement of the Humane Society and the women's auxiliary, and is favored by organized labor in the province, being in line with the early closing hour bill which has received the endorsement of the labor bodies.

The following is the proposed form for the measure to protect the health of female employees:

1. That no female shall be employed in any establishment whatever for more than ten hours during any day.

2. Every employer of females will provide suitable seats for them and shall permit the use of such seats by them, when not actively engaged in the duties in which they are employed.

3. Any employer, overseer, or agent of such employer, who shall violate the aforesaid provisions of this act, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than $10 nor more than $25, with costs.

A City Without Christ

(By a Casual Contributor)

"Every church would close, every free hospital would shut its doors, every beneficial and philanthropic enterprise would come to a standstill, all art, literature and business would deteriorate."

What a calamity, and how many really believe such a statement? To claim that religion is the inspiring motive of life is ridiculous in the extreme. Was it not man, himself, who created this religion and is it not he who changes religious thought from age to age. That business would deteriorate because of the removal of this element prompts the enquiry what effect it has on present day business. The application of the Golden Rule in business would without doubt tend to the more rapid centralization of wealth, and it is for this reason that the little business man guides himself by the practical everyday ethics of business of "Buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest" introducing a little sentiment now and then with a view to his self-preservation to counteract his rapid extinction of himself as an important factor in the system of distribution. That the playing upon sentiment does have some effect we do not deny, but it is not the essential factor that is the cause of our having so many free hospitals, etc. It is the problem of disposing of some of the surplus values created by the workers, which must be the means of creating such institutions. Otherwise, if the humanitarian side of men was such a factor in present day society there would be no need for such things as "free" hospitals, etc. They would all belong to the people, whether or not Christ was in our city. In fact this question of Christ in our city also suggests the query as to what would become of Him should he re-appear. That He would not be welcome in our churches is only too apparent when we glance about us and see who are the professed followers of His philosophy, and how well they carry, or even attempt to carry, out His ideas. He was the champion of the poor, not an apologist of the rich.

How often do we hear the "Prince of Peace" referred to, and yet during the past year the majority of the Christian nations have had such confidence in His teachings that they could not trust one another to dismantle their armaments. To the workers it must be a very significant fact that it was the working class alone that raised in no uncertain tone their protest against war. No other class in society had the temerity to do this, and when they raise their protest against the present system of exploitation who can prevent their final victory. When are they going to turn their thoughts to the interests that to them are of supreme importance, whether or not they be labelled 'Materialistic'? When they (your intellectual advisers) turn you off to supernaturalism, beware for upon your sentiments they will work, knowing your weakness. Use your own commonsense and you cannot go very far wrong, for it is the neglect of the use of this faculty that has enabled the workers to be led hither and thither with vain hopes.

The movement tending to the emancipation of the workers supplies a greater incentive than any abstract speculation on ethical systems, and the slogan of "Each for all, and all for each" cannot possibly be more than a vain cry to those who cannot imagine the realization of this object in the hands of practical men and women. Leave ethics to speculative thinkers and get busy on practical lines, and the combined efforts of the intelligence of the workers must result in their overthrow of this system by which they are mere commodities on the market whilst alive. Their soul does not cut any figure in a bargain over wages. When they have settled their bargain they usually turn somewhere for a little consolation as to the fundamentals of their brother men, and build up hopes on some reward hereafter to compensate the injustice under which they suffer here.

The many antagonisms between religious ethics and present day business is so apparent to those who will trouble to do a little thinking, and their explanation so easily to be understood. Some readers might be inclined to think this is written in a spirit of bitterness. Such is not the case, however, and the only inclination to bitterness would be for the workers who refuse to open their eyes to grasp the underlying reasons for the hypocrisy that should challenge their spirit of enquiry.

The Northern Securities Company of New York has cut its dividend from four to three per cent because of the prolonged strike at the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, B. C., in which the Securities Company has a large interest. The Tory politicians during the late election campaign wept large tears over the picture they drew of Canadians being drained by Americans if the reciprocity treaty went through. How the politicians must laugh at the simple people who turned down reciprocity thinking they were thus preventing Canadian energy being plundered by American capitalists.

KENNEDY & MANGAN

PRESERVING LUMBER

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

FIRST-CLASS LUMBER

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

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

DOCTORS PROTEST

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Two thousand doctors met at an indignation meeting in Queen's Hall today to protest against some of the clauses contained in Lloyd George's insurance act which are not agreeable to medical men.

Sir Victor Horsley, who attempted to excuse the action of the medical association, was hissed down.

A resolution was finally passed stating that the doctors would not obey the law until it was amended.

WRECK KILLS FORTY

TEXARKANA, Ark., Dec. 22.—According to bulletins received here forty persons were injured, some of them fatally, in a collision between two passenger trains on the Texas and Pacific railroad, at Kildare, Texas, today.

MOVED

We beg to announce that for the present we are removing our stock from the Victoria Avenue premises to the old stand on Pellatt Avenue, and there hope to meet all our customers.

By a strict adherence to business we trust to merit a continuance of your valued patronage.

A COMPLETE LINE ON SALE AT A. A. McBEAN'S STORE

Fernie Home Bakery

Telephone 180

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $1 a box, or two for $3. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

For Sale at Blessdell's Drug Store

C. P. R.

Annual

EASTERN CANADA

Low Round Trip Rates

Ontario, Quebec & Maritime Provinces

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

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

Compartment, Library, Observation Car on "Imperial Limited"

TICKETS ON SALE

Dec. 1st to 31st inclusive

Return limit 3 months

Apply nearest C. P. R. agent for particulars or write D. C. McNICOLL,

Dist. Passenger Agent, Calgary

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

First class Horses for Sale.

Buys Horses on Commision

George Barton Phone 78

If you want ALL THE NEWS subscribe to the Ledger—$1.00 per ann.

The District Ledger

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

H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380

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

MORAL REFORM!

A MOVEMENT is on foot in this city to inaugurate a campaign for Moral Reform. Two meetings have already been held at which the few present decided to support only candidates who will pledge themselves to use their efforts in bringing about a closed Sunday. They will insist upon keeping the lid down tight. These moral reformers seem, however, to lose sight of the fact that our community is very small; that the city as yet cannot provide innocent outdoor amusement, and that we are a cosmopolitan population. Their contention, no doubt, is that Sunday is the Lord's Day, no matter where and under what conditions. To this we would reply that you cannot reform people by legislation. If no other opportunity is given them to spend the Sunday in more congenial and pleasant surroundings than the pool room, means will be found by those so disposed to find recreation and pastime on the quiet and less open places. If the church cannot attract the people, even for only one hour or two on a Sunday, the blame must evidently lay with the Church. When a business concern finds its trade falling off it introduces newer and more up-to-date methods. The Church must do likewise if it wishes to regain its lost prestige. It cannot, however, do so by means of legislation. Even when successful it only reacts upon the church.

The tendency of late, practically everywhere, is rather for a more open Sunday. It is gradually being conceded by one and all that the workingman—and it is he who is most to be considered—is entitled to more freedom on the only day of the week he is at liberty to make use of it. Will the clergymen who are so strongly imbued with the sense of moral reform tell us how the large number of our local population, who has no place to call "home" is to spend the Sunday? Do they propose to take away from them the slight satisfaction of indulging in a little refreshment and looking on, or participating in an innocent game of billiards? What else is there to do? We are afraid that our friends—the Moral Reformers—have not experienced the solitariness and loneliness of many of our younger inhabitants. It would be an act of injustice to compel them to walk the streets, or drive them to places of ill-repute, for want of a less evil resort to go to. We advise those who profess to have the interests of the city so much at heart to be a little more considerate and generous towards their fellow citizens.

"CANADA—THE IDEAL COUNTRY FOR THE WORKERS?"

ONE of the most significant facts in the development of the "Last Great West" is to be seen upon refering to recent editions of a certain Calgary paper. In a prominent position may be read particulars about a Santa Claus scheme to help make pleasant this season of "good-will" for the poor children of Calgary. In addition to this philanthropic scheme is another offering free insertions of want ads. to enable the unemployed to secure that joy of the working class—A JOB—so that they may be free from any worries around Christmas time. This is right here in the land of opportunities for the "free" slaves of capitalism—Western Canada. But, continue a scrutiny of this paper further. You will find a paragraph at the end of a tabulation of the greatness of Calgary, inviting you to come to that city and make a fortune. We do not think the editor of the paper in question saw any glaring contradiction in the issue referred to. Do you see any, you wiseacre, who contend that labor organizations do not go about things in the right way when they have the temerity to demand better conditions to the exclusion of the rights of the profit mongers? We scarcely think so. The workers should be content with philanthropic gifts, such as Santa Claus funds, free hospitals, etc. They, the essential factor in the creation of all useful commodities should be content that a minority (the owners of the means of production) should dole out relief from the abundance you have created for them, and not yourselves. What right have you to expect the full reward of your labor? You do not own the mines, the mills, the factories; nor did you create them—did you. Besides, have you not sent your representatives to legislative houses to look after your interests right here in a "workingman's country"? Have not votes been bought, and objections to voters raised in order to ensure that in a worker's country, such as this, you should have a vote in the framing of laws? And how many representatives have you pledged to uphold your interests above all? How many? It does not take much calculating does it?

Bear in mind, in connection with the facts above referred to, we are in the midst of a wave of unprecedented prosperity, and yet we find the awful unemployment question is by no means an unknown quantity at such a time. Remember also that a period of depression inevitably follows prosperous times, and yhat then? To those who contend we are simply presuming, we would say wait and see. That we look forward with satisfaction to such times we cannot admit, but still, unless the ordinary progress of industrial development in Canada proves contrary to the experiences of other countries, we believe our statement will be borne out. Our critics to the contrary, are optimists, and we know that with some the only means of reaching their intelligence is through the stomach. That they will get this educational opportunity before the expiration of many years we do not consider at all unlikely. A hard fact, but the workers of other countries are examples for our enlightenment.

The enormous growth of industry in comparison with agriculture in the United States after the Civil War is a fact which any who like to take the trouble can verify. That industry will follow along the same lines in this country is therefore no idle assumption. In order that capitalism may develop rapidly a surplus labor army is essential, and for this reason we can expect that unemployment is a growing disease in this elysium of the workers.

The time is rapidly approaching when a thorough examination of your economic position will be an irresistible necessity. Now is the time to ensure the efficiency of your labor organizations. Be critical, but do not be mislead by those who would persuade you that as an individual you can ensure yourself a better livelihood than by acting co-operatively with your class. If you doubt this consider the clerks in any big city. With your class you can rise to power, and with and for them your best efforts are essential to the final realization of the emancipation to which we are tending. Co-operation is the watchword of modern progress, which will mean Canada and the world for the workers, and not the workers for Canadian and world-wide exploitation.

The history of the past year has been of great significance to the workers of all countries, and is a prelude to what is to follow. The surprisingly rapid growth of industrial solidarity in Great Britain cannot but have a beneficial effect in showing to the workers all over the world the possibilities of what they can accomplish when united towards one goal. The intellectual parasites would like to convince you of the impossibility of realizing your emancipation, and they do not look forward to it with much relish, but there is a reason. Can you discern it? The impelling "bread and butter" motive cannot be denied, and is so universally commonplace that no worker can lose sight of it, however much he may be inclined to turn to "things of the spirit." He must get into the movement and hasten the day when not only Canada, but every other country may indeed be the elysium of the worker, as why should they not?

Is the coming year going to prove a prosperous one to your class, and if not to your class what does it signify to you this cry of prosperity? Whatever may be in store for the workers you have some consolation that at any rate it is going to bring you nearer to the goal for which we are striving, and the workers of all grades must unite to this end. The industrial solidarity of this country should be a fact before the conclusion of the year 1912. Is it going to be? It is up to you!

Did you read O'Brien's speech in our last issue, and do you consider him a desirable representative for the workers? There are some who claim he is an "irresponsible person." Next year you will have an opportunity to express yourselves through the ballot. Are you going to send another "irresponsible person" to Victoria, or do you still prefer capitalist representatives? Get busy so that your representative may be sent to Victoria with no uncertain majority. No votes will be bought or cajoled from you. Your intelligence alone is relied upon, and any method adopted to blind you to your own interests is a challenge to your common-sense. Industrial unity is strength; Political Unity — Victory.

A cable dispatch from Rome states that the Pope has refused the German Emperor's suggestion to intercede for peace between Italy and Turkey. It is hard to conceive how the Catholic head can reconcile much boosted Christian teaching with such a refusal, unless it be that he is under the impression that since the Turks and Arabs refuse to accept Christ as THEIR Saviour the cannon might be more successful in knocking it into them. In these circumstances, no doubt, the Holy Father thinks "The end justifies the means."

According to a noted Paris clairvoyant the German Empire will fall in 1913. By "fall" she doubtless meant the monarchy. This same prophetess foretold many national events which have proved true. The Socialists in Germany are going at a rapid pace, and there is no question that next month's elections will see them a mighty and powerful force in parliament. That the monarchy is doomed in all European countries there can be no gainsaying. It is but a matter of time. If the prophecy comes true it will be yet another evidence that the more autocratic and stringent the monarchy the quicker it is doomed to destruction.

An industrial war is once more about to take place in England. This time the capitalists' henchmen, the military, will not have it all their own way. The strikers intend to claim their rights as human beings, viz., by defending hemselves. Of course, while much praise and enconiums will be showered upon Tommy Atkins in shooting down the workers, what an outcry there will be if Tommy gets a scratch in the scuffle.

"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.

COMMUNICATED.

Fernie, B. C., Dec. 23rd, 1911.
To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—I note in to-day's issue of your paper an altogether undeserved criticism of myself by one who signs himself "F.H.N." He refers to me as having denounced the recent killing of deer in "unmeasured terms," he also accuses me of unsportsmanlike conduct. But can he substantiate his accusations? There is the rub. True, it is that I have deplored the recent slaughter of deer, but that I have made accusations against anyone in partoicular I deny. So far as I know, hunters have kept within the law. I have never made any statement to the contrary, therefore, I am of opinion that "F. H. N's." attack on me is wholly uncalled for. Not that I am adverse to being criticised. Personally, I am of the belief that a little friendly criticism is a wholesome thing, if administered in homoepathetic doses.

F. H. N., I see is taking up the cudgels on behalf of the "Elk Club." I am entirely in the dark as to what this organization is, but infer that it must be a sportsmen's club of some kind. Acting upon this inference, I take pleasure in informing "F. H. N." that I would like to meet his club in session at any time that would be convenient to that body, this for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding between the public and the game wardens.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have the honor to be a member of the Fernie Rod and Game Club. Recently I wrote a letter to that organization dealing with the wild game in general. Several of the many suggestions made in that letter met with the approval of the club. That letter, as far as I know, has not been published. If it had been I do not think that F.H.N. would have any grounds for complaint.

I note, too, that F. H. N. seems to consider the enforcement of Section Seven of the Game Act an imposition, and that too he lays to my door. For his benefit and that of other readers of your valued paper I would like to point out that the game laws have been published from time to time in all local papers since I have been game warden—a matter of four years. Yet he takes exception when, as an additional protection to the public, I again cause to be published the information that it is illegal to keep venison after Dec. 25th. Who is unfair now? Personally, I refuse to wear the cap.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I only wish to say that, in enforcing the Game Act I am not actuated by the spirit of persecution, nor have I any desire to make it hard for anyone, however situated. That on no occasion have I been willingly unjust, but (this in reference to that "nigger in the fence") I wish it distinctly understood that officially I have no friends.

I remain,
Yours truly,
C. J. LEWIS,
Deputy Game Warden

Canmore, Alta., Dec. 22, 1911.
To the Editor, District Ledger:

Dear Sir,—Our Local Union decided to sell the hospital to Dr. Brett of Banff and build a good union hall so that the slaves of this camp may have a place where to meet and discuss the treatment they get from the master class, and educate themselves for emancipation. At present we are having our meetings in the hall, which the Finlanders' Temperance Society built on the company's ground some years ago. During the last strike the company put us out so we had to hold our meetings on the hospital grounds, no matter whether it was sunshine or rain. But should we ever live to go on strike again we shall be in a position to learn something more than we have during the last strike, since we'll have our own hall—unless the government sends some red-coats to put us out of the park.

Yes, but what if we send some of our working plugs into parliament by that time? Well, then somebody has to go back and sit down till he gets hungry and then take off his collar and go down the mine with us, and we'll be all— What! Scabbing? Oh, no! We'll not need to scab, because the real strikers that have been on strike all their lives will go to work and the strike will be broken for ever, and ever. Yes, Tommy; but we shall not get the chance to have such a good time as we had the last strike! Don't you remember what a good time we had at the Spray lakes, when we went fishing down there? Yes, Johnny, but you don't say anything about us having to walk about 40 miles and sleep on the bare ground with on bed clothes—no blankets! Yes, that was the worst of it. Do you remember, Tommy, when we went up the creek next day and I caught a sucker and broke the line, and he fell back into the water? Yes, I remember very well when we were coming home you tried and ate all your fish on the way and when we were coming down hill you had a big stick to support yourself with. Dan and I were coming behind you, and we were laughing at you, but you did not feel very funny, did you? You bet I did not: when I got home my feet were that sore that I could not walk right for a long time. Do you call that a good time? Well, it's not as hard as working in the mine! I suppose not, but as I stated before, that as soon as we can get a majority of our working dogs into Parliament, then we'll be able to own all that we produce, so that we'll give everybody a chance to work for his living instead of only about half of the men. As it is now we are working two-thirds of the day for our masters and all the rest of the day for ourselves.

And what about those in the slums of our cities starving because they cannot get a job to earn their living? You are right, old boy, but how are we going to get our men into parliament?

We'll have to get to work, Johnny, and try all we can to educate our fellow slaves. Yes; but what will you do if he won't listen to you? Do not get discouraged when you meet a man, let him go and wait till next time, and when you see that he is in a good humor, then try again and again till you get him to think. Of course, some times, if you come across such animals that have no brains to change, I would advise you not to lose your time with him; let him hog his own chains until they begin to hurt his ribs, then he'll come to work, as the field is wide enough for us all.

N. D. THACHUK

HARRIMAN TO QUIT LAW PRACTICE FOR SOCIALISM

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Job Harriman the Socialist candidate for mayor at the last election, will give up his law practice and devote the rest of his life to spreading the doctrine of Socialism.

"At the outset I intend to exert all my energies to send as many representatives as possible to the state legislature so as to get the power to enact laws beneficial to Socialism and eventually put the party safely and securely in the race for leadership," said Harriman. "If we are successful in this I will have had nothing to regret at my defeat in the recent election."

CAN'T DODGE PAYING MINERS FOR INJURIES

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 23.—The suit of John P. Dougherty, coal miner, against a coal mining company has been confirmed by the Appellate Court of Indiana in the sum of $1,250 for damages caused by rock falling from the roof of the coal mine.

The mining company contended that the evidence showed the miner was assuming the danger of the loose rock because he had called the attention of the mine boss to it and had begun to work under the rock after the boss had placed some props under the loose rock, and that the defect was such that the miner could have made examination and determined the safety for himself.

The Appellate Court holds that the mine boss, having undertaken to make the place safe, the miner was not bound to examine the boss work to see if it was well done, nor was there any assumption of risk.

TO PENSION LABORERS

The Laborers' Pension Act, which Boston will put into operation March 1, 1912, is the first instance of a municipality in America providing retirement with half pay to its laborers.

There has been a persistent effort made for years to establish this pension or a similar one. Power was conferred by the last legislature to inaugurate such a law in Boston, the salient portions of which are as follows:

1. There shall be a retirement board for the laborers employed by the city of Boston, consisting of the mayor, the auditor and the treasurer of the city, who shall discharge the duties hereby imposed upon them without additional compensation.

2. Any laborer employed by the city of Boston who has reached the age of 60 years, and who has been in the service of the city for a period of not less than 25 years, and who is physically incapacitated, shall, at his request, and with the approval of the retirement board, be retired from service, and shall receive for the remainder of his life an annual pension equal to one-half the compensation which he received during the last year of his service for the city. It shall be the duty of said board to retire any laborers in the service of the city who has reached the age of 70 years and has served the city for a period of not less than 25 years.

Fewer than 40 come under the compulsory retirement provision, while the total number eligible to pension is 177.

DON'T WAKE 'EM UP.

What did you tell that man just now?

I told him to hurry.

What right have you to tell him to hurry?

I pay him to hurry.

What do you pay him?

Two dollars a day.

GOOD HEALTH

Vim and Vitality

Are assured if you will cleanse your stomach of undigested food and foul gases; the excess bile from the liver and the waste matter from the intestines and bowels by the use of

FIG PILLS

the great fruit, kidney, liver stomach and bowel remedy.

At all dealers 25 and 50 cents boxes or mailed by The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

The Crow's Nest Trading Company, Ltd.

The Store of Good Values

Values Extraordinary

GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

8 lb. Sacks Rolled Oats	30c.
Ogilvie's Cream Rolled Oats, per pkt.	10c.
Baker's Cocoa, ½ lb. tins	25c.
Barrington Hall Coffee, 1 lb. tins	45c.
Fancy Cooking Figs, 3 lbs for	25c.
1 lb. Jars C. and B. Marmalade	20c.
1 lb. Tins C. and B. Jam	15c.
Sunlight Soap, 6 bars for	25c.
Lifebuoy Soap, 6 bars for	25c.
Colgate's Toilet Soap, per box	30c.
Colgate's Talcum Powder	20c.
Japanese Oranges, per box	70c.
Navel Oranges, per doz.	25c.
10 lb. Tins Table Syrup	50c.

Grey Wool Blankets, for the cold snap.

Regular	$3.25	Special	$2.55
Regular	3.50	Special	2.85

Men's Heavy Working Shirts, in Tweed, Flannel and Serge.

Regular values to	$1.50
Special	95c.

Flannelette Blankets, 11 by 4	Special $1.45 pair
Flannelette Blankets, 12 by 4	Special $1.80 pair

Flannelette Blankets in large sizes. Is good quality heavy Flannelette, with blue or pink borders. Colors: Grey or White

11 by 4 Regular	$1.75	Saturday	$1.45
12 by 4 Regular	2.25	Saturday	1.80

Colored Flannelette, 9 Yards for $1.00

Colored Flannelettes, suitable for Waists, House Dresses, Kimonas, Children's Dresses and Pinafores; in dark and light grounds. Colors, Navy, Cream, Myrtle, Cardinal and Rose.

Regular 15c. to 18c. per yard
Saturday, 9 yards for $1.00

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*

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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

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

The amount of these drafts is stated in the money of the country where they are payable; that is they are drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, krones, 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.

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

STAND BACK; IT'S TOO LATE!

Such a calamity may not have overtaken you, but where is your guarantee that any day—aye, to-day, a fire may destroy our home and possessions.

TAKE OUT A POLICY AT ONCE

no matter how moderate the amount, a policy protects you. The premium is so ridiculously small that the price of a cigar a day will give you considerable insurance. See us about this to-day—remember to-morrow may be too late.

Give us a Call

M. A. KASTNER
Insurance Real Estate

COAL CREEK BY 174

Last Saturday was a red letter day for all the children here the Christmas tree and presents being exceptionally good. The Club Hall was very tastefully decorated with evergreens and festooning, and the tree itself was like a fairy bower with scores of different colored electric lights, which was greatly admired. Mr and Mrs. W. R. Wilson and daughter, and Mrs. Young and Irving, were all present from Fernie. All the presents were numbered according to age, and each child received one according to the number drawn from a bag. This mode of distribution gave every satisfaction, the kids being highly delighted with the present they received. The inhabitants of Coal Creek wish to thank Mr. Wilson for the kindness and generosity shown in making it a merry Christmas for all the children here.

No. 1 East was idle on Tuesday through the air lines being frozen up.

Mr and Mrs George Kopenhevia and daughter Annie, are leaving this week for Bankhead, where they will take up their residence.

A tea and miscellaneous entertainment was given by the children attending the Presbyterian Sunday school on Wednesday evening, and was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Tournaments on the different games are in full swing at the club this week.

A free smoker for members will be held in the club on New Year's Day, and a dance will be given in the club hall in the evening, to commence at 8 p.m. sharp.

The old Top Notcher (Teddy) blew into camp last Friday, but as no one seemed extra pleased to see him he left by the first train for fields anew.

Mr and Mrs. Adam Watson spent last week-end down at Hosmer with Mr and Mrs. J. Whylie.

Dave Logan returned back in camp from his homestead in the Red Deer district and reports great damage done to the grain by the early frosts they had to contend with in that district.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Maddison spent Christmas Day with Mr and Mrs. W. Greenwood of Fernie.

The new rope drive was connected with No. 5 Fan last week, and should put a stop to losing work through the belt going out of commission.

Miss Ruth Spruston arrived back here from Michel last week and is again waiting on table at the Teepee.

District Board Member J. E. Smith arrived back from the Convention at Ymir last Saturday.

A young Slavonian had the misfortune to lose a purse containing one hundred and fifteen dollars last Friday eveing, and he offers one-third of the money to the finder who will return it to him at House 125, across the tipple. Anyone finding this money will please return it, as the young man is a stranger in camp and needs the money to pay his way until he can get work.

Miss Ethel Lanfear reurned home on Wednesday evening after spending a few months at Gateway, Montana.

Mr and Mrs. Geo. Crabb gave a social to a good many of their friends on Thursday.

The Methodist Church was comfortably filled on Christmas night to hear the entertainment and sketches given by the members and children, and which was rendered in first-class style. The following is the programme:

Chorus by the children, song, The Model Church, Mr. Maddison; recitation, Lily Hall; song, Four Jolly Sailormen, Wm. Phillips; operetta, "The Fairy Ring," by the children, with choruses by same; violin solo, J. Gaskell; recitation, The Drunkard's Fate; song, Please, Mr. Conductor, Mr. McMurray; rondin, The Pot and the Gridiron, C. Hannan; song, Daddy, Miss I. Finch; violin duet, W. Phillips and J. Gaskell; song, The Sinner and the Song, J. Maddison; Dramatic Sketch, "The Outcast," Miss Finch, P. Hasketh, R. Billsborough, C. Hannan.

At the close of the programme the children of the Sunday school were made happy by the receipt of a sack of candies, apples and oranges.

LETHBRIDGE

The mines in and around the vicinity were all idle on Monday (Christmas Day.)

The Slavonian brothers had a social and dance in the evening in the Miners' Hall, which was a huge success from every view point. The late eight months' struggle did not seem to damp the youthful element, and everyone enjoyed themselves at this, the festive season. More power to them and many happy returns of the festival.

The main point of interest among the boys at present is the monthly pay day. It has always been customary to pay twice a month at the A. R. and I. Collieries, but now that the C. P. R. has obtained a controlling interest here, they are introducing their system for pay day, viz., the first Saturday after the 15th of each month. This we consider a diabolical system and detrimental to all concerned, and one which has a tendency to establish the truck system amongst us. It was this, and this alone, which put the miners in Scotland (some thirty years ago) in absolute slavery, and some of our older acquaintances remember a coin of a realm was not seen from one years' end to another; or if they did get any money it had to be paid away in interest for getting their own. I myself can remember when a youth the late Sir John Watson (of the greatest financial success of mining industry, the Earwich Collieries, of Lanarkshire, Scotland), when all other collieries established weekly pays, he maintained it fortnightly, and on the "lug" Saturday, as it was called, he paid out more money than he did on pay day; but for the privilege of getting cash you paid one shilling in the pound, if you had been fortunate enough to earn a pound, you got nineteen shillings. Of course, this was considered business. But, as far as I can ascertain by Webster's Dictionary, the definition for taking that which does not belong to you is "Theft." Now Mr. C. M. O'Brien, M. P. P., has a bill before the house of legislature at Edmonton which has had its second reading, for fortnightly pay for all working men. The parent body of organized labor in this city (the Trades and Labor Council) has taken the matter up and, appointed committees to draw up a petition to present to the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, on re-opening of Parliament, and it is gratifying to know that we are geting the hearty co-operation of the merchants and all business men of this city, as they realize it is to their Interest as well as ours.

At present the working man of this province has an opportunity of getting busy at once and getting this petition drawn up and signed, especially in all mining camps, and by so doing he will show his appreciation of those who are working on his behalf.

Owing to the festive season the regular weekly meeting of Local 574 was postponed to Thursday evening, 28th.

At present I deem it advisable to warn any who are out of work in the Pass to stay away from Lethbridge, as there is no work in the city, and they are not employing any more men at the mines meantime.

Local 1189, which has not made itself heard lately wishes to announce to the District Ledger that it is here and hopes to account for itself from now on. So far not very much has been done, but when the proper time comes we have the goods and intend to deliver them. Our first drawback has been that we have had no proper place to hold our meetings, but now we have as nice a little hall as any in the District. This was opened on Dec. 18th with a social and dance, which proved a great success. Songs were rendered by Mrs. F. Gullit and Mr F. Gullitt and son William, as well as by J. J. Brown and the Notorious Kid. Recitations by J. Walker were very interesting, and with songs, solos, recitations and dancing daylight came too soon, and chairman Frank Barringhan ordered the "Home, Sweet Home Waltz," which brought a night of enjoyment to a close with expressions of thanks to all who assisted and responded to the first opening of our Union Hall. Refreshments were served by the committee.

CANMORE

The miners of this camp certainly enjoyed Christmas.

Mr. Schiesell (hotel proprietor) must have been well prepared for the holidays.

It did not seem as if the men had been on strike for eight months.

Who fell inthe snow?

The membership of this Local increased from 236 to 330, and they are still coming.

There were few cases in the police court, while a few of the boys wore their eyes in mourning—for the Old Year, we presume.

HILLCREST
By. No. 15

More than fifty couples tripped the light fantastic over the well polished floor in the miners' new hall on Christmas night to the strains of Petries' Orchestra at a dance inaugurated under the auspices of Local 1058, U. M. W. of A., when everyone appeared to have had the time of their life. These dances are being held bi-weekly, and much credit is due to our worthy Recording Secretary (John Taylor) and the Dance Committe (John Hood, Fred Taylor, Fred Johnstone and Dick Marshall) for the great success financially and otherwise, of these pleasant gatherings. Stay with it, boys; there is still greater success to be attained in the near future.

We are sorry to hear that our old friend Thos. Smith is in hospital ever since leaving Hillcrest for Bellevue. Hope you will soon be moving around, Tom, especially as we are looking for a wedding in the near future.

If the loving way Jamie was escorting home the Merry Widow the other evening goes for anything, well—look out for Dave, Jamie!

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

Text of New Agreements

(Continued from page 1)

ficers of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, for settlement, and if they agree, their decision shall be binding and final upon both parties.

(d) In the meantime and in all cases while disputes are being investigated and settled, the miners, mine laborers and all other parties involved must continue to work pending investigation and until final decision has been reached; but where, miner, miners, mine laborer, or mine laborers, has or have been discharged by the Company, he or they shall not remain in the employ of the Company while his or their case is being investigated and settled. If a claim be made within five days where a man or men has or have been unjustly discharged, the case shall be dealt with according to this article, and if it is proven that he or they have been unjustly dealt with, he or they shall be reinstated. If a claim is made for compensation for time lost, in cases where reinstatement has followed, it shall be left to the management of the Companw and the Officers of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, to decide what amount, if any, is to be paid.

(e) Any breach of this agreement by any of the parties hereto is not to void the said agreement, but the same is to continue in full force and effect. It is not intended, however, by this subsection to abridge the right of the men to suspend work after the final settlement as herein provided, if the Company refuse to be bound by any decision given against them under this article.

Article 2.—Duties of Pit Committee.

The Pit Committee shall be a committee of three in each colliery or other plant covered by this agreement, selected by the employees working at such colliery or other plant, from amongst their own number, except one member may be a Checkweighman or an Officer of the Local Union, not necessarily an employe of the Company.

The duties of the Pit Committee shall be confined to the settlement of disputes between the Overman and Foreman, and any employee working in or around the mines, arising out of this agreement, and all agreements made in connection therewith, the Overman or Foreman and man or men having failed to agree.

The Pit Committee, in discharge of its duties shall under no circumstances go around the mine for any cause whatever unless called upon by the Overman or Foreman, or by a miner or day man, who may have a grievance which he has first tried to, and cannot settle with the boss.

Members of the Pit Committee employed as day men, shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the Overman or Foreman, or in cases involving the stoppage of the mine.

Article 3.—Penalty for Absence from Work.

When an employee absents himself from his work for a period of two days, unless through sickness, or first having arranged with the Overman or Foreman and obtained his consent, he may be discharged.

All employees whose absence from work would cause any stoppage of work must before absenting themselves, proprely arrange with or notify the Overman or Foreman, for any or all absences, otherwise they may be discharged. Any employee who habitually, to the extent of five days per month, absents himself from work may be discharged.

Article 4.—Penalty for Stoppage of Work.

If any employee or employees shall cause a stoppage of work in violation of this agreement, he or they shall be subject to discharge by the company without recourse.

Article 5.—Check-Off System.

The company will give to the United Mine Workers of America full recognition and concede the Check-off system, that is to say, upon the individual request in writing of any of the company's empolyees the company shall deduct such monies from their wages each month as is designated, for dues, assesment, fines and initiation fees; in other words, the company will retain from the wages due employees any sum they may have given orders upon the company for in writing, payable to such officers of the United Mine Workers of America, as may be designated in such orders, which shall be continuous orders not revokable while the makers remain in the employ of the company.

Article 6.—Contract Mining Rates.

$1.35 per ton (2000 lbs.) of screen coal. Miners to push the coal to chutes.

$1.10 per ton (2000 lbs.) if the company takes the coal from the working rooms, necks of face of entries. 5 cents per ton extra to be paid for pushing cars for every 200 feet from present location of entries and rooms.

Article 7.—Wet Places.

It is understood and agreed that a miner working on contarct work in a wet place shall be paid extra consideration for said work, which shall be mutually agreed upon by the miner, miners and the Overman or management. A wet place to be considered a place where the water comes from the roof, or where a miner has to take it away from the floor.

Article 8.—Yardage for Bone.

$1.00 per lineal yard for four inches and upwards according to the thickness of the bone.

Article 9.

Rooms not to exceed 14 feet wide.

Article 10.—Yardage Entry.

$2.00 per lineal yard, this to include taking down eight inches of draw slate.

All other narrow work to be paid $1.50 per lineal yard.

All air courses to be driven not less than 6 feet wide.

Article 11.—Timber.

Entry rooms 20 cents each. 5 booms to be paid for in room necks, price 20 cents each.

Article 12.—Tracks.

All tracks to be paid by the contract miners.

Rails not to exceed more than 8 lbs. to the yard.

Article 13.—Company Work.

The same rate of wages to be paid as is paid by the Western Coal Operators' Association in the agreement which was made between them and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America on November 17th, 1911, and expiring March 31st, 1915.

Article 14.—Delivery of Material.

While the present practice of the contract miner pushing the cars to the chute remains in vogue all material such as timber, rails, ties, etc., necessary for the carrying on of a miner's working place, shall be left at the top of the chute, and when the company takes away the coal from the contract miners' room neck or face of entry, all material necessary for a contract miner carrying on his working place shall be left there.

Article 15.—Turn of Cars.

All contract miners shall be given an equal turn of cars, and coal will be taken from their chutes equal.

Article 16.—House Coal.

Coal to be sold to employees at the mine for $2.00 per ton screen coal.

Article 17.—Pay Day.

The company will furnish duplicate statements to all workmen and will pay semi-monthly. Pay day to be the first Saturday after the first and fifteenth of the month.

Article 18.—Holidays.

The following days shall be observed as holidays.

New Years's Day.
May First
Victoria Day.
Dominion Day.
Labor Day.
Thanksgiving Day.
District and International Election Day.
Christmas day.

Signed on behalf of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America
CHAS. GARNER, I. B. M.
LEWIS MOORE,
SAMUEL WATSON.

Signed on behalf of Pioneer Mine
JAMES ASHCROFT.

Witness: PETER H. ASHCROFT.

In justice to the New Barnes Coal Co. it must be added that their employers have been working under union agreement all summer, the pay being 5.55 per cent on all contract rates, and the 12½ per cent on the day wage scale.

MINISTERS ADOPT MINIMUM WAGE.

At a convention in Duluth of Minnesota Baptist ministers a resolution was adopted establishing the minimum wage of an unmarried minister at $700 per year and that of a married minister at $900 per year. While it has been popular in the past to criticize the organizations of labor for establishing wage scales, it appears that the labor unions have imitators. The men of labor extend their moral sympathy to the Minnesota Baptist ministers in their efforts to procure a living wage.

OLD PARTY-TIES IN EVERETT, WASH.

Will get no satisfaction from a study of the election returns in that city. While the Republican won for Mayor by a vote of 2,425, the Socialist candidate was close at his heels with a vote of 2,062!

L. E. McDonald

HORSESHOEING
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
and
CARRIAGE BUILDING
Express and Delivery Wagons a Speciality

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

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

THE 41 MARKET CO.

SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONE 41

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.

PHONE OR CALL

Calgary Cattle Co.

Phone 56

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

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.

Port Alberni

City Lots, $400 and $450

Payments Easy

For full particulars apply to

Union Land Co., Natal, B.C.

Examinations for Pit Boss

Under the Coal Mines Act

The following papers were set before the Candidates at the Fire Boss' examination held on September 15th, 1911. Candidates must obtain 60 per cent of the alloted marks to pass. Time—One and a half hours.

COAL MINES ACT

1. Say fully the requirements of the Coal Mines Act regarding the use and handling of explosives in a mine. 14

2. What are the requirements of The Coal Mines Act as to
(a) Ventilation;
(b) Safety lamps. 17

3. What are the requirements of the Coal Mines Act regarding the supply of timber in a mine? 8

4. State fully the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, with respect to the inspection by competent persons of—
(a) A mine in which gas has been found
(b) A mine in which gas has not been found. 13

5. State fully the qualifications and duties as laid down by the Coal Mines Act of—
(a) A shotlighter:
(b) A Fire boss. 14

6. What is the smallest quantity of air you would have passing through a mine where there are 233 persons employed and six horses at one time? How many splits would you have? 13

7. What are the provisions of the Coal Mines Act regarding signals on underground planes which are self-acting or worked by machinery? 11

8. What are the provisions of the Coal Mines Act regarding chains and ropes used for raising and lowering persons? 10

VENTILATION AND SAFETY LAMPS

Candidate must obtain 60 per cent of the alloted marks to pass. Time—Two and one-half hours.

1. Describe some form of safety lamp with which you are familiar, and state what kind of oil you would use. 9

2. Discuss the different methods adopted for locking safety lamps and say which you prefer. 6

3. Make a neat sketch of a district of a mine with which you are familiar, showing at least two splits. Show by means of arrows the course of ventilation, marking on the positions of all doors, brattices, etc. Give the thickness and inclination of the seam and the number of men employed in the district. 14

4. What are the systems of ventilation in use in this country, and state the conditions that would make one system more available than others, taking safety and economy into consideration? 8

5. What quantity of air would be necessary to ventilate a mine in which 330 men were employed? Would this quantity be sufficient under all circumstances? 9

6. If on making your round of inspection before the men commenced work you found a body of gas in a working place, state fully what you would do. 8

7. If 35,000 cubic feet of air per minute is passing along an airway 9 ft. wide by 6 ft. high, what is the velocity? 9

8. A rock tunnel 6½ feet high by 10 ft. wide is being driven at an inclination of 1 in 8. It is expected that this tunnel will intersect a coal seam which will probably give off a fairly large amount of fire-damp. State fully what precautions you would take and how you would ventilate the tunnel. The tunnel will reach the coal seam at a distance of 550 feet. 10

9. If an explosion occurred in a mine during working hours, and the miners could not get out owing to the presence of after-damp, describe in detail what action you would take. 9

10. Describe the thermometer and water-gauge, and say for what purposes they are used in connection with mining. 10

11. Describe fully how you would test for fire-damp at the face of a working place and how you would ascertain what percentage of fire-damp was present.

GASES AND SHOT-FIRING

Candidates must obtain 50 per cent of the alloted marks to pass. Time—One and a half hours.

1. Name the gases usually met with in coal mines. Give their chemical composition and state how you would detect them. 16

2. Describe two different methods of shot-firing, suitable for a dry and dusty mine. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each method and say which you prefer. 12

3. What are the causes of blown-out shots and what are the dangers attendant upon them? State what precautions should be adopted to prevent them. 13

4. Find the number of square feet of rubbing surface in an airway 6 ft. high and 7 ft. wide and 750 feet long. 12

5. Sketch and describe some form of stopping you would erect in order to isolate the abandoned workings of a mine from the existing workings. The stopping is to be built in a roadway 8 feet wide by 6 feet high, and must be of sufficient strength to withstand the force of an explosion. 15

6. Is it possible to have an explosion in a mine when your lamp gives no indication of the presence of fire-damp? If so, how? Explain fully. 10

7. If a fire breaks out suddenly in the intake airway of a mine a short distance from the downcast shaft, what means would you adopt to secure the safety of the men in hte mine? 10

8. What are the most common causes of ignition of gas in a coal mine? and what steps would you take to prevent them? Are there any precautions you would adopt to insure greater safety to the workmen employed in a mine other than that required by the Regulations of the Coal Mines Act governing ventilation and use of explosives? 12

PRACTICAL WORK

Candidates must obtain 50 per cent of the alloted marks to pass. Time—Two hours.

1. Give your views as to the practical requirements for examination and keeping in order of
(a) Ropes
(b) Cage links and chains
(c) Detatching hooks. 10

2. Describe with sketches how you would retimber a main haulage road 10 ft. wide and 7 ft. high, where there is a heavy side pressure with a wet broken roof. Give the dimensions of the timbers you would use and the distance apart you would set them. 12

3. What weight of coal in short tons will be produced from a level 7 feet high, 9½ feet wide and 1,400 feet long, supposing one ton in th esolid occupies a space of 27½ cubic feet. 7

4. Describe with sketch the principle and action of the forcing pump. 10

5. State in detail the manner in precautionary bore holes against old drowned out workings should be conducted. State what precautions you would take in re-opening an old mine. 10

6. Describe the construction and mode of erection of a dam to withstand a high pressure of water. 8

7. A double track with rails weighing 18 lbs. per yard is to be laid along a roadway 1,500 feet long. What total weight of rails will be required in short tons? 9

8. Describe a system of working coal with which you are acquainted, giving particulars and thickness of the seam, and a description with dimensions of the timber used. 14

9. State fully what precautions are necessary to insure the safety of persons on underground haulage roads. 9

10. State the causes of sudden outbursts of gas in coal mines, and what in your opinion should be done to prevent them. 11

(Next week will be published list of questions set before Candidates for Pit Boss.)

PRUSSIAN COAL

The Prussian coal industry included at the end of September this year 267 coal mines. This compares with 268 mines at the corresponding period of last year. The number of miners engaged was 579,460, as compared with 572,811, and the quantity of coal extracted in the first nine months of the year made 112,060,000 tons. This compares with 106,110,000 tons. The quantities produced included 80,920,000 tons from Rhineland-Westphalia, and 31,490,000 tons from Selesia. Coming to brown coal, we find the number of mines exploited was 346, against 345 and the workmen engaged 54,120, against 54,116. The quantity of brown coal produced was 44,130,000 tons, against 40,870,000 tons. The total number of workpeople engaged in Prussian coal mining is 633,580, not many less than the total number of employes on all the railways in the Geman Empire.

CLASSIFICATION OF COAL

In the opening Cantor lecture at the Society of Arts on the Carbonisation of Coal, Professor Vivian B. Lewis said many classifications of coal had been suggested, some based on their chemical, some on their physical and others on their coking properties, and of the last the most generally adopted was that suggested by Grunor, tabulating bituminous coals into five classes. In the first class were the dry coals, yielding large volumes of gas and liquid products on distillation, and these as might be expected, most resembeld the lignites, and shared with them the property of non-coking or binding together of the residue on carbonisation. This was due to the fact that the humus-like bodies were still present in much larger quantities than the resinic compounds and hydrocarbons, and as on distillation they left no binding material in the residue, the resinic bodies could not supply enough to give more than a friable mass. In the second class of coals altered conditions of temperature, pressure, and time had led to further decompositions of the humus bodies, and the resinic constituents and hydrocarbons having increased in ratio by concentration, a point was reached at which coking took place, although not of a satisfactory character. In the third class the action had continued with further concentration of the resin bodies, hydrocarbons and realduum, with the result that the former bodies were so increased in comparison to the humus and residuum that a good coke resulted, although it was rather too porus and bulky. In the fourth class the proportion of resin and hydrocarbon bodies had reached the right ratio as compared with the humus and residuum, and the best coking coal was obtained. Bituminous coals of the kind classified by Gruner might, therefore, be looked upon as an agglomerate of humus, and the degradation products of these bodies down to carbon, luted and protected by resin bodies and their derivatives; steam coal and anthracite as the degradation products of humus which had nearly completed its decomposition owing to the small quantity of resin bodies in the original vegetation; cannel coal, as consisting mainly of resin bodies, which having been in a semi-fluid condition had mingled with the earthy matter in contact with it, so giving the high ash found in many kinds. In this theory of the composition of coal the terms "humus" and "resin" bodies did not imply any one definite compound, but merely bodies of this character, the humus bodies all containing a percentage of hydrogen from 3 per cent downwards, while the resin bodies all contain a percentage of hydrogen above 3 per cent. If it was once admitted that coal was a conglomerate of this kind, those obscure points were explained which no other theory touched—such as why of two coals of almost identical composition and of high oxygen content, one should be coking and the other non-coking, the reason being that in the one the high oxygen content was due to humus bodies, which would not coke owing to the low pitch-forming nature of the hydrocarbons, while, with the other, the oxygen was due to resin bodies which were essential to good coking.

COLLIERY DEVELOPMENTS AT BARMBOROUGH

The colliery development at Barmborough, where the Manvers Main Colliery Company propose sinking two shafts, thus finding work for about 2,500 men, is to be put in hand immediately. Men have commenced clearing the ground preparatory to sinking operations, and a siding is being cut connecting up the concern with the Dearne Valley Railway. The coming of the new colliery will not materially increase the population of Barmborough itself. This is provided against by the conditions under which the coal leases are secured, but it will add to the prosperity of the Mexborough district, and prove an illustration of the fact that, despite the development of the new coalfield in the Doncaster district, the older coal-getting centers of the Don Valley are by no means played out.

Some three decades ago an English chemist by the name of Clarke, found that lime in solution is precipitated by the addition of more lime; this seeming paradox is easily explained when we consider that the lime in solution is the bicarbonate. The lime that is added is quick-lime (oxide), and this converts the soluble bicarbonate into soluble carbonate. This is a most important chemical truth, and applies to magnesia as well as to lime. Of perhaps more consequence is this fact, that when water containing lime and magnesia bicarbonates is boiled, or agitated, these, by loss of carbonic acid, are precipitated. In cases where scale results from these salts only, the prevention is very simple, viz., either a treatment with lime before entering the boiler, or preferably by boiling in a container and filtering or allowing the sediment to subside before coming into the boiler. Unfortunately, we rarely find this simple combination in our scale forming waters, nearly always to the carbonates are added sulphates and chlorides, as well. Now, sulphates and chlorides of lime and magnesia are precipitated by carbonate of soda, by tri-sodium phosphate, or by tannate of soda.—Science and Art of Mining.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS FORM A STRONG UNION

CALGARY, Dec. 27.—At the Labor Hall Tuesday night the Structural Iron Workers organized a local union under the direction of Mr. Geo. Howell, the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council.

Something like 85 per cent of the iron workers in the district joined the union, but it is expected that in view of the Dominon Bridge Company locating here there will be at least 125 members by next June.

Practically nothing was done last night beyond the election of officers: The officers elected were:
President: G. T. C. Caswell.
Vice-President: J. Quinn.
Secretary: A. W. Brockenshire.
Another meeting will be held in two weeks time.

LANCASHIRE COTTON SPINNERS LOCKOUT 160,000 OPERATIVES

MANCHESTER, Eng., Dec. 23.—The committee of the Lancashire Cotton Spinners Manufacturers' Association today decided to lock out all workers in the mills belonging to the Federation beginning December 27th. The lock out is a protest against the attempts of the trade unions for weavers not belonging to the unions to join their ranks.

No fewer than 160,000 operatives are involved.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
INSURES PERFECT BAKING RESULTS
CONTAINS NO ALUM
MADE IN CANADA
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
NEW STYLE LABEL
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

MASSES REFUSE TO BE LED TO WAR

Detroits Methodist Bishop Voices a Theory of Universal Peace

DETROIT, Mich. Dec. 24.—That the real hope of univeral peace lies in an inevitable refusal of the masses to be led to war was declared by Bishop Charles D. Williams in a sermon today at St. Pauls Protestant Episcopal Cathedral.

Alluding to the recent confessions of the McNamaras at Los Angeles, he asked:

"Who can deny that certain crazed fanatics who have resorted to wild acts of violence have had grounds to look upon present industrial conditions as amounting to a state of war and to regard themselves in the light of heroes?

"It is unreasonable to condemn labor unions in general even if some of its leaders should have proved unworthy. All hope of industrial peace would be gone if there should ensue against organized labor an unreasonable reaction, of which there are some signs.

Pointing to the Italian campaign in Tripoli and the Russian activity in Persia, Bishop Williams pronounced them the two most unjustifiable wars in history, and he added that the propaganda or arbitration would have about as much effect upon nations governed by the motives shown in these two wars as would a canvas covering upon the volcano Vesuvius.

STRIKERS SEEK AID OF COURTS

LA CROSE, Wis.—Efforts of the striking motormen on the Winona (Minnesota) street car lines to have the receiver for the street railway company act as arbitrator in the strike proving unsuccessful, the men declared today they will petition the courts to intervene.

Cars are being operated, heavily guarded by police. An omnibus service, established by the strikers, is also being run.

RADICAL TEMPERANCE LAWS

Chinese law in 116 required that all officials who drank intoxicants should be beheaded.

SOCIALISTS UNITE

Proposal to Bring Together Two Bodies of Socialist Party

WINNIPEG, Dec. 19.—The Social-Democrats and the Canadian Socialist Federation are negotiating for an amalgamation. The former, with headquarters in Winnipeg, have 600 members, and the other, with headquarters in Berlin, has 1,600. A meeting is arranged for Port Arhtur early next month.

Onward, Christian soldiers,
On to heathen lands,
Bibles in your pockets,
Rifles in your hands;
And if of your sermons
They be "having none,"
Spread the "blessed tidings!"
With the Maxim gun!

THE NECESSITY FOR CO-OPERATION

"Despite the efforts of organized plutocracy to destroy the labor movement and its concentration of power for this malevolent purpose, the official records show there are," said General Organizer Cornelius of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes, "7,500 more union men in Los Angeles than there were before the strike in 1910. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles has sworn that it will destroy organized labor. Behold labor's proud position in Los Angeles today! All of the judicial machinery was operated against us. A few days ago we passed a law embodying the recall of judges—the only medicine that will procure results. In San Francisco, as a result of the strike of 1907, the people are going into the street car business. Ultimately that city will have a splendid municipal system, and our union will be dealing with the city, with the men working for fair wages under the best conditions." Mr. Cornelius urged concentration of the purchasing power of labor, and told of remarkable results achieved by union bakers of San Jose, Cal. When the bosses started unjust war upon them, they established, in self-defense, a bakery of their own. Their profits are about $2000 a month, and even their former antagonists are amongst their best customers—everybody demanding union bread. "Don't form a labor party," the speaker urged, "but keep your organizations intact and militant. Don't let the other fellows do your politics. If you do you get the club sure as fate. The necessity for co-operation in politics is as great as it is in the industrial field."

Pittsburgh mills and factories, many of which have been shut down, are resuming operations. Recently the railroads have placed orders in the Pittsburgh district for over 30,000 steel cars.

HOUSING OF MINERS

Scottish M. P.'s Ask for Inquiry

A deputation representing the whole of the Scottish members who sit for mining districts waited upon the Secretary for Scotland this week to urge the desirability of an inquiry into the housing conditions in mining districts.

Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, M.P., quoted from a report by the county medical officer for Lanarkshire statements showing that in innumerable villages the houses provided by mine owners consisted in the main of one apartment. Houses were sometimes built back to back, without damp courses, with irregular and broken ceilings and walls, without washhouses, coal cellars or garden ground, and frequently without proper drainage or water supply. Mr. Whitehouse contended that the report of such a committee would reveal the existence of intolerable conditions.

Lord Pentland, replying, pointed out that local authorities dealt with the question by by-laws, and suggested that if steps were taken to bring about greater activity on the part of local authorities and to increase their powers, the immediate object in view would be obtained. An inquiry could not be confined simply into miner's houses, because it would inevitably lead into the more general inquiry as to the housing of the industrial population of county burghs, where many miners lived. He would consider whether it was practical to have an inquiry into the conditions of housing in Scotland.

The Jammage Pit Disaster

At the Jammage Pit, Bingnall Hill Colliery, Audley, Staffs., on Saturday 5th November, an explosion occurred, in which six were killed and several others injured. On Friday morning (Nov. 4th) "gob" fire was discovered in the Bullhurst seam, and the men were ordered out of the pit, only sufficient staff being retained to erect stoppings to cut off the fire. This work proceeded satisfactorily all Friday and Friday night, but about 10.30 on Saturday morning an explosion occured behind one of the stoppings.

The actual explosion was slight, but all the men were overcome by after-damp. Five were dead when found, and the sixth died as soon as he reached the surface. Mr. Amos Daniels, the general manager, who had just left the pit after twenty-four hours on duty, at once desconded. A little way from the shaft bottom he found a number of men lying on the ground. He at once obtained assistance, and sent the men to the surface. Proceeding he found five more men, all of whom were dead. All these men were a long way from the place of the explosion, but were in the direct return air current, and so received the full effect of the after-damp. Only one man was killed where the explosion occurred, but all working there were injured. The pit was closed down, and the horses in the mine, about 227 in all, had to be abandoned, as there was no possibility of getting them out. Questions have been asked in the House of Commons bearing on the explosion, and the Home Secretary has appointed the Chief Inspector of Mines to hold an enquiry, under Section 46 of the Mines Act.

...RICH COAL FIELDS

Discovery in Northern British Columbia

Round about the headwaters of the Skeena, the Naas, the Stikine, and the Klappan Rivers is situated a coal field seventy miles long by thirty miles wide, containing wide, deep, rich seams of fine anthracite non-coking and smokeless coal, the coal most suitable of all for naval purposes, for the mercantile marine, and for domestic use in cities. This magnificent coal field is said by its discoverer, Mr. R. Campbell Johnston, the well-known mining engineer in North British Columbia, to be second to none ever yet discovered on the American continent, and, equal to the Pennsylvania coal fields and the British Welsh coal country from which the coal supplies of the navies of the world are today supplied.

Means of communication with the coal fields are at present lacking, but the Mackenzie and Mann short line from Stewart to the interior is one of the quickest means of development at present under construction. Stewart and the Portland Canal form the nearest means of easy access, but five railways are completing charter arrangements into that district—one of them being Mr. R. Campbell Johnston's own concern. He himself reached the district from Hazelton.

In the chlorination process the more copper in the ore, the greater the consumption of chemicals. Where pyrites are copper bearing forty to fifty pounds bleach and that equivalent amount of sulphuric acid may be required, while where clear iron pyrites are treated only ten or fifteen pounds are necessary.

The butterfly from the flowers may preach contentment to the toad: the parson from his pulpit may preach contentment to the toiler, but although both butterfly and parson will one day reach the same level as the toad and toiler, how rarely do we find any desire for an exchange at present.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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

JOHN BARBER, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
DENTIST
Office: Henderson Block, Fernie, B.C.
Hours: 8.30 to 1; 2 to 5.
Residence: 21, Victoria Avenue.

W. R. Ross K. C. W. S. Lane
M. A. Macdonald
ROSS, MACDONALD and LANE
Fernie, B. C. Canada.

L. P. ECKSTEIN
Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor,
ECKSTEIN BUILDINGS, Fernie, B.C.

F. C. Lawe Alex. I. Fisher
LAWE & FISHER
ATTORNEYS
Fernie, B. C.

L. H. PUTNAM
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc.
BLAIRMORE, ALTA.

THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.
A. McDougall, Mgr
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber
Send us your orders

Canadian Pacific Railway
Cartstmas and New Year's Holidays
FARE and ONE THIRD For the Round Trip
Beween all stations; Port Arthur to Vancouver and Branches.
Going dates, Dec. 21, 1911, to Jan. 1, 1912.
Final return limit, Jan. 5th, 1912.
For further particulars apply to nearest agent, or to
R. G. McNEILLIE, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

ROYAL HOTEL
FERNIE
Bar Unexcelled
All White Help
Everything Up-to-date
Call in and see us once
JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.
Beer and Porter
Bottled Goods a Specialty

P. Carosella
Wholesale Liquor Dealer
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings
BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

Central Hotel
Large Airy Rooms & Good Board
Ross & Mackay Props.

Royal Hotel
Stanley St. - Nelson
Best Family and Working man's Hotel in City; nicely furnished rooms with Bath. Beds, 50c. each. meals, 35c.
A Union House
Prop., J. S. BARRATT

FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

Typographical Union No. 355. 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

Italian

Eg Signor, Direttore del District Ledger, pregovi vogliate publicare questo mio Manoscitto nel vostro Giornale.

EFFETTI DEL ALCCOL SOPRA L'UOMO

Si direbbe che l'alccol a per effetto di ridestare quanto ve di peggio nel'uomo. Suscita l'ira riacende la gelosia ecita e risveglia le sensuale passioni rende l'uomo pronto a colpire feroce e brutale. A chi avengono le contese i ramarichi a chi le percosse senza ragione a quelli che si fermano lungamente presso le sostanze alccoliche e vanno cercando di miscere. Niente dico ancora della miseria a qui trascina il brutissimo vizio del bere. Sul animo del beone i sentimenti del dovere presso la famiglia e presso il proletorio si cancellano a poco a poco e non rimane in lui che un desiderio quello di sodisfare ad ogni costo la sua vergogulosa passione. Ed il piu delle volte sono questi i vili esseri che intralciano la via del progresso al proletario, ricordando in pieno ventesimo secolo il medio Evo Quindi facilmete s'intende che la poverta e la miseria siano una conseguenza logica del intemperante. Se il beone e un operai la miseria dolorosaed orribile penetra senza ritardo nella sua famiglia per la quale egli diventa un flagello un essere insoportabile. Un altra conseguenza funesta del'odioso vizio e la sorte della prole del'uomo al'ciolizato e ormai prevato con centinai dei senysi che i figli del'uomo intemperante nascono con poca e punto salute diventano rachiti propensi del eqilesia e della demenza. Portati ad essere essi stessi beoni e delinquenti sotto il dominio del'alccol.

Il beone e cosi artefice nol solo della propria miseria e decadenza fisicao morale ma andie di quella dei suoi figliuoli vittime innocenti del tremendo vizio.

S. DI STEPHEN

Lille, Alta., 19 Dec., 1911.

CRUMIRAGGIO

Brilliant, N. Mex.

Cari fratelli di lavoro, vi voglio dire del crumiraggio esistente in questo campo minerario di Brilliant, N. Mex.

Da un anno a questa parte la "scabberia" ha acquistato caratteri sopranaturali. Sotto naturali andrebbe anche bene. I minatori possono a ragione essere chiamati muli umani. Tra breve si spera che gli uomini imbardati vorranno prendere il posto dei mull. I "drivers" lavorano 14 ore al giorno per $2.95. E questa viene chiamata giornata di 10 ore. Di notte si entra nella miniera e di notte si esce. La luce del sole non si puo vederla. Tenebra nella miniera e tenebra fuori. Certi minatori si prendono il carro alla stazione e se lo conducono fino alla "piazza," ad un miglio di distanza. Alla fine del mese poi dicono, in 20 giornate ho guadagnato 50 e persino 60 dollari. Dicono in 20 giornate invece di dire in 60 giornate.

Voleto degli animali da tiro o da soma?

UNIONISTI DA SAGRESTIA

Crowoburg, Kans.

Sabato nove corrente, mia moglie ed io ci recammo a Chicopee, per aiutare, nella macellazione di un porco autentico, alcuni nostri parenti.

Il giorno seguente, mentri ci dilettavamo, in buona armonia, ad insaccare la carne suina, capito un disgraziato operaio, un sagrestano piemontese, a chiederci l'elemosina per la sacra bottega cattolica.

Provai un senso di agomento e di sorpresa. Un operaio, un povero sfruttato, che va in giro a mendicare dai poveri compagni di lavoro, l'obolo pel prete, pel puntello, cioe piu saldo dell'oppressione e delito sfruttamento, e spettacolo cosi orrendo, cosi nauseante, da far cadere le braccia ad una statua di ferro e da far disperare dell' avvenire il piu entusiasmato sovversivo. Domenico Caretto, colla scusa che il questuante era il suo compagno di lavoro, gli diede 25 soldi. Scusa magra, la quale apre l'adito al dubbio che il Caretto carebbe disposto a buttarsi in un pozzo sol perche vi si butta un suo compagno di lavoro.

Pare che quella di andar pitoccando per la bottega cattolica sia una malattia infettiva che raggiunge lo stato acuto tutte le domeniche successive alla paga. Un compaesana di mia moglie, un figlio di Murlaglio Canavese, faceva la parte del mendicante domenica 26 novembre u. s. Tutta questa gente che da quattrini al prete s'e rifiutata, tempo addietro, di dare un soldo di soccorso, ad uno sventurato che aveva perso ambo le mani nella miniera! Bravi, avanti, per Sant' Alfonso e pei seguaci della sua morale.

CAMBIERA

Bear Creek, Mont.

Siamo sfruttati perche siamo ignoranti, perche siamo fatti alla antica. Continueremo ad essere sfruttati finche rimarremo popolaccio e trascureremo i nostri affari.

Il caso McNamara e stato possibile perche la classe lavoratrice di questo paese non eserolta un controllo efficace nelle controversie tra capitale e lavoro.

L'andamento delle cose cambiera quanda sapremo far della buona propaganda ed interessarci direttamente dei nostri affari.

I DIVIDENDI DEI MINATORI

Bessemer, Mich.

Sabato U. S., 2 dicembre, il connazionale Giuseppe Montonati, di anni 29, di Sesto Calende, mentre faceva pelle riparazioni su pel pozzo N. 6, cadde dall' altezza di 190 piedi, e perdette la vita. Il giorno 5 ebbero luogo i funerali che riuscirono imponenti per intervento di popolo. Il povero defunto apparteneva a tre sodalizi di mutuo soccorso.

Il poverto Montonati lascia nel doloro, una sorella, uno zio, una zia, cugini e cugine in Bessemer, la madre, fratelli sorelle ed un figlio di cinque anni in Italia.

Shiloh's Cure

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

GOLD NUGGETS IN CHICKEN CROPS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Kamloops is ercited over an alleged free gold discovery. Small nuggets are said to have been found in the crops of chickens from the Silton ranch. A small number of people have staked out claims there, intending to prospect further in the spring.

(Ed.—Kamloops this time! It's just wonderful at this time the number of gold nuggets, diamonds, bills, etc., etc., that people discover in the crops of birds—chickens and turkeys—at this particular time of the year. Whether it is the result of a disordered digestion from over indulgence or whether these stories are started by those interested in the sale of poultry—well, we cannot say.)

Polish

Aberdeen, Wash., Nov. 24, 1911

Walka o wolnosc wyglaszania mow na ulicach miasta Aberdeen, Wash.

Walka robotnikow, ktora trwa juz od dluzszego czasu w tym miescie przybiera coraz to ostrzejsza forme.

Glownie chodzi o prawo wyglaszania mow na ulicach przez mowcow unii, „przemyslowych robotnikow swiata" — Kapitalisci widzac ze im zagraza wielkie niebezpieczenstwo w postaci zorganizowanych robotnikow swiata, wszelkimi sposobami temu przeszkodzic lecz jest to prozne szczekanie psa na slon ce — dlatego, ze mu jasno swieci. Robotnicy wstepuja do unii przemyslowych robotnikow swiata calymi gromadami stajac do walki z wyzyskiem i zdzierstwem klasy swej.

Rezultat walki dotychczas jest taki ze okolo piedziesieciu mowcow, badz tez takich co nie usluchali rozkazu wszechwladnej policyi, zostalo aresztowanych. Do rozlewu krwi dotychczas nie doszlo lecz na to sie zanosi.

Zarzad miasta zaangazowal wczoraj 50 specyalnych policyantow, a dzis i jutro i reszte nastepnych dni zamierza powiekszyc do liczby 500, jezeli robotnicy nie przestana demonstrowac. Tchorze na 13,00 mieszkancow, az tyle policyi.

Robotnicy tez nie spia, i dzis rano przy jechalo okolo 400 robotnikow z okolicznych miast, a dwa razy tyle przyjedzie wieczorem, lub jutro, aby rademonstrowac wspolnie przeciw prowokaorskim rzadom tego miasta.

Wczoraj okolo godziny osmej wieczorem robotnicy urzadzili ogromna demostracye po ulicach i pomaszerowali przed ratusz miejski, gdzie sa uwiezieni walczacy za wolnosc mowy, prasy i wolnosc obywatelska tego kraju. Z okrzykami precz z lotrami i zdziercami —wy puscic niewinnych na wolnosc i otoczyli gmach ratusza, a mowcy poczeli przemawiac do ludu. W tej chwili na rozkaz szefa policyanci rzucili sie na robotnikow, jak wsciekle psy i porwali jednego, lecz widzac, ze nieporadza wobec tysiacznego tlumu cofneli sie na rozkaz szefa. Przyszla im z pomoca straz pozarna, ktora zaczela lac woda do ludzilecz po kilku godzinach robotnicy sami sie rozeszli.

Z kogo sie sklada nowostworzona zgra ja policyantow?

Oto nie z robotnikow, ale ze samych lotrow i zdzierców bliednego robotnika i biznesistow tutejszych. Lecz ta holota zapomina, ze zawdziecza swa egzystencye robotnikom i bogaci sie ich krwia i potem.

Niech teraz robotnicy wiedza jakie to gadziny zywia swa ciezka praca.

Pomiedzy zgraja wyrzutkow znachodzi sie tez jeden Polak, zapomniał albo niechce tego rozumiec, ze swoja egzystencye zawdziecza nie jakims tam szeryfom, majorom i t. d., lecz robotnikom. Dzis on przypiawszy gwiazdke policyjna lazi po ulicy jak wol. Niech tez patrzy aby mu czasami przed oczyma gwiazdy nie zaswiecily .... z glodu, gdy go wyrzuca z policyi. Od powietrza glodu, ognia i wojny i od takich podlych zdrajcow ludu strzezcie sie robotnicy, i unikajcie takich jak zarazy.

Musze jeszcze dodac, ze robotnicy pod czas wczorajszej demonstracyi nosili czerwone kartki nastepujacej tresci.

Free Speech, Free Press, Free Assemblage. Ready to go to jail to defend our rights.

Tych kilka slow nich posluzy w przyszlych wyborach, jakich robotnicy powinni sobie wybrac przedstawicieli swo jej klasy, na przyszlosc, jezeli niechco aby ich spotkal los jak nas tu w Aberdeen, Wash. — S. Dymidas.

What War Really Is

One reads so much about the glory of war nowadays that at moments, bolstered up by popular enthusiasm, one is inclined to forget what war with a capital "W" really does mean. Within a comparatively recent period, says a writer in "M. A. P." I have heard how the Italian troops left Milan and Rome for Tripoli. They were bombarded with flowers and confetti. Men in uniform were admitted to cafes and allowed the hospitality of the house free of charge. There was a literal orgy of war fever, the lust for the blood of the enemy being encouraged by the female population, who applauded and egged on the men of their nation to embark upon a campaign of brazen burglary.

And this "War"—at the best of times and with all the raison d'etre in the world—is it so very glorious after all? Are battlefields really the stages upon which human nature displays itself at its best? Is it the roar and rattle of individual force against individual force any indication of the best side of what human nature was meant to be? While the band plays the National Anthem and the surging crowds cheer, may there not be hidden away another side, a side so horrible that if only the outsider could sufficiently realize it, war with the capital "W" would almost automatically cease.

Dead Gunners

That is the precise difficulty; the man in the street cannot comprehend what it really means. As he scans his morning newspaper at breakfast he reads that the fleet of So-and-So bombarded the town of So-and-So at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The painstaking correspondent gives some particulars about the landing of the victors, and how, upon examination, the forts of the enemy were found to be crammed with the bodies of the dead gunners, who had played the game to the end. Very interesting, no doubt, and the reader, as he lolls back comfortably in his railway carriage or his taxi-cab, merely thinks: "Well, they certainly put up a fine fight," and then goes on to read of the prospects of his favorite team.

People do not understand the true nature of what they have been reading, and, being unable to comprehend the hideousness of the term in real fact, let it pass in the same way as they allow a thousand and one other things to pass them without comment during their every day life.

And yet war is very hideous, very revolting and very disgusting. Some years ago the great Russian painter, Verestschagin, conceived the idea of producing a peace movement by illustrating upon canvas exactly what war looked like. He travelled hither and thither, wherever Russia happened to be involved, and ultimately met his death upon the battleship Petropavlovsk during a sortie this vessel made from Port Arthur at the time of the Russio-Japanese war. Incidentally, it is interesting to notice that the admiral commanding the Russian fleet was Admiral Makaroff, an old Worcester boy, while the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia also received the baptism of fire upon that occasion.

A Hero's Death

But the outstanding feature is that Verestschagin, confident that his canvas portrayal of war on land would the death of a hero in a vain attempt to illustrate for the information of the world, what an inferno a battleship or cruiser must become once it is subjected to the fire of the enemy. I had often heard of this man's paintings and I admit I was sceptical when a friend of mine in Moscow said to me: "Come and see Veretschagin's masterpiece at the Tretraovsky gallery. If you are keen upon war after that, then you're a stronger man than I fancy."

The idea amused me. Be upset by a few pictures of dying men and women! Rubbish, of course, and I went full of a certain sense of insular dubiousness. I shall never forget my feelings as the attendant swept away from the front of one canvas a green baize curtain hung on brass rings. It was explained to me that, owing to the subject, the Czar had decided it was better always to have it masked; and after having seen it, I admire his discretion.

In size the canvas was huge—perhaps twenty feet by eight. In the foreground stood a solitary priest of the Russian church, right hand in air, forefinger outstretched, making the sign of the Cross over those who had lost their lives for their country. By his side stood a typical Russian soldier, censer in hand, swinging it backwards and forwards, and clouding the atmosphere with its savory fumes.

Hideous Details

And the rest of the canvas, what was it? Nothing at all excepting dead, mangled, and naked corpses lying in short stubby grass. Not a detail had been spared. No two men had died in a similar way. One had spent his lifeblood from a limb blown off by shell fire; another was smiling hideously, and, one hopes, had found an instantaneous exit from this world by means of a bullet just below the eyes, and almost on the bridge of the nose. And all were naked!

There was no distinction between officer and private, between nobleman and serf, on this field of death. All are naked and all were equal as Christianity says we shall be after that great conflict with human nature, which we must all endure, and which lands prince and pauper within the four sides of a coffin. I asked why the dead were nude, and the attendant said that in the Russian campaigns in Central Asia the bodies of those killed were always stripped, as the uniforms were valuable. Of course, the corpses of the slain were valuless except to those left behind to mourn. "Glorious War!" where the dead human being is of less worth than a tawdry uniform!

Then I saw the next canvas, and, if I remember rightly, it was named "The Glory of War." It consisted of nothing except a triangular pile of skulls, built tier upon tier, and everyone apparently possessing an expression of its own. Each grinned and ogled and smirked in a different way. One could almost imagine that their possessors in life were laughing at the foolishness of the spectator who paused and wondered and at the same time there was a horrible suggestion that those socketless eyes were grinning in agony when the fear of death has passed. No wonder, then, that the Czar covered the picture also whilst the Russo-Japanese conflict was in progress.

Terrors of the Unknown

Death at the best of times gives us all some fear. Fate may ordain that we are able to pass away quietly in a comfortable room surrounded by sorrowing relatives, attentive nurses and skillful physicians. Even then it is terrorizing. This is the terror of the Unknown, the agony which generally precedes the final struggle between the powers of this world and of the next—and, taking all in all, it is the greatest, as it is the final ordeal any mortal is called upon to perform.

Intensify this a million times. Add the terrors of unintentional mutilation, caused, maybe, by the passing of a gun-carriage or the galloping of a riderless horse over the prostrate body of a wounded man. Add the long hours of dawn-out agony increased by the pangs of tormenting and unassuaged thirst. Add to that again, the thoughts passing through the mind of the sorely stricken victim, the thought of home, maybe of wife and children, maybe remorse for sins committed and unconfessed.

And, this, please, is the "Glory of War." This is the end for which crowds cheer, bands play, and countries lose their heads and their conscience. Call it by another name and one comes nearer to the mark.

Call it "Hell!" and it has been correctly designated.

Try a Ledger Ad

List of Locals District 18

No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
20	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.
1207	Canmore	H. D. Thackay, Canmore, Alta.
2633	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 Woodfield, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Robt. Evans, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	J. Cooper, Taber, Alta.
2388	Ladysmith	J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith, B. C.
2299	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

Here and There

Don't forget the Dog Races on New Years' Day.

Mayor Bleasdell, who was on a short trip to Lethbridge, is expected to return to-night.

During the absence of George L. Pedlar, editor of the Free Press, who has gone for a trip East, J. S. Volume will act in that capacity.

Local merchants report a surprisingly heavy Christmas trade, where a few weeks ago the outlook for a merry Christmas was not bright.

Trites-Wood Co. is giving away candies, oranges, etc., to youngsters on New Year's morn, between the hours of 10.30 and 11.30.

We are pleased to state that R. B. C. Hammond, city electrician, who is at the hospital with an attack of acute pneumonia, is progressing favorably.

A meeting of those interested in moral reform was held in the Baptist Church on Tuesday evening last to further their errangements for supportnig moral reform candidates.

J. W. Powell has resigned his position as superintendent of the Canada West Coal Co., Taber, Alta., and has left to take charge as mine manager of the Columbia Coal Co. at Coalmont, B. C.

A cantata entitled "The Waif's Christmas" will be given in Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening, Jan. 2nd, commencing at 7.45 o'clock. Admission 25 c. for adults and 15c. for children.

TEACHERS' MOVEMENT

The Misses Kinney, Nicholson and Hogan are spending the holidays with friends at Calgary, Edmonton and Enderby. Miss Smith is at Lethbridge, Miss Babbitt at Cranbrook; Miss Ross and Miss McDonald in Calgary, and Miss Murray at Banff, Alta.

FERNIE LOST BOY FOUND

Hector Findlay Nicholson, the eleven year old boy who took a notion to leave this town, has, after a long search been discovered in Springfield, N. S., with some relatives.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR PRISONERS

The ten inmates of the local jail had a great treat on Christmas Day, thanks to the generosity of A. A. McBean, 41 Meat Market, Crow's Nest, and D. McKenzie. Ducks, spiced cakes, cigars and other good things were all there, and the prisoners made merry. Fire water, however, was not on the menu card.

FALSE ALARM AT FIRE STATION

At 10.45 last night a false alarm was received at the fire station. On the firemen jumping out of bed and looking from whence the call came, the number (25) indicated that it was actually made from the station itself. The brigade is now out with axe in hand looking for their tormentor. To all those imbued with a sense of such "humor" it may be pointed out that the law provides for a penalty of two years imprisonment for such pranks.

CITY COUNCIL

A meeting of the Fernie City Council was held last night, Ald Wallace in the absence of Mayor Bleasdell, occupying the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and adopted, a letter was read from Ross, Lane and McDonald, resigning their position as city solicitors, which was accepted.

A letter was read from J. S. T. Alexander, government agent, stating that the provincial government would not pay for the city fire brigade attending fires outside city limits. The matter was left in abeyance.

BANK OF COMMERCE BUYS OUT EASTERN TOWNSHIP BANK

We are informed by L. A. Dack, local manager of the Bank of Commerce, that the Eastern Townships Bank, which has its headquarters at Sherbrooke, P. Q., has been taken over by them. The capital of the Eastern Townships Bank is $3,000,000. The merger will come into effect about the beginning of March.

THE GRAND

Sandford Dodge will be seen tonight in "The Right of Way," Gilbert Parker's popular romance. The story is most enthralling and interesting throughout. Wherever the piece has been staged it has been received with enthusiasm. The company supporting Mr. Dodge is, we understand, one of unusual talent, and is deserving of wide patronage.

On Wednesday evening the Grand Theatre was filled to overflowing. In addition to the excellent pictures shown at this house, an extra attraction that night was the drawing for $50 in gold, distributed among 7 lucky winners.

GLADSTONE LOCAL 2314

Election of Checkweighmen

On Wednesday last was Checkweighmen's election, and the officials of Gladstone Local were kept pretty busy all day. The result is as follows:

D. Paton	295
J. E. Smith	276
H. Martin	241
J. W. Grey	226
Thom Beattie	184
W. Patterson	97

The first-named four were declared elected. As there is only one tipple working at Coal Creek at present, only the first two will find immediate employment. The other tipple is expected to start in the course of next month, when Martin and Grey, the other two elected, will commence work.

BIG FIELD FOR CIVIC HONORS

The municipal campaign is now beginning to take shape and form. Although ten more days are yet left before nominations will be received at the City Hall, nine candidates for aldermanic honors and two for the mayoralty have already signified their intention of entering the race. They are as follows:

For Mayor

A. W. Bleasdell.
Thos. Beck.

For Aldermen (six to be elected)

J. L. McIntyre
Sam Graham
J. W. Robertson
John Podbielanclk
W. Robichaud
Steve Wallace
W. W. Brown,
W. M. Dicken.
John Loxton

THE ISIS

The feature film shown at the Isis on Wednesday and Thursday night, entitled "The Girl Behind the Counter," is one of the best pictures ever seen in this country. The reel is 3000 feet, in three parts, and lasts close upon forty minutes. The subject and theme is one of those dark sides of human life which unfortunately is not of infrequent occurrence, but which not always comes to light. The story, a betrayal, and the rich, repentant lover who arrives, alas when all is over, and the young mother is dead, was most realistically portrayed and beautifully rendered. Manager Miller would do well to show the picture once more in Fernie. For to-night and to-morrow's matinee and evening performances two ripping comedies will be shown, as well as the Gaumont Graphic of the world's happenings day by day, and other interesting subjects.

DEATHS

CAIRNS.—On Decemebr 25th, at West Fernie, Harry, son of Mr and Mrs. H. Cairns, aged 5 years and 9 months. Funeral took place on Wednesday, December 27th.

THOMAS THOMAS, OLD FERNIEITE KILLED IN SNOWSLIDE

Dogs Find Body

News comes from Sandon, B.C., that Thomas Thomas, who up to the commencement of the strike was employed at the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., No. 2 Coal Creek, was found dead under a snowslide on Monday last.

In closing down the Noble Five mines for the holidays, the forman sent three of his men, Blair, Ross and Thomas, out to shovel the trail to enable his employes, one of whom, the cook, was a woman, to get down from the mine without difficulty.

On reaching the switch-back above the Sovereign mine a dry slide started from above and caught all three men and a horse. Blair succeeded in getting out after going but a short distance. He made his way back to the mine to give the alarm, while Ross was carried down nearly half a mile and found he was under about a foot of loose snow. He worked his way out and started down the trail to get help.

Thomas was never seen after the slide started and Ross thinks he must have been caught in the center of the slide, and either badly hurt or smothered.

A party went in search of the body of Thomas headed by J. M. Harris and his pack of hunt dogs. After a short search the dogs began digging and on examination by Harris he found the body covered with about two feet of snow.

The position of the body leads to the belief that Thomas was killed instantly, as the head was down the hill and his hat was found on the root of a tree that was beside the body.

Walter Price, a friend of Thomas' has left for Sandon to take charge of the body.

SCHOOL NEWS

The city schools were closed for the Christmas holidays Friday last, the 22nd inst. The different rooms were decorated for the occasion, and the various teachers, and over one hundred visitors were present to witness the examinations and exercises.

A total enrolment of 600, with an average attendance of over 500, is the attendance record for the Fall term, and this will be improved upon during the next term. There are thirteen teachers, besides Principal Bruce, and the twelve school rooms are proving inadequate for the large attendance. Two rooms are now rented for the overflow, and these will soon prove insufficient for the purpose, making it imperative upon the school authorities to make additions to the Central Schools.

The Waldorf Hotel is putting up a big New Year's dinner.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN MINES

In Queensland and New South Wales the Acts for the prevention of accidents in mines provides that in mines employing more than ten men below ground the mining inspector shall be the holder of a first-class mine-manager's certificate, and be over thirty years of age. The Queensland Act says: "Wherever any mining inspector shall have inspected any mine or machinery he shall enter in a book to be kept on the mine or works for the purpose, his opinion derived from such inspection of the actual condition of the mine and machinery at the time of such inspection, and he shall also record what alterations or requirements he thinks necessary."

This is doubly useful (says J. W. Bromhead in the Financial Times), as it keeps the inspector up to the scratch and allows the manager to know at once the position, while should an accident occur it shows that the mine was in a safe condition at the time of the inspection This record is also useful for reference purposes on any subsequent visit of an inspector. There is another useful regulation in the Queensland Act, namely, that the manager of every mine has once a week to sign a statement in a book kept for the purpose, that during the week he has at least once visited every working face in the mine, and he has to state whether conditions were safe or otherwise. In big mines this regulation will keep the manager up to his work and prevent too much dependence being placed on the foreman. As to the storage of explosives, the Queensland Act state that:

"Detonators for blasting shall be kept on the surface of the ground, in a covered box placed in a separate magazine. Not more than 10 detonators shall be kept underground in any level at one time, and these shall be kept in a covered box in a separate drive or chamber and only taken out in such quantities as required for immediate use. Detonators shall not on any pretence whatsoever be placed near any travelling road, pass or working face."

The Australian Acts require the mine manager to supply the Mines Department with a copy of the working plans of the mine, and are very particular about the tensile strength of hoisting ropes, etc. In the case of fatal accidents no work other than that required to save life shall be done nor the conditions altered in any way until the inspector has had an opportunity of examining the position.

CARDS OF THANKS

Mr and Mrs. H. Cairns take this opportunity to thank their numerous friends for the expressions of sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

What the Word Capital Really Means

According to an old adage, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Like other proverbs, however, this one is not always true. It is only true when the possessor of that little knowledge is not aware that it is little. As a matter of fact, no man that lives, or ever lived, knows or knew much when the sum total of knowledge is taken into consideration. Profundity is comparative, and the most profound are only so when compared with those who are less so. It often happens that individuals who have assorbed an immense amount of knowledge, making them, in the comparative sense mentioned, marvels of profundity, are not clear in understanding, having merely absorbed and not digested.

In the writer's opinion, clarity is more important than profundity. It is better to know a little well, than to be the repository of an immense amount of ill-digested facts. There are quite a number who think it sufficient to read largely and memorize well what "great" writers have written, without in any degree, thinking over what they have read. All such can do is to, parrot-like, repeat from memory; they are economic phonographs; they drink in what they have read like sand drinks in water, and give it off like sand gives off vapor and with about as much intelligence.

The purpose of the writer is to deal with the lack of clarity shown by so many in their understanding of the word "capital," in Socialist economics.

Every science has its own terminology. The terminology used by Marx is that adopted in the study of the science of Socialism. In this science the terms used have a certain definite meaning, the term "Capital" among them, and above and before all other terms it is necessary to have a perfectly clear understanding of this term, for without it a clear understanding of Socialism is impossible. In short, a knowledge of Socialism must be built upon a foundation of a clear conception of what is meant by "Capital."

How exasperatingly often one hears such statements as "we don't want to do away with capital, but with capitalism." Some time ago the writer—who makes no pretensions to profundity—was conducting an economic class, endeavoring to impart to the students the little knowledge he had in order to make it easier for them to learn more, when a freakish female of the giggling, ill-behaved and ignorant type who had spent a few months among well-posted Socialists and picked up a number of economic terms without understanding them, turned up at the class one evening and undertook to set the writer right (?) in his understanding of the term Capital, stating that he "didn't ought to tell the people we wanted to do away with Capital, but with Capitalism." On endeavoring to put the lady (?) right as to what was meant by "Capital," she threw down the copy of "Value, Price and Profit," she held and said; "Oh, you only want to hear yourself talk." Now, it is not for such opinionated individuals as this person that this is written, but for those who really wish to clearly understand and are prepared to be corrected if they have understood wrongly.

Now, what is Capital? Capital is a certain definite form of ownership. Capital is an abstract condition, not a concrete thing. Capital is that form of ownership which prevails at present, under which all the instruments of production and raw materials—the passive factor in production—are owned by one class and used by them as a weapon to force the other class to sell their property, labor-power—the active factor in production—to the owners of the material means of production at a price called wages.

While, for brevity's sake, we speak of the railways as Capital, of the mines as capital, and so on all along the line, it must be distinctly understood that these things are not in themselves Capital.

The writer does not intend to go into the various qualifications of this condition such as "constant capital" and "variable capital," that is beyond the scope of this article, but to confine himself to endeavoring to simplify the one point the meaning of Capital. There will probably be some readers of this article who will still insist that "we don't want to do away with Capital," etc. I would ask such if they ever saw a piece of Capital, if they can produce a piece of Capital, if they can produce a small quantity of Capital and will oblige the writer by forwarding it to him? No, it will be no use to send on a piece of iron, iron is Iron and not Capital.

It won't do to ship along a railway engine.

A railway engine is a railway engine and not Capital.

Truly, these and all other things under the form of ownership previously mentioned, function as Capital, but it is the function that is Capital, not the material thing. Capital is a form of ownership.

Capitalism is a system of society based upon Capital. So long as the foundation remains the system remains. The only way to abolish Capitalism is to destroy Capital.

What stands in the way? Behind the property rights of the Capitalist class stand the powers of government; the Capitalists will use those powers in any way they find necessary to defend their property rights, yes, in any way. If they found it necessary, and had the power, they would slaughter half the working class to keep the other half down. If they found it necessary, and had the power to do so they would dump all the Socialist ballots in the waste paper basket. In short, they will take any measure they find necessary to conserve their interests as capitalists, without ruth or scruple, and small blame to them. We, on our side, must be equally unscrupulous.

Knowing the direct and irreconcilable conflict of interests between our class and the ruling class, the question we have to ask is "How can we most effectually attack capitalist interests? And the answer is "Educate the Working Class," for behind all the powers of government in the control of the Capitalists is the only real strength of the ruling class—the ignorance of the working class.

When we have enough of the workers who know what is really the matter, their knowledge will impel them to use any means they find necessary to wrench the club of government from the hands of the master class, that club that has always been swung above the heads of the working class since classes came into existence and has often descended upon their heads.

In possession of that club, the working class will use it in whatever way necessary to put the last ruling class down and out and then — fling the club away, no longer necessary.

With the beginning of classes, government began; with the end of classes government will end and be replaced by collective administration of industry.

Government cannot exist without a governing class and a class to be governed.

Classes canont exist except as masters and slaves, owners and dispossessed.

With all members of society having equal rights to the use of the means of production, classes and government are impossible, unthinkable.

When Capital is destroyed the means of life will remain and they will be ours collectively owned, co-operatively used and the results individually enjoyed. It is not our part now to draw up details of that future state of society. When it comes we (let us hope it will be "we") shall know more and see clearer than now. It is for us to stir up and educate the working class to take the world and all that it contains, knowing full well that when they have the intelligence to do that, they will certainly have the intelligence to manage and enjoy their own property and we will share in the enjoyment.

Comrades, speed the day in the only way it can be speeded by educating yourselves in order to educate your class.

WILFRID GRIBBLE.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL FORMED AT PRINCE RUPERT

PRINCE RUPERT.—A Trades and Labor Council was organized here recently, S. D. Macdonald being elected president and D. M. Maclean secretary.

Messrs O'Brien, Dobbins and Dennis form the organization committee. A vote of thanks was extended to J. C. Waters of Victoria for his efforts to bring about a council.

We understand that the Crow's Nest Store distributed Christmas hampers to widows.

Happy New Year To All

Fresh-killed Turkeys, per lb.	30c.
Jap Oranges, per doz.	65c.
Ammonia, pts., 2 for	25c.
Gold Standard Baking Powder, 12 oz.	15c.
Gold Standard Baking Powder, 5 lb.	65c.
Dairy Butter in 14 lb. boxes	30c.
Toasted Corn Flakes, 3 for	25c.
Post Tonsties, 2 for	25c.
Buffalo Oats, 5 lb. pkt., 2 for	25c.
Robin Hood Oats, 5 lb. pkt with china	25c.
Chase and Sauborns Seal Brand Coffee, per lb.	40c.
Blue Label Catsup, per bottle	30c.
Stirling Flavoring, 4 oz bottles, each	25c.
Stirling Flavoring, 8 oz. bottles, each	45c.
Valencia's Raisins, per lb.	10c.
Evaporated Prunes, per lb. 10c. 12½c.	15c.
Puritan Pan Cake Flour, 2 lb. pkt., 2 for	25c.
Canada First Pure Fruit Jams, 5 lb. pail each	70c.
Climax Compound Jams, 5 lb. pail	50c.
Withey's Mince, 1 lb. pkt.	10c.
Colombo Olive Oil, gal. tins, each	2 25
Fernie Macaroni, 25 lb. boxes	1.50
" " 1 lb. pkts	10c.
Gallon Sour Pickles, gal. pails	80c.
" Sweet " "	1 00
Sunlight Soap, 6 bars for	25c.
Royal Crown Soap, per pkt.	20c.
Royal Crown Washing Powder, per pkt.	20c.
Corn Starch, 3 for	25c.
Laundry Starch, per pkt.	10c.
Table Salt, 3 4's for	25c.
Blue Ribbon Tea, 3 lbs. for	1 00
Tetley's Brown Sunflower, 3 lb. tins	90c.
Tomatoes, 2 lb tins, 2 for	25c.
" 3 lb. tins, 2 for	35c.
Lamp Chimneys, large size, 3 for	25c.

We will give a sack of Candy and Fruit to every child who appears at our store New Year's Morning between the hours of 10.30 and 11.30.

Trites-Wood Co. Limited

SOCIALISTS WIN IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 7.—Gains by the Socialists were again shown, this time in the celctions to the upper house of the Swedish parliament, when twelve Socialists were elected, which is a gain of eight over the number of seats held in the last house.

The members of the upper house are elected by the legislature of the different principalities and the councils of the large cities.

The new house will consist of 87 Conservatives, 51 Liberals and 12 Socialists, against 116 Conservatives, 30 Liberals and 4 Socialists in the old house.

Indiana union men are going to make an effort to inaugurate a plan that will reduce the cost of living. An effort will be made to arrange for some form of co-operative purchasing that will eliminate the middleman and his exorbitant profits.

STORE FOR RENT

Finest building between Lethbridge and Fernie, located at Hillcrest, Alta., the property of Local 1058. Building 30 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.

Here it is, Waiting for U

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

FOUND—White Bull Terrier. By payment for this ad. and applying to Wm. Colo, 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.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—House on Lot 9, Block 65, Annex. Apply, R. Rorner, Box 274 Nanaimo, B. C., or 482 Fernie.

OF INTEREST TO PARENTS.—A complete course in Pitman's Shorthand and Touch System of Typewriting, by Fernie's premier Stenographer. A select class now in process of formation. For terms, etc., apply to Wm. R. Pearson, Public Stenographer, Box 134, Fernie, B.C.

NEW YEAR'S MENU

Waldorf Hotel

Served from 5.30 to 7.30. Price 50c

"Wishing the Diner a Happy New Year."

Queen Olives — California Claret Wine — Celery en Branch

SOUP

Consomme a la Waldorf — Cream a la Potage

FISH

Boiled British Columbia Salmon, Anchovie Sauce
Baked Stuffed Halibut, Hollandaise
Kaviar on Toast

SALAD

Lobster Salad with Mayonaise
Potato Salad with Parsley

BOILED

Spring Chicken with Mushroom Sauce
Sugar Cured Ham with Champagne Sauce

ENTREES

Braized Mallard Duck a la Petit Pois
Banana Fritters with Port Wine Sauce
Fruit Island

ROASTS

Stuffed Young Turkey with Cranberry Sauce
Domestic Goose with Spiced Apples
Fillet of Beef a la Portugaise

VEGETABLES

French Peas — Sugar Corn — Asparagus Tips — Butter Sauce
Mashed Potatoes — Steamed Potatoes — Baked Sweet Potatoes

JELLIES

Raspberry — Strawberry — Lemon

FRUIT

Apples — Oranges — Bananas

DESSERT

English Plum Pudding with Brandy Sauce
Cold Sallaloose Pudding
Hot Mince Pie — English Deep Apple Pie with Cream
Raisin Cream Pie — Lemon Pie

CONDIMENTS

Sour Mixed Pickles — Sweet Pickles — Chow-Chow
Blue Label Ketsup — Lee & Perrins' Worcestershire
McLaren's and Canadian Cheese
Assorted Candies and Nuts
Bunch Raisins
Tea — Coffee — Cocoa — Milk
New Year's Fruit Cake

ELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Your Vote and Influence
W. W. Brown
For ALDERMAN