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The District Ledger

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

Vol. V., No 1. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., AUGUST 26, 1911. — $1.00 A YEAR

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MINERS IN DIST. 18 ARE STANDING "PAT"

Tax Rate is 20 Mills | *Election Warms Up* | *Fernie Band Victors*

CITY COUNCIL HAVE AIRY MEET

Strike Tax Rate for This Year of Grace--B. of T. Called Properly

Last night (Thursday) a very interesting session was held at the Council Chambers with every member present with the exception of John Podbielanclk.

After the minutes had been read and passed the report of the Fire Chief was received, read and filed. Application from Fire Chief McDougall for two week's vacation was referred to the F. W. L. committee. The chief is anxious to attend the convention of the fire chiefs of the province at the Pacific coast which takes place in Vancouver September 11-14.

Harry Cliff was granted $5 extra for the months of Jul yand August on the recommendation of Chief Hammond, owing to theextra work he has done during the two months in question upon the boilers.

Engineer Batemans' request for an increase in salary was turned over to the F. W. L. Committee for attention.

Mayor Bleasdell reported the result of his interview with Mr. O. L. Boynton regarding the timber in and around Fairy Creek which belongs to the Elk Lumber Co. It was decided that for the present further cutting should be suspended. Mr Boynton expressed willingness to make a trade for land which is included in the City Park area in return for the timber belonging to the company at Fairy Creek. This was not permissible, the Mayor explained to him in consequence of the conditions with the Coal Co. An offer was made that the city should purchase the timber on a basis of $2.50 a thousand feet, and that a cruiser determine the quantity. This matter is at present under consideration, and the Mayor remarked that if the timber would not involve an expenditure of over $2,000, that in his opinion it would be an excellent plan to spend the money and thus retain one of the most beautiful spots for the benefit of the citizens.

Accounts received and ordered paid.

A long discussion ensued regarding fire insurance, but there was nothing of moment developed.

Insurance of $1,500 was ordered put on the Laundry building.

By-law 114, rate by-law, was given three readings. Rate 20 mills and discounts will be allowed up to the 27th of November.

Then took place a very spirited discussion regarding the resolutions sent from the Board of Trade and compliments of a lefthanded character were indulged in by the several members of the Council. Alderman McIntyre dilated at some length upon ancient history connected with civic doings in which L. P. Eckstein was one of the leading lights, but that his zeal for the public weal at that time was of a far more expensive quality than his criticisms would lead one to suppose from those who accept his arguments as one in whom disinterestedness was actuating.

The Mayor indulged in some sarcatic pleasantry touching the statements made by Chairman Barclay of the Board of Trade, and his conceptions of the value of services rendered for the remuneration paid by the city.

The telephone rates were touched upon, and after some talk on the subject it was decided to take up the matter with Mr. Beattie of the Kootenay Telephone Co.

The explanation of the dearth of light on the streets was attributed to difficulties in power house, which have now been adjusted, and since Wednesday the illumination has been forthcoming. This knowledge could have been ascertained by those more desirous of finding out than criticising, if they had asked any of the aldermen or the employees of the power house.

Alderman Wallace stated that it was not practicable to reduce the light and water rates, because of its effect upon the property holders.

OH! YOU SPORTSMAN!

Sportsmen are informed that this year of 1911 Grouse are not to be shot, and it is to be hoped that the law will be strictly adhered to.

There is No Open Season for Grouse this year.

Get ready for September 1st, but don't make a mistake and take any birds before next Thursday. Be a true sport and not a Game Hog, and remember that there are others who like Duck soup. (Yes!)

ALBERTA GAME REGULATIONS

We have received a poster from Benj. Lawton, Chief Game Warden of Alberta, containing a list of all the wardens in the province.

For the Rocky Mountain Division there are:

Banff—D. McDougall, R. Robertson, H. E. Sibbald and J. Hogarth; Exshaw—A. M. Baptie; Pekisko—H. P. E. Francis. There are no names given of any guardian, but as the RNWMP. can supply licenses, expect that it is to them that our friends in Coleman, Blairmore and the district contiguous to Frank will have to make application.

INSTRUCTIONS

Don't go hunting without your licenses.

Every person requires a license before hunting big game.

Residents of cities, towns and villages require a license before hunting any game bird (including geese).

Licenses may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, R.N.W.M.P.

HOW THE POOR LIVE

Some remarkable speeches were delivered the other day at a meeting at Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, Eng. to consider the proposition of sweated workers under the provisions of the National Insurance Bill. "It isn't living, it's existing," said Mrs. Lowin, referring to the sthte of many of her fellow workers. "Such a woman spends the terribly large amount of 1½d. on her dinner—a ½d. for bread and a 1d. for cheese—and goes home to a bread and butter tea, with no dinner to follow. On Friday—pay-day—she generally goes without her midday meal altogether." How, she asked could these women pay the 3d. a week demanded of them by the Insurance Bill? They could only do it by going without a mid-day meal on three days a week instead of one, as at present.

Mr. W. Pember Reeves declared that the children of many poor working men did not know what milk was like for they had never tasted it, adding, "If you give them a drink of pure milk it makes them sick."

Mr. Philip Snowden was of opinion that the State should bear the whole burden of insuring sweated workers. There were more than two million British families, he said, with an income of less than £1 a week and five mouths to feed. To force these families to contribute their threepence or fourpence was not State charity, but State robbery.

On the motion of Lord Henry Bentinck, M. P., the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"This meeting, believing that in the case of workers, whose wages fall below a fair subsistence level there is no margin which permits even a penny premium, urges that there should be no deduction in respect of benefits conferred upon such workers by the National Insurance Bill."—Reynolds'.

BEAVER CREEK

A very enthusiastic meeting was held here on August 16th in connection with the candidature of Dr. Warnock, Liberal candidate for the division. Mr. J. Longhran was elected to preside, and amongst the speakers on the platform was the candidate, Mr. A. V. Mont, J.P., Pincher Creek, Mr. Henderson, Secretary Farmers' Association, and others.

After a very convincing speech by the candidate, in which he proved to the satisfaction of the audience that Reciprocity would be beneficial to the coal mining, farming and other industries, especially of Western Canada, it was unanimously agreed to support the candidature of Dr. Warnock.

Messrs Mont and Henderson then addressed the meeting on the necessity of organization, and after ome discussion it was resolved to form a branch to be known as the Beaver Creek Mines Liberal Association.

Mr. Simon McDonald was elected chairman, Mr. Longhran, vice, and Mr Hawes secretary. A strong working committee was also elected and votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

MAKING DIVIDENDS

Charles Webster, of Ladysmith, who was in the valley before coal was discovered here, and Sam Williams of Fernie, Pincher Creek, etc., are helping make the gypsum mine pay dividends. Sam says this is the first time he ever was an Egyptian miner. The gypsum mine is a "square shop," all the employees belonging to the United Mine Workers or Western Federation of Miners.—Merritt Herald.

GOODEVE HAS FIRED FIRST SHOT

Conservatives Open The Campaign in Fernie Riding Tuesday

The Miners Union Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with citizens of Fernie on Tuesday night when Mayor Bleasdell, the chairman of the meeting arose to address the gathering. During the course of his remarks he was asked from the audience if discussion would be allowed as now was the time to ask questions from one who was the representative of the constituency at Ottawa. In reply the chairman promised that there would be every opportunity given to ask questions, although not to enter into a lengthy discussion as that might become interminable.

Mr. G. H. Thompson, of Cranbrook, was then introduced and after paying compliments to the Liberal nomniee as to his personality, stated that in his speech at Nelson he had said that the fight would be on "Reciprocity" alone, evidently because of his (King's) desire to avoid discussion of the record of the party in power at Ottawa. This done he launched into a description of the Chinese scandal at the coast, which after an investigation resulted in the capture of two Chinese, but these had been conveniently allowed to escape, insinuating that there was a very good reason therefor, inasmuch as they might have knowledge that would involve those higher up.

(Ed.—Perhaps these two Chinamen were laundrymen and did not feel capable to handle the contract of washing "dirty linen," preferring to delegate the job to politicians)

He corroborated the statement made by the chairman that questions would be answered.

The next speaker was the member and present candidate for re-election, Mr. A. S. Goodeve, who went into considerable detail regarding legislation that had been introduced during the time that the house was in session. Called attention to the bill of Alphonse Vervillo of Maisonneuve. The father of this bill, although called a Labor member was always found on the Liberal benches, and it would seem from the way that this pet bill of his was brought up from time to time that its prime purpose was to make political capital out of it. He explained why he took exceptions to the tactics employed by the government in first sending out a copy of the bill at its first reading and then later on by amendment, which the Minister of Labor was responsible for, it was emasculated so badly that its effect was practically stultified.

Allusion was made to the action of the Minister of Labor in the treatment of the report of the Conciliation Board, to the Lemieux Act which was made to furnish excellent political capital by claiming that practically all troubles that were investigated were settled through its instrumentality, according to the statements made by Minister King and his followers.

The next subject of his discourse was the Reciprocity pact which he claimed would work to the detriment of Canada as a whole although there might be some local advantages obtained, but by no means of any importance as compared with the whole of the Dominion. In asking: What did Mr. Taft say? (A voice from the body of the hall — "God knows!") But this is not the speech that was referred to, but the one when President of the U. S. had alluded to the parting of the ways between Canada and the mother, and inferentially, of course, to the closer relations that must of necessity grow up between the U.S. and Canada, out of this trade agreement. The effect that the revised tariff would have upon coal and coke was also touched upon, and that while it might extend slightly the markets for the local product that it would not be of any benefit to the workingmen. After dilating further upon various items from the aspect of the Conservative side he wound up with a rhetorical peroration but scarcely was the last word uttered when, as if by preconcerted understanding, those on the platform rose to their feet with military precision, thus completely shutting out the possibility of the promises made by Thompson, the chairman and the member from asking the questions that no doubt would have been quiet numerous. These questions were dealing with the attitude of certain members of Mr. Goodeve's party when the existing strike was a subject for discussion in the house at Ottawa, and also we understand some of the Liberal voters would have liked to interrogate.

Those on the platform besides the gentlemen mentioned were A. McDougall, R. Dudley, Al Rizzuto, P. Carosella, E. F. Ambrey, Fred Roo (Elko), Dr. H. Anderson, R. Reading and others.

Evidently the desire to avoid questions was so great that even the stereo typed conclusion of such gatherings the singing of the National Anthem was omitted.

(Perhaps the failure to sing "God Save the King" may have been because of the fear that it had reference to the Liberal candidate)

GOODEVE AT MICHEL

Monday night, Aug. 21st, saw the first gun fired in this the greatest of all political campaigns (so said Mr. Thompson, lawyer, of Cranbrook) at the meeting held by the Conservative Party in the interest of their candidate for this riding, Mr. A. S. Goodeve.

The speakers were, Mr. Thompson, (the lawyer above alluded to), and Mr. A. S Goodeve, the present representative of the Kootenay Riding. If all the guns of accusation and self-praises that presumably are to be fired during this campaign by the Conservative Party have as little effect as they apparently had on the audience in the Michel Opera House, at this meeting, the big American capitalists are liable to make an easy win in this their fight with the smaller Canadian capitalists. Mr. Thompson was the first speaker, and in a smirking, so much-better-than-thou style made a weak attempt to show up the ghastly cesspool of governmental graft that has accumulated since the last Dominion election. The speaker was tiresome and sickening to listen to, several times attempting to be humorous, and succeeding only when he emphatically asserted, as he did more than once, that the self-complacent and smug Conservatives were not mixed up in these grafts, and, of course, handled none of the proceeds. Mr. A. S. Goodeve followed in an address full of self praise, as to the way he had fought for the interest of the working men of the Kootenays and incidentally the whole of Canada ,and what dire results the "red herring" (pardon me, the Reciprocity pact) will have on the workers if such should become law. The address was full of the usual buncom given by old party politicians winding up with the old chestnut of an appeal to the loyalty and patriotism of the British subject to the old Union Jack. "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of Liberty" (!) The response was very tame, none but the starch-necked wage slaves and a few booze-lickers, answered the call for three cheers for the king. It is needless to say that there was lots of free beer and smokes to be had at Tom Graham's, bar, from the time of the arrival of the Conservative sycophants till closing time, midnight. It is also needless to say that their well laid plan to suppress the over inquisitive members of the audience was entirely successful, as no time was allowed for questions. Mr. Goodeve and his supporters had to take to the tall timbers amid the hooting and jeering of the crowd outside the hall at the close of the meeting. The situation becoming somewhat critical until the party arrived inside of Tom Graham's bar, when peace reigned supreme amid the booze.

CARDS OF THANKS

Mr and Mrs "Paddy" Hughes wish to take this opportunity of thanking the many friends and neighbors for the kindly evidences of sympathy shown in their recent sad bereavement caused by the loss of their baby boy, Thomas Patrick.

F. T. Congdon, K.C., member in the last Dominion House for Yukon, will be in town next Tuesday and speak on Reciprocity, also, of course, strongly advocate that J. H. King be returned as member for this constituency. This is the gentleman who was in the Yukon during the jovial days of W. W. B. McInnes, now elevated to a judgeship.

JOHN BARRETT, NOT BURRETT

The Nelson News of the 23rd criticises the speech of John Barrett, whom it incorrectly calls John Burritt, because he understakes to combat the idea of annexation and yet seems perfectly willing to accept the dicta of men of the stamp of Champ Clark, Senator Price, et al, simply because it suits their purpose.

John Barrett is director of the Pan-American Union, a body formed of the Spanish-speaking republics, and associated with the U. S. headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Although the News deprecates the action of the aforesaid gentleman, it may be of interest to know that he was Minister Plenipotentiary to Siam during Grover Cleveland's administration, and so ably were the duties of office performed that, despite the usual policy pursued when a change of government is effected in the U. S., he was retained during McKinley's term, and so thoroughly did he understand the many intricacies of the oriental question both in his capacity as the accredited representative of Uncle Sam, and later in that of his chosen profession of newspaper man, that when passing through Great Britain, and his presence becoming known to the government authorities, he was requested to address the members of the House of Commons on the Eastern question when, it is opportune to remark, there were no slurs cast upon his integrity, but on the contrary his statesman like utterances were appreciated and applauded, regardless of political shade.

DAVIS—DENISON

On Wednesday evening at the home of the brides' parents a very pretty wedding was solemnised, when the Rev. Hugh Grant united in the bonds of holy wedlock Jessie, the second daughter of Colonel F. C. Dennison, the U. S. Consul in Fernie, to F. L. Davis formerly of Columbus, Ohio, but latterly associated with contractor J J Wood.

The wedding was strictly private, relatives and immediate friends alone witnessing the ceremony.

There were great doings in West Fernie last night (Thursday) and although we are not able to obtain any particulars, we believe a very enjoyable time was spent by several young people. We did not, however, receive an invitation, but things are reported as being "rosy."

FERNIE BAND GRAB FIRST PRIZE

Competition at Lethbridge Fair Keen But Fernie Win Handily

The Fernie Band came back this morning and were the recipients of congratulations on all sides. After serenading in front of the City Hall and listing words of praise from the city fathers, they marched to the Coal Companys office, where they were addressed by Manager W. R. Wilson briefly, and also promised a very sensible donation to their exchequer. From the latter point they wended their way up Victoria Avenue and then came down again, with a slight halt near the Imperial Bank.

The success of this aggregation of musicians has been quite a stimulus, and likewise is a most encouraging boost for Fernie as a musical centre, which it is to be hoped that the citizens will not fail to appreciate commensurately. To compete with so many different bands and carry off the laurels is a great achievement in itself, and then the monetary benefit is by no means a minor quantity.

On Friday a telegraphic message was received from Lethbridge announcing the pleasing fact that the Fernie Band had captured the first prize ($350) and every one was talking about it during the day delighted with the fact.

The members of the Fernie Club, as an evidence of their gratification, sent a telegram of congratulation to the director, who is certainly entitled to a large measure of praise for the conscientious efforts he has exerted to raise the band to the standard of excellence that has achieved the distinction of surpassing all competitors.

Mr and Mrs. N. McKellor, of Tabor, are in town visiting friends.

All Quiet on The Potomac

Many and varied are the rumors in circulation during the past week, but at the time of writing, speaking locally, there is no perceptible change, nevertheless there is an indescrible feeling that the action of the Provincial authorities in so readily complying with the request to furnish extra police men would presage that in principle if not in fact, the sentiments of the Conservative member of Leeds, Ont., are echoed by the supporters of this same party in British Columbia.

Everything is as quiet as possible, both in Coal Creek and Fernie, and about the only evidence of life is that of the train going up to Coal Creek is an attraction for quite a number of the miners in the early morning.

There are no additional men working at Hosmer. Michel still remains in the same old way. At Corbin there are men working, some of them, but very few, have shown the coward spirit (see Corbin notes for further particulars) and all sorts of inducements are being made to get others to go in there. These latter are informed, in Spokane, that the Corbin mine is not in the district known as District 18. It would be a good plan to find out how the Alien Law is evaded, but then this is merely a detail. There will not be any extra police sent to the port of entry to see that the Law is not broken by the coal operators, although ready acquiesence is given to them when they claim protection. We realize that it is difficult to prove that the Alien Labor Law is being violated but any man can see through a millstone with a hole in it. Men have been found that have come over on the misrepresentations of those interested and have not gone to work upon learning the true state of affairs, but they do not wish to be held as witnesses and prefer to travel onto other places in search of work.

That all men are equal before the law is the veriest humbug, and should be patent to every individual that will ask himself this question Why is there not the same anxiety to enforce the Alien Labor Law as there is to protect the sacred rights of property? Because the Alien Labor Law is ostensibly for the protection (?) of the working class and exceedingly useful at election times for catching their votes, but to expect the Government to follow up the statutes by acts where the workers are in question would, of course, be "Class Legislation," not so, of course, when the corporation who may be contemplating a breach of peace need the aid of the Government forces to aid them in their labors.

At Coleman there is the same quietness as has been noticeable since the beginning of the struggle, and so far not only has there been no break in the ranks, but it has not been possible for the company to get up steam.

At Blairmore we have not heard of anything being done in the way of getting out coal, although rumors have been circulated of a different tenor.

Lille is not doing anything at all, and in fact this is practically the case at every one of the camps in that locality, except that there are a few individuals who have been cajoled into going to work at Passburg, but they are not likely to remain very long.

Call off Special Police at Once

At the meeting held in the Grand Theatre on Thursday addresses were given by J. C. Watters, of the B. C. Federation of Labor, on "Organization," and as a result of his suggestions it was decided to send two delegates from Gladstone Local, U. M. W. of A. one to be sent from Coal Creek section and the other from Fernie. D. Rees is the appointee from the latter place, but the one from the former has not yet been elected.

After Mr. Watters had concluded, then came speeches by others, the most interesting one being on Reciprocity by Mr. Peter Henretty, of District 10, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash. This gentleman explained that on the previous evening he had heard a speech dealing with the question of the pact to be made between the U. S. and Canada, but that he had a mission to perform that could likewise be regarded as Reciprocity, and as an evidence thereof he exhibited a cheque for $25,000 which the miners of District 10 on the U. S. side of the imaginary Boundary line had entrusted him to bring over to their Canadian brethern, and he added they are with you in this fight to the finish, realizing that they must show that reciprocity that the politicians delight to talk about is a reality when the interests of their fellow workers are at stake.

A resolution was unanimously passed condemning the action of the Attorney General's Department in furnishing additional police for this district, and demanding their withdrawal at once.

Votes of thanks were given to Mr. Jas. Watters, and Mr. P. Henretty for their able addresses and also message of appreciation to District 10 for the very practical manner in which they had evidenced their determination to aid District 18 in the present struggle.

FERNIE CITY BAND

On Sunday last an open-air concert was begun in Victoria Avenue, but the rain introduced itself without as much as "By your leave' with the effect of compelling the musicians to seek cover neath a friendly awning. The first tune played under canvas was remarkable for notes, that, perhaps, the close proximity to a banking institution telephatically discounted, or maybe consequent upon many of the players being miners and the wage-scale not having been established, accounted for certain vagaries noticeable, yet as they were not playing for a living, but for the delectation of the bystanders, we must not be too critical. After the first tune had been disposed of there was a marked improvement. The cornet solo was exceedingly well rendered and the tempo perfect, which was well sustained throughout the entire programme. We hope that before this goes to press that we may be able to report that the heart of Prof. Zaccaro has been delighted by winning first place at Lethbridge Band Contest.

We have been informed that there will be another Conservative meeting held here about the 10th, when it is expected that in addition to the candidate (Mr. A. S. Goodeve), Premier McBride and Minister W. R. Ross will be in attendance.

Tom Smith at Porth

Striking and Stirring Sermon. . . . .

By Cambrian Leader

There was a very large congregation at the Porth Primitive Methodist Church last Sunday evening, when Mr. Tom Smith, the most prominent and powerful of the local miners' leaders in the protracted Cambrian struggle, was the preacher. Mr. Smith's name has for some months been in every mouth in the Rhondda on account of his famous literary duel with Mr. D. A. Thomas, and it was with a great deal of expectancy that the crowd waited for his debut at Porth as a preacher. Mr. Morton having conducted the preliminaries.

Mr. Tom Smith announced as his text Matt. 25, and the latter portion of the verses 40 and 45. Having read "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my little ones, ye did it unto me," and the negative rendering in the latter verse, he said he wanted them to pause in reading those words. When Christ spoke everything, he said, must be weighed. There was such a thing as talking and saying nothing, but this indictment could not be laid against Christ. It was "inasmuch as you" not the man next door to you. The logician divided all actions. It was either "do or not do." Christ put it: Inasmuch as you have done or you have not done. Christ was also definite. He singled out. It was not "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the people," but "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least." They had heard of the bottom dog, the simpleton, the half-witted one, the poor miserable creature from whom they turned aside their skirts on the streets for fear of contamination. These were the people whom Christ identified himself with. He wanted them to notice, because he wanted, if possible, to send a live coal into the heart of each man, woman and child in that gathering. Christ in that chapter identified Himself with the poor of this world. Christ knew the poor. He himself had never had any other experience. He was born poor, he lived poor. From the beginning to the end His life was a life of poverty. It was natural that He should identify Himself with the poor. He lived with them, ate their bread, and breathed their atmosphere. There was nothing in their lives and character that He did not understand. That was why He magnified everything, they did. He knew what, for instance, it cost the widow to give her mite. In short, the preacher declared that every thing in Christ's life was saturated with poverty, and that was one reason for His choice of fishermen as apostles. In the recognised idea of the word Christ was not a social reformer. His ideal was to place the individual right. Give him a right atmosphere and a right environment and all would be well. But people were saying, continued the preacher, that the Gospel of Christ was played out. "Let us see if we can play it in to-night." What would have happened, he asked, if the Church had insisted upon carrying out the ideas of Christ? It would certainly have been poorer. They would say before he had finished (he said in parenthesis) that he was a Socialist. Let them say what they liked. He believed in Christ. Christ was against the amassing of private fortune. He was not against wealth. He knew the world could not get on without it. But he was against the accumulation of private riches. "And let me say this," said Mr. Smith, "there are some of the greatest fortune hunters in the Church of Christ." He went on to deprecate the Church's efforts after wealth. If the Church of Christ had carried out Christ's ideas with regard to wealth there would have been a different history of the Church. Again, he said, what would have happened if the Church had carried out Christ's policy of reconciliation. He had commanded them before laying a gift upon the altar to go and be reconciled to their brother. The other day D. A. Thomas gave to the Church a gift of £1,000. If the Church had obeyed Christ it would have compelled D. A. Thomas to first go and be reconciled to the 12,000 men in Mid-Rhondda. The Church trembled in doing its duty today. They bowed down before the great men. They go cap in hand to them and wink at the ideas of Christ. Their commentators told them they were not to takes these things too literally. But there was nothing in that Book that would save a self-loving sinful man. The last word in it was. "Let him that is unjust be unjust still.' Christ's words were "Inasmuch as ye have done it or have not done it." That was Christianity. He thought they needed to recast that word. Christianity, as he pronounced it, stood for the Gospel of Christ as He spoke it and as He lived it. "I do not want Christianity," declared Mr. Tom Smith "as I find it in the text books. I want Christianity as I find it in this Book. Christ did not talk of the theology or etymology. He was talking of the meanest, the lowest thing."

The preacher went on to picture Christ in judgment, saying: "Do you remember when that poor man was ill and hard up and failed to pay the rent how you went and helped him?" The things which were breaking up their homes and crushing their lives were food, clothing and rent. That was why religion was at a discount among the miners. He had come down from Durham, where they were conducting a mission, and he went on to picture in vivid forceful language the lives of the people of Durham. They were complaining of the conditions of the workers in South Wales, but he would not like to change conditions with the people of Durham. Day after day the Durham miner lived the same monotonous round. There was no change, no relief. He had looked carefully round to see if he could find a smile on the faces of any, and he looked in vain. He saw nothing in the conditions that could make the people healthy or happy. There was only one pleasant day in the lives of the Durham miners—the Gala Day. That evening they would all crowd into the public houses and get intoxicated. What was wrong? The whole basis of the conditions of these men was wrong. He had said these men were wrong. He had said many things at Durham which he would have to answer for in London shortly, but he didn't care. He was out for the men of Durham and for the men of South Wales. He was out to relieve the depression. He remembered John Pugh saying it was impossible for a man to worship God with cold feet. If that was so how in the name of God, he asked, could men worship with empty stomachs or consumptive bodies? He did not blame those people of Durham who got drunk on Gala Day. He blamed the system which was responsible for these things. He knew what was going on in these collieries, how owing to a lack of business ability men were deliberately done out of their rights by overmen and firemen. If there was an official of a colliery present in that congregation who was trying to do down any of the workmen he would tell him that he would have to face a frowning Christ eventually. If there was such a man in his audience let him tell him this: He had never been touched by Christ. He instanced Zaccheus and Mary Magdalene as evidence of the effect of contact with Christ. But while the Church was striving to save the Mary Magdalenes it was welcoming the very philanthropist who drove them down. They were driven down by the economic system which was doing more harm than all the public houses in the land. The Church would refuse admission to the Marys but welcome the men who were a thousand times worse, who were deserving of nothing but the bottomless pit. There were Christians who went about singing of the mansions in the skies. "My brother," Mr. Smith said, "stop singing about your mansion in the sky." He urged instead that they should endeavor to make the conditions on this earth more tolerable. They shrunk to-day from the ideas of Christ.

"Talk about the Gospel of Christ being played out, it had yet to be played in." When they played in the ideas of Christ they would soon be able to say that Christ had conquered. Just because there was a misconception of the ideas of Christ they were losing the young men who were going over to Atheism. They were saying if your God allowed these things we won't have Him. He was convinced that when the Church would leave off singing their psalms and hymns and thinking about the life to come, and try instead to make this life pleasant to live they would make the people see there was salvation in Christ and in Christ alone.

Mr. Smith preached for an hour and the sermon was followed with intense interest.—Porth Gazette.

FOREST RESERVES

Changes Made by Dominion Act lately Passed

Among the British Columbia reserves the Long Lake, Monte Hills, Martin Mountain, Niskonlith, Tanquille, Hat Creek and Larch Hills reserves are left unchanged. The Donald forest reserve is abolished, and the Yoho Park and Glacier National Park are brought under the Act.

In Manitoba the Riding Mountain, Turtle Mountain and Porcupine reserves are left unchanged. The Lake Manitoba West reserve is dropped. The Spruce Wood reserve is doubled, being increased in area from 110 square to 224.5 square miles. An addition of 153 square miles is made to the Duck Mountain reserve, making its total area 1,402 square miles. As this reserve has been extended into Saskatchewan, the same plan has been adopted in designating it as was taken with the Porcupine reserves, that is, the part of the reserve within the province of Manitoba is known as Duck Mountain reserve No. 1, while that in Saskatchewan is called Duck Mountain reserve No.

In Saskatchewan Porcupine reserve No. 2 is unchanged. Moose Mountain Forest Reserve is diminished by seven square miles, while the Pines forest reserve has nine square miles added to its area. The Beaver Hills reserve is increased by twenty-seven square miles.

Three new reserves have been created, namely, Duck Moutain No. 2, Cypress Hills No. 2, and Nisbet forest reserves. Duck Mountain Reserves No. 2 has an area of eighty-one square miles; it is contiguous with Duck Mountain Reserve No. 1. The Cypress Hills reserve No. 1 as established under this act; it is seventy-two square miles in area. The Nisbet forest reserve is directly across the river from Prince Albert; its area is 15 square miles.

The Cooking Lake reserve in Alberta is reduced from 114 square miles to 111.5 and the Cypress Hillls reserve enlarged from eighteen to eighty one. The latter reserve is now known as Cypress Hill reserve No. 1 (for the same reason as in the case of the Porcupine and Duck Mountain reserves), and Cypress Hills reserve No. 2 is contiguous with it in Saskatchewan.

The largest reserve of all (first set aside by order in council in May, 1910, and referred to in the June, 1910 issue of the Journal) is the Rocky Mountain forest reserve. The area, as defined in this Act is 18,213 square miles. This of course includes Rocky Mountain (Banff) Park, Jasper Forest Park and Waterton Lakes Park.

Buffalo Park, near Wainwright, Alta is also set aside, 159 square miles in area.

The aggregate area of the reserves and parks is now 25,186½ square miles, as compared with 16,312¼ square miles formerly. The increase in Manitoba is nine and a half square miles, the area now under reserve being, 3,584¾ square miles, as compared with the previous area 3,575¼ square miles. With the present area of 737 square miles under reserve, the Saskatchewan reserve have increased by 197 square miles over the former area of 740 square miles. Alberta's reserves have well nigh doubled in area, being now 18,564½ square miles as compared with 9,702, an increase of 8,862½ square miles

In British Columbia alone has the area under reserve been lessened. In that province the former reserved area was 2,190 square miles; the area reserved is now 2,115¼ square miles, thus showing a decrease of some 75 square miles.

FOREIGNERS PREFERRED

English immigrants when they have done the round of Winnipeg employment offices each spring and are wondering where to turn for a job, complain bitterly that there is no show for them in the gangs of workmen which are being made up all the while there are foreigners looking for a job. The following dispatch may throw some light on the question as to why the newest arrivals from other European countries are given the preference on railway gangs.

KERROBERT, Sask. Aug. 15—(Special).—There has been trouble at Druid with Galicians engaged as contract laborers with a C. P. R ballasting gang The trouble started with one man injuring his finger and being given a job carrying water for the gang He refused to work and was discharged Then the whole gang struck and refused to go to work unless he was reinstated

Magistrate N. W Ball, of Kerrobert, tried the offenders at Druid Saturday, and gave them till Monday to resume work; they refused and on Monday Constable Everett arrested seven ring leaders and they were brought to Kerrobert by special train to stand trial.

F. W. Ball, J. P., this time sentenced them to thirty days' hard labor in Battleford jail The rest of the gang have resumed work. The prisoners left at noon to-day in a box car under Constable Everett and Corporal Turbey.

(Ed.—All sing

"Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves,

Britons, never, never, WILL be slaves.

Guess not in the above instance, at any rate as they will not even be given the opportunity. Vote against Reciprocity and save (!) the country even if you are refused a job because of your nationality. Put patriotism above pocket and paunch—Perhaps? P.S.—This last sentence is not from a Conservative speech but. . . .)

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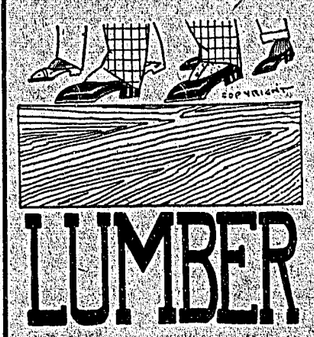

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MANY FEET OF LUMBER are wasted when it is not of first class quality. Knots and knot holes, soft spots, etc., are of no use, yet all have to be paid for just the same.

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Best Family and Working man's Hotel in City; nicely furnished rooms with Bath. Beds, 50c. each. meals, 35c.

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Ross & Mackay Props.

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For DISTRICT LEDGER Readers

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"41" Market Co.
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Where to put up
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King Edward Hotel
Fernie Hotel
Central Hotel
Royal Hotel,
King's Hotel
Coleman Hotel, Coleman
Royal Hotel, Nelson

Real Estate
C. E. Lyons
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Dr. Wrigleswortb
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LAWYERS
Ross, McDonald and Lane
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Lawe & Fisher

THE HOME OF AN ENGLISHMAN

A Patriotic Drama in One Sensation

Mrs. Drudge—'Ave yer managed to get work?

Mr Drudge—'Ave I managed to pinch the Cullinan diamint? One's as rare as t'other.

Mrs. Drudge—But didn't yer go after that caretaker's berth, same as was advertised in the Daily Despair?

Mr. D—I did—and five 'undred others. I was there early, and lucky enough to get in the first batch. But the chap wo 'ad to sep got sick after interviewing sixty or seventy of us, and med a speech from the top of the stairs, arstin' us to apply by letter. I'll apply if I can raise a penny for a stamp.

Mrs. D. (despairingly)—thats good. Perhaps 'e'll mend the leak in the roof wot lets the rain in on the children an' give 'em inflammation. Also the 'ole in the staircase wot gave you a sprained ankle.

Mrs. D.—'E's never forgave us since we complained about the drains When I told 'im about the smell comin' from the sough in the back kitchen, 'e said, parky like, "Why don't yer put a dirty, wet mop rag over it? You people wants us to fetch an' carry for yez."

Mr. D.—Well, 'e'll be 'ere on Monday — 'e's very regular, is Mister Blurge. Reg'lar, frogral, simple 'abits an' disregard of the seductive rhetoric o' gamblers, and morbid selfishness o' drink, and the pomps an' vanities of the world put 'im where 'e is — one o' the biggest owners o' back-to-back cottige proputty in Coketown, so 'e's tole me scores o' times.

Mrs. D.—He's not bad 'arted, I'll say that. Left two tickets for the meetin' of Patriotic 'Ome an' Englishman's Castle Defenders last Monday. Wanted you to come an' support a motion he's secondin' callin' on the descendants of the 'eroes of — some thin' about salfit or young onions—

Mr. D.—Cressy?

Mrs. D—That's it — An' another furrin' place, to defend their 'earths an' 'omes against the Chewton invader. Oh, 'e 'as the gifter tungs 'as Mister Blurge. Remember when 'e put the rent up larst?

Mr. D.—Somewhat. 'E explained that the pavin' an' seworin' of 'is proputty 'ad cost 'im throopence a week a 'ouse, capitalized, an' that's why 'e put the rent up sixpence.

Mrs. D—Wot about these Chewtons? Are they a-comin'?

Mr. D—Gawd an' the Daily Mail knows. I've 'eard they're landed at Blackpool, an' 'ave secured the Tower an' the Big Wheel.

Mrs. D—Will it be bad for us?

Mr. D—Awful. z zz z

Mrs. D—'Ow's that?

Mr. D.—Why, these Chewtons eats nothin' but black bread an' sassiges, an' drinks larger beer which is med from onions.

Mrs. D.—'Orrible! Fair turns your stummick.

Mr. D.—Doesn't it? Then they eats sour kraut wot's nothin' but rotten cabbitch. Well, I'll be 'avin' my tea if yer don't mind.

Mrs. D.—Yer'll 'ave a job. Childer et last crust at dinner time. There's some cold chip portators an' a drop o' tea in the pot, but it's too warm

Mr. D. (munching his chips)—Ar' sos Mister Blurge, at a meetin' I read of in the papers—ar! wait till these sassige fed furriners encounters the brown and mussels o' virrle England, fed on good ole roast beef, 'e ses, then they'll want to get out of the damp, 'e ses. One Englishman, 'e ses ud mek three Chewtons, but 'e wos no doubt thinkin' o' Swipes, landlord o' the Lord Nelson, wot's twenty stun', not me, I reckon. Only weigh seven-six, sin' I lorst my job — eighteen months ago.

Mrs. D (sighing)—No, yer not the figer I married twelve years sin' not by a long chalk. Starvin' don't seem to be any good for trainin' a man for battle, do it?

Mr. D. (patriotically)—We must do us endeavors. The sacred silo must be pertected, ses Mister Blurge. The halters o' the dear 'Ome land must not be overthrowed by the invader. It be'hoves all art-clemmed anaemic skin-and-bone patriots to shed their larst drop o' blood in defense o' these islands. When I pinted out that most on us didn't own any silo, 'cept wot we 'ad on our 'ands, an' the bricks an' mortar belonged mostly to men like 'im, 'e retorted, "That ain't it—we are all jint owners in the 'eritage which our forefathors 'anded over to us to 'old in trust for posterity."

A noise outside. Insistent knockings on the outer oak of the Drudge castle. The door is opened. Enter two shabby, stern faced men.)

First S. F. Man—This is Drudge's ain't it?

Mr. Drudge (pale and trembling)—Yes, wot is it?

First S. F. Man—We are the bums, alias the flaggers, alias the cloggers, We've come to sell you up for arrears in rent.

Mr. Durdge (roused and determined)— Yer'll 'ell. Not while I can put up my 'ands.

Mrs. Drudge (sobbing) — Don't Dan'l. Yer'll be 'urt.

(The children in their ragged nightshirts creep down the stairs, and group themselves in a heartbreaking picture, holding to their mother's apron. Mr. Drudge, after a gallant but ineffectual struggle, is overpowered, and the family look on despairingly what time the bailiffs pitch their household goods into the street. While this incident is in progress a military band marches past playing that stirring hymn written to the memory of Saint MacDermott

"Fight for your country—

The Red, the White, the Ball-oo."

Suddenly a tremendous explosion is heard, and a shell bursts in the late home of the Drudges, destroying Mr. Blurge's eligible family tenement and destroying the minions of the law.

Mrs. Drudge (outside) — Daud in 'oven, wots that?

Mr. Drudge — It's the Chewtons; we're lost.

Mrs. D. (philosophically) — Well, they may live on sassiges an' beer med from onions, but they can't do us more 'arm than Blurge's flaggers.

Mr. D. (stoutly)—But we must defend our 'ome.

Mrs. D. — Hoose 'ome? Ours, or Blurge's. It never was ours to defend Let the old blighter do 'is own defendin'—(Curtain) — H. B—New York Call

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

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Calgary Cattle Co.

Phone 56

Electric Restorer for Men

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

For Sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store

Combat Socialism

Prominent Catholics Say Socialism is not Anti-Catholic in Principle—That Many of its Promoters Oppose the Catholic Church is Admitted

(From the Irish Standard)

Hon. Charles Russell, son of Lord Russell of Killowen, late Lord Chief Justice of England, recently delivered a well-reasoned discourse on "Catholics and Socialism" at the annual congress of the Catholic Young Men's Society of Great Britain. In part he said:

"Socialism is denounced by many of our Catholic priests and Catholic laymen as something abominable which no Catholic can support or tolerate, and Socialists are declared to be fools or knaves: and that is the attitude which I wish you to examine to-day. Again, I repeat I am not a Socialist, but I want to ask you whether this attitude towards Socialism is either just or wise.

Its definition is well known and admitted; it is the municipalization of the sources of production of wealth, or, in other words, it is a system under which the state is to own all the productive businesses and manufactories in a country instead of their being owned as at present, by a fortunate and favored section of the community. Now, in the first place, a moment's reflection will at once reveal this: That Socialism is not a thing which can be brought about by either violence or revolution. Being a state of affairs which means a complete change in the habits and thoughts of mankind it can only be achieved by a slow, gradual change. It must be accomplished by evolution not revolution.

In the next place, may I point out that at first sight, and indeed I may say at second sight, there is nothing on the face of the proposition which is contrary to Christianity or Catholicism. Indeed, in this and other Christian countries we have gone a good way along the road which leads to the ultimate realization of that condition. The state in different instances owns telephones, telegraphs, the postal service, the railway service and the tobacco, and I confess I have not noticed any material change for better or worse taking place in the religion or morals of the tramway officials or passengers or of the telephone operators, since those syatems have been transferred to the state.

In what then, can it be said that Socialism is un-Christian and un-Catholic? One way in which this is endeavored to be established is the assertion that it means the expropriations without compensation by the state of private properties of individuals, but this is not necessarily so, and the leading Socialistic parties in this country do not advocate for a moment any such proceeding. They are in fact, strongly opposed to it. We have already arrived at the municipalization of industries representing tens of millions of money without adopting such a course.

But even supposing that Socialism did mean the expropriation without compensation (which it does not), I am tempted to ask, is it therefore either anti-Christian or anti-Catholic? It is admitted that the State has a right to tax property of the subject but does not a right to tax involve necessarily a right to take it if it should be for the public good that the property should be taken? It is a perfectly moral and right to take a twentieth part of a man's property, as is done by income tax at present, or a tenth part, as is done often by death duties, or a fourth part as done by increment tax. But if it be admitted that it is right and proper to take a twentieth, a tenth, a fourth for the good of the state, why is it, un-Christian and immoral, if the state needs it, to take the whole? Where does virtue cease and vice begin? I submit that it must logically follow that the right to tax must necessarily involve the right to take. Test the matter in another way. Does anybody deny the right of a state to insist upon its subjects becoming soldiers and giving up their lives for the good of the state? If the state can take a man's life when it is for the good of the nation to do so, surely it has also the right to take his property for the same object?

Again, I wish to repeat I am not a Socialist, I strongly object and protest against Socialism being fought upon wrong lines, and, to my mind, it is fighting it on wrong lines to denounce it on the ground of religon and moralty. It is not only unfair fighting, but like the rest of unfair fighting, it is a very foolish procedure, because if all the forces of religion are turned against Socialism it will inevitably follow in course of time that all the forces of Socialism will necessarily be turned against religion, whereas if Socialism is met as it ought to be met, and fought on the battleground of economic principles, we will then be meeting it and fighting it on a fair field with no favor. Of course I am quite aware of the argument which will be mentioned against me; that I should have referred to the writings and speeches of individual Socialists who denounce religion and discourse upon a grotesque morality of their own. Those are the views of individual Socialists. Those views are to be deplored and denounced, but they are the views of individual Socialists. It is a mere confusion of the very serious and grave issues at stake to rely upon them in a discussion like this. It would be as logical to denounce the medical profession because many of them abuse their knowledge, or artists and poets because so many stoop to use their talents to pander to vice. It would be as reasonable to denounce Liberalism, the Liberal party, because John Morley is an avowed agnostic, or torvism because Mr. Balfour to a large extent shares the same views. The enemies of religion and the enemies of morality are to be found in all ranks and in all parties. It is a curious thing to-day that the most violent anti-church politician in France is also one of the most violent anti-Socialist leaders. I refer to M. Clemenceau.

Now, as I have said, let us meet Socialism and fight it with the proper weapons. Let us point out the evils of Socialism, the impracticability of Socialism; that it must necessarily destroy all incentive to effort and invention. It is ridiculous to talk of paying all men an equal rate of wage, and all men are not capable of giving an equal amount of service. If the state were to take over the businesses of the country they ,of course, must conduct them on a business basis, and if they were conducted on a business basis, as they are at present, how could the unemployment at present existing, how could the poverty now existing be in the least degree diminished? If, on the other hand, the business of the country was not conducted on a business basis it must very soon follow that the country would lose its business. These and kindred arguments, which it is not our business to go into tonight, are those which are to be employed to battle Socialism, but I protest most strongly against the fulmination of religious thunderbolts, even when they are delivered by our genial friend, Father Bernard Vaughan from a select platform in the Queen's hall, a duke in the chair, and Rothschild's band discoursing sweet music.

Persuasion sometimes makes converts—denunciations never. Nothing you can say or do will prevent the mass of the nation listening to the teachings of Socialism. The people know and feel the mortal disease from which they are suffering, and they will listen to all serious people who propose a remedy. They will listen, too, to you if you are prepared to show the falseness of the remedy; but mere wholesale abuse and denuaciation will merely make them turn away in disgust and drive them in the very direction from which you wish to divert them.

NOTICE TO MINERS

We would call attention to all miners that there is a strike on throughout District 18, including Corbin, and not to accept statements to the contrary issued by interested parties.

bear huntin, while other phases of outdoor life receive recognition and treatment in a manner that must appeal to all sportsmen. This is particularly the case with the little paper on the subject of wounded game and a pioneer's stories while the conclusions of the Commission inquiries into the fisheries of Alberta and Sakatchewan must interest anglers all over the Dominion. The paper on a New Use of the Red Fox may not only create a new interest in fox hunting but also lead to an extension of the fox farms which have proved such a success in Prince Edward Island and in Middlesex county, in Ontario. Altogether it is a number which no sportsman should miss. The trying experience of a tenderfoot with bear in Capilano Canon, near Vancouver, is far more interesting to read about than to emulate.

WAGES AND PRICES

The supporters of reciprocity contend that it will reduce the cost of living. This is a conclusion that remains to be proved, and experience alone can prove it, but in discussing any new proposal its advocates cannot complain of what they claim, as facts are taken as facts. Therefore, let it be assumed for the sake of argument that reciprocity will reduce the cost of living.

Every time a demand is made for increases in salaries or wages, the increases in the cost of living is given as the reaon, and it is for this reason, that the increases are granted. Reduce the cost of living, and wages and salaries will fall automatically in obedience to settled economic laws that nothing can resist. The decrease will not be immediate or sudden, but it will come about in due course of time. Trades unions will be powerless to prevent it, for competition for employment will keep the earnings of man down to a living wage. If this is high, earnings must go up; if it is low, earnings will go down. It may be an unfortunate condition of things that makes this possible, and has always made it possible, but there is no use in shutting one's eyes to something just because we do not like it. To be able to believe that the man who averages the year through, let us say, $2 a day, and can just make both ends meet on it, will continue to get that $2 on an average when he can make both ends meet on $1.50 is very pleasant, but it is also very Utopian. When prices of the necessities of life rise, earnings must rise, because men must get enough to live on. When prices of the necessities of life fall, earnings will fall, because men who work for others only get enough to live on.'"

(Ed.—The above from the Victoria Colonist. To our co-tem of the capital city we would say: Why fight shy of the issue? "Almost persuaded—almost, but lost!" would be in good form here. "It may be an unfortunate condition of things that makes this possible, etc." How consoling, and yet how cowardly! Still, we must not be too severe. Economic determinism is the explanation of such an attitude. Who steals my purse steals trash (says Shakespeare) is magnificent from an idealistic stand point but it is not BUSINESS. Human energy, mental and physical applied to the raw material is the only true factor in production. Wages represent that portion received by the worker, subject of course to the competition of the labor market, that will enable him to obtain a certain standard of living, hence as the social value of the product is many times greater than the fraction of the whole received by the laborer, and as the producing class is numerically so much larger thn that of the owning class, the increase or decrease of the money wage will never solve the problem, because it is impossible for a fraction to be as great as a whole, and until all the fractions of the producing class are welded into an integer "there will be the unfortunate condition of things." Evade this though we may, like Banquo's ghost, it will not down but is symbolized by the struggles the world over wherever the machinery of production is owned and controlled by a class, who by virtue of possession, exploit those that the spur of necessity, whether consciously or unconsciously, are kept subject. The efforts that have been manifested by the type of writers responsible for the article alluded to, successful in their mission though they may have been in the past, are doomed to become dead sea fruit as the shadows of ignorance are dispelled from the mind of the Great Giant Labor. Although the manifestations noticeable on all sides may be temporarily misdirected, undoubtedly orientation is not far distant, and then "the unfortunate condition of things that make this possible," will be relegated to the shelves of oblivion. "This will not happen in our time," may be the excuse advanced by those to whom the wish is father to the thought, and their attitude is governed accordingly, yet the stupendous strides that are evident throughout society should give pause even to the smug ones, unless, of course, they expect to shuffle off this mortal coil in the very near future. "They are slaves who still must shrink From the truth they needs must think."

DOMINION POLLING PLACES

Below is a complete list of the polling places in the forthcoming Dominion election in the Kootenay riding. Nomination day is set for August 25 and polling will take place on the same day, as throughout the rest of the Dominion, September 21st.

CRANBROOK

1 Yahk.
2 Moyie
3 Cranbrook
4 Cranbrook.
5 Cranbrook
6 Cranbrook
7 Cranbrook
8 Marysville
9 Kimberly
10 Fort Steele
11 Fort Steele Junction
12 Wasa
13 Wattsburg
14 Benedict Siding
15 Wardner
16 Wycliffe
17 Kingsgate
18 St. Eugene Mission
19 Crother's Mill
20 Leask and Johnson's Mill

COLUMBIA

21 Windermere
22 Athalmer
23 Wilmer
24 Galena
25 Golden
26 Palliser
27 Field
28 Thunder Hill
29 Beavermouth
30 Roger's Pass
31 Briscoe
32 McMurdo

FERNIE

33 East Wardner
34 Jaffray
35 Elko
36 Morrissey Junction
37 Coal Creek
38 Fernie
39 Fernie
40 Fernie
41 West Fernie
42 Hosmer
43 Sparwood.
44 Michel
45 Crow's Nest
46 New Michel
47 Corbin
48 Baynes
49 Waldo
50 Krag
50a Gateway
50b Flagstone

KASLO

51 Ainsworth
52 Kaslo
53 Kaslo
54 Whitewater
55 Lardo
56 Poplar
57 Gerrard
58 Trout Lake
59 Ferguson
60 Silver Cup Mine
61 Riondel
62 Crawford Bay
63 Mirror Lake
64 Argenta

NELSON CITY

65 Nelson
66 Nelson
67 Nelson
68 Nelson
69 Nelson

REVELSTOKE

70 Revelstoke
71 Revelstoke
72 Revelstoke
73 Big Bend (Richard's Cabin)
74 Big Bend (Petersen's Ranch)
75 Albert Canyon
76 Glacier
77 Wigwam
78 Twenty-four Mile Board
79 Hall's Landing
80 Arrowhead
81 Comaplix
82 Beaton
83 Camborne
84 Galena Bay
85 St. Leon

ROSSLAND CITY

86 Rossland
87 Rossland
88 Rossland
89 Rossland

SLOCAN

90 Koch's Siding
91 Slocan
92 Silverton
93 New Denver
94 Roseberry
95 Sandon
96 Noble Five Mine
97 Three Forks
98 McGuigan
99 Nakusp
100 Burton
101 Deer Park
102 Enterprise Mine

YMIR

103 Fairview
104 Athabasca
105 Ymir
106 Salmo
107 Salmo (Queen Mine)
108 Erie
109 Arlington Mine
110 Fruitvale
111 Waneta
112 Sayward
113 Trail
115 Castlegar
116 Westley
117 China Creek
118 Granite
119 P. Devine's
120 Slocan Junction
121 Edgewood
122 Needles
123 Willow Point
124 Harrop
125 Kokanee
126 Proctor
127 Retorts
128 Sirdar
129 Creston
130 Kitchener
131 Erickson
132 Thrums

The Home Bank of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the paid up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the three months ending 31st August, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, 1st September next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the board,

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, July 19th, 1911.

JOHN ADAIR, Manager, Fernie

BANK OF HAMILTON

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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

Special Excursion To Creston

¶ Date will be announced later—so watch for it.

Visiting the entire district See before you buy. Write me for full particulars.

Dig in the ground for a livelihood, you'll be under soon enough! Five acres cultivated will prolong life and provide a competence for old age.

Eight 10-Acre Tracts $300

each, easily cleared, Burton City, well located and water

Joe Grafton

Fernie - B. C.

The Women of Finland

There is a brave little country in northern Europe, all but laid waste, even now, by fierce political storms, and threatened with complete extinction. The oppressed Finns have made a courageous stand for liberty, but they can not hold out against the power of the Tzar. The Finnish diet is reduced to a consulative body which means that Finlands parliament has come to an end. This parliament is extremely progressive, and promotes social legislation of a very high order. Of its two hundred members fourteen are women. These women have acquitted themselves so well that no man in Finland would consent to their exclusion from public affairs. There is no "Women's party." Every party, Swedish, Old Finnish, Young Finnish and Socialist has at least one member. Sometimes the women vote with their husbands, sometimes against them, but nobody ever hears of the domestic discord harped upon by anti-suffragists. Girls and boys go to school together, and co-education is continued through the university course. The university of Helsingfors gives equal privileges to women, and to enable the poorest young man and women to reap the advantages of higher education, tuition fees are only nominal, and the fee is not payable until the final examination. Education, higher, or lower, is practically free throughout the country, and as a result, Finland is one of the most literate countries in the world. The Fins give an important place to technical education in school curriculum. It is carried on from lower grades to higher, passing into advanced schools for agricultural, commerce, forestry, navigation, art and music. There are eight training colleges for teachers and in all schools great stress is laid upon hygiene.

The women of Finland are gifted speakers, and pay close attention to the development of this art. They speak not only in their own tongue, but in several languages. When the International Oriental Congress which met in 1908 in Copenhagen, was celebrating its farewell banquet and speakers of all nations were testifynig to the success of the gathering, it was to a Finnish woman that the task of thanking Denmark was entrusted.

"The procedure in the Finnish diet is exceedingly simple," says the Englishwoman. "There is no inherited or stately ceremonial when the presidents enters, accompanied by his secretaries. Before him, in a wide semicircle, are the seats and desks for members. The different parties are grouped together, the women taking their places with the men according to their political labels. The women are paid exactly the same as the men, the rate being twelve-and-sixpence a day for a session usually of three months. Fines are imposed for non-attendance without leave. The diet meets as a rule twice a week, from 6 to 11 p.m., but sittings are sometimes protracted through the night.

Much of the work of the diet is done in committee; election to the various committees which are concerned with what might be called departments of state, is proportional; the diet itself elect members to serve on these committees. It is here that the work of the women is particularly valuable. An instance or two may suffice. On the committee which deals with education and hammers into shape the bills to be introduced into the diet is a woman member who is the director of a training college for teachers, another is a teacher of many years' experience who is engaged in writing a history of Finland for use in the schools.

These women are able to influence legislation from practical knowledge. A woman government inspector of factories serves on the committee which deals with social and labor questions. Dr. Theba Hultin, a noted public speaker, has been elected to committees which deal with social legislation, finance and laws. She is a doctor of philosophy, and was the first Finnish woman to gain that degree. Her example has since been followed by others. Baroness Gripenberg, who is widely known, has served her nation in devoted work in the Diet, and on committees, including that which drafts bills for the Diet. It may be interesting to add that there have been several instances of husband and wife being elected as members of the Diet—separately elected, of course — notably the Baron and Baroness Yrjo-oskinen. The baroness is an arjstocrat, extremely clever, and belongs to the Old Finnish party. She has been appointed recently by the government to organize schools of political economy. Parliamentary representation in Finland means hard work. The committees sit for several hours each day. It means great responsibility, for women must take their share in decisions of immense importance.

The important place taken by the women of Finland came about naturally, without any struggle on their part. The stormy times the country has known accounts for it in great measure. It will be remembered that a new military law for Finland, which came as a surprise to the people. The Finnish army was to be increased in numbers and length of service, and to be liable for service in any part of Russia. The Tzar did not submit the question to the Diet; he merely asked its advice as to the means of carrying it out. Then it was declared that the consent of the Finnish Diet and Senate—the executive body—was no longer required on matters common to the whole empire, but that the will of the Tzar, advised by his Imperial Council, should provail. Consternation reigned throughout Finland, and in the capital the women wore mourning as a protest against the violation of the country's inherited rights. The Tzar refused a deputation of leading Finns, and appointed the hated Bobrinoff governor-general of Finland. An era of repression, persecution, banishment and espionage followed; Finland passed through dark days; finally in 1904 a young Finn of noble family shot Bobrikoff at the Senate House, and immediately ended his own life. The following year occurred the great strike throughout Russia, and for eight days during an anxious period the guns of Russia were trained on Helsingfors. At length the situation became impossible. The Grand Duchy undertook to do its share in ending the strike upon certain concessions. The demands included a reconstitution of the Diet, the four chambers to be merged into a single chamber of two hundred members—and adult suffrage for men and women of 24 years of age. There was no agitation for women's suffrage no militants and no "antis." "Men and women,' says a follower of events, 'had stood side by side in days of bitter sorrow, and when a brighter dawn came, the men, who knew the value of the women's help, demanded for them equal rights and full citizenship."—"Alexandra," in the Daily Province.

THE AUGUST ROD AND GUN

No better number for a delightful holiday month has been issued than Rod and Gun in Canada for August, published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont. In the opening story "From the Log of a Nautical Tramp," the holiday spirit prevails and is prevalent through the two following papers—Luxurious Trout Fishing and Up the Maganetawan, a River of Dams. In addition there is an abundance of other material, articles and stories dealing with fishing, deer, moose and

A SCIENTIST—AND A SOCIALIST, TOO

Professor Alfred Russel Wallace, accounted the greatest living scientist now that Darwin is dead, has recently been interviewed at his home in England, and has reiterated his Socialist views. It was suggested to Dr. Wallace that the world is a better place to live in today than it was 50 years ago. "No," he replied, "I should say for the very poorest, it is a worse place. The wonderful discoveries of science and the application of industry, with the corresponding increase in wealth, have not lessened the increases in poverty, which is absolutely, and I believe relatively, enormously greater than it was 50 years ago. It is very difficult to say whether there is an real improvement. I think the majority of the people of my youth were just as well off and enjoyed their lives as much as people do today. Of course there was not the same interest in science and art, and in that direction the outlook is encouraging, but the foundation of all, the provision that every English man, woman and child shall have a chance of a decent livelihood, is still to seek. When we get one man one vote and one women one vote we shall get more labor men and Socialists into parliament, and may then go ahead more quickly."

Professor Wallace concluded by declaring that Socialism is making immense progress.

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MAN, KNOW THY OWN INTERESTS

MANY of our readers have, no doubt, seen the cartoon of a man riding a donkey with a long stick in his hand stretched out in front of him and tied on a string is a carrot, labelled "persuader," dangling right before the eyes of the Jerusalem pony. Many a laugh at the donkey's expense has been created by this picture, but to the individual voting for either of the two old parties a very significant parallel is presented.

The carrot represents election promises; the donkey the voter who allows himself to be so easily deceived, and the rider is typical of the system which the working class votes to carry on their shoulders.

The "persuader" that the Liberal faction offers is Reciprocity, while discanting glibly about the reduction of the cost of living that will ensue if ths pact comes into operation and the full (pronounce "Fool") dinner pail is once again doing service. If reciprocity does decrease the cost of living it will not better the condition of the worker, because if it did why is the wages of the worker in Eastern Canada lower than those that obtain in the West? Perhaps some of the apologists may answer because the competition for jobs is more intense in the East than out here. Correct, we acknowledge. Very well, we will ask another question and answer it: If it cost less to live and the wages for a brief space of time were not decreased, what would happen? The job-seekers from other places would soon learn about it and come to get the advantages with the result that competition amongst the peddlers of the worker's only saleable commodity "labor power," would quickly bring down the money wage. If reciprocity be the first step towards free trade, as it is generally accepted that it is, why have so many left the old country where the unemployed problem has reached such a terrible state and the miserable pittances called wages are so small as to be the cause of the frightful conflicts that are in progress at the present time? Bear in mind this too, and it is a fact that is very disconcerting to the tariff reformers who correspond to the anti-reciprocity element in Canada, that the trade returns of Great Britain show a remarkably healthy tone.

The Conservative "persuader" is Anti-Reciprocity and they are frantically waving the flag and making rhetorical outbursts about the severing of the ties that bind us to the Mother Country, and alleging that the opposition is heading straight for annexation, yet in the republic to the south of us the principles they advocate have had full sway now for many years, and we find that misery and poverty are noticeable throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Both old parties represent one element in society, viz—property, and speak according to the effect this legislation will have upon the interests of the factions for which they are spokesmen. Both are tarred with the same brush, but as they require the votes of the working class in order to ride into office they are full of plausible stories. But surely by this time they are seen through by those whom they are intended to cozen? We are free to confess, however, that they are not; still there is an ever growing recognition that if Man is to be considered and not Mammon, then the time is ripe for the workers to study their own interests by sending representatives of their own class thoroughly conversant with the workings of economics to the legislative halls. To do this intelligently and not allow themselves to be made the prey of office-seeking members of their own kind they must study. Much of the education they receive gratuitously from the master class should be included in this category.

Neither Reciprocity nor Anti-Reciprocity is of any real concern to the individual who is merely a unit in the labor market and subject to the same laws of commerce that govern every other commodity.

The great trouble with many, and especially the business man, is that he honestly believes that that which will benefit him and his kind will also be the best for the other fellow and so persuasive is he that he often compels the worker to coincide with his views.

One would think that in the very nature of things the worker would see that there is an ever conflicting clash of interests between those who buy and those who sell, and that he cannot possibly escape this inexorable law. The fact that there is an interpendence causes him to regard it mistakenly as an identity, hence the confusion, but as repeated failures mark every success, so each turn in the cycle brings men to a nearer realization of the truth of the statement that there can be no lasting harmony so long as one man is the subject of another solely because the latter controls the means whereby he must live.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

IS there anybody throughout the entire Crow's Nest Pass District that can truthfully say the conduct of the mine workers has not been exemplary since the very beginning of the strike? We assert most emphatically NO! NO! and challenge any single individual, whether Liberal, Conservative, Socialist, Mine Operator or Business Man to contradict this statement. Is there any private individual owning a small piece of property when no overt act has been committed or threatened against it who would be furnished upon their simple request with a watchman to look after it exclusively at the cost to the entire community? Again we say—NO! and he would be laughed to scorn for his presumption who might make it.

During the course of the past few months we have read innumerable items in the press urging upon the mine workers not to do anything that would alienate the sympathy of the "public." They have not done so. If the sympathy be not a hollow pretense we shall expect this same "public" to make it manifest in the shape of strong condemnatory resolutions at the unseemly haste shown by the authorities in Victoria furnishing additional policemen when the normal staff was more than sufficient to handle the situation.

The mineworkers have not made any request that their property was in need of protection, the rest of the citizens other than those involved in the existing controversy, likewise remaining satisfied with things as they are, then what has become of the democracy that politicians delight to dwell upon in their platform orations and which many short-sighted ones allow themselves to be hypnotized into the belief is a positive reality? Where has "the-government-for-the-people-by-the-people-of-the people fairy story disappeared to?

We ask the supporters of the old parties to give these questions their earnest consideration. Don't ignore them as they cannot be downed in that manner. Remember facts are stubborn.

If we are democratically governed how is it that the request of a coal corporation should be complied with so precipitately and the rest of the people completely ignored?

Majority is synonimous with democracy, and yet an insignificant minority's interests are paramount.

If example be better than precept, what better example can be afforded than the one referred to of the existence of a class conflict? We have been charged with creating class hatred; this we deny, but do acknowledge that we point it out, while disclaiming responsibility, just as a doctor would when diagonising a case of small pox. He notes the symptoms and pronounces his opinion. So do we. What has become of all the love for the workingman that was so loudly proclaimed at the last election, and which the credulous dupes swallowed without masticating? How comforting it must be to have the satisfaction of having voted on the winning side! A simple question each might ask himself is What have you won? Is the shadow of a policeman's billy a nice price to receive? The booze you got at the time of the election does not seem so cheap as it did when you were drinking it?

To the workingman who has so often allowed himself to be buncoed we would say—blame nobody but yourself; don't play the baby act, but acknowledge that you have been a chump, yet make up your mind that "It's never too late to mend!" and that while a fool never changes his mind a wise man does often.

To the parliamentary representatives of the old line parties we proffer our earnest cordiality for their splendid "practical" co-operation to our "theoretical" advice in the efforts we put forth to enlighten the dullards of the working class. Coupled with our meed of praise we would ask you P. R's of the O. P.—Do you not think that you made a most egregious blunder in so bluntly disclosing your compliance with the behest of the corporate interests so readily by supplying additional police when not only has no overt act been committed but after an era of the most law-abiding character has marked the conduct of those on strike?

"Experientia docet (Experience teaches) and although it may at times be dearly bought we trust that the members of the working class who still have any lingering doubts about the friendliness of the old parties will have them so completely dispelled that neither a Liberal nor a Conservative ballot will be hereafter marked by them.

Lest any of our readers may think that we are referring only to the Conservative Party in British Columbia we hasten to state that they are equally applicable to the Liberal party of the adjoining Province of Alberta. To illustrate: At Passburg a number of Russians had been cajoled to go to work because of the manager promising them that he would make an agreement with the organization and when his hypocrisy was unmasked, although there had been no injury done to his property, mounted police were furnished immediately to aid him in his schemes.

We may say, however, in the latter case, the representative for the Rocky Mountain Division (Charles M. O'Brien) has not been consulted, nor is he one of the inner circle of the party in power at the Capital of Alberta.

To the workingmen we would say—Fight shy of the "sympathy" bird-lime and study your own interests at all times. Think for yourselves. Accept no suggestions (even these that are now being given you) until you have fully satisfied yourselves as to their soundness. A cynic, whose name we have forgotten, has said "Sympathy can best be exemplified by two swift kicks properly placed."

We think you have already had sufficient of this kind of "Sympathy" from the old parties to satisfy you for all time to come—What say you?

Try A Ledger Ad.

MINERS LAWYER HITS WHITFORD

Papers Now Ready State He Is Hopelessly Prejudiced Against Miners

DENVER, Aug 18.—The fourteen union miners serving sentences in the county jail for alleged contempt of Judge Greeley W. Whitford's injunction in the northern Colorado strike, are ready to appeal the case to the supreme court.

The last step necessary to do this was taken when Attorney Ernest Lee Williams secured the signature of Judge Whitford to the bill of exceptions.

In a few days the appeal will be made. A writ of supersedeas will be asked for first. In the application Judge Whitford will be charged with prejudice against union men.

Over 200 errors to which the defense took exception in the course of the trial of the fourteen men will be pointed out to the higher court.

Judge is Prejudiced

In the petition Attorney Williams sets up that he is not attacking the character of Judge Whitford, and asserts that he believes that the court rendered a decision on what he believed to be the law, but that the prejudice of Judge Whitford holds against labor unions made it impossible for him to render a fair decision.

The contention is made that if the views of Judge Whitford, as expressed in open court during the trial, are upheld, it will make it illegal for men to strike in the future.

It is further set up that some of the men are in jail in spite of the fact that they were out of the state last December and were not served with the injunction writ.

The courage of the British government in dealing with the railway strike is in marked contrast to the timidity and inaction of the Canadian government in dealing with the coal strike.

Ed.—The above splendid! magnificent! humane! testimonial of the "sympathy" of the public through one of its mouthpieces "The Calgary Herald" is indeed refreshingly frank. The "courage" of the British government consists of their readiness to furnish military assistance, but this we would inform our cotem is only after the "sacred rights of property" have been assailed, whereas the "courage" of the Conservative party of British Columbia and the Liberal party of Alberta has been most significantly displayed, without even the excuse that the British Government might offer for the action they took. In their anxiety to play the game for their faction, zeal overweighs discretion, and is very likely to meet with its just deserts when the lords of the ballot box (the working class) are approached with smiles and promises to be sure to show their "patriotism" and vote for the self-appointed saviors of Canada.)

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THE DISTRICT LEDGER FOR GOOD WORK

News of The District Camps

CORBIN NOTES
By Warbler

Corbin still enjoys the distinction of being a resort for those to whom principle is omitted from their vocabulary and as this fact is generally known we are at a loss to understand why some that we have always regarded as union men should play the part of traitor to their fellow workers. Head-hunting is supposed to be done only by savage tribes, but there are others who are reported to be getting $2.50 for each sample! The price is pretty low. Why not strike for a higher scale"

According to information received the Corbin Coal and Coke Co.'s agent in Spokane is inducing the men to come here, informing them that the camp is not in Dist. 18, and therefore, there is no strike on. Delightful morality of this type is O. K. so long as it has the odour of sanctity! District Board Member, J. E. Smith accompanied by his son Fred spent the week end here.

There was a small truck around here at one time, but as it was used for Union supplies, probably with a fear that it might become imbued with Union principles, it was removed.

Purely incidental, I dont think.

Nat Evans has returned minus the areoplane, but he looks much improved by his short trip to the outside world.

John Jones ought to be recommended for the Carnegie medal as he is the only one we ever heard of that was successful in getting the best of the E. B. Co. Standing on the platform at the depot the other night, when the train was coming in, we were surprised to see a head on a flat car craning upwards, shortly afterwards a pair of shoulders came into view, and immediately followed by a brace of match sticks incased in a pair of faded royal blue overalls. A flutter, a jump, and lo and behold! who should materialize but "Bo," and marvellous to report with a $ too.

Well done, Bo!—Examine your next statement carefully and see if the E. B. C. has a debit against it for "fare, 65 cents."

R. E. Nalty, better known as Paddy leaves for the north this week as we understand he has been offered a good position somewhere south of the arctic circle to mix mint juleps for polar bears. We are not sorry to see him go and probably for some folks it is a good thing that he is pulling out.

We noticed that Bob Redhead arrived back in camp, and that he had one eye beautifully decorated in true mourning style, and only regret to note one lamp was blackened, as we always believe that one good turn deserves another. What was the name of the giver? If we know we would thank him.

Howard Smith is firing the boilers now. That's right, Howard, stay with it. Now you should know what work means.

Mrs. S. A. Smith and daughter held an ice-cream social which was a very successful event but what is puzzling us is What made Mattie seek the floor under the table?

We would ask our Michel friends if they know of any of the circus employees who decided to sever connections from the sand and saw-dust aggregation that visited their town recently as we have a duplicate of Buffalo Bill in our midst and the old song

"Where did you get that hat?
Where did you get that tile?

is quite appropriate.

The Flathead Trading Company gave their new rig a try-out recently. Cool but there's some class to Corbin now, there is no need to pack anything. Say, Nat, what happened to that hand-car?

Brace, Johnson, Redhead, with the front names of Tom, Jack and Bob, make a trio that are entitled to prominent positions for their "loyalty," although it was somewhat thin in spots, nevertheless they have made another attempt, but last time Jack evidently did not feel quite equal to the occasion. There was a meeting in the butchers' shack in which there were a number of representatives of the Ignoble Order of G. for N., and among them to our surprise were some that we should have thought would prefer their room to their company, but may be the Doctor and the store-keeper were there to disinfect the bunch.

Who knows?

Yes, Yes! Jack has learned the first line of "Mary had a little lamb," in Welsh, but he would strongly advise him to make sure because failure to repeat properly on request might bring down a severe punishment on his devoted head.

An old-timer remarked the other day "I have seen lots of strikes and been in them, but for dirty depths yet unknown to me, must say this company takes the bun." We hasten to shout—"Hear, hear."

There was a parade down the track the other morning as the miners just wanted to see who were going to work. Well, there were sure some scared ducks among them who would have made an excellent film for a moving picture show. We have not the slightest hesitation that the valiant President of the Big Game Club would have been capable of effecting a most masterly retreat had the opportunity presented itself. There were one or two there who were O. K., but they did not have to join the expedition, surely, they are not that much scared of their jobs.

The I scream wagon is once again on the round, but dash it all there is no show to make college expenses at this game when those miserable strikers are not working. . . . them!

Harry Vaton, the "loyalist" motorman is no doubt laboring under the impression that he will be all right in the sweet by-and-bye, poor deluded boy; he does not think that he is marring his future career, because even those who use the creatures for their own selfish ends have nothing but contempt for men who are untrue to their own class, and will place no reliance upon them after they have accomplished their desires, because it is commonplace for an employer of labor to say when a strike is over "I've no further use for those that I have handled to suit my scheme, because I cannot place trust in those who are untrue to their fellow-workers."

Joe Crook is a most appropriate name and well he carries it. Does two mens' job, cleaning lamps and then going into the mine to load coal.

These two we understand are going into politics and as the Conservatives are all the time appealing to the patriotic instincts they ought to get steady jobs for the grand old party so anxious to save the country from the wicked Americans, who might come up and annex us, but I say what's the use when these self-same "patriots" are shipping it in chunks out of the country via McGillivray and Kingsgate?

At a meeting of the Corbin Conservative Association we noted the following "patriots" were in attendance, and as some people say that politics is a dirty game we can most thoroughly recommend those mentioned as fully capable to fulfil all the requirements to the very utmost perfection, Thomas Brace, Jack Johnson (no relation to the heavy-weight, who is a good, clean sport), Harry Vaton, J. T. Jackson, Robert Redhead and Joseph Crook.—Phew!

HOSMER NOTES.
By "Kritik."

Mr. Collie, of the Bank of Montreal, has been succeeded by Mr. Jones, from Victoria. The former gentleman departed on Thursday.

Mr. Kealy returned with his bride last Saturday, and when in the midst of the wedding feast and dance at the mess house the hideous and ear-splitting racket of tin cans and cow bells were introduced by those who take this opportunity of soliciting tribute. It may not be out of place to remark that this custom be better observed in the breach than in the observance, because those who indulge in it are not particularly interested in the welfare of the newly married couple, but in their own.

Where the charivari is quite in order is when the parties are serenaded by their own personal friends, but when used as a pretext to hold-up, the sooner it is discontinued the better.

The Waters menagerie is still growing. The latest additions are two Angora goats and a pair of eagles.

Mrs. Wilson and Miss Kelly were Fernie visitors Friday.

Mrs. Murphy, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mills, left for her home in Lethbridge on Thursday.

Mrs. G. Black, of Wardner, was a visitor at the home of her friend Mrs. Grant, this week.

Mrs. James Maddison, of Coal Creek, is the guest of Mr and Mrs. S. Lawson this week.

Mesdames Stockett, Marlatt, Kealy, and Fuller drove to Fernie on Wednesday.

Mrs. Lee, of Fernie, paid a friendly visit to Mrs. Robt. Strachan on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant were the hosts on Saturday at a most enjoyable entertainment to a number of young folk who enjoyed themselves to their hearts content until —— o'clock.

Mr. Kelly, brother of Miss H. Kelly, of the hospital staff, spent a day with his sister on Tuesday last.

Mr. Watson left for Nelson on Saturday and will be holidaying for a month.

On Tuesday last the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs. Mike Bonsanly, passed away, after a lingering illness.

Miss Nellie Martin, of Wardner, visited Miss Dell Fletcher this week.

Mr and Mrs. Lynch, of Fernie, were town visitors this week.

Mrs Mitchell, accompanied by her maid, drove to town on Tuesday.

DIED

August 23, — At Elko, Wm. H. Field, aged 35. The deceased gentleman had come to Elko for the benefit of his health, but unfortunately had delayed until the ravages of consumption had too strong a hold upon his constitution. He leaves a widow and four children to mourn his loss, who are at present in Lethbridge, but will accompany the body of the deceased back to Toronto on Sunday next.

Messrs. Thompson and Morrison have complete charge of the funeral arrangements on behalf of the stricken family.

MICHEL NEWS
By "Krimea."

Dick Truran left Sunday night for the Yellowhead Pass.

Walter Moody has left for Beaver Creek at which place his brother-in-law is Superintendent. Good luck to you, Walter.

Word has been received in camp from Albert Estabrook and Billy Warren who both left here the commencement of the strike. They are traveling with the Nat Reece Carnival Company through the States. Billy beats the drum and Albert helps the chorus girls as the boy soprano.

Sam Moore, once Michel's famous full-back, was down here Saturday night visiting friends. Sam was pleased to hear that Michel had defeated the Creek with "easy grace."

Saturday night, at 7 o'clock, the wife of Robt. Richens passed away after months of illness. The funeral, which took place on Sunday was conducted by Mr. Bastian. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband, who is left with a family of five little ones.

Sam Cockayne arrived back in camp Saturday from Pincher Creek.

Miss Annie Mercer left for Coleman on Monday.

Mr and Mrs. Leece left for Parton, Cumberland, England, on Sunday night a host of friends bidding farewell to them on the depot. Dry those tears R., ou'll get back by and bye.

E. T. has now made two attempts to hit for parts unknown, but so far his efforts have failed. In his first attempt he got as far as Frank, where he was put off, so had to return. The second time he got as far as Calgary, but found travelling a la-hobo impossible, so returned a second time. Better luck next time, Elijah.

Jack Truran was down on the prairie Monday studying astronomy. This is a new course for Jack, and we wish him luck.

Mr. Harmison, Provincial Deputy Fire Warden, from Corbin, was in town Saturday looking up old acquaintances.

Mr. Goodeve, Conservative member for the riding, Monday night addressed a large number in the Michel Opera House. Questions were also invited, but owing to the abrupt and unusual way the meeting was brought to a close, no chance was given to those wishing to put any to the speaker.

Quite a number of the inhabitants are gathering huckleberries these days on the mountains south of the Elk. The berries are plentiful and of exceptionally large size.

The Grasshopper Glee Club was giving an exhibition of its vocal powers somewhere in the wee sma' hours of Wednesday morning. Though the voices were powerful they lacked the talent of a well-trained chorus. You need more practice, fellows.

Harry Mangano, of this camp, went to Corbin to have a talk with those that are working. Harry did some good, for after listening to Harry, five refused to go to work Tuesday.

Messrs Beard, Branch, Savage and Carpenter are preparing for a months' hunt up at the headwaters of Limo and Elwin Creeks. Good luck, boys. May you all come back with trophies.

"Down they went, with easy grace."

On Saturday last Michel Football Team played in the semi-final of the Mutz Cup, when Coal Creek were the visitors. A very large crowd witnessed the game. Coal Creek turned out their strongest team, whilst Michel had to play two reserves in the place of Geo. Millett and J. Bohill, who were unable to turn out.

Michel—Jim Moore, goal; W Jenkins and Watson backs; J. Ferguson (capt) T. Jackson and J. Sweeney, halves; Joe Harper, F. Beddington, J. Littler, H. Brown, S. Weaver, forwards.

Coal Creek—T Barnes (capt)., goal; Percy Hesketh, W. McFegan, backs; J. Barr, W. Parnell, J. Mills, halves; Booth, T. Oakley, Pilkington, B Hartwell, Bob Johnston, forwards. Referee, J. McLean, Coleman.

Michel kicked off, and were handicapped by having to face a strong wind, and the defense did well to keep the Creek out in the first half. For the first 15 minutes the Creek attacked, but could not penetrate the Michel defence. Quite a number of corners were taken, but Moore in goal was safe. The home forwards broke away and winding up in Weaver sending in a hard drive which Barnes did well to save. From the kick out Harper received and forced a corner, this he placed with judgment, and it was hard lines for Michel, Brown only missing the goal by inches. Notwithstanding the determination of Coal Creek, the Michel boys rose to the occasion.

Half-time score—Michel, 0; Coal Creek, 0.

Michel set to work in real earnest on the restart with the wind in their favor. The forwards attacked hotly and shots centred on Barnes from all directions, but on several occasions the ball went out side the posts. Pilkington got away and tricked several players, but was brought down before he got within shooting distance. Parnell took the free kick, but Watson cleared. Harper got away on the right and centred the ball right across the goal mouth, and with all the Michel forwards well up. Joe Littler headed past Barnes into the net, giving Michel the lead. The Creek tried hard to equalize, and over eagerness caused them to be penalized on several occasions. Johnston and Hartwell got away on the left, but Sweeney rose to the occasion each time.

Sweeney was in great form. There was no further score, and Michel were victorious by a score of 1 to nil.

CROWS NEST NOTES
By "Troutbeck"

Work will be started in a few days on the new line, the Crow's Nest and Northern Railway.

Quite a few visitors have been at Crow's Nest during the last 2 weeks, taking in the fresh air and beautiful scenery, only to be had at Crow's Nest.

Dave Eckersley went to Blairmore on Saturday last, to the Sanatorium, returning on Tuesday evening, much better, in fact, he is looking 10 years younger.

Andy Good and Dr. Dickson, was visiting Lethbridge last week.

E. A. McDonald left on Wednesday for Calgary, where he intends to reside in future.

Don Cato was here last week from the Flathead Country.

C. W. Veitch left last Sunday for Winnipeg, after spending a most enjoyable time here. He is an expert angler.

Billy Morton, the notch Chicago singer, was here on Saturday and Sunday. He left on Monday morning for Lethbridge.

Jack Boyce went east on Saturday, returning Monday morning.

E. Bromley, wife and daughter, left last week for Chicago and other Eastern points, to spend the vacation.

Rev. Hamill conducted service here on Sunday last.

Quite a few of the directors of the Crown Coal and Coke Company have been here during the last few days conducting business on their property.

TRUE COURAGE IN HIGH OFFICE

The man who could do what the Governor of Oklahoma did, as explained in a letter from which we are about to quote, has a quality of courage that is both admirable and rare. To appreciate Governors Cruce's act the peculiar circumstances must be taken into account. He is Governor of a State in which hatred of the Negro as a race is only less general than indifference to his claims upon human sympathy as a race. In that State a friendless Negro boy, friendless both as Negro and as individual, awaited hanging upon conviction of a capital crime, and Governor Cruce commuted the penalty to life imprisonment. In that bare statement there may be no evidence of extraordinary courage. But read these quotations from Governor Cruce's letter to the sheriff having that Negro in custody:

"Nothing has occurred since I have been the Governor of the State that has given me so much concern and worry as to what should be done by me, as the matter of the execution of John Henry Prather, who is sentenced to be hanged today. He is absolutely friendless and alone; one Negro woman has appealed to me for clemency in his behalf, and I have received a letter from one prominent white citizen in this State. This is the sum total of the interest taken in his behalf, so that what I do in this matter is done solely upon my own responsibility and in answer to the demands of my conscience. This Negro has pleaded guilty to an atrocious crime; that the murder he committed was unprovoked and inexcusable will not be denied; he entered his plea of guilty and threw himself upon the mercy of the court; the death sentence was imposed, being the highest penalty that can be paid for crime. Oklahoma City has been in existence more than twenty-one years, during that time there has been many, many crimes that were as atrocious as the one committed by this Negro, and up to this time only one person has paid the penalty for his offense with the sacrifice of his life, and that was a Negro. Many white men have been guilty of an equally grave offense and have been permitted to go with a life sentence in the penitentiary or a sentence of less duration. . . Had this offense been committed by a white boy 18 years of age, I would have received thousands and thousands of letters petitioning me for clemency; as it is, the offense was committed by a Negro boy without friends and without parents, who has had no fair opportunity to make a man of himself by any training that he might have received; a member of an inferior and despised race, and now as the hour of doom approaches, there is not a voice raised on his behalf. I believe that every end of justice will have been met by confining this boy to imprisonment for life, and I so decree. I am commuting his sentence to life imprisonment. In doing so I realize that I will call down upon my head the indignation and criticism of tens of thousands of the best citizenship of this State; but be that as it may, I am doing what my conscience tells me should be done, and I had rather live feeling that I had done this boy and his race no wrong than to have the commendation and applause of every citizen of this universe."—The Public.

COAL CREEK BY 174

District Board Member, J. E. Smith, left here last Saturday afternoon for Corbin.

Ed Coughlin drove down as far as Olsen last Friday and located a fresh pasture for the mine horses, and the whole bunch was drove down from Morrissey on the Saturday.

Mr. H. Roos, of Michel, paid a short visit up here last Sunday.

Mrs. Paisley and two children of Cranbrook, have been spending two weeks with friends up here.

Last Saturday afternoon a special train brought up four special policemen and Chief Minty. Whatever was the cause of this move is not known to any but those who run such matters to suit their own convenience, and do not for one instant consult the people, who have to pay the piper, but why should they? Are they not the bosses of the situation? and all the rest of the community can simply say O. K.—we pay.

There is one feature that nobody can dispute, and that is there has not been the slightest cause to run these men up here, but then what of that? So long as the workers are willing to submit to these attacks upon their well being so long will they have to.

The Male Voice Party are to be greatly congratulated for the grand concert they gave last Friday evening for the benefit of the Football Club, also the many friends who assisted in the programme. Owing to Mr. Shanks being unable to attend, being detained on business, Mr. Geo. O'Brien acted as chairman, and fulfilled his duties in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Charlie Percy presided at the piano, while Mr. Dan Oliver acted as conductor. The following was the well rendered programme:

Opening chorus by the Choir, Moon Light Will Come Again. Chairman's remarks; song, Peep-a-bo Moon, Dan Oliver; song, The Diver, Percy Hesketh; comic song, Fol-de-riddle-oh, Jno Hewitt (encore, If the World was Ruled by Girls); song, Flight of Ages, Nellie Woods; encore, A Little Child Shall Lead Them; song, Mona, Robt. Samson; comic song, Standing at the Corner of the Street, Jno. Puckey (encore, John Willie, Come On); song, My Ain Folk, Mrs. G. Crabbe; comic song, I Can't Reach that Top Note, W. R. Puckey (encore, I Put on My Coat and Went Home); Piano selection, Chas. Percy; song, Friar Grey, Percy Hesketh; song, Eileen Asthore, Jos. McMillan; violin solo and encore, Master Alex. Worthington; song, Trumpter, Geo. Crabbe; comic duet, Alice, Bros. Puckey (encore, What's Become of Our Songs); song, What are the Wild Waves Saying? Nellie Woods; song, The Ebb and Tide Flows Wm. Birkett. Auld Lang Syne.

After the concert the floor was cleared of the chairs and dancing was indulged in till 2 a.m., when the large crowd dispersed after having spent a very enjoyable evening.

Mr and Mrs. Robt. Fairclough returned from the Mission at Cranbrook on Tuesday.

Last Monday afternoon Mr. D. V. Mott and his son and wife, and Chief Minty, motored up from Fernie to take in the view. They just stayed long enough to cool the engine with a drop of creek water.

Ernest Moses left here last Sunday to visit his brother at Michel.

The quietness and monotony was somewhat disturbed up here last Saturday night about 11 p.m. when it got about that a Mr. Patterson had gone out in the morning for blue berries and had not returned. Two or three youngfellows got lanterns and went out to search for him, and as soon as the lights were seen on the mountain side residents were rushing up from all sides till quite a little army was on the mountain side. Then some one started shouting, "Patterson!" and soon a reply was heard from up among the thick brush a good way up the mountain side, and he was soon located and brought down in safety.

Mr Patterson is very near-sighted and had climbed till he got his bucket full of berries when darkness had overtaken him before he could get down, so he had sat down to wait for events, which turned out all right, and needless to say he stuck to his berries all the time.

Mr and Mrs. Patterson and their brother, Hewitt, desire to thank all those that turned up in the search which ended all right.

Mrs. P. Gaskell and family arrived here on Tuesday from Lancashire.

A good representative gathering of Coal Creek men assembled at the Club Hall to welcome J. C. Watters, of Victoria, Vice-President of the Provincial Federation of Labor, who delivered an address on "Organization." Mr. J. E. Smith, President of the Local Union, occupied the chair.

The speaker, in outlining the work of the Federation, drew attention to the work done by that body towards legislative efforts. He also impressed upon his hearers the necessity of uniting forces, pointing out that we ought to assist each other, no matter what occupation we might follow. He also said the Federation of Labor was not a political party, but he claimed that they made it easy for any man, independent of his political opinions to cast a more sensible vote, as they drafted out a series of questions to be placed in front of all political candidates, and whoever couldn't answer satisfactorily to the working men's interest, were placed on the unfair list (Applause). He asked for delegates to be sent to Calgary on Sept. 11th, when the Trades Union Congress will assemble. He also touched upon the Compensation Act as it applies to foreign dependents (Ed—Or as it does not apply?). After speaking for about one hour, he asked for questions, or invited discussion. Evidently everyone present agreed with what had been said, as there were no questions asked. The speaker remarked that it was a most unique meeting, as it was the first body of miners that he had addressed who had not asked questions. It was the unanimous opinion that Brother Watters was the most reasoning speaker heard up here for some time.

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.

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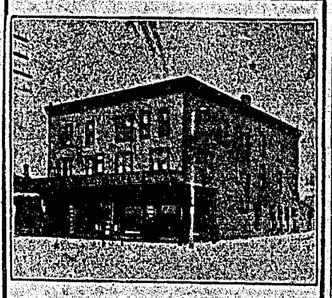

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When used on good presses and neatly displayed type for your stationery is valuable. We have every facility for doing the best of job work and at a minimum price.

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THE COAL SUPPLY ITS USE & WASTE

The habit of waste is one of the unfortunate inheritances of the 20th century American citizen. It is our most serious hinderance to the development of both individual and national efficiency. More than anything else, it stands in the way of the wise use of conservation of the resources, ample, present and future, supplies of which are essential to our individual and national welfare.

This fact is important enough to command attention when applied to products of the soil, of which we have new supplies each year; or to our forests of which each century may bring returns; or to the soils themselves to which the underlying rocks slowly yield new additions as by careless culture we permit the fertile surface to be eroded and carried off to the sea. It is still more important when applied to our mineral resources, of which we have but one supply—which supply has required millions of years for its accumulation, and which supply at the present increasing rate of consumption may be exhausted while the nation is yet young, and especially when applied to our fuel resources, of which the portions used each day are completely destroyed.

And, yet, the very abundance and supposed abundance, of our mineral resources has developed and encouraged the habit of waste. A legislator of many years' experience in national affairs, was recently quoted as saying in a public address: "Why, worry ourselves about a future coal supply when there is undiscovered coal enough in the Rocky Mountain regions to warm this nation for an indefinite future." Another of our "older statesmen" has in recent public utterance voiced the same views: "We have enough coal and to spare,' he said, "for a thousand decades of our national history; therefore, we need not concern ourselves about the use, nor the waste of American fuel." And the average citizen has so long heard so much about the "exhaustless resources" of this country ,that he is half way inclined to believe such statements.

It is only within the past few years that the real facts of the situation have impressed themselves upon us. The end of the coal supply in certain important centres is found to be already nearly in sight. The cold-blooded statistician studying the future in the light of the past, tells us that, if the increasing rate of consumption of the past century be continued in the future, our national coal supply may be exhausted within less than two hundred years. The States that first feel the effect of this fuel exhaustion, in spite of their larger supplies, will be those like Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, located near great manufacturing and transportation centres, and upon whose supplies the largest drain are being made—both in the use and the waste of essential resources.

Be this all as it may, as to one fact and principle all thoughtful citizens must agree, namely, that while no one questions the right of each generation to use efficiently of this coal supply all it really needs, this right carries with it a sacred obligation—that no man and no generation of men shall waste that which is not needed for its actual use, and which, therefore, belongs to the nation.

Waste In Mining Coal

The fact that the loss of coal in mining operations now approximates 250,000,000 tons annually; or that we leave underground in such condition as to make its future recovery impracticable, half a ton for every ton of coal now brought to the surface, is a fact that commands serious consideration. And what makes a bad matter worse, is the fact that this coal left underground is often a menace to property by originating or harboring mine fires, and often a menace to life by developing supplies of explosive mine gases that may by falls or settlings of roof be driven unexpectedly into the working parts of the mine, where open light or other agencies may ignite it and cause a mine disaster.

In some mines from eighty to ninety per cent of the coal is brought to the surface. In many mines the recovery ranges from sixty to seventy-five per cent of the whole, while in some mines the recovery is from forty to sixty per cent. In some cases this loss consists mainly of the pillar coal left in place to support the roof while the other coal is being removed, and which pillar coal may be later not removed or only partially removed.

In addition to this pillar coal in many mines there is a "roof coal," or "rooster coal," or "top coal," and also a "bottom coal," which is also left underground because lower in quality or more expensive to mine.

Additional losses of coal coming from the pulverizing action of the drills and coal cutting machines, from the grinding of coal under the wheels of the mine cars, and from the sorting or screening and washing and general handling about the shaft and tipple. Much of the fine coal in the mines is not removed and remains as a menace to life if involved in dust explosions. Much of the fine coal removed from the mines accumulates in the great black piles of culm, where it may or may not burn form spontaneous fires; or it may be shipped away and marketed as slack; or in a few cases this fine coal is being briquetted and sold at prices as high as those obtained for the best lump coal.

All the above sources of waste relate to the losses in mining a single bed of coal. Still other losses come where several beds of coal occur one above the other with thin intervening beds of rock, from the prior mining of the lower bed. This often results in an irregular breaking and settling of the overlying bed or beds of coal in such a manner as to seriously interfere with the subsequent mining and recovery of this overlying or upper coal.

In other countries regulations require in such cases the prior mining of the overlying or upper beds of coal, in order to avoid this unnecessary settling and breakage of successive higher beds. But in the United States each company has followed the law of "present profits and least resistance; and the "future welfare of the nation" has remained an irridescent dream.

Losses in the Transportation of Coal

From the shaft and the tipple the coal falls into the forty or fifty-ton coal cars for transportation by rail or into the barges for transportation by river. In these transport barges as seen on the Ohio and Mississipi rivers, a single small stern-wheel steamer attached at the rear of the group of the barges, may carry to New Orleans from 40,000 to 60,000 tons of coal.

If intended for ocean or lake transportation by steamer, the coal may be allowed to run from the opening in the bottom of the car (or elevated track) directly to the steamer; or each car may be elevated separately and inverted, the coal rushing down the chute into the steamer's hold. At the other terminal port the coal whether transported by barge or steamer is lifted by great steel grab buckets and placed on storage platforms, or again placed on cars for further transport. At every handling of the coal there is an increase of fine coal or slack, and a small per cent of loss. But often the total actual waste in the haulage, including the several transfers, will aggregate less than 10 to 15 per cent of the original tonnage; and while the fine or slack coal sells at prices from 20 to 50 per cent lower than the good lump coal, with modern automatic stokers and briquetting plants, there is really little loss in actual heating value.

Losses in the Use of Coal

Great as are the losses of coal in mining, they are proportionately less than in its burning in the furnace of the country. The experienced manufacturer who, as a large consumer of coal, habitually watches the double entries on the pages of his ledger for profit and losses, does not hesitate to express his surprise and disapproval when he hears the story of mining losses, approximately 250,000,000 tons of coal in a single year; but in doing this he often loses sight of the no less serious fact—that of the coal used in his own furnaces, less than 10 per cent of its heat units are converted into mechanical work in his factories; or the larger fact, that of the 300,000,000 tons of coal probably used in the power plants of the country (including locomotives), 270,000,000 or 90 per cent of the whole, was lost in the several transformations of energy; and not more than 10 per cent of the heat units, or the equivalent of only 30,000,000 tons of the coal was transformed into the mechanical work of the nation.

The situation seems clearer if these losses are subdivided or classified.

This cannot be done accurately in a general statement, because of the variations in the different furnaces, boilers and engines. But taking a common type of smaller power plant, the disposition or consumption of British thermal units in the burning of the ordinary bituminous coal (containing 13,500 B.T.U.) has been given as follows:

	B.T.U.	Per cent
Loss in ashes	135	1.00
Carried off in gases	2,970	22.00
Loss in radiation from boilers	675	5.00
Carried off in auxiliary exhaust	190	1.41
Loss in radiation and leakage, main pipes	210	1.56
Loss in radiation from small pipes	30	0.22
Loss in radiation from engine	280	2.07
Rejected to condenser	7,737	57.31
Converted to power or mechanical work	1,275	9.43
	13,500	10:00

The government of the United States is probably the world's largest owner of coal lands; it also operates a large number and variety of heating and power plants located in widely separated parts of the country, besides the Panama railroad, lines of transport steamers, and its naval vessels. Furthermore, the fuel problem enters so largely into the manufacturing, transportation and interstate commerce of the whole country that they may be reasonably classed as national prolems.

In recognition of these facts, Congress several years ago authorized an investigation of fuel problems, first under the Geological Survey, and subsequently under the Bureau of Mines. Under the latter bureau this work is now being reorganized and co-operating with other existing agencies the engineers and chemists of the Bureau of Mines, working at its Pittsburg laboratories, are endeavoring to locate and reduce or eliminate as far as may be possible the sources of loss or waste not only in the mining, but also in the use of our fuel resources.

These problems are intricate, and their satisfactory solution doubtless remote, but they are of such importance as to be worthy of the best efforts of the government and of its private institutions and individual citizens.

In engineering and architecture we hide our ignorance as to the strength and other properties of structural materials behind the well-sounding phrase "factors of safety." In these important intricate fuel problems we hide our ignorance and rest our laurels concerning these losses under the equally comforting expression "transformation of energy.' What American industry needs is technical information, accurate fundamental data, such as comes from varied, extended, continuous, well directed, and scientific research.

Each recent year has witnessed some advance in the line of greater fuel efficiency; and while each advance has been small, the aggregate has during the past decade raised the percentage of heat units converted into mechanical work from five or six to nine or ten, and slightly more in a few cases. The gas producer and gas engine, the steam turbine, and the improved reciprocating engine, represent steps in this advance. So does also the development and introduction of the several types of automatic stokers; these latter contributing to efficiency and at the same time lessening the smoke nuisance from modern power plants.

These automatic stokers and special grates have further contributed to the conservation of resources by making possible the more efficient burning of fine or slack coal, which formerly was relegated to culm piles as waste, and as such to be burned in the open air. Briquetting is making another contribution along the same lines.

Another step in the direction of practical conservation, cleanliness, and hygiene—and one that should be pushed more rapidly—is the location of the great power plants at the mines, and the burning there, either in as producers or specially constructed furnaces, of the low grades of coal now thrown away because they will not bear transportation; and the electric transmission of the power so developed to adjacent cities, towns and isolated plants.

I look forward to the time—and it cannot, I believe, be far distant—when ample supplies of electricity so generated and brought into our factories and our homes will not only give us light and power, but will also cook our food and warm our houses.

Two other marked advances in the economic utilization of coal deserves mention because of both their extent and their far-reaching importance; one is the large beginning in the manufacture of by-product coke for the latest steel plants of the United States Steel Corporation, including the saving of such valuable byproducts as creosote for the preservation of timber, and sulphate of ammonia, so largely used in the fertilizing of crops. The other is the use in large gas engines of the blast furnaces gases that formerly were entirely, and in many places are still largely wasted. The losses in these two fields, added to the shameful waste of natural gases, still aggregate yearly from $50,000,00 to $100,000,000; but improvements are under way in all these lines.

How These Mining Losses May Be Reduced

No one questions the fact that these losses are real, nor are these any serious differences of opinion as to the proposition that these losses should be avoided. Just how this can best be done is another matter, and one about which a difference of opinion may naturally arise. The situation is full of interest; full of problems for the states man, the engineer ,and the economist, the consumer and the producer. It involves the very essence, the purpose and the practicability of the move ment for the conservation of resources.

The case may be stated as follows:

We have but the one supply of coal, and this supply is essential to both the future and the present welfare of the nation. At the present increasing rate of use and waste of this supply, it will be used and destroyed while the nation is yet in its youth. By mining and using this coal more efficiently, the life of the supply may be extended indefinitely, and both the present and future welfare of the nation thus properly safeguarded. The coal operator does not practise wasteful methods by preference. He is, however, operating under a system that encourages and even renders inevitable these wasteful practices; and for which system the public itself is largely responsible.

A Federal statute makes it impossible for the coal producers to co-operate or combine with a view to fixing a common or non-competitive price for coal at the mine. The demand for coal during the winter season of each year being much in excess of that during the warmer months, and the entire lack of storage facilities at the mines requires for this cold weather demand a mining capacity much in excess of that necessary for the summer needs. Under such a system there is constantly in progress a fierce struggle for business, and a reduction to prices so low that they often fail to cover the actual cost of production—so low that safe and clean mining discouraged and even rendered impossible. Meanwhile, no two States have similar mining laws for the protection of life and property, nor will any State enact, or enforce, if it enacts, drastic legislative requirements, for if it does it thereby places its own mine operators at a serious business disadvantage in the sharp competition with operators in other States.

The remedy is easily stated, but not easily developed. The cut-throat competition should give place to a reasonable combination under such Federal or uniform State control of prices as would guarantee reasonable returns on mining investments, and require mining practice in which both accident and waste are reduced to an absolute minimum. This regulation and readjustment should be extended so as to include the freight and terminal agents charges; and if this be properly done, safe and clean mining may be realized without material increase in the cost of coal to the ultimate consumer.

If to the American people the doctrine of conservation is a thing of substance and not a dream; if those of use who to-day are wastefully luxuriating in the abundance of inherited resources, have seriously at heart the rights and the welfare of those that are to come after us; if we are really in earnest about safeguarding the lines of the more than million miners who labor underground for our comfort and welfare, we should enact and enforce the Federal and State legislation necessary for the accomplishment of these ends. We should render possible the business-like reorganization of this basic industry. We should see to it that this underlying economic basis is sound, whether judged from the standpoint of the individual or the nation—from the standpoint of the present or future welfare of the nation.—Scientific American.

A Good Defence Against the White Plague

No one can afford to lessen their producing power to-day, and to have power you must have good machinery.

The human body is the greatest machine ever produced—the most wonderful mechanism in the world.

It is sheer economic waste not to keep your body in the best condition.

There is no valid excuse for allowing the tissues to become attacked by the white plague. You need your health and Canada needs you.

Insure against it by building up your reserve forces and bodily defences.

The best defence you can get is Nyal's Cod Liver Compound. It builds up the tissues and prevents disease.

A delicious tonic and a splendid vitalizer; puts on good, solid flesh, and makes you feel fit for any task.

For the puny and backward child there is nothing better. Nyal's Cod Liver Compound will soon bring the roses back to the cheek and give vigor and vitality.

Your own Druggist cheerfully guarantees Nyal's Cod Liver Compound.

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

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MADE IN CANADA

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Fernie, B. C.

GEORGE H. SHOAF OF "APPEAL" MISSING

Element of Tragedy in Case—Has Important McNamara Papers

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16.—George H. Shoaf, a member of the editorial staff of the Appeal to Reason, who has been in this city reporting and writing of the McNamara case, has been missing since midnight last Sunday. He left the home of his cousin, Mrs. H. O. Gable, West 9th street, early in the evening. At midnight Mrs. Broman, sister of Mrs. Gable, heard a heavy thud that sounded like a falling body.

In the morning a battered hat with "G. H. Shoaf" written on the sweat band was discovered in the corridor. Not far from the hat was a bludgeon two feet long. The hat and the bludgeon are in the possession of the police but the manner of the officials indicate that no steps will be taken to solve the mystery of the missing Socialist writer and agitator.

Early Sunday evening Shoaf had a talk with Alexander Irvine, the great Socialist lecturer, indicating that he was at the point of exposing persons responsible for the Los Angeles Times fire. Irvine believed Shoaf held highly responsible papers concerning persons responsible for the tragedy. Shoaf had received threatening letters.

He had expressed fear that persons were camping on his trail, to secure the papers or to do him personal injury. He kept to his course in face of impending danger.

A peculiar feature of the case is the fact that James Hosick, one of the detectives indicted in Indiana for kidnapping John J. McNamara, has been assigned to the Shoaf case. Los Angeles Socialists are sparing no expense to solve the mystery. Shoaf's disappearance is second only in importance to the McNamara case.

OBTAINING THRESHING VIEWS

Moving Picture Expert and G. N. Official Visit Douglas

A. E. Seabolt, a moving picture expert from St. Paul, and J. J Scherr, travelling passenger agent of the Great Northern in Spokane, returned yesterday from a trip through Douglas county. Mr. Seabolt was sent here by the immigration department of the G. N. to obtain pictures of harvesting machinery in operation on large ranches.

These pictures will be shown at the New York, Chicago and Omaha land shows, at the St. Paul land exhibit and in special exhibit cars. These cars will ply over eastern roads this fall and winter to give the eastern farmers an idea of the way the work is carried on in Washington.

The pictures will be shown and lectures delivered at the same time explaining the work.

The pictures obtained are of combined harvesters in action, caterpillar engines hauling grain, of heading machines, threshers and separators.

Mr. Scherr said they were aided at Waterville by Al. Rogers and the mayor, and at Mansfield by Mayor M. Wright and E. A. Justice.

One of the pictures taken was of a 32 horse combine harvester, at Douglas, owned by Thomas Johnson. This machine cuts, threshes, and sacks the grain. It is hauled by 32 horses, requires four men to attend to it and clears 30 to 40 acres of grain a day.

THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.

A. McDougall, Mgr

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber

Send us your orders

ROYAL HOTEL

FERNIE

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All White Help

Everything Up-to-date

Call in and see us once

JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.

HOTEL FERNIE

The Hotel of Fernie

Fernie's Leading Commercial and Tourist House,

S. P. WALLACE, Prop.

FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners:—Meet in Miners Hall every alternate Thursday at 8 o'clock. A. Ward, secretary, P. O. 807.

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

ELECTION DAY IS COMING

Politician—Well, I'm back again! How are you?

Voter—Oh, no use kicking.

Politician—You know, I thought I'd drop around to see you about your vote.

Voter—Yes?

Politician—Of course, you know I made a lot of promises last year—

Voter—Sure I do.

Politician—Well, I want to tell you that I haven't made the slightest effort to keep any of them. I've been grafting just as much as I could and I'd like to keep it up. Will you help me.

Voter—I sure will. You can count on my vote.

Politician—That's good. I was afraid you might switch over to those greasy Socialists.

Voter—No danger, old man. They don't stand a chance of getting my vote—it'd be thrown away.

Politician—Ta! Ta!—Ex.

CIRCULAR FROM DISTRICT OFFICERS

FERNIE, B. C.
August 18, 1911

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

The Operators appear to have finally held their council of war at Macleod, on Monday and Tuesday last, and from reports to hand it would indicate that they are determined to do all they possibly can to wipe out the United Mine Workers in this District, which according to the statements made by one of the Operators at the beginning of the present struggle was their intention. If this is true, and they should succeed in carrying out their intention, then what kind of treatment may the men in this District expect at their hands in the future, taking into consideration the fact that they are now endeavoring to force a reduction of at least 10 per cent of the wages obtained in the late agreement? It can very reasonably be assumed what their attitude would be to the men if they were compelled to accept work under these Operators without the protection of an organization.

The conditions under which the majority of the men were working prior to April 1st were such that it was almost impossible for a man to eke out a mere existence, the probabilities of what may happen in the future if the operators could possibly break up the organization are too unpleasant to even think of, if we are to take as an example the treatment meted out by the Operators to their employes in the unorganized coal fields then the men in this District can only be pitied if such should come to pass. It is not to be supposed for one minute, however, that the men in this District are lacking in their intelligence in that direction, if their conduct of the past 22 weeks is to be taken as a criterion it is safe to say that they realize to the fullest extent the benefits of being a part of an organization such as the United Mine Workers' of America, if the same solidarity continues as that shown during the past there is nothing to be afraid not even if the men should eventually be compelled to accept work without any agreement.

There are at present all manner of lying, slandering and malicious statements being circulated by some of the Operators about your District Officers and this can only be for the purpose, which they have in view, of bringing discredit on the organization and dissatisfaction and dissension amongst the members. The Officers in question are not in the least alarmed regarding these rumors which are from time to time being spread, and for which there is not the slightest foundation. We would warn you to be alert and ever guarded against the unscrupulous tactics which may be carried on by some of the Operators and more especially to disregard any reports concerning the actions of your Officers.

Your Executive have only one object in view and that is to safe-guard and protect the interests and welfare of the members of the organization.

We have every confidence at this time in saying that we believe that before long the Operators will be prepared to make an agreement which your Executive could advise you to accept. You may rest assured, however, that they will not recommend you to accept one that is not honorable, just, and to the best interests of the Mine Workers' of this District. With the support and co-operation of our members we have every reason to believe that a successful termination of the present struggle will be the ultimate result.

We do not feel it necessary to point out to you what is your duty to yourself and to the organization as we feel assured that you recognize your obligations in that direction and can only hope that you will carry on the struggle with the same spirit that you have displayed heretofore for a living wage and better conditions.

W. B. POWELL, President
C. STUBBS, Vice-President,
A. J. CARTER, Sec'y Treasurer,
J. E. SMITH, Board Member Sub-Dis. No. 1
J. O. JONES, Board Member Sub-Dis. No. 2
D. McNAB, Board Member Sub-Dis. No. 3
W. LEES, Board Member Sub-Dis. No. 4.
Members of the Executive Board,
District 18, U. M. W. of A.

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

LE MOSCHE

Ogni anno piu aunmenta la importanza che gli insetti prendono a tutte le manifestazioni della vita e quindi anche alla diffusione di viventi parassitari. Per le mosche in ispecial modo le accuse sono andate crescendo con una intensita non facilmente pensabile dal profano. Non sono piu soltanto le solite affemazioni di laboratorio le quali avevano da tempo detto come le zampe ed i rostro di una mosca trasportin assai piu viventi che non un vagone ferrovirario, ma e la constatazione di intere epidemie provocate dalle mosche le quali si fanno agenti di trasmissione dei germi infettanti. La storia della dissenteria, del tifo e di altre malattie infettive che penetrano dalla bocca e ormai piena di fatti di tale genere e la parte assegnata alle mosche comincia ad essere di primo ordine in patologia. In alcuni casi esse diventano il veicolo piu facile e piu comodo della malattia e ad esempio chi scrive ha osservato una epidemia di tifo in Piemonte sostenuta esclusivamente dalle mosche che avevano infetta tutta una famiglia e che erano cosi abbondantemente cariche di bacilli tifosi che un buon numero delle mosche catturate presentavano i germi della malattia.

In questo come in tutto l'estetica della vita coincide coll'igiene. Lo schifo naturale che ne prende allorquando una mosca cade nel bicchiere ricolmo o nella vivanda che sta innanzi non e se non un sentimento di difesa dell'organismo cosi come per un sentimento di difesa della vita la buoni costumanza ha detto che non si devono presentare cibi che contengano delle mosche.

Le mosche sono pericolose, e lo sono non soltanto per le malattie che trasmettono sovratutto per le feci, ma anchre per altre che hanno via diverse di trasmissione, come ad esempio la tubercolosi. In realta non e sempre facile fare la dimostrazione che le mosche compiano un'opera cosi triste, ma la logica ancora prima della dimastrazione dice che non e sollo probabile, ma quasi certo che esse tratto tratto diventino veicolo di germi di malattia.

Ne occorre cadere nell'esagerazione per accertare questo concetto poiche esso e cosi logico che davvero non fa bisogno di essere tecnici per credere che proprio le cose vanno cosi.—E. Bertarelli.

THE TIME SERVER

Among the really dangerous elements within a labor union which are a menace to its existence is what is known as "the time server"—that kind of a man who has no higher ambition in life than to hold a job, one who will stoop to anything to curry favor; one that would lead an organization into jeopardy knowingly, rather than tell the men the truth for fear it might hurt their feelings, and at least temporarily lose him their friendship; a thing that is so small that it holds its own personal interest higher than that of the entire organization and all dependent upon it. It may be the selfishness and blind ignorance of the majority that is leading them astray, or it may be the deliberate machinations of the paid traitor acting the hypocritical demagogue piloting them into the abyss. No matter what it is, in order to be with the majority the "time server" will, without protest and for the purpose only of hanging on to his job as long as possible, stultify himself, perjure himself by violating his oath of office in which he swore to upbuild and strengthen the organization, by going with them and leading them backward to disaster want and misery, and perhaps destroying the organization entirely, rather than lay the facts before them and fight to get the real situation understood.

It requires much more real union principle, moral courage, and manhood to fight this element than it does now or ever will to fight the employer or scab, because, while in reality he is fighting to save the organization from itself it puts a union man in the same light as the actual sucker or paid traitor—that of lining up with the employer to prevent the men from getting something they want which they are entitled to. However, the intelligent members, when they get the facts can generally make the separation for the real union man making this kind of a fight is usually known for his honesty, sincerity and intelligent understanding of these matters, and his willingness at all times to sacrifice his own interests in the common cause while on the other hand the paid traitor, the arch demagogue and hypocrite is generally known by his tactics and his associations; he will do business verbally, by one-man conferences and if charged with the guilt of his actions demand (documentary evidence) and corroborative witnesses; he has secret midnight meetings with tools of the other side and star chamber sessions with the employers themselves, he will be supported by questionable sources—secret service men—employers' papers—both those that are representing them openly and those that are parading themselves under the guise of labor papers, but to the intelligent, well-informed membership the line of demarkation is generally clearly perceptible, and it is only because of the uninformed members that these tools and paid hirelings of the non-union and other unprincipled employers are a standing menace.

In order to guard ourselves against these insiduous evils in our movement it is necessary for every member to educate himself, in so far as he possibly can, on every phase of the labor movement, political and industrial, as well as the individuality of the men on both sides, and assist in the education of all other uninformed members on these same matters.—J H Walker, U. M. W. of A Journal

GOMPERS WARNS AMERICAN CAPITAL

Declares That Strike Similar to that Which Has Disturbed England Will Break in U. S. Unless Conditions are Soon Altered.

DENVER, Aug. 21.—A strike in America, similar to that which has resulted in rioting and bloodshed in England is possible at almost any time, according to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is in Denver.

"Should American employers try to crush the life out of labor such a strike as that in England is possible," he said. "All depends upon the attitude of the employers. If they grant the workers a larger share of the product o ftheir labor, then no such condition will exist here.

"The strike in England is the best thing for that country that has happened in 20 years. Many people have been terribly inconvenienced, but it will work out for the greatest economic good. It is one of the fruitful signs of the times.

"The working people have been a unique class demoralized by misery. There are millions of unemployed so "submerged" that there is no hope for them and perhaps little hope for the next generation. This strike has been a sort of leaven moving them. It is the beginning of a change in a deplorable condition.

"Swarms of these unfortunates invaded the better part of London during the coronation and the police drove them back to their hovels lest they spoil the glamor of the spectacle. They nearly revealed to the world a condition of affairs diametrically different to that portrayed by the glittering pagentry of the coronation. Some employers, such as the National Manufacturers' Association, are trying to create such a class in this country. They are trying to crush labor organizations."

Mr. Gompers is on his way to Los Angeles to look into the McNamara case prior to the trial of the two labor leaders next October.

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.
2169	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
909	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. H. Hyslop, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2387	Cardiff	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1378	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2377	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Charles Orban, 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
1185	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2329	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodield, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Wm. Cooke, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. E. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

August 6-11.

ALBERTA GAME REGULATIONS 1911

Sunday shooting is prohibited.

Hunting over enclosed lands prohibited without having obtained the consent of the owner or occupant thereof.

The killing of animals under one year of age is prohibited.

Mountain Sheep (2 males only); Mountain Goat (2 only)—September 1st to October 14th.

Buffalo, Elk, Wapiti.—Closed.

Antelopes (2 males only)—October 1st to 31st.

Deer, Moose (1 male only); Caribou (1 only)—November 1st to December 14th.

Ducks and Swans (sale or purchase prohibited between March 1st and Sept 20).—August 23 to December 31.

Cranes, Rails, Coots, Snipe, Plover, etc. (sale or purchase prohibited between Mar. 1 and Sept. 20.—September 1st to December 31st.

Prairie Chicken, Partridges, etc. (10 per day, 100 per season; sale prohibited).—October 1st to 31st.

Hungarian Partridge—Closed.

Mink, Fisher or Marten—January 1 to March 31.

Otter and Muskrats—January 31st to April 30.

Beavers—Closed.

No person shall shoot or hunt between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

No person shall destroy game by means of poison, narcotics, sunken punts, nightlights, traps, snares, swivel spring, automatic or machine shot guns.

No person shall export game without a permit from the Minister of Agriculture.

No person shall wilfully disturb, destroy or take the eggs of any game or other bird protected by the Game Act.

No dog shall be used by any one to hunt big game.

No person shall hunt big game without a license.

No person shall buy or sell any game heads unless branded by the Department.

No person shall buy and sell, deal or traffic in the flesh of any big game or game bird without a license.

No person shall act as guide or camp helper without a license.

All birds are protected except: Wild geese, crows, eagles, goshawks, pigeon hawks, Cooper's hawks, hawk owls, blackbirds, grackles, English sparrows, loons, cormorants, pelicans and magpies.

Licenses

Big game license (resident) $2.50

Big game license (resident farmers) $1.00.

Bird game (residents of cities, towns and villages), $1.25.

General Game License (non-resident), $25.

Bird game license (non-resident)—$5.

Trapper's license (non-resident) $10

Guide's license, $5.

Camp helper's license, $2

Game dealer's license, $10.

Market Hunter's license, $5.

Fines

Not exceeding $500 and costs may be imposed for infractions of the Game Act.

BENJ. LAWTON,
Chief Game Guardian
Department of Agriculture,
Edmonton, Alta.

OIL FUEL FOR G. N. RAILWAY AT SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bringing 35,000 barrels of fuel oil from the California fields, the oil tanker Willion F. Herrin arrived on Puget Sound recently and began discharging its first cargo for the Great Northern railway for use on its oil-burning locomotives.

Regular sailings three times a month will hereafter be made between the Puget Sound and the oil field ports.

Practically all the Great Northern locomotives, 163 in number, operated on the Pacific coast, have been converted from coal to oil burners, and both freight and passenger trains will be hauled, beginning next week, with power furnished by the new fuel.

The Great Northern oil supply will come from the Union Oil Company and the tanker Herrin has been engaged for a time charter to bring the oil to the sound exclusively for the Great Northern.

FOXES FOR PROFIT

The Skin of the Silver Fox is Steadily Rising in Value in this Country

A good deal has been written of late years as to the possibilities of raising foxes for profit, says Rod and Gun. Mr. T. L. Borrowman, of Wyoming, Ontario, is believed to be the pioneer in the field of fox raising in confinement in Ontario and he has met with a good deal of success. In the course of a recent interview he said: "The breeding of the silver fox is comparatively new, and is so full of little points and conditions that are required to make a success of it at the start, that few, unless they have acquired some knowledge beforehand, are successful at first. The silver fox is our most valuable fur-bearing animal. His skin is steadily advancing in price, and within the last five years has advanced over three hundred per cent. At the Lampson January fur sales in London, England, 1910, there were skins sold that brought as high as $3,000, so it is easily seen now how profitable a business it is. It was at one time thought that the silver fox would not breed in captivity, but they are now raised quite successfully in wire pens. They breed once a year, in March, their young numbering from three to nine, according to the age of the mother. The puppies attain their full growth by fall, and the stock is generally disposed of by then. I sell almost all my surplus stock alive, as there are a great number of people eager to start into breeding them. I have been in the business for the past sixteen years, but owing to not knowing how to handle them, was unsuccessful for a number of years, but now I have the best of success with them. I think I have one of the most profitable businesses in Lambton or any other country."

SURROUNDED BY WOLVES

Blind River Man Killed Two, the Rest Being Driven Off

A story of an attack by wolves upon a hunter named Thomas Koswack is told by a local paper at Blind River. Koswack was hunting in the neighborhood of one of the Hope Lumber Company's camps when in the dark of the evening he was surrounded by the wolves. He shot and killed two, but still the fierce animals pressed upon him. Fortunately, however, the noise of the wolves and the shooting attracted the attention of those at the camp, and reinforcements arrived in time to drive off the wolves. The hunter believed his life to be in danger, and thinks he was saved only by the arrival of assistance. Bounty was claimed upon the two animals killed.

NURSERY STOCK

The Principal Regulations Governing the Importation Thereof

The attention of all persons who intend to import nursery stock into Canada is called to the regulations of "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," which may be obtained on application to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

In particular they should note the following regulations governing the conditions under which nursery stock may be admitted:—

"5. All persons importing nursery stock into Canada shall give notice to the Minister of Agriculture within five days of despatching the order for the same, and they shall again notify the Minister on the arrival of the shipment in Canada."

"Notice shall also be given to the Minister by all transportation companies, Custom House brokers and other persons importing or bringing nursery stock into Canada, immediately such a consignment is received by them. Such notice shall include the name of the consignor and the consignee, the points of origin and destination, the name of the company carrying the nursery stock, as well as the nature, quantity and origin of same."

"6. European nursery stock, and such other imported vegetation or vegetable matter as the Minister may determine, entering Canada, may be allowed to proceed and shall be inspected at the point of destination, but must not be unpacked except in the presence of an inspector."

RACERS WITH JEWEL CASKETS

With Age and Success the Collection Frequently Becomes Valuable

Every great racehorse, says an English exchange, has his special toilet-case, marked with his name and provided with a special lock. Each animal has his own basins, pans, and pails for the toilet, his feeding utensils, brushes and combs.

A racehorse has many sets of towels of various grades, and has blankets for all weathers. These are marked and numbered, and are kept beautifully clean and well-aired. The belongings of the horse are carried about in his toilet-case when travelling.

Besides all this luxury every great horse nowadays must have a jewel-case, and with age and success the the collection frequently becomes very valuable. In the casket, which is a compartment of the box, are kept the various trinkets presented by admirers. These consist largely of articles of wear, such as bridles finished in silver and gold, silver-chained and mounted halters, and combs and brushes mounted in handsome style.

FOR A SEED FARM

The 960-acre large Bow Park Farm, near Brantford, has been sold to the Dominion Canners' Hamilton, which includes about 50 canning factories and controls a large proportion of the canned goods in Canada. The property is to be converted into a seed farm, to grow and improve vegetable seeds which have so far been mostly imported from other countries.

How's This?

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

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

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

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, Ohio.

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

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LEDGER ADS. GET THE MONEY

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

The Crow's Nest Trading Company, Ltd.

The Store of Good Values

The highest quality, good value and the careful service that our Grocery Department offers cannot be excelled. Examine the special values offered for Saturday and Monday selling, and get the benefit.

Don't spoil your preserves by using Chinese or Beet Sugar. We handle out "B. C." Pure Cane Sugar.

It is the purest.

It is the only satisfactory Sugar for preserving.

It is the cheapest, because of its greater sweetening power.

20 lb Sacks $1.30

Plums, 4 lbs for 25c., per basket	30c.
Pears, 3 lbs for 25c., per case	$2.45
Peaches, 10c. per lb., per case	$1.45
Staon Shoe Blacking, 4 tins for	25c.
Combination Shoe Dressings, 2 for	35c.
Imported Kippered Herrins, 2 tins for	35c.
Imported Herrins, in Tomato Sauce, 2 tins for	35c.
Shredded Wheat, 2 pkts. for	25c.
Puffed Wheat, 3 pkts. for	25c.
Malta Vita, 3 pkts. for	25c.
Post Toasties, 3 pkts. for	25c.
Toasted Corn Flakes, 3 pkts for	25c.
Fry's Breakfast Cocoa, ½ lb. tins	25c.
20 oz. tins Canada First Cream, 3 tins for	25c.
Common Clothes Pins, per doz.	02c.
Old Dutch Coffee, 1 lb. tins	40c.
Alberta Government Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for	85c.
2 oz. Flavoring Essences	15c.
Fruit Jars, Pints, per dozen	65c.
Fruit Jars, Quarts, per dozen	75c.
Fruit Jars, half gallons, per dozen	$1.10
Assorted Cake Iceings	10c.
Hartley's 1 lb. crocks Jam	20c.
Colgate's Toilet Soap, per box	30c.
Colgate's Dental Cream, per box	15c.
Colgate's Talcum Powder, per box	20c.
Toilet Paper, Oval and Flat, 5 pkts for	25c.

AROUND TOWN

O. Frizzell was transacting business at Cranbrook during the week.

F. Dubois and A. McDougal were in Cranbrook on a business trip early in the week.

J. R. and Mrs Pollock, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Leata, are this week visiting at Lethbridge.

A. B. Trites and J. A. Broley accompanied A. S. Goodeve, the Conservative candidate, to Michel, where they held forth on Wednesday

Ald. J. W. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, and family, returned Wednesday evening from Nelson, after two weeks pleasant outing, with Mr and Mrs R. Drew.

The High School classes will be held in the building immediately back of the Baptist Church for this term. The place is being fittingly prepared and will have every modern convenience for school purposes.

Manager Bell, of the local branch of the Imperial Bank, was a passenger on Tuesday's flyer for Medicine Hat, and expects to make a trip to Banff, where Mrs .Bell is holidaying for a short period.

Teams are this week busy unloading the brick for the new R. C. Church, and it is expected brick laying will commence very shortly. The brick is from Sand Point, Idaho, and is of the usual good quality.

The Central School grounds have undergone a wonderful change in the last few weeks and the improved appearance certainly adds value to the property. We understand a tennis court is being arranged for the use of the teachers, and for this the trustees will surely gain the praise and good will of the staff.

L. A. Streeter objects to the editor of The Cranbrook Herald alluding to him as a "white hope," and expresses himself willing to meet all comers, hence we shall be on the lookout for an announcement with scare headlines reading "Heavy-Weight v. 'Paper' Weight,' Deane having abandoned the political arena is in receipt of an offer that he enter the flatic circle, etc.

Bert Bramley, a well-known young carpenter of Fernie, died on Saturday last at Calgary from chronic rheumatism, contracted, it is supposed, from a severe wetting he got up at Island Lake on the Lizzard Range. The body was brought to Fernie on Tuesday and taken in charge by the Masonic order, of which he was a member, interment taking place at 4 p.m. to Fernie Cemetery. He was a native of England and had been a resident of Fernie for quite a while. He was well spoken of and generally liked.

BORN

Erlandson—At Fernie, on Saturday, August 19th, 1911, to the wife of A. Erlandson, a son.

Quite a number from here this week at Lethbridge taking in the fair.

Chas. Jamieson, of West Fernie, has gone to Pincher Creek, where he has secured work at his trade.

A. I. Fisher and J W Robertson were the Liberal delegates to Nelson last week. Dr. King, of Cranbrook, was the choice

Walter Hunnable, who has been in the east in connection with his window adjustment for some time, is expected to reach the city to-day.

The Elk Lumber Co., this city, have lost three valuable horses in the last two weeks, and at this date the immediate cause has not been discovered.

Any I. C. S. student wishing to sell Scranton Phonograph please communicate lowest terms to W. S. P., c.o. Ledger Must be in excellent condition Spot cash

At their annual convention at San Francisco last week the Typos decided to make a call of 25c. upon every member as a contribution to the McNamara Brother's defense fund.

Fred Stork, accompanied by Mrs. Stork and family, stopped off on their way home to Prince Rupert from the Coronation. Needless to say they had a most enjoyable trip.

James C. Watters, of Victoria, who is president of the B. C. Provincial Federation of Labor, reached town on Monday from the Coast. He has been making visits at the various points along the route interviewing the different labor bodies, and from Fernie he will proceed East, thence to Calgary to take part in the proceedings of the Trades and Labor Congress which will be held in that city the 11th of the ensuing month.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER

School will resume on Monday, Aug. 28th, at nine o'clock sharp!

Children and parents are earnestly requested to take due note of the same so that the forthcoming session may not be at all delayed and disappointments may not result in consequence of the difficulties of grading the scholars properly.

Each pupil is requested to go to the class room they attended last June.

DIED

August 23rd.—Infant daughter of Mr and Mrs. Thomas Cunliffe, of West Fernie. Funeral took place on Thursday.

Letters To The Editor

The editor is not responsible for articles that are sent in.

COMMUNICATED

To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—The business men of Fernie have nothing to fear so much as the non-unionizing of the mines. Some persons would have the mines work at any price. Let me tell what I know from practical experience befalls non-union camps. The Cumberland and Ladysmith as examples.

There a miner or workman is liable to dismissal without cause. The result is that you find no one willing to buy a home in those places because he never can feel assured that he will not be compelled to move out at a moments notice. In Union camps a workman has every assurance that he cannot be dismissed without cause, and that being the case he does not hesitate to found a home. I would not give very much for Fernie property if ever the place became a non-union town.

Chinamen by the scores work in the Vancouver Island mines. In fact those mines employ any kind of labor that is cheap. Does Fernie want that condition to reach it? What is Rossland today? Fernie's prosperity will absolutely cease whenever the mines are run on the non-union principle. Does it not therefore seem quite plain that our interests lie very close to those of the miners? Why should we encourage the opening of the mines when the price spells death to prosperity? The mine owners don't give a tinker's d—about the business men of Fernie or of any other place. All they want is to get their coal mined as cheaply as possible.

Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN

COMMUNICATED

Corbin, B. C.,
August 23, 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—There were two Italian "gentlemen" who came up here from Fernie to work, Messrs Ross and Cantelino, and after working four shifts only they succeeded in putting up one set of timbers, with the result that when an official of the mine visited the place he found it necessary to fence off the place because unsafe, and the two "gentlemen" were discharged because of their incompetency The same afternoon they came into the Union meeting with a fairy story that they had been working on the out side, but upon being sent inside by the manager to fill coal they had refused and quit. They had the nerve to ask for their transfer cards to be forwarded from Fernie to Coleman.

UNION MEMBER

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC

To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—

Solomon says: In the multiplicity of council there is always safety, so we can expect great thoughts from the mighty public, seeing that they are taking so much interest and playing such an important part in the industrial fight which at the present time is being waged between capital on the one hand and laboh on the other.

Now, it is very apparent that the public will be satisfied with the manly spirit of the miners and the way in which they have laid their case before the public for investigation. We as miners have nothing to hide, having taken a vote on the decision brought in by Dr. Gordon, the chairman of the Conciliation Board, so now we have laid our cards before the public face up and what are they going to do next?

Now, if they are a grateful and intelligent public they will by this time have come to some conclusion on the situation of the present crisis, and no doubt will have found out who is the guilty party, so we are looking forward to another decision which will solve the problem of the unemployed.

The magnitude of intelligence which has been brought into this drama will it is to be hoped, know fully the dangerous occupation and the conditions under which the miners have to toil in their struggle for existence. They will know the government statistics of accidents in mines and also have a little knowledge about the vitiated atmosphere that the miners have to breathe for a period of eight hours when following their employment in the bowels of the earth. They will also be well acquainted with the increased cost of living and seeing that they have the grit to take so much interest in the labor movement they will no doubt be versed in economics so that they will be in the position to analyze what are wages and profits, which to me appear the greatest obstacle in this struggle

Wages to the worker are his standard of living, and profits to the capitalist are unpaid labor, and if ever there was a time when the miners were justified in asking for an advance in wages when taking into consideration the cost of living, that time is now.

The public will also have taken into consideration the forces that we have to fight against. We have the government, who are helping the capitalists by taking the duty off the coal that comes over the line, which proves without contradiction that the government is always ready at the call of capital to help them in their struggle against labor.

Then we have the heelers of the plutes, known as priests, who go around and send the feeble-minded sheep back to the slaughter—it is well to know our enemies.

Now some of the less considerate public have suggested driving the men back to work at the point of the bayonet, but that is rather a brutal method anyhow, it is all we can expect from the pimps of a bunch of thieves. If such people had lived in the time of Domitius we would have thought less about it, because at that time it was a part of their morals to kill a few slaves as an amusement, but in these times such hardhearted brutes should be cast from society.

In conclusion I, for one, will be very pleased to see the "Report of the Public."

Thanking you for the space taken up by me in your valuable paper,

Yours truly,

HOMO.

REPLY TO FATHER MEISSNER

Corbin, B. C.

To the Editor of the District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—With reference to the reverend gentleman's letter of explanation must say that either somebody is completely off their base or, to put it in straightforward and blunt English—somebody lies.

The writer states (1) "The great majority of men in Corbin had manifested the wish to go back to work."

It would be very interesting to know his source of information, as the great majority did not know anything of the kind and the subject was never broached until he came up and told them to go back to work.

(2) "That the Poles, Slovaks, Italians, Spaniards and Frenchmen claim to have been terrorized by the English speaking men," etc.

This is, to say the least, a most absurd statement to make in view of the fact that there were only six English speaking men at the most who are thorough union principled men, and it is the height of the ridiculous to say that half a dozen could terrorize over 100.

(3) "That he received a telegram from Mr. Roberts to meet him at Fernie station, and to accompany him to Corbin.

Somebody is certainly telling lies, as Mr. Roberts stated to President Powell, Secretary Carter and Board Member Smith that he did not know anything about a telegram and that he met the reverend gentleman at the station in Fernie and asked him to go up to Corbin for which purpose, a special train was sent down to McGillivray to take him up.

(4) He states that he assured himself that Mr. Roberts did not intend to break the Union."

It is expecting too much from our credulity to think that anyone with a grain of common sense will swallow such a glaring falsehood, and we have too much respect for the gentleman's intellect, but not for his duplicity, to expect that he can really think that such assertions will be accepted. How did he asure himself that Mr. Roberts did not intend to disrupt the Union? Surely he does not think that Mr. Roberts was trying to keep the mine open because of his goodness of heart and anxiety to give the money to the boys? The reverend gentleman must know that by his acts he was aiding the company in its efforts to get the men to be untrue to their organization by doing those things that they had promised not to do.

(5) "He supposed that he would meet one or other of the District Officers notified by the local officers of the circumstances."

What led him to assume this, and why did he not enquire, as one of the Union Officials was on the station platform when he left there?

Why was it he got off the train at the "Y" and there parted company with his employer for the purpose of visiting the houses separately, taking care not to go to any of the houses occupied by the local officers of the Union?

(6) He merely interpreted the propositions of Mr. Smith to the Slovaks, Italians and others."

No doubt he did, and considerable more, because the remarks of Mr. Smith did not occupy more than fifteen minutes, while the "translation" took more than forty-five minutes. Your excuse won't hold water, Father Meissner.

(7) He claims as an excuse that having done what he did some might blame him for translating into Slovak the programme of the union or assisting the Italian interpreter or similar acts.

Nobody would blame him for such acts of common courtesy, and full well he knows it, but when he deliberately counsels men to break faith with their organization he is surely not going to think he can wriggle out by such childish tactics by begging the question.

(8) He claims it as his right and accepts all responsibility for what he did.

If so, then why try to dodge behind supposed acts of courtesy. Better come out in the open and state boldly that he did not give a rap for the men and their union. This would have been the more manly course, even though it might not be considered in harmony with one whose avowed purpose is to preach faithfulness and integrity when a promise has been given.

(9) **The Local Officials should be blamed. Surely he must be aware that the Local Officials did not know anything about the meeting in question nor the propositions of the Company, neither was anyone of them given an opportunity to know so that they could notify the District Officers.**

This is only in keeping with the rest of the "Explanation," because what was done was carried out very secretly consequently the reverend gentleman is playing a very questionable game when he tries to fasten blame either on Local or District Officials.

In conclusion, we would say that nobody except those in the conspiracy knew anything whatever that there was to be a meeting held until about an hour before it took place and furthermore, it ill becomes one garbed as minister of the gospel, a preacher upholding faith as one of the highest principles to be doing all in his power to use his position to get men to break faith with their fellow-workers, and then put forth such paltry excuses. We say plainly it was none of his business, and if he will attend to the duties of his office without interfering with those things that do not concern him he will find plenty to occupy his time and not be overburdened with work.

CORBIN LOCAL OFFICIALS

To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—As one who was present at the Conservative meeting held in the Grand Theatre on Tuesday evening I would like to say a few words on some of the incidents that took place. Although I am a Socialist still that does not prevent me from having respect for my many Conservative friends and can truthfully state that I was particularly well pleased with the way the two speakers dealt with the Liberal party, although speaking kindly of their opponent in this constituency, but the way both went after the misdeeds of the Laurier supporters showing up their glaring wrong-doings, not omitting to mention those high in the ranks of the administration, sure was a treat. According to the statements of both Mr. Thompson and Mr. Goodeve trust had been betrayed and the whole government was falling to pieces by its own rottenness.

I have often made the same observations myself and been told to speak more respectfully of my "betters," because such honorable gentlemen as M. P.'s would not be guilty of such conauct. I may say that if some poor poor unfortunate working man had been guilty of one-tenth, nay, one-fiftieth part of the offences that the honorable gentlemen were charged with, he would have been employed by the government without a doubt, but not in the legislative halls by any means.

The Chinese immigration scandals were certainly shown up in great style by Mr. Thompson, from which we gathered that this province was filched out of about a million dollars poll tax and still nobody was punished, regardless of the assertions that Government officials were implicated.

It is to be hoped that all Liberals will hide their heads in shame.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was accused by Mr. Goodeve of saying one thing when on his tour through B. C. and stating very differently when talking on the same subject on the floor of the House, in other words, he was a purveyor of falsities, or as a workingman would put it, he was lying deliberately.

Very strong statements these for Mr. Goodeve to make, and yet he produced Hansard as his authority.

His observations on the Reciprocity pact were very cleverly presented, and his appeal to the sons and daughters of the British Empire to remain true to the Motherland was very eloquently delivered, this with his exhortation to make the West a place where the Anglo-Saxon could feel secure from the terrible Trusts, finished his speech, and immediately those on the platform rose to their feet and shouted Hooray!

In the early part of the meeting promise was made that questions would be answered, and those intending to ask them were surprised when the meeting was brought to such an abrupt close.

What were our Conservative friends afraid of? Echo answers—What? They were as brave as lions piercing the armor of their Liberal opponents with not a single representative on the platform to enter protest, and yet although thy had promised to answer questions their nervous haste to bring the meeting to a close can only be accounted for on the score that so long as they were going after the other fellow it was perfectly in order, but when there was a possibility of being called upon to answer somebody else, they were not so valiant.

I propose to ask our British friends a few questions in a friendly way.

1. Have we not all been told both at political meetings and in school about the mighty empire, the richest, the grandest the world has ever known, upon which the sun never sets—"the home of the brave and the free"? If such be the case, and it is through the efforts of our forefathers that it is so. How is it that so many have been compelled to leave it and the most of us forced to travel third class?

2. If Britain is the richest empire in the world who has the riches?

3. Who does the work that makes these riches and who enjoys them?

4. How many of the readers who have relatives in Great Britain that even when working are earning barely enough to keep body and soul together and look in fear and trembling for the coming of the rent man on Monday morning?

5. How many are there among the subjects of this "richest empire that ever was" who know what it is to tramp with pockets empty in seach of a job leaving children and wife at home in various states of destitution?.

I could go on indefinitely asking these questions which reflect the "glory" of Britian that the politicians like to prattle about, but will desist and come nearer home and ask our Conservative friends a few questions about the Crow's Nest Pass.

Is it well with either the business man or the workingman? If not, then why not? The one will reply because the miners are not working and the latter will make answer that the operators are not willing to grant them the slight raise they ask in order to meet the increased cost of living. Very likely many of you have read "Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens, and will remember that Oliver dared to ask for more and the gentleman in the white waistcoat said he was sure to be hanged, as his crime was most awful. Well the mineworkers asked for more and says the Conservative member for Leeds (Ont.) there would have been no trouble about getting coal if the Liberal Government had followed his advice, which was that they (the mineworkers) should have been driven to work at the point of the bayonet. Is there much difference between these two "white waiscoated" except one of years?

This was one of the questions we were most anxious to ask Mr. Goodeve, and also as he claims to have looked so carefully after the interests of those whose votes are very useful at this particular time if he was in the House when Taylor made his remarks to Mackenzie King, and if he protested against this insult to his constituents?

Very probably this would have been too straightforward a posor, and may be the reason for our Conservative friend's tactics in closing the meeting without redeeming his platform promises.

Although this strike has dragged along wearily for 5 months, still it has been remarkable free from breaches of the law. Policemen have had a good time, no work and pay day coming around regularly. Such conduct must have disappointed some people, particularly as it would have a tendency to throw lawyers, barristers and judges into the ranks of the unemployed class, so perhaps with a view to remedying such a sad state of affairs extra policemen are sent to Coal Creek by those who do so love the workingman, and very likely these stalwarts have been dispatched to other places. Really, it was unkind of those responsible for the sudden closing to the meeting to deprive us of the chance to explain why some of Mr Goodeve's party had been so thoughtful of somebody's interests in thus insulting citizens of this constituency.

In conclusion, let me say that as a Socialist there is nobody who wishes more sincerely to see the people of Canada happy and prosperous, and by the people I mean every single individual and not a handful of capitalists who own the railroads, mines and other industries of the country. It ought to be known by every single voter that both Liberals and Tories have governed Great Britain at various intervals since the days of I don't remember, but, at any rate, longer than the memory of any living man, and what is the result?—Riches beyond the wildest dreams on the one hand, and Poverty, Vice and Destitution that was never known in any previous age, and if this is the "Prosperity" that Canada is to get, then I say with all sincerity—"God help Canada!"

Yours for real Prosperity,

ROBERT DRAPER

Lethbridge, Alta, Aug. 23.

To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir and Brother,—A few lines to your valuable paper regarding the situation in this end of the field. Everything is as quiet as at the start. At Diamond City, Chinook and here there is not such a thing as a scab to be found. President Powell has been around all these little out of the way places for the past few days. We were sure glad to see him. Every man goes around with a smile on his face since he came on the scene. I will have more news for you next week.

Thank God that we have no likelihood of any scabs.

Yours, etc.,

STEADFAST

GO TO SCHOOL (9 O'CLOCK)

Hello! Say Jimmy next Monday morning I'll be at school at ten minutes to 9 and I'll race you around the school grounds five times for ten marbles.

That old school bell will be ringing next Monday morning, so we'll have to be Johnny on the spot before 9 o'clock and don't forget.

Startling Values in Real Hair Goods

Puffs and Curls, made from real hair, constructed so that they can be repeatedly re-dressed without injury. They are made in a variety of styles and in colors to match most any hair. **Sale price $1.75.**

Turbans in all colors, **25c. each.**

Women's Knitted Vests, long sleeves; just the vest for the present season **30 to 40 cents.**

Penman's Soft Lisle Seamless Hose, in Blacks, Tans, Blues, Pink, Champagne and Grey, 2 pairs for **75c.**

See our **Special Lisle Hose,** 3 pairs for **$1.00,** in Black and colors. Other makes from **20c.** per pair up.

Bolero and Opera Shawls; hand-made, just what you want for the cool evenings.

Wools in 2, 4 and 8 fold Berlin.

Beehive Yarns, Saxony and Scotch fingerings.

Shetland Flors, Angora Wools. All the best shades.

Panama Dresses for late Summer wear, in Navys, Blacks, Browns, and Greys, **$11.00 to $18.75** Sizes up to 40.

Just Opened—Women's Sweater Coats, in white and colors.

Little Boys' Knitted Suits, comprising jacket, trousers and cap, for boys from 4 to 8 years.

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FOR SALE—will sell for $100 (cost considerably more) Organ, in the best of order; 18 stops. maker, Cornish Organ Co.; terms can be arranged; will take $25 cash, and $10 per month. Apply Box 52, Coleman. 51

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Apply, Mrs. L. P. Eckstein. t.f.-51

FOR SALE—Elswick Bicycle, one of leading British makes. Three speed; gear-case with oil bath; brakes front and back; luggage carrier and Lucas lamp complete; perfect order; nearly new. Price $50. Further particulars at Ledger Office. 31 np

Information wanted as to whether one David Harris, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., is now living, or if dead the date and place of his death. Important. Kindly communicate with Lee & Farmer, Canada Life Building, Hamilton, Ont. 51-2t

MILL WOOD FOR SALE in stove lengths, $2.50 per team load at Kennedy and Mangans; or call 'phone 23.