

## UNCLE SAM DIGS COAL

### Operating a Model Plant at Williston, North Dakota

By C. L. Gilman

WILLISTON, N. D.—Of course it's absurd to talk about having the government run the Alaska coal mines. Uncle Sam would be a flat failure as a miner—sure as shooting.

You've been hearing a lot of this kind of talk—from two kinds of people.

#### Two Kinds

First—The colonels of industry who get rich by exploiting the people's property.

Secondly—The really honest folks who doubt the wisdom of putting the government into the coal business.

The first class are strictly prohibited from reading this story. It's exclusively for the second. All ye of that group, give ear.

Uncle Sam is already in the coal business.

#### Success as Miner

Uncle Sam is a success as a miner. I know this because I was sent up here to find out. I'm writing cold facts that I saw with my own eyes, heard with my own ears, or discovered with my own brain.

I'm ready to hand the proofs and any further information to anybody that wants them.

Here at Williston, N. D., the government of the United States, which "would make a flat failure of coal mining," owns and operates a coal mine, and produces coal at \$1.60 per ton in a model mine.

#### Eight-Hour Day

Furthermore, the government works its men six days a week, eight hours a day, and they average a profit of \$100 a month above living expenses.

The retail price of coal at Williston, maintained by private operators, is \$2.50 a ton.

Government coal could be laid down beside it at \$1.60, but the government burns the coal itself, to run its big Williston and Buford-Trenton irrigation power project.

Note: \$2.50 less \$1.00 equals 90 cents, clean profit. That's what the industry collects at Williston.

Read these facts that I discovered about the government mine:

#### Costs More

It costs more to operate the mine because of the character of the soil and coal, which makes extra timbering necessary.

No boys are employed. Every needed safety device is used. No one has been killed or seriously hurt.

Air in tunnels 2,000 feet underground is sweet and fresh.

Exits are arranged so that tomboling is impossible.

The workday is eight hours. Everybody works but six days a week.

Miners get 60 cents a ton for "room work" 7 cents in 10 foot entries, 80 cents in 7 foot entries, and make an average of \$5 a day.

#### Government Provides Meals

The government provides a "mess" where miners get good meals at 25 cents each.

The government provides barracks rent free, the miners providing their own bedding only.

The government provides good cottages for married men at \$10 a month.

In spite of this system, government mined coal costs the government but \$1.60. The mine runs only four months of the year—during the crop-growing season.

The young engineers of the reclamation service of the Interior department who are running the mine, tell me they could all another quarter off the cost per ton if they operated all the year round.

Once more! Exploiters of the people are warned not to pay any attention to this story.

As to others: What do you think of the North Dakota government mine as an object lesson for Uncle Sam in Alaska?—Chicago Daily Socialist.

#### TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY

The Salvation Army are expecting Captain and Mrs. Jones to arrive in Fernie shortly to take charge, Capt. Taylor having been transferred to the Yukon.

Any persons having cast off clothing are requested to let the officers know, and arrangements will be made to call for them and distribute where most needed.

# RECIPROCITY IS NOT WANTED

## LAURIER GOVERNMENT IS SWAMPED LOYALTY CRY IS A WINNER

The result of the election as far as known up to the time of writing stands:

At 10.30 p.m.  
Conservatives ..... 125  
Liberals ..... 88

Of the seven British Columbia seats six have returned Conservatives and the remaining one, Comox Atlin, returns are not yet known.

From the present indications the numerical strength of the incoming government will be, practically the same as the defeated one, but of course, with the colors reversed. In other words the avalanche suffered in 1896 has been reciprocated in 1911.

In the Macleod constituency the report in the earlier part of the evening gave Warnock (Lib.) a large majority, but later the news was received that Herran (Con. Reciprocity) had been elected.

Ed Fulcher, the Socialist candidate, made a splendid showing along the Pass in the mining camps, easily leading the opposition; this, however, was changed entirely when the farming communities began to roll up their votes.

Whether Buchanan or Magrath landed the Lethbridge seat was not given out, although a report was received that he had a majority, but there were a number of other polls to be heard from.

Oliver, of Edmonton, was returned by a handsome majority, like Bennett of Calgary. The vote of the Socialist candidate will probably reach us by slow freight. Masters in Calgary polled 542 votes, according to the letter gram received.

Among the many conflicting reports received was that of the defeat of R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, in his home town in Halifax, N. S. Later it was acknowledged that he had secured election by a narrow majority, but that his colleague had been beaten by the Liberal candidate.

Only two of Sir Wilfrid's cabinet weathered the gale as far as known, Oliver, of Edmonton, and Rodolphe Lemieux, and as our friend Hughes would have exclaimed, "Oh, down they go with easy grace!" had he read off the bulletin board in sharp succession. "Fielding defeated," "Patterson and Graham lose out," "North Waterloo defeats Mackenzie King," "Minister of Railways, Graham, loses in Brockville," etc., etc.

The returns were received by different parties throughout the city consequently we do not go into details, merely touching upon the most salient features of this remarkable turn-over.

**ASSINIBOIA, Sask.**  
Turritt (Lib.) elected.

**ALGOMA WEST, Ont.**  
Boycot (Con.) elected.

**ANNAPOLIS, N.S.**  
Plekap (Lib.) elected.

**ARGENTEUIL, Que.**  
Perley (Con.) elected.

**NTIGONISH, N. S.**  
Chisholm (Lib.) elected.

**BONAVENTURE, Que.**  
Marcel (Lib.) elected.

**BRANT, Ont.**  
Fisher (Con.) elected.

**BRANTFORD, Ont.**  
Cockshutt (Con.) elected.

**BRANDON, Man.**  
Aikins (Con.) elected.

**BATTLEFORD, Sask.**  
Champanne (Lib.) elected.

**BROCKVILLE, Ont.**  
Webster (Con.) defeats Graham, Minister of Railways.

**BEAUCHE, Que.**  
Roy (Lib.) elected.

**BAGOT, Que.**  
Marcel (Lib.) elected.

**CALGARY**  
Bennett (Conservative), elected with majority of about 2,000 over van Wart (Liberal). Masters (Socialist), polled about 550 votes and will lose his deposit.

**CHAMBLÉ VEICHERES, Que.**  
Nainville (Con.) elected.

**COMPTON, Que.**  
Hunt (Lib.) elected.

**CHARLOTTE, N. B.**  
CARLETON, Ont.

**Hart (Con.) elected.**  
Kidd (Con.) elected.

**CHARLEVOIX, Que.**  
Forget elected.

**CHAMPLAIN, Que.**  
Blonden (Con.) elected.

**CHATEAUGUAY, Que.**  
Brown (Lib.) elected.

**CAPE BRETON NORTH, N. S.**  
Liberal elected.

**COLCHESTER, N. S.**  
Stanfield (Con.) elected.

**CAPE BR TON, North, N. S.**  
Mackenzie (Lib.) elected.

**CUMBERLAND, N. S.**  
Rhodes (Con.) elected.

**DIGBY, N. S.**  
James (Con.) elected.

**DRUMMOND, Que.**  
Brouillard (Lib.) elected.

**DAUPHIN, Man.**  
Campbell (Con.) elected.

**ELGIN EAST, Ont.**  
Marshall (Con.) elected.

**ELGIN WEST, Ont.**  
Carruthers (Con.) elected.

**ESSEX SOUTH, Ont.**  
Clarke (Lib.) elected.

**FRONTENAC, Ont.**  
Edwards (Con.) elected.

**GREY EAST, Ont.**  
Sproule (Con.) elected.

**GREY SOUTH, Ont.**  
Miller (Lib.) elected.

**GRENVILLE (Ont.)**  
Reddy (Con.) elected.

**GUYSBORO, N. S.**  
Sinclair (Lib.) elected.

**GLOUCESTER, N. B.**  
Turgeon (Lib.) elected.

**GLENGARRY, Ont.**  
McMillan (Lib.) elected.

**HUMBOLDT, Sask.**  
Neeley (Lib.) elected.

**HURON WEST, Ont.**  
Lewis (Con.) elected.

**HASTINGS EAST, Ont.**  
Northrup (Con.) elected.

**HURON SOUTH, Ont.**  
Morrison (Con.) elected.

**HANTS, N. S.**  
Black (Lib.) elected.

**HAMILTON EAST, Ont.**  
Barkley (Con.) elected.

**HAMILTON WEST, Ont.**  
Stewart (Con.) elected.

**HURON WEST, Ont.**  
Lewis (Con.) elected.

**HASTINGS WEST, Ont.**  
Porter (Con.) elected.

**JACQUES CARTIER, Que.**  
Monk (Con.) elected.

**INVERNESS**  
Chisholm (Lib.) elected.

**KINGS, N. S.**  
Foster (Con.) elected.

**KINGSTON, Ont.**  
Nichols (Con.) elected.

**KAMOURASKA**  
Laponte (Lib.) elected.

**KENT, N. B.**  
Robidan (Con.) elected.

**KINGS, P. E. I.**  
Fowler (Con.) elected.

**KENT EAST, Ont.**  
Gordon (Lib.) elected.

**MAISONNEUVE**  
Adolphe Verreille (Lib. Lab.) elected. This is the father of the Eight-Hour Bill.

**MACKENZIE, Sask.**  
Cash (Lib.) elected.

**MEDICINE HAT**  
Latest news give Buchanan (Lib.) a majority of 413.

**MONTREAL**  
Lafortune (Lib.) elected.

**MOOSE JAW**  
Knowles (Lib.) elected.

**MONTREAL**  
St. Anne—Doherty (Con.)  
St. Lawrence—Vickersdike (Lib.)  
St. Marie—Martin (Lib.)  
St. James—Lapointe (Lib.)  
St. Antoine—Ames (Con.)  
MASKINONGE, Que.  
Bellemare (Con.) elected.

**MEGANTIC, Que.**  
Pacaud (Lib.) elected.

**MUSKOKA, Ont.**  
Wright (Con.) elected.

**MARQUETTE, Man.**  
Roche (Con.) elected.

**MONTMAGNY, Que.**  
Leopance (Con.) elected.

**MIDDLESEX WEST, Ont.**  
Ross (Lib.) elected.

**MIDDLESEX NORTH, Ont.**  
Conservative returned with large majority.

**MACDONALD, Man.**  
Staples (Con.) elected.

**NANAIMO**  
Shepherd (Con.) reported elected.

**MACLEOD**  
Reports very conflicting. We do not whether Warnock or Herron gets the seat as the telegrams give both elected.

**LAMBTON WEST, Ont.**  
Armstrong (Con.) elected.

**LANARK SOUTH, Ont.**  
Haggart (Con.) elected.

**LINCOLN, Ont.**  
Lancaster (Con.) elected.

### WARNING

This is to notify any member of the U. M. W. of A. found guilty of making false statements with a view to obtaining relief will be prosecuted and forfeit all rights of membership.

### KOOTENAY

Goodeve elected by a large majority over Dr. King, but accurate returns have not yet reached the general public of Fernie, although his supporters claim that he is over 1000 ahead.

**KENT WEST, Ont.**  
McColg (Lib.) elected.

**LAMBTON WEST, Ont.**  
Armstrong (Con.) elected.

**LANARK SOUTH, Ont.**  
Haggart (Con.) elected.

**LINCOLN, Ont.**  
Lancaster (Con.) elected.

**LONDON, Ont.**  
Beattie (Con.) elected.

**LENNOX and ADDINGTON, Ont.**  
Paul (Con.) elected.

**LISGAR, Man.**  
Greenway (Lib.) elected.

**QUEBEC COUNTY**  
Pelletier (Lib.) elected.

**QUEBEC WEST, Que.**  
Power (Lib.) elected.

**QUEBEC, Que.**  
RUBELL, Ont.  
Murphy (Lib.) elected.

**LAVAL, Que.**  
Achim (Con.) elected.

**SOURIS, Man.**  
Schaffer (Con.) elected.

**RICHÉLIEU, Que.**  
Jardin (Lib.) elected.

**REGINA, Sask.**  
Marlin (Lib.) elected.

**RICHMOND & WOLFE, Que.**  
Tobin (Lib.) elected.

**RIMOUSKI, Que.**  
SIMCOE SOUTH, Ont.  
Donnelly (Con.) elected.

**SELKIRK, Man.**  
Bradbury (Con.) elected.

**ST. JOHN'S, Quebec**  
Daniel (Con.) elected.

**SHERBROOKE, Que.**  
McCrea (Lib.) elected.

**ST. HYACINTHE, Que.**  
Gauthier (Lib.) elected.

**SOULANGERS, Que.**  
Laurier (Lib.) elected.

**SIMCOE NORTH, Ont.**  
Currie (Con.) elected.

**ST. JOHN'S, Quebec**  
Daniel (Con.) elected.

**SHERBROOKE, Que.**  
McCrea (Lib.) elected.

**ST. HYACINTHE, Que.**  
Gauthier (Lib.) elected.

**SOULANGERS, Que.**  
Laurier (Lib.) elected.

**SIMCOE NORTH, Ont.**  
Currie (Con.) elected.

**ST. JOHN'S, Quebec**  
Daniel (Con.) elected.

**SHERBROOKE, Que.**  
McCrea (Lib.) elected.

**ST. HYACINTHE, Que.**  
Gauthier (Lib.) elected.

**SOULANGERS, Que.**  
Laurier (Lib.) elected.

**SIMCOE NORTH, Ont.**  
Currie (Con.) elected.

**ST. JOHN'S, Quebec**  
Daniel (Con.) elected.

**SHERBROOKE, Que.**  
McCrea (Lib.) elected.

**ST. HYACINTHE, Que.**  
Gauthier (Lib.) elected.

**SOULANGERS, Que.**  
Laurier (Lib.) elected.

### NEW WESTMINSTER

Taylor (Conservative), elected by a majority of 1270.

**NICOLET, Que.**  
Turgot (Lib.) elected.

**NORFOLK, Ont.**  
Charlston (Lib.) elected.

**NORTHUMBERLAND, Ont.**  
Munson (Con.) elected.

**PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.**  
McKay (Con.) elected.

**PARRY SOUND, Ont.**  
Arthurs (Con.) elected.

**PICTOU, N. S.**  
Macdonald (Lib.) elected.

**NORTHUMBERLAND EAST, Ont.**  
Walker (Con.) elected.

**PROVENCHER, Man.**  
Bleau (Con.) elected.

**PETERBORO EAST, Ont.**  
Smith (Con.) elected.

**PRINCE, P. E. I.**  
Richards (Lib.) elected.

**PORTAGE, Man.**  
Melgheon (Con.) elected.

**QUEENS, P. E. I.**  
McLean (Lib.) elected.

**QUEENS, P. E. I.**  
Nicholson (Con.) elected.

**OXFORD NORTH, Ont.**  
Nesbitt (Lib.) elected.

**PRINCE EDWARD, Ont.**  
Hepburn (Con.) elected.

**ROUVILLE, Que.**  
R. Lemeux (Lib.) elected.

**QUEBEC COUNTY**  
Pelletier (Lib.) elected.

**QUEBEC WEST, Que.**  
Power (Lib.) elected.

**QUEBEC, Que.**  
RUBELL, Ont.  
Murphy (Lib.) elected.

**LAVAL, Que.**  
Achim (Con.) elected.

**SOURIS, Man.**  
Schaffer (Con.) elected.

**RICHÉLIEU, Que.**  
Jardin (Lib.) elected.

**REGINA, Sask.**  
Marlin (Lib.) elected.

**RICHMOND & WOLFE, Que.**  
Tobin (Lib.) elected.

**RIMOUSKI, Que.**  
SIMCOE SOUTH, Ont.  
Donnelly (Con.) elected.

**SELKIRK, Man.**  
Bradbury (Con.) elected.

**ST. JOHN'S, Quebec**  
Daniel (Con.) elected.

**SHERBROOKE, Que.**  
McCrea (Lib.) elected.

**ST. HYACINTHE, Que.**  
Gauthier (Lib.) elected.

**SOULANGERS, Que.**  
Laurier (Lib.) elected.

**SIMCOE NORTH, Ont.**  
Currie (Con.) elected.

**ST. JOHN'S, Quebec**  
Daniel (Con.) elected.

**SHERBROOKE, Que.**  
McCrea (Lib.) elected.

**ST. HYACINTHE, Que.**  
Gauthier (Lib.) elected.

**SOULANGERS, Que.**  
Laurier (Lib.) elected.

**SIMCOE NORTH, Ont.**  
Currie (Con.) elected.

**ST. JOHN'S, Quebec**  
Daniel (Con.) elected.

**SHERBROOKE, Que.**  
McCrea (Lib.) elected.

**ST. HYACINTHE, Que.**  
Gauthier (Lib.) elected.

**SOULANGERS, Que.**  
Laurier (Lib.) elected.

### SIMCOE EAST, Ont.

Bennett (Con.) elected.

**LOTBINIERE, Que.**  
Fortier (Lib.) elected.

**PETERBORO WEST, Ont.**  
Burnham (Con.) elected.

**TORONTO**  
All Conservatives elected.

**TWO MOUNTAINS, Que.**  
Ether (Lib.) elected.

**TERRIBONNE, Que.**  
Nantel (Con.) elected.

**THREE RIVERS**  
Norman (Nationalist) elected.

**SOUTH RENFREW, Ont.**  
Lowe (Lib.) elected.

**WATERLOO NORTH**  
Welch (Con.) defeated Mackenzie King.

**VAUDREUIL, Que.**  
Boyer (Lib.) elected.

**WRIGHT,**

# Tam Swankie's Bonnie Jean

## Thrilling Tale of the Wooing of Arbroath Fisher Lass

"Eh, Jean, lass, ye canna gang hame the nicht in sicca storm."

For several years Jean Swankie, on days both wet and dry, had traversed the district between Arbroath and Dundee with her fish, but never had she experienced so bad a day.

Line fish was scarce, and Jean's father had only managed to scrape together to "smoke" to allow his youngest and favorite daughter off to the city the following morning.

The Swankies had had many ups-and-downs in their day. Old Tam was the sole survivor of four stalwart brothers, two of whom had been lost at sea on a bleak November morning while out with their boat, the Sunningdale.

Tam was past going to sea. He was very frail, although yet only fifty years of age, for he had had to endure many hardships in his younger days. But Mrs. Swankie was a thrifty woman, and gave her two daughters a good education—as it went in their young days—at the Hill Road School.

Kate and Jean made a living by their selling of fish. Kate visited Forfar and Brechin and the younger lassie kept hold of the Carnoustie and Dundee districts.

"Jean was a bonnie lass, and many a son of the plough fell in love with her. But Jean had given her heart to one, big Jock Paterson of Woodley Farm. Jock was a regardless sort of chap, and made love to ever so many, both in town and country."

"Eh, Jean, lass, ye canna gang hame the nicht in the rain," remarked Jock, as he met his fisher sweetheart at their weekly trysting place at Fairmuir. "Ye'll just come along wi' me to my mither's, for ye're cauld lookin' in."

Jock, although a bit of a flirt, had a great fancy for Jean, and it was no secret that he meant to marry her. "Just tak' the creel aff your back and I'll carry it. Eh, lassie," he added, as he kissed her rosy cheeks, "wadna I mak' a fine fisherman? We'll never stick when we're married."

Jean and Jock at length reached Mrs. Paterson's cottage, which stood alone, not far from the main road, a little beyond Baldovan station. Jock's mother had a few bawbees put past her. She was a widow, and was well provided for by her husband before he died some four years before.

"Just come in by, lass, and I'll mask ye a cup o' tea. You're lookin' cauld and weep." Jock's spoken often about you."

Soon Jean was made comfortable. Jock bade both of them "Good-night," and said he would take a dander into Downfield to send off a telegram to his sweetheart's mother in Arbroath, telling her that Jean was safely "housed" for the night, and would be home in the morning. He was to call back in the morning at breakfast time to see the couple he had just left.

But trouble was in the air. Another lass had to be taken into account. It was Lizzie Armour, the milkman's daughter. For two years she had run after Jock, and one night, while with a "guld dram," he had "popped" the question. They were to be married, according to Lizzie, at the holiday season, and not once did she forget to tell Jock about it. But Jock was

determined that she would not get any satisfaction from him. The climax had arrived, however, for Lizzie had seen Jock with another.

Had he told the truth at first, it might have been right but Jock denied all knowledge of another lass.

"You needna tell me, Jock Paterson, I followed ye up from the Dightly Burn to your mither's house, and what's more ye tell the fisher lassie you would be back in the morning to see her. But I'll be there, my lad, and tell her I have first call on you. Remember, Jock, I have already ordered my marriage frock, and my mither has told all her freends about our wedding."

"Go on," broke in Jock, "getting wearied at the long story, and applying a match to his pipe."

"And what's more," Lizzie resumed with some heat, "ye'll tell me, afore you go another step further, when you're to take me."

"What's a' the hurry, lass," said Jock, trying to get out of the difficulty as best he could; "I'll mak' up my mind some of these days."

"No, no, Jock; I'll have you to tell me just now."

But Jock was as determined as the girl, and the two stood in silence for some time. He was the first to speak.

"Weel, Lizzie, it comes to this. If you are sae dour afore ye're married, what like would be ye efter? So I think we'll better part."

And part they did, for Jock left the offending girl standing at the roadside.

Morning came, and Jock wended his way across from his work at Woodley Farm to his mother's cottage.

"Guld mornin', Jean; guld mornin' mither," he remarked with a cheery smile as he entered the cosy kitchen. "An' hoo hae ye baith go non?"

"Rale weel, laddie," answered Mrs. Paterson. "I'm thinkin' Jean here will want to get on the road at once, and I've got Davvit Cromarty to promise to take her to Dundee with his pony and trap."

Davvit landed Jean safely at the East station. She had not long to wait for a train to Arbroath. Real glad were her father and mother to see their lassie home again.

Jean had a long story to tell of Mrs. Paterson's kindness, and Kate, although busy at the fireside, listened to every word told Mrs. Swankie and old Tam.

"I'm dootin' mither," Kate broke in, "there's a lad mixed up in this affair, and Jean blushed, and her mother, with a smile, said that Kate was only jealous."

The experiences of the previous day, battling in the rain, had told on Jean, and for several weeks she was confined to bed with cold. Jock all this time was out of patience about his lass, and agreed to take a "toddle doon" to Arbroath to see if he could find where his sweetheart lived.

No sooner had he stepped out of Arbroath station than he ran up against some old bothy mates, and, of course, the first road was to have a dram. Jock, however, had more in his mind than company, and asking his friends to excuse him for a time he strolled down to Danger Point.

He knew well that there were too many Swankies in Arbroath to be able to find out Jean at once, and wandered at strolling about, he thought he would drop in an inn at the "fit o' the toon."

He entered a room where were seated four hardy sons of the seas, and he listened with interest to their conversation. At length one of the four, a cheery, open-faced man, rose to leave, and as he passed Jock he made the remark that it was "a fine gey nicht."

Jock followed him out to the street. "I'm sayin', billie," Jock remarked, "could ye tell me whaur Jean Swankie stays?"

"Jean Swankie?" drawled out the fishman, with surprise. "I hae a doctor and Jean Swankie, but there's another doon the road o' the same name. It's maybe her. My Jean is laid up wi' a cauld. She got an awfu' cauld a few weeks ago while out wi' her creel ayont Dundee, and if it hadna been for the guidness of a Mrs. Paterson, she might, purr lass!"

Jock did not let old Swankie finish his sentence.

"She's the lass I'm lookin' for, Jean's the bonniest lass in the country, side. You dinna say she's awfu' ill?"

Tam was so taken aback with the country chap's remarks that he could not answer him, and few words passed their lips until they landed at the cosy little self-contained house, which stood facing the common ocean.

Jean had fallen into a sound sleep, but on hearing the tongsling in the house she awakened. Had she been dreaming, were her eyes deceiving her? No, she was awake, and it was late night, Jock's face, pale as death, was at the bedside, her soft, forlorn hand closed in his coarse hand.

Mrs. Swankie did not know how to treat her visitor, so happy was she, Kate and Jock soon got into conversation about the "chiel's" round about Arbroath, for she knew a lot of Jock's old bothy mates. She knew the purpose of the ploughman's visit from the moment he entered the house, for her sister had often spoken about the "chap Paterson."

Never was there a merrier night in the Swankie's house. Jean looked like another lass. She was flushed with excitement at the meeting with

her lover, and told her mother she thought she would be able to go out next day, so as to have her creel ready.

"Na, na, lassie," says Jock, "ye'll dae nae sic thing. I hae a guld few bawbees saved, and ye're to come and help me wi' a sma' fairm out by there at Friclock."

This was unexpected news to the Swankies, and each eye was fixed on Jock, but not a word was uttered. Mr. Swankie burst into tears, and forgetting herself for the moment rose from her chair and threw her arms round Jock's neck.

"Eh, laddie, laddie, if it is God's will ye'll get my lassie. She's a fine lass, Jean, but she's disna ken much about fairm work."

"I'll no' matter, guidwife. I've tocht out a' that. We'll get a bit lassie to help us with the work, and Jean will keep me happy and weep weel glad. That's a' I want."

A dram was produced later on, and soon Jock and old Swankie were "in-gue-tacht." Jock was "housed" for the night, and before he left for his work next day he had everything arranged for the wedding.

Lizzie Armour had heard word of the proposed wedding of Jock and the Arbroath fisher lass, and was determined to have her revenge. Twice she called at Woodley Farm to see Jock, but he gave her no encouragement, and told her plainly if she came back again he would get other hands to deal with her.

Time wore on, and the wedding day arrived. It was a great day—as all wedding days are—in the fisher locality, and drams were plentiful "over the weddin' o' Tam Swankie's bonnie Jean."

Mrs. Paterson was looking her best when she stepped off the train at Arbroath along with her son, and to mark the happy occasion Jock hired a cab to drive her down to Jean's home, where the wedding was to take place.

Everything passed off weel, and Mr. and Mrs. Paterson left the following morning with the first train to spend their honeymoon in his mother's house for the latter had consented to stay the remainder of the week with the Swankies.

**SENSATIONAL FARM FIRE NEAR DUNDEE**  
**TWO HORSES BURNED.**  
**GRIEVE ARRESTED.**

This was the startling contents bill of the morning paper. Jock Paterson was lying in prison, and poor Jean and her mother-in-law were prostrate with grief. It was a terrible ending to a happy honeymoon for Jock and his bonnie young wife.

Jock Paterson had returned to his work at Woodley Farm on the Sunday morning, and he had left his wife to stay with his mother until he finished his duties with Farmer Smith preparatory to his going to his "ain bit land" at Friclockholm.

The fire was first discovered at Woodley Farm by a servant lassie, who was startled by the unusually loud barking of their dog. The fire first commenced in the stable, and had spread to other parts of the building.

Willing hands were soon at work, and a message was despatched to the city for the fire brigade. None worked harder than Jock Paterson, but the fire, courted by a strong easterly wind, soon burned itself out, not, however, before two valuable work horses were destroyed.

Jock was in great distress over the fire, for he was supposed to be the last to leave the stable the previous night.

Ever since Jock Paterson had intimated to Farmer Smith of Woodley Farm his intention of taking the farm at Friclockholm he and his master had had few happy words, for it was an open secret that Jock had got the Friclockholm farm in preference to Mr. Smith's younger brother.

Jock's master, during the course of the fire, had blamed him for the outbreak, and accused him of gross carelessness. Jock vowed he would make his master prove his words, and it was then that a mate of Jock's, who had been jealous of him since his promotion as grieve, and was courting the farmer for the job, told the latter that he would find ways and means to prove Jock's guilt.

It was a well-planned plot. Lizzie Armour, the girl Jock had thrown aside, and Willie Dalgetty, the ploughman, had fallen in love. Lizzie had been itching for something to mar the happiness of Jock and his wife, and all sorts of plans were devised by Dalgetty and her.

One plan was for Dalgetty to "fire" the farm of Woodley. It was not the intention, however, to burn it outright, Dalgetty was to set a light to some straw in a disused byre after everyone was indoors, and before the flames had reached the stables and the newly erected byre it was arranged that he would waken up and discover the fire, then give the alarm.

It happened, however, that Dalgetty had visited Dundee the previous night and had had a drop of whisky too much. The evil intention had run in his mind all night, and as is usually the case with a tipsy man he was full of daring. Dalgetty had mistaken the stable for the empty byre, and had, in his half-dazed condition, dropped

his matchbox unawares while setting fire to the straw.

Farmer Smith and Dalgetty had a long talk over the fire, after the flames had been subdued, and spurred on by the latter—who was still feeling the effects of the previous night's drinking—the farmer agreed to report the matter to the police. This was well on in the forenoon, and furnished with so strong a case two police officers were, within an hour's time on the road to Woodley Farm with a summons for the arrest of "John Paterson, grieve."

Jock had, however—ignorant of the whole thing—gone over to his mother's house, and there the warrant for his arrest was put in force. It was a painful scene, and even the police officers had tears in their eyes as Jock bade his young wife and his mother "Good-bye." Jock was the coolest in the house. He kissed both wife and mother, and told them to cheer up.

"Trust to God, Jean and mother, and He will prove my innocence."

Old Davvit Cromarty had been a kind friend to the heart-broken wife and mother during Jock's stay in prison, and he had sought the best legal advice in Dundee.

Mr. Rennett was a clever lawyer, and he lost no time in getting evidence in favor of Paterson. He visited the farm, and interviewed a number of the ploughmen and the servant lass who first discovered the fire.

Along with the farmer, Mr. Rennett visited the burned-down stable. Nothing but burned straw and charred wood seemed to be lying about the place and the solicitor was carelessly kicking about pieces of wood the while he was questioning the farmer. All at once his eye caught sight of a match-box, and without uttering a word more to the farmer he stepped forward and picked it up. The box was half-full of wax vestas.

Here was an important clue. Would it draw the rope tighter round the unfortunate grieve's neck, or would it bring to light the fire mystery?

Farmer Smith demanded possession of the box, but Mr. Rennett refused to give it up. For a time it seemed as if words would come to blows, and it was perhaps as well that James Fernie, a neighboring farmer, appeared on the scene.

"Losh, billies," he remarked, on learning the nature of the quarrel, and the purpose of Mr. Rennett's visit, "justice must be done in this affair, and I think it would be better to hand the box to the police authorities. What say ye? It might prove Paterson's innocence—for, mind you, Mester Smith, I've heard a lot o' different stories about the fire."

Mr. Rennett said Mr. Fernie's suggestion was a very wise one, and ultimately the three drove in to the police station.

The Fiscal said he would keep possession of the match-box until he had time to inquire into the case.

Mr. Rennett, however, would not allow the grass to grow under his feet, and paring with Mr. Smith and Mr. Fernie, wended his way straight to the tobacconist whose name appeared on the match box.

"Good afternoon, Mrs. Davidson," Mr. Rennett exclaimed on entering the shop, for I have come on rather important business. You read in the morning papers, I presume, about the fire at Woodley Farm?"

"I did, Mr. Rennett, every line of it. You know I don't think that poor chap Paterson is guilty."

"That's what I have come to see you about, Mrs. Davidson," broke in the solicitor. "A match-box has been found, half-filled with wax vestas, and the top part of it bears your name."

"Eh, preserves all! Do you say so, Mr. Rennett?"

"That is so," retorted the solicitor, "but I suppose you see so many boxes that you would not remember any particular person buying one, and there would be so many country people coming out and in just now?"

"Well, no," said Mr. Davidson, thinking for a moment. "It's no' often ploughmen change off the common wooden matches. But, hide a moment."

Mrs. Davidson shouted into the backshop to a girl of about eighteen to "come bon a minute."

"Could you tell this gentleman, Mary," she put the question to the girl, "if a country-like chap bought a box of vestas any of these days?"

"Yes, Mrs. Davidson," quickly replied the girl, "the chap that dropped his handkerchief on the floor was a ploughman, and he bought two ounces of bogey roll and a box of wax vestas. You would easily know the box, for it was the only one I sold with the label bearing your wrong number of the street on it. You returned the rest of the packet."

"There's his handkerchief," continued the girl pulling a silk handkerchief out of a drawer. "I kept it here for fear he might call for it. There's a name woven on it in the corner. 'W. Dalgetty.'"

With a low whistle of astonishment, Mr. Rennett took hold of the handkerchief. He had learned that forenoon, from David Cromarty, about a ploughman of the name of William Dalgetty at Woodley Farm.

Scarcely, however, had Mr. Rennett taken hold of the handkerchief than two police officers appeared on the scene.

The elder of the two spoke: "I would like a word with you, Mrs. Davidson." So saying, both officers and the tobacconist retired to the backshop, leaving Mr. Rennett and the girl in conversation at the counter.

Not many seconds had passed, however, before the girl was called in by

the officers, and the same story as related to Mr. Rennett was given them, every word of which was noted.

The interview lasted only about three minutes, and the officers retired with possession of the handkerchief.

Mr. Rennett mentioned the matter of matchbox and handkerchief, and explained at the same time that a "W. Dalgetty" was employed at Woodley Farm. The solicitor was asked to accompany the officers to the police station, where the matter was more fully thrashed out with the superintendent.

The prisoner was conveyed to a room in the main building, and without being made aware of the reason of the interview with the officers and Mr. Rennett, was asked if he knew anyone of the name of "W. Dalgetty."

"Yes, sir," replied Patterson, addressing one of the officers, "he was a ploughman under me at Woodley."

"Were you and Dalgetty the best of friends?" was further asked of Patterson.

"Far from that, sir," excitedly retorted the prisoner. "Dalgetty was jealous o' me getting appointed grieve. He started to court a lass—an auld lass o' mine—Lizzie Armour, who had threatened to get her revenge because I married an Arbroath fisher lass."

Mr. Rennett was full of enthusiasm at the turn of events. He saw the open gate to the release of his client. The solicitor repeatedly started to ask questions of the prisoner, and had to be cautioned by the officers, who stated that unless he kept silent he would have to retire.

"There is time enough for you, Mr. Rennett, interviewing the prisoner when the Fiscal gives permission for your doing so," sharply put in one of the officers.

Mr. Rennett, however, begged permission to put one question—a very important one, he said—to Paterson. After a time he was allowed to do so.

"Please answer me this question, Paterson," Mr. Rennett said, measuring his words. "Did the girl Armour—Lizzie Armour, I think you call her—ever give you a present during your courtship with her?"

"Yes, sir," replied Paterson, "a silk handkerchief with my name on the corner of it. I have it to this day in my chest in my mother's hame."

"Thank you very much, my lad. Cheer up. I hope to have you home to-morrow free to your wife and mother." So saying, Mr. Rennett shook the poor fellow by the hand, and he was returned to the cell. Ball had been refused, for the charge was considered a very serious one.

Mr. Rennett rushed out of the police station and in five minutes' time was being driven to Paterson's home. The young wife answered the door, for the mother had been confined to bed, stricken with grief, since her son's arrest.

Mr. Rennett soon had the handkerchief in his possession, and his eye at once caught sight of the name in the corner, "J. Paterson." The style of the lettering was identical to that on the handkerchief dropped in the

tobacconist shop. Explanation followed to the young wife and mother, and soon Mr. Rennett was on his way back to the police station.

A long consultation followed. The solicitor said he had clearly proved Paterson's innocence, and demanded his release and the arrest of Dalgetty. The order for the release of Paterson could not be given at that moment. Mr. Rennett was told, but a warrant was issued for the arrest of Dalgetty.

Two officers were at once despatched to Woodley Farm. It was well on towards eight o'clock when a taxi-cab drew up at the farm house.

"Good evening, Mr. Smith," spoke one of the officers on being taken into the house, "we have called to see William Dalgetty about this unfortunate fire."

"What do you want to see him about?" hotly asked the farmer. "You have enough evidence already to convict that scoundrel Paterson, without troubling honest people at this hour of night. You'll hae to call back to-morrow."

So saying, Mr. Smith turned to leave the officers. "Stay one second, sir," demanded the officer, "I ask you again, is William Dalgetty on your premises?"

"Oh, I'll get him," broke in the servant girl, who stood trembling at the sight of the police officers. "You'll do nae such thing," the farmer roared, with greater rage. "A decent, hard-working chap like my new grieve is no' to be disturbed at this time o' night."

Mr. Smith's opinion of his new grieve, however, was rather out of

(Continued on page 3)

45 Steam-Heated Rooms Hot and Cold Baths

## The King Edward

Fernie's Leading Commercial Hotel

The Finest Hotel in East Kootenay J. L. GATES, Prop.

## Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Authorized ... \$10,000,000. Capital Subscribed ... \$5,575,000  
 Capital Paid Up ... \$5,575,000 Reserve Fund ... \$5,575,000

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

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

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

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

## KENNEDY & MANGAN

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.

EVERY FOOT OF OUR LUMBER can be used. We select it so carefully that all "culis" are removed, leaving only first class serviceable stuff for your use. Practice real economy by buying your lumber here.

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

### COD LIVER OIL WITH THE OIL TAKEN OUT

A Triumph of Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Skill

Oil from the liver of the cod-fish has been used for ages as a preventive of disease and a restorative.

For a long time it has been the general opinion that the medicinal value of Cod Liver Oil was the greasy, oily part itself—its oily drawback being the unpalatable, fishy taste of the oil. From the first experts have been trying to find means to make it more palatable. They used to "cut" it with whisky—take it in wine—flavor it with lemon juice—anything to get away from that abominable fishy taste and smell.

Lots of people still take it in Emulsion form, which is nothing more than "churned" oil—broken up—but still greasy, oily and a strain on the digestion. Doctors were slow to find out that the oil was a distinct drawback to the medicinal principles contained in the cod liver.

Cod liver oil is quite indigestible, and will, in time, put the strongest stomach out of order.

A way has now been discovered to do away with the greasy and the smell, and yet retain all the medicinal properties of the liver. This is done by removing the fresh oil from the new livers. The liver pulp is then reduced to the form of an extract like beef extract.

Nyal's Cod Liver Compound is simply this liver extract combined with an extract of malt and healing wild cherry. It also contains the true hypophosphite. This combination makes Nyal's Cod Liver Compound a delicious tonic—builds up the system, and makes you strong.

Take it when you feel yourself losing your grip. It's a pleasure to take—even the children like it. \$1.00 per large bottle.

If you try this remedy we know you will be pleased. Nyal's Remedies are sincerely believed to be the best medicine values offered.

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by N. E. BUDDABY

## Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

# Buyers' Guide

For DISTRICT LEDGER Readers

## Spend Your Money with These

<b>General Merchants</b>	<b>Your Bank Acct.</b>
Tritea-Wood Co.	Bank of Commerce
Crows Nest Trading Co.	Bank of Hamilton
Phillip Carosella	Home Bank
Weber's Store, Ltd.	Imperial Bank
<b>Butchers</b>	<b>Lumber Supplies</b>
"41" Market Co.	Kennedy & Mangan
Calgary Cattle Co.	Fernie Lumber Co.
<b>Dairy</b>	<b>Billiards and Pool</b>
Fernie Dalry	W. Ingram, Club Cigar Store.
<b>Where to put up</b>	<b>Wines &amp; Liquors</b>
Waldorf Hotel	Pollock Wine Co.
King Edward Hotel	P. Carosella.
Fernie Hotel	<b>How to travel</b>
Central Hotel	Over the Great Northern
Royal Hotel,	<b>Second Hand Store</b>
King's Hotel	G. Radland
Coleman Hotel, Coleman	<b>When you're dry</b>
Royal Hotel, Nelson	Mutz Extra
<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>Livery &amp; Carriage</b>
C. E. Lyons	George Barton
M. A. Kastner	<b>Professionals</b>
Joe Grafton	DENTISTS
<b>Hardware</b>	Dr. Wriglesworth
J. D. Quail	Dr. Barber
Tritea Wood	LAWYERS
J. M. Agnew & Co., Elko.	Ross, McDonald and Lane
<b>Sewing Machines</b>	Eckstein & McTaggart
Wm. Barton	Lowe & Fisher

# A Word to the Workers

By R. P. Pettiple

As E. V. Debs put it: "Better to vote for what you want and not get it, than to vote for what you don't want and get it."

The policy of "retrenchment," now very much in evidence on this continent, especially on the railway systems, the barometers of industry, will probably give a good many workers an opportunity to think it over. They will better appreciate the fact that they who own the jobs have no need to wish for a return to the days of expensive chattel slavery.

The advantages of "our" natural resources, mines, mills, factories, etc. accrue to those who own them.

Wages is the amount the worker pays the boss for the privilege of securing a job. No employer would keep a man who failed to make more than make his own wages.

Workers get what they vote and stand for.

The Crow's Nest Valley coal field strike is still on. Stay away. Don't starve not working than white working.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention at Calgary concluded its work on Saturday last after a series of sessions calculated to redound to the credit and benefit of the wage-workers of the Dominion. The proceedings will be available from official sources in a few days, and there can be no question but that they will provide food for thought, reflection, review and inspiration in this portion of the labor world for some months to come.

The city administration of Milwaukee has made a record by establishing an eight-hour day for all employees, directly or indirectly connected with public work.

The International Typographical Union voted \$10,000 to the McNamara defense fund, and also cancelled a note for \$5,000 loaned to the Hatters some months ago while on strike.

Every intelligent man must admit that the employing class is in control of the government. The employing class in controlling the government can use the government to keep labor in subjection, and yet, in the face of this fact there are millions of working people in this country who contend that the interests of the employer and the employees are identical. If the interests of the employer and exploited are identical, it is somewhat singular that the employer expends such vast sums of money in every political campaign to place the representatives of capital in public life. Strange that the employer is not willing to trust his interests in the custody of labor elected to office.—Miners' Magazine.

A political party is not "by the working class" unless it is absolutely, positively controlled by the working class. Its political machinery must be in the hands of the working class and its policy and purpose must be consistent with their interests.

The greatest enemy of the working class is the working class itself. In difference and oh-what's-the-use never accomplish anything. There is nothing more pitiable than an army of wage-workers suffering lack of confidence in itself. The working class is the only useful portion of human society. It makes civilization, such as it is, possible. It clothes, houses and feeds the world. Without it there is no capital, no nothing. With the utility of labor all things are possible.

There is no undertaking no office, no ideal which could not be fulfilled, occupied or realized were the workers to act in unison on just one day in the year—election day. Some progress has been made; but the real mission of the international labor movement remains. So often have the workers been fooled and deceived by "friends" and politicians that it is no wonder they are forever suspicious and well nigh hopeless. With so many workers always dependent upon the uncertainties of the labor market for jobs, and the slikest frequently in the direct pay of the bosses' institutions (political machines, detective agencies, newspapers, governmental offices, etc.) It often looks like an impossibility for the great mass of wage-workers to ever get what's coming to them; if unity of purpose but prevailed. But, great and unsurmountable as the task may be there is no other way. When at last the workers realize that the only friends they have, or can ever expect to have, is themselves, the means of life will be made the property of those who do the work, to invariably enjoy what they collectively produce.

"The demand for an eight-hour day is not one of those reforms that can be secured only through compromise and fusion. It is a demand that can be enforced by the working class. Its enforcement will be a direct material advantage to every worker not obliged to toil more than eight hours daily. It will oblige the capitalists to employ more laborers to do their necessary work and will thus diminish the competition for jobs; and finally, the very struggle for the eight-hour day will bring hundreds of thousands of laborers into the thick of the class war, and if this fight is on, our strength for the next fight will be doubled."

Competition for jobs may compel wage-workers to submit to and do a lot of things they don't like, but, after all, the condition of the workers is largely their own making. As soon as any bunch of workers make up their minds in earnest that they won't stand for starvation and say so forcibly enough they generally win out. If the workers were not as a class, an aggregation of jellybacks, there is nothing under the sky they couldn't do.

In these days of race prejudice and class hatred it may be interesting to note that the Builders Laborers' Union in Vancouver has within its membership several negroes, who are among the "whitest" of the lot.

"Keep working; keep smiling; you'll win."

"It's a long night that has no morning."

When employers shut down their mines, mills or factories, because of over-production, merging, lack of profit, repairs, etc., that's business. When the workers cease work because of intolerable conditions, or whatever reason, that's anarchy! Merely a question of viewpoint.

The representatives of the Federated Trade Union movements of nine-eleven different countries were in session recently at Budapest, Hungary.

The British General Federation of Trade Unions was represented by W. A. Appleton and James O'Grady, while the American Federation of Labor was represented by James Duncan. At previous gatherings over 6,000,000 of the world's 9,000,000 organized and federated workers have been represented by delegates while this convention represented close to 7,500,000. Of the

many interesting proposals at the conference one is brought forward by the American Federation of Labor, calling for the establishment of an International Federation of Trade Union organizations to promote international action for securing improvements in the conditions of the workers.

What can a Socialist coroner do? It seems like a dead office—one in which the liveliest comrade could accomplish no work for the movement. Yet the report of the Socialist Coroner of Milwaukee goes to show that even here one who knows his duty can do good service. Until the Socialists carried Milwaukee, the Coroner's office rendered verdicts very convenient for the corporations. The deaths of corporation employees were usually reported as "accidental," and that ended the matter. The first semi-annual report of the Milwaukee Socialist Coroner shows, for instance, 33 cases. In 15 of these the railway companies were charged with negligence. In nine of the cases the District Attorney was called. For the same period in 1901, under an old party coroner, 42 railway cases were reported, and every one was reported as "accidental." The District Attorney was not called once. This shows what it means to have the working class represented in any office, even the least important. When workingmen care so little for their own interests that they vote for capitalist party officials it is to be expected that these officials will take much interest in the safety of working people? Who is to blame if the lives of working men are held to be of little value?—Cleveland Citizen.

Industrial organization seems to be coming with a rush in Great Britain. The three national unions of dockers; the gas workers, brickmakers, navvies and general laborers' organizations are all voting on the question of amalgamating their forces. The probabilities are that the poll will be favorable, and it is expected that the result will be officially announced at the British Trade Union Congress, which meets in Newcastle next week. The total membership of the industrial union will be 150,000 at the start, with the chances that other bodies would come in later, and swell the number considerably. The strike movement of the transportation workers along industrial lines is creating a complete revolution in Great Britain, and it is not improbable that at the Newcastle meeting next week the Trades Congress will take a definite position in favor of amalgamating the unions in the various industries and thus put an end to jurisdictional disputes and more thoroughly solidify the organizations in order that they may be ready to strike on short notice unilaterally. The big British capitalists have been given to understand that not only can they not destroy the unions, but that they must recognize and treat with them or expect more trouble.—Cleveland Citizen.

The Sympathetic Strike.—I do not wonder that you are alarmed, dear masters. You will have to get together more and more just as we are getting together more and more. You stand for property. We stand for peoples. You who are not wise enough to be brothers are shrewd enough to suspect brotherhood. Your guess is exact. What you think we propose doing we may do. If property is entitled to come first, then you are defenders of the truth. If people are entitled to come first, then we are defenders of the truth. Your dollars are contesting the field with our people. Brotherhood will destroy you. You feel it. You don't say the thing that you say. But that is what it amounts to. So you get together. You, all of you, dear masters. You sternly face about and accuse me. We are menaces of property. So we are. You see that. And we are also slaves of men. That you do not see. You are commencing to understand that the two quarrelling powers can't reign together in our one world. That money can't reign if men are to reign. You are distressed by every tendency of men to realize a practical solidarity. And you should be. For solidarity leaves you out. Includes you as men and excludes you as capitalists.—Horace Traubel.

THE ONE-EYED IS KING  
In the rich folklore of Andalusia there is a quaint saying that "in the land of the blind the one-eyed is king." It is to say that he who understands the clearest is best fitted. The Socialist's comprehension of public affairs is his armor and shield. He dispels rainbows of promise and the delusions of hope. He holds aloft the miserable moralities of the petty peddlers and is not concerned about "a happy land far away." He interprets disturbances in the social order most accurately because back of his philosophy is the profound learning and logic of all the exact sciences. He analyzes the doings of men in the light of the doctrine that we follow that thing which we conceive to promise us most substantial good. Under a principle which he has discovered in the capitalist system of production, known in the Socialist book as the Law of Surplus Value, he can tell you why ever so often the wheels of industry must stop, the factories shut

down when men do want for the very means of comfort and life, and why, when the boom of pious Mother Earth is swollen and taut with the wealth of plenty yet must the little bellies of children be pinched and shrunken, and wolfish hunger stalk the lives and smite with wretchedness about the laughing eyes of the innocents who dwell in the places of the Evil Smells. His notion of the Struggle for Existence is a true accounting for the fact that the beautiful daughters of tolling sirens must be fed like the maid Andromeda into the insatiate maw of the world's chief monster, and the Scarlet Door mark the beginning of their joyous journey along a tortuous and miasmatic path to the Potter's field. He can tell you why the Panic is, and why others must come so long as the present merciless system obtains. The Socialist is an incessant reader of books. Open at least one eye!—By Bruce Rogers.

I. W. PREAMBLE  
"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. Between these two classes, a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a machinery of production and abolish the wage system. We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, whereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department, thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all. Instead of the conservative motto, 'A fair day's wages for a fair day's work,' we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, 'Abolition of the wage system.' It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalism, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation, we unite under the following constitution. . . ."

### WHAT SOCIALISTS THE WORLD OVER ARE AFTER

The Socialist demand the social ownership of the means of production. Not the social ownership of a man's personal possessions, but the ownership of those things to which the workers must obtain access or starve. Today these things are owned and controlled by a few, and, as a consequence, the great bulk of the people of this and every other nation are absolutely dependent upon the few for the right to live. Shut out from land, nature's gift to men, and the modern tools of production, the result of aeons of social evolution, the many are forced to sell their labor-power to the few at an enormous loss to themselves as a class. Time was when the tool of production was owned by the producers, but that was long before the modern methods of production were known (observes the New Zealand Social Democrat). The means of production were then primitive, but with the growth of the mammoth tool of production, supplanting individual by social production, the predecessors of the ruling class of today became, thanks to force and fraud, the owners of the great forces of production, with the result that, as is the case today, the owners did not receive what they earned. A moment's reflection will show at least two things: First, that as long as the land and the machinery that is worked upon the land and all the great means of production in vogue today are owned by a few, the many must submit to being deprived of the greater part of the wealth they produce. If a company, or a private individual, employs fifty men at \$10 per week, it is obvious that the "job giver" will not be satisfied if a value equal to the amount of \$500 is produced by the men employed. No! They must produce their wages, plus a sufficient amount to pay the landlord—the accepting partner of the industrial capitalist—the company or individual that employs him and all other members of the capitalist class who claim a share in the wealth produced. Second, Unemployment, slumlord, the "devil into the blindfold" ethics, adulteration, sweating, and a thousand other evils will be seen to spring from the principle of private ownership in the means of producing the necessities of life. The evil tree brings forth the evil fruit. The Socialists claim, then, that when their demand is realized, when the whole people own the land and the machinery of production, that exploitation and the other evils mentioned, will disappear. Political Democracy we possess. Industrial Democracy, without which "Democracy" is a sham and delusion, will be our possession too, and social ownership has supplanted private ownership in the means of life.—The People.

## Tam Swankie's Bonnie Jean

(Continued from page 2.)

place, for in stepped Dalgetty to the room, rather the worse for drink. "Hullo, billies," he jocularly remarked to the officers, "you havena surely let Paterson slip through your fingers. We've just been gathering some mair information about the fire, over at Farmer Fernie's bothy, me and twa or three other chiebs."

Farmer Smith stood dumbfounded. He prayed within himself that Dalgetty would keep his mouth shut and not disclose his identity. If it were found out, Mr. Smith thought, that he and Dalgetty were putting their heads together to convict Paterson, then he (Mr. Smith) would not be averse to giving Dalgetty a few hundred pounds to take the blame himself of convicting Paterson.

Such luck, however, was not in store for Farmer Smith, for Mrs. Smith at that moment burst into the room and asked "if Dalgetty would help her down with a ham from the roof of the kitchen."

The name Dalgetty was enough. Approaching the man addressed, the officer pulled out the warrant from his pocket and inquired if he were William Dalgetty.

"Yes," proudly replied the ploughman, giving his chest a knock with his fist, "I'm Will Dalgetty, and weel proud am I o' the name."

"Oh, well, Dalgetty, we'll give you a run into Dundee just now. There's a comfortable motor waiting," put in the officer, having some of his own back. "You are wanted on the charge of setting fire to Woodley Farm!"

The last sentence sobered up Dalgetty. He could not utter a word in reply. The brave fellow, who a minute before was jeering at the officer about a poor, innocent ploughman lying in a police cell, was standing handcuffed—a coward!

Dalgetty at first asked the farmer to assist him to escape, but being warned by the officers that it would be a serious thing for a man in Mr. Smith's position to do so, the latter advised Dalgetty to go quietly.

Mr. Rennett was waiting at the police station when the officers arrived with their prisoner, and did not leave until Paterson was released. Dalgetty, repented; he acknowledged firing the farm, pleading that it was done while he was under the influence of drink. A woman, he said, had been at the bottom of the whole affair. Lizzie Armor was responsible for William Dalgetty's downfall.

Dalgetty was tried and convicted. He was sentenced to a few years' imprisonment. Dalgetty took the blame of the whole affair, but Farmer Smith never prospered afterwards. He left the district, and the last that was heard of him was in America, where he was working for an old ploughman of his own who had prospered abroad.

## The Home Bank Canada

A deposit of One Dollar opens a savings account in the Home Bank and Full Compound Interest is paid at the highest bank rate. There is no formality in opening an account—call in and leave your name and address and take your pass-book. If you are away from town and need money you may make a withdrawal from your account, with the Home Bank, through the mail.

JOHN ADAIR, Manager Fernie

### BANK OF HAMILTON

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

The Bank of Hamilton has made saving simple—by eliminating all unnecessary bank formalities. 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 HAMILTON

# SPECIAL \$40 Acre

20 acre tracts of Creston land—is well watered & excellent soil.

Joe Grafton Fernie B. C.

## SPOKANE INTER-STATE FAIR

Aeroplane Races Every Day  
MAMMOTH NIGHT SPECTACLE  
"Pioneer Days in the Palouse"  
\$120,000 Will Be Spent on This Exhibition  
REDUCED RAILWAY RATES  
Greatly Increased Prizes  
Many New Classes, Open to All  
Write for Program List and Daily Program  
217 Hutton Block, SPOKANE, WASH.  
OCT. 2-8, 1911

## The Cook always feels confident of pure and wholesome food when using Dr. PRICE'S Baking Powder

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Baking Powder Made from Grapes

No Alum No Lime Phosphate

The District Ledger

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

J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48.

Postoffice Box No. 380



SIC GLORIA TRANSIT MUNDI

THERE was an election yesterday throughout the Dominion, and upon looking out of the window the morning of the next day we observed that it had snowed. September 21st marks the equinoctial period with its storms and gales when the sun enters the first point of Libra, in like manner the Conservatives are to be given control of the "Balances" in the House of Commons in Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues entering into the penumbra of opposition after 15 years of basking in the sunlight of power and popularity.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE SITUATION

NOW that the smoke of the political battle has disappeared, the feverishness of the past few weeks temporarily shutting out from the mental vision the local situation, but once more it bulks forth upon the horizon, with the spectre of winter in the background (not very far either) and the question uppermost in the minds of the people is "Where are we going to get our winter's fuel supply?"

Those who did not give a rap for anybody but themselves would very probably retort "Let the miners go back to work," that is as far as the much vaunted public sympathy would extend in a great many cases.

To those that give the subject a little more than a mere cursory examination we would say do you suppose that these men will not suffer equally with other people if there is a shortage of fuel? Do you imagine that mere perversity actuates them? No! They have thought of their wives and families, but when conditions have reached a point no longer tolerable, a man would be exceedingly foolish if he did not make every possible effort to effect a change.

None can dispute the statement that the question is one of seriousness, and yet its very existence is a sarcastic commentary upon the so-called civilization we are supposed to enjoy. Nature has been lavish in her bounteousness; the hills around us are teeming with heat-giving properties, and yet there is a possibility of suffering during the incoming winter. Were it not so tragic one would

scarcely refrain from laughter at the intelligence (!) of the human animal called MAN. During the political campaign now concluded a pet phrase has been selling the birthright for a mess of pottage, and it has no doubt had its effect, still, here we have millions of tons of coal locked up from the consumers simply to uphold the Profit System. To condemn those who control these vast treasures regardless of human needs is an absurdity in face of the continued support of the principle which sanctions the private ownership and control of those commodities used by all the people.

Severe strictures have been passed upon the Liberal government by their opponents regarding the manner in which they have handled the situation, and now that they will shortly be in control of the administrative affairs at Ottawa they very probably will avail themselves of the opportunity to put into operation such methods as they deem opportune to settle this legacy that has been bequeathed to them by their predecessors.

DO NOT JUMP TO CONCLUSIONS HASTILY

THE policy of this paper is to allow free discussion of subjects of public interest, but we would urge upon our correspondents to use judgment before jumping to hasty conclusions.

We would call this to the attention of all our assistant editors, but particularly to those of Coleman at this time who are inclined to ascribe the writing of a certain article to one of our English speaking subscribers, whereas it was sent into us by one whose name is by no means of British extraction, but further details will not be given as we reserve the right of disclosing names in accordance with the general rules of journalism.

We may add that the correspondent was simply anxious to have a mooted point interpreted, and we do not think he was in the least actuated by an ulterior motive.

IT IS MEET AND JUST!

IN answering a question handed to him at the Conservative meeting last week, as to what his explanation was of his conduct with regard to the Compensation Act and the Krzuz Case, Mr. Ross remarked that he considered the fact that he was elected sufficient answer to such questions.

While some might consider this answer particularly callous, we for our part are content to consider it eminently "political." But it certainly must be interesting to those gentlemen (and particularly those gentlemen who teach the virtue of holy charity) that they have succeeded in electing a man who has admittedly been instrumental in placing this meagre compensation beyond the reach of foreign dependents. We will not dwell upon the consolation and joy it must afford them to know that many of these poor dependents have been waiting for months hoping and waiting for this compensation which probably will never be theirs, such a thing does not appeal to them. And yet these people will try to excuse themselves under any cloak, ay, even the holiest—Christianity.

CROP REPORT

OTTAWA, September 21.—A bulletin on the field crops of Canada issued today gives their average condition by provinces at the end of August, together with estimates of the production of Spring wheat, oats and barley at that time. The per cent condition of wheat is given as 86.80, of oats 84.44, and of barley 84.73, which is about five to seven per cent higher than last year, and nearly the same as two years ago. The other crops range in condition from 80 to 86 per cent and are generally somewhat lower than in 1909 and 1910. The rains of August hindered the ripening of grain and some injury was caused by hail storms, low temperature and rust. Towards the end of the month frosts prevailed in many sections of the North-West provinces, the full extent of which could not be determined at the date of the reports, but in the case of wheat, oats and barley production was lowered by probably 12 per cent, which has been followed in the table. In the older provinces the grains ripened earlier and little damage was sustained excepting from drouth in some localities, and the reported condition was 75 or over.

The average yield of spring wheat is estimated at 19.14 bushels per acre for the Dominion, which is seven bushels more than last year, and the total yield at 186,928,000 bushels. The fall wheat was reported last month at 17,706,000 bushels, being grown almost wholly in Ontario and Alberta.

The total yield of wheat for the country is therefore estimated to be 204,634,000 bushels or 81,849 bushels more than last year at the same date. The average per acre is 19.50 bushels, or 6.30 bushels per acre more than last year.

For the Dominion the yield of oats is given as 368,153,000 bushels, which is 84,906,000 bushels more than last year's estimate at the same date, and the average at 35.81 bushels per acre, being more than last year by 7.10 bushels. The average for barley is also higher than last year by 7.31 bushels, and the total yield is estimated at 51,559,000 bushels as against 39,385,000 bushels for last year.

The estimated yield of spring wheat for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this year is 181,535,000 bushels, of fall wheat 3,193,000 bushels, of oats 204,758,000 bushels and of barley 30,205,000 bushels, as compared with 98,808,000 bushels spring wheat, 1,082,000 bushels fall wheat, 92,201,000 bushels oats and 14,728,000 bushels barley in the previous year.

In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the estimated yield of spring wheat is 1,453,000 bushels, of oats, 16,699,000 bushels, and of barley 427,000 bushels; in Quebec 1,777,000 bushels spring wheat, 44,619,000 bushels oats and 2,389,000 bushels barley; and in Ontario 2,163,000 bushels spring wheat, 14,513,000 bushels fall wheat, 102,077,000 bushels oats and 18,528,000 bushels barley.

The final estimates of last year printed in the December Monthly gave the production for the whole country as 16,610,000 bushels fall wheat, 133,379,600 bushels spring wheat, 323,449,000 bushels oats and 45,147,000 bushels barley.

The October number of the Census Monthly will give the statistics of the areas of field crops of the Dominion this year as taken by the census of the first of June.

CROW'S NEST, B. C.

Everyone is given a hearty welcome to attend the services of the Presbyterian Church, held every two weeks, at 8 p.m., also to the Adult Bible Class which meets the second and last Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m.

THOMAS McALLISTER ANDERSON

(Deceased)

Any one possessing knowledge of the antecedents of Thomas McAllister Anderson, who was killed at Laurie, near Revelstoke, Aug. 29th, 1911, by fall of rock, and believed to have worked in Fernie for over a year, is hereby requested to notify THOS. UPHILL, P. O. 361, Fernie B. C. Other papers please copy.

Waldorf Hotel

Mrs. S. Jennings, Proprietress

Rates \$1.50 and up

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

Meal Tickets, \$6.00

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

Special Sunday Dinner 50c

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

Joe Falvo Shoemaker

General Repairer New Work warranted Carosella's Store

Second Hand Furniture Store

VICTORIA AVENUE N.

Highest Prices Paid

For Secondhand Furniture, Stoves, Tools, etc., also Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothes.

Two-chair Barber Outfit for Sale.

G. RADLAND, Prop.

"Our Letter Box"

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

Hosmer, Sept. 20, 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger:— Dear Sir,—I notice a small paragraph in your last week's Ledger in reference to myself and Mr. Gourlay, and the cruelty as ascribed by a Hosmer lady we were able to dole out to her, by not having the courtesy to ramble behind a rig at the terrific speed of about half a mile an hour. I might say that the lady in question had plenty of chance to give the driver with the rum nose a little right to the use of the road as well as herself. As a matter of fact she was asked by the rum nose driver on several occasions to turn on one side so as he could pass with his rig and bundle of Conservatism if her eyes had been as keen in showing a little respect by observing the rules of the road as it was to the poor fellows nose she might have been on the same wheel yet as far as we were concerned. If the lady or the little boy even the horse had been hurt we would have given all the assistance that we possibly could, but not being experts in the art of wheel fixing we had no alternative than to drive on doing our little best for the return of the Conservative candidate who will undoubtedly with the assistance of the Hosmer Conservatives (who are second to none) be returned with a triumphant majority on the 21st. Come to the poll and avoid the crush. I am Morgan but not J.P. Trusting that you will insert this small paragraph. I am, yours respectfully, J. MORGAN Queen's Hotel, Hosmer, B.C.

COST REDUCED AT TRANQUILLE

Tuberculosis Home Asks Public Support.—Quarterly Report Calls for Supply of 400 Tons of Coal for Winter.

In the three months, May, June and July this year the work of the Tranquille Sanitarium has, according to report submitted to the directorate recently by the secretary, been carried on at a reduction in cost per patient from \$2.10 per day last year to \$1.98 per patient per day this year. Despite the reduction the institution is \$3,600 in arrears for maintenance. For the three months, twenty patients were discharged, apparently

cured, eight as incurable, and there were seven deaths. In each of the three months there was an average of 60 patients in the home.

A plea for more generous public support is made in the report and attention drawn to the necessity for 350 to 400 tons of coal at \$10 per ton for winter use. The sanitarium at present has no funds to secure this fuel.

Furnishings for a pavilion, for incidental cases of tuberculosis have been subscribed for by the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., members who have undertaken to provide \$1,500 worth of equipment.

An assistant to the medical superintendent has been appointed without salary, and the first probation nurse has been engaged. The report asks that the board determine the rate of pay at length of service for pupil nurses, so that others may be encouraged to undertake the work. All useful furniture from the marine hospital, now closed, has been given to the sanitarium by the department of marine and fisheries. The statistical report for the three months is as follows:

"In May, 61 patients were treated (49 male, 12 female); seven (five male and two female) were discharged as apparently cured; one male was discharged as incurable, and two male patients died, leaving 54 receiving treatment on June 1. The total number of hospital days was 1707; of these 601 were 30 pay patients and 1016 were for 31 free patients. The amount received from patients in the sanitarium during May was \$907.10.

"In June 63 patients were treated (50 male, 13 female); seven (five male and two female) were discharged as cured, six (three male and three female) as incurable, and three (male) died. The total number of hospital days was 1510, and of these 615 were for 31 pay patients, 156 were for six patients paid for by municipalities and 740 were for 27 free patients. The amount received from patients in the sanitarium during June was \$1,658.28.

"In July 56 patients were treated (47 male and nine female); six (four male and two female) were discharged as cured, one male as incurable, and two male patients died. The total number of hospital days was 1516, and of these 615 were for 31 pay patients, 156 were for six patients paid for by municipalities, and 695 for 27 free patients. The amount received from patients in the sanitarium during July was \$908.30.

"The maintenance accounts presented to the finance committee amount to \$1,062.02. Notwithstanding that \$700 was by authority of the board of directors transferred from building to maintenance, and \$700 was loaned by the Victoria Auxiliary society, there is for the last three months a shortage

of over \$1,700 and payment of some of the accounts has to be withheld each month until such time as there may be sufficient funds in the bank to meet them. For July, the milk and meat account, \$709.15 has not yet been met.

"Last year the cost per patient per day was \$2.10; to date this year it is \$1.98. Every effort is being made to reduce expenses, but it must be remembered that our treatment largely consists in supplying good, plain food in large quantity. We are now over \$3,000 in arrears for our maintenance and I would ask the board to appeal to the public and to societies for assistance. We cannot curtail the needed supplies to our patients, and I assure the public, when they know the conditions, will not hesitate to meet your request.

"Building accounts amounted to \$2,537.79. The work on the construction and installation of the electric plant has begun, and will be completed within the next month. The erection of a laundry has also been begun. Furniture accounts amount to \$1,004.47.—Victoria Daily Times.

"HUMAN HEARTS"

Facts are stronger than fiction. All plays depend more or less on facts for their plots. Of course, at times, authors are prone to carry the limits of dramatic license almost to the point where the realities of their plot submerge in the figments of their all too vivid imaginations.

"Human Hearts" is a notable exception and fully illustrates how much interesting dramatic material may be gathered by the author based on the actual happenings of life. The story of "Human Hearts" is almost true in every detail. The incidents that form the plot are well known, and still food for gossip in the community where they happened. The author of the play met the original Tom Logan several years ago, and heard the story from his own lips. Becoming deeply interested, he journeyed to the home of Tom Logan, where he met most of the other characters who round out the cast of his play, and the result has been a play that has had a vivid interest for more lovers of all that is good and true in melodrama, than any other dramatic composition of the last decade. "Human Hearts" will be on at the Grand tonight (Friday).

SOME BODY IS "BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE."

Owing to the circulating of the report in Coleman regarding the identity of the writer of the article alleged "Timber Wolf," we wish to state positively that it was NOT Henry James of the City of Coleman.



... DAVID BRATTSTROM, the well-known player with the "Von Yanson" Company at the Opera House, Saturday Evening next, September 23rd.

Mount Royal College. Government charter. Ideal location. Staff of highest scholarship and experience. Dormitories, class rooms and dining hall equipped and furnished the very best. New building. Course of Study: Preparatory, Teachers', University Matriculation, Royal Military College (Civil) Service, two years under-graduate work, Typewriting, Conservatory of Music, Musical and Technical Training, Household Science and Art, Physical Culture and Expression, Fine Arts, College Course, Special Course for boys.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT

ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER

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

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce is equipped to issue drafts on the principal cities in the following countries without delay: Africa, Arabia, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Fyeh Cochin, Germany, Greece, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, West Indies, etc. The amount of these drafts is stated in the money of the country where they are payable; that is they are drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, florins, yen, taels, roubles, etc., as the case may be. This ensures that the payee abroad will receive the actual amount intended. A233 FERNIE BRANCH L. A. S. DACK, Manager.

STOVES! STOVES! Airtights, Coal Burners, Coal or Wood Burners, and Wood Burners Ranges and Cook Stoves J. M. AGNEW & CO., ELKO

IF YOU WANT THE BEST And Nothing but the Best in Fresh and Smoked Meats, Fresh and Smoked Fish, Dairy Products, Poultry Etc. Etc., go to THE 41 MARKET CO. SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONE 41

C. E. LYONS Insurance, Real Estate and Loans Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

Food Choppers that don't chew many sizes 90c to \$3.50 J. D. Quail GET ONE THE "Universal" Food Chopper chops all kinds of food, whether meat or vegetables—raw or cooked—as coarse or fine as wanted—rapidly and easily. Does away entirely with the drudgery of the chopping knife and bowl. Buy the genuine "Universal."

G. N. R. Close connection at Rexford with mainline Trains for Eastern points. Great Northern Trains and those of connection latest steel creations of car builder's art No change at St. Paul Lake route from Duluth or Chicago via exclusively passenger steamships Free side Trip to Niagara on Eastern Tickets J. S. THOMPSON, Agent, Fernie Phone No. 161 P. O. Box 305 Special Saturday rate Fernie to Elko, 85c, good returning Monday

Ledger Ads Bring Results

# News of The District Camps

## COAL CREEK BY 174

The Dominion Election passed off up here very quietly. Mr. Harry Mlard acted as Deputy Returning Officer and John Caulfield acted as Poll Clerk. The number of votes recorded was 132 as follows:

King	86
Goodeve	36
Spotted	10

132

Mrs. John Wylie, of Hosmer, accompanied by her two children, visited Mr. and Mrs. Adam Watson this week.

There has been lots of smoke around during the past week, as the samples of clothing of Dame Nicotine were quite liberally distributed and greatly enjoyed as an agreeable change from Shag or Macdonald's. It's all over now!

Joint services will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening, Sept. 24th, as farewell to Rev. Percy Connell. Services to commence at 7.30 p.m.

Rally day in the Methodist Sunday School in the afternoon at 2.30. Parents invited.

Miss Ethel Lanfear has gone to spend a few weeks on the ranch at Gateway, Montana.

William Masey, William Wespedge and Robt. Doodson were down at Frank last week taking in the Alberta Mine Bosses Examination.

Tommy Glover has excelled himself above all the hunters up here so far this season. He managed to bag a deer and a goat his first trip, and then went off again and returned last week-end with the hide of a fine black bear, which has been greatly coveted by all who have seen it. He has shot them all about fifteen miles from Elkton.

A "hard-times" smoker was given in the Club Hall last Saturday evening. The necessary refreshments were given by the Board of Management, Mitz Brewery, T. W. Company, and the Co-operative Society. A good programme of singing was given by the members. As a surprise a box of apples, grown at Creston, was sent up by Joe Gratton to show what can be grown in B. C. These were greatly appreciated by those who were lucky enough to get one.

W. R. Puckey was appointed chairman for the evening, and commenced the harmony by singing "We're Miles Away from Home." J. Cronk, A. Pattern to the World; R. Billsborough, Cheer up, Old Sport; A. Holmes, Put Me Among the Girls; T. Hutchinson, A Picture No Artist Can Paint; W. Corlett, Imitations of a Gramophone; B. Drew, The Regular Lambeth Walk; W. R. Puckey, I'd Like to Have a Little Bit More; encore, I Put on My Coat and Went Home; W. Birckett, When the Ebb Tide Flows; R. Billsborough, The Old Man's Moke; encore, Turn Over a Leaf; J. Cronk, My Old Kentucky Home; G. Knox, Darling I Am Growing Old; J. Davison, pianoforte, Ship Ahoy; encore, La, La, La; D. Markland Love's Bondage; encore, Maid of Athens Ere We Part; J. Hewitt, What a Mouth; encore, Oysters and Clams; W. Corlett, Harmonic selection (encore); T. Broadhurst, Our Company; encore, They Can't Keep the Working Man Down; Jos. Hewitt, Drinking, Drinking, encore, Sailor, Bowwow; W. R. Puckey, Pat and the Oysters; G. Knox, The Red Flag.

Mr. J. Davison was accompanist throughout the evening. As the close the boys all stood and sang, "God Save the King."

Mrs. A. W. Courtney and family left here on Wednesday morning for Princeton, B. C., where they will make their new home.

Old Jack Arbuckle was taken to the hospital at Fernie on Thursday after being laid up at home for a week, in a bad state, suffering from lung trouble.

Visitors coming to Coal Creek are requested not to mention football to some parties up here. It is bad enough to be defeated, but to be annihilated by 6 to nil—Well, well!

## MICHEL NEWS

The remainder of the search party who went out to look for John Hutton, who was lost on Headoll Creek, some eleven miles up the Elk River Valley, returned to camp Tuesday night without any success. It appears to be the opinion of most of those who took part in the search that the poor fellow met with an accident in the large tract of timber that lies between Headoll Creek and the Elk River.

If this is the case the only way in which a systematic search could be made would be to have from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men over the ground at any ten feet apart. With this amount of men a lot of ground could be covered and a thorough search made.

At a time like this, when no one is working, surely lots of men could be found who would willingly give their assistance free for such a cause, and if anything is to be done the sooner the better, for in another month the

winter will be upon us in all probability. James Sharp, lately fire boss here, has gone to Corbin, where he is working in the place of one of the officials who recently quit there.

Dirt must be cheap in Corbin now. Thomas Parsons, better known as T. P., whilst giving the boys in Coleman a little vocal treat by singing "Put Yourself in Gilligan's Place," was interrupted in the middle of his song by one of those two-bit, a day men and landed in Gilligan's place. Mrs. W. Carr, of Coleman, is down here on a visit.

Messrs Richard and Harry Eccleston returned Wednesday morning from the States.

We are glad to see Dick Jones back again and note with pleasure the improvement in his health. Hope it keeps up, Dick.

Mr. Dave Martin left Saturday last for his home in Farton, Cumberland, England. He only intends making a short stay there, then he will leave for South Africa.

On Saturday last the Michel football team played Bellevue in the final for the Mutz Cup at Coleman. The boys certainly deserved a win on the day's form, but the referee did not think so by the way he treated them. It was the opinion of every sportsman on the ground that Michel did not only have Bellevue to play against, but also the referee. After ninety minutes play the game ended in a draw of one goal each. Extra time was played in which Bellevue got the lead. The goal was a gift to them. The referee had blown his whistle for off-sides, and the Michel defenders had stopped playing when one of the Bellevue forwards rushed up and put the ball into the net. The referee, after this, changed his decision and gave a goal. Final score—Bellevue, 2 goals; Michel, 1.

Bellevue plays Michel in the final for the Crahan Cup at Coleman, which is expected to take place on the 30th September.

## AN ANALYSIS OF THE CROW'S NEST DISPUTE

Impartial Review

The statement on the "Deadlock" appearing in our last issue, though in a measure true, is in another sense misleading. To afford our readers an opportunity to judge for themselves we have invited F. C. Gessler to submit a lucid statement of the dispute for publication. That Mr. Gessler is qualified there can be no doubt, as he has been for many years connected with the coal regions of western Canada and the United States.

"Much has been written and published in the newspapers of the Boundary relative to the affected Crow's Nest Pass coal region, which has assumed the phase of a deadlock between the coal companies and the mine workers, since the first of last April, completely paralysing that industry and directly affecting many other important enterprises. Many anomalous statements relative to the controversy have been made, some of which were either contradictory, or intentionally misleading. It is with the intention of correcting these inaccuracies that this article is written.

"The writer has no intention to do an injustice, or to place the blame for the state of affairs, unless the facts themselves point to guilt. In that case if any of the parties are at fault the reader should judge who is to be blamed.

"There is a home of contention to be picked. We have been led to believe that it is the "closed shop," inaccurately called the "check-off." Dr. Gordon, chairman of the late conciliation board, in his report to the Department of Labor, disposed of the check-off in the following manner:

"This plan, he said, in substance, seems to be peculiar to the coal mining industry; it has found a place in practically all the coal districts in the United States where the United Mine Workers are in existence. It is recognized in the statutes of Alberta, and has been in operation in all the mines represented in the Western Coal Operators' Association. Why then should the check off clause become the bone of every controversy?

"A certain variety of check-off clause the operators will accept, grudgingly perhaps, but a particular form of check-off the operators resolutely reject—and why? Because in this particular form of check-off clause, both the union and operators believe they see the door closing. At every conference both parties have their eyes upon the door; but, let it move even so little, open or shut, and the guns are out. This in the face of the extraordinary fact that the union frankly and fully concedes the open shop, and the no less extraordinary fact that the operators concede to the union the right to exist and develop itself among their employees. Thus the union, professing the policy of the open door, gently proceeds to close it a little and are surprised and grieved to find behind the door the whole body of operators shoving us for dear life.

"The entire Calgary conference appears to be a case of shoving at that door, like two Rugby football squads, each trying to reach a goal. Was this obstruction, purposely carried on by the operators?

It is certain that up to this date there has been no offer coming from the operators granting "a certain variety of check-off clause." But is this the real bone of contention. To hang an argument on to the check-off, making it appear as a means for the closing shop, or in fact most anything along that line in the hope that the people of western Canada would stand back and permit their squabble to go until one side or the other was exhausted. This must be the case, for an analysis of the wage scale would not win for the employers of labor any consideration if it were in the hands of the entire citizenship, hence, I venture the statement that the check-off clause is only a subterfuge to keep the unacquainted from really knowing where the differences lie. The onus of blame must attach itself to one side or the other. Obstructive tactics permeated the entire Calgary conference, and no progress beyond the check-off was made; the question of a new wage schedule was not reached during all their deliberations. No offerings of an increase for day laborers, nor a reduction in the price of pillar mining was seriously or at any length discussed, if at all, but after the mines closed down, on April 1st, an offer of 5.55 per cent increase was made to those employees working for day wages. This would seem at first glance a willingness on the part of the operators to concede something to prevent a prolonged suspension of mining operation. This fact was given the widest publicity in all the newspapers, yet there was a good reason why it was rejected. These seemingly generous employers asked a reduction on the contract mining rate for pillar coal. (This advance of 5.55 per cent offered had been secured by the American miners and laborers in Montana and Washington during the last four years). The amount of reduction asked for on pillars was not stated at the time; nor did the miners have any idea how much would be demanded of them if the few day men were increased, until Mr. McLeod, who represented the operators on the conciliation board, in his appended report stated it to be twelve cents per ton.

A liberal estimate of the number of day wage men employed in the Crow's Nest mines would be about 20 per cent of the total men employed. The wages they receive range from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day, and for the purpose of arriving at average wage it would be less than \$2.62 1/2. I do not mention the man receiving \$3.00 per day, for in all cases he is a miner working a deficient place. Say, for instance, and for the purpose of illustration, a mine employed 500 men in total underground, one hundred of them would be day laborers, coming under the day wage scale. The average wage being \$2.62 1/2, and they received 5.55 per cent increase, which amounts to 14 1/2 cents per day and bringing the average wage to \$2.77 per day. The total increase for the 100 men would be \$14.50 per day. Now let us look into the reduction asked for on pillar mining, or pillar differential if you please, presuming that 60 per cent of the miners are drawing pillars, which is the case in many instances, and a fair division of the men working in rooms, gangways and pillars in many of the mines in this region, where room and entrenchment take out from ten to fifteen per cent of the entire coal area and the remaining coal being in the shape of pillars for extraction and coming under the differential clause, that each pillar miner mined eight tons of coal at 50 cents per ton, and he under the proposed pillar differential was compelled to give a reduction of twelve cents per ton, he would be reduced 90 cents per day, and for the 240 pillar miners in this mine employing 500 men there would be a daily reduction of \$220.00. For a working year of 250 days, which is somewhat better than the average work year in the Crow region, this company would pay an advance to the day men amounting to \$3,652 and would in turn pay the pillar miners a less amount of \$57,400.00. If the reader wishes he may figure out what the profit to the companies would be if this trade went through, considering there are over 5,000 men employed in the district.

It might be asked by a critical friend why was not the Gordon report accepted by the miners? Up to this time there has been no official recognition given it by the Western Coal Operators' Association, and so long as it stands unrecognized there can be no ground for argument. There is no legal process by which the Department of Labor can enforce the findings of the boards; and well there should be in this instance, for a careful analysis of the findings would show the miners were in for a serious reduction. This report carries a reduction on the pillar mining rate into the mines of the Crow's Nest Co., who, heretofore, have asked no reduction from their employees, besides, the physical conditions of the mines are such that those miners employed on pillar work would have but small chances to earn a livelihood.

The favored merchants in these coal pits are operated under non-camps, and in some instances companies, have chosen to extend the cost of living to such an extent that a poor devil working for even ten

(Continued on page 8)

## LABOR'S DEMANDS OF THE RAILROADS

When 20,000,000 people of the United States can be made to suffer directly or indirectly in the suspension of operations on a single big railway system, due to strikes, some observers think it is about time for the people to step in and adjust the differences between labor and capital.

An effect thus far-reaching it is reckoned, would follow a tie-up of the Harriman line—the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific; and in anticipation of such an event the Chicago Record-Herald declares that the "third party"—the public—must inevitably impose compulsory arbitration, for "the country will not submit to dislocation, waste, paralysis, in silence and resignation."

Comment of this nature grows out of a demand on the Harriman railways and the Illinois Central for the recognition of a federation of allied crafts, and the following propositions which, if granted, the railroad officials declare would virtually put the railroads in the hands of the workmen. The demands of the men are thus summarized:

1. The rule of the closed shop with allowance of thirty days, during which employees, old and new, may "qualify" themselves for service by joining a union.
2. An eight-hour day instead of a nine-hour day.
3. Flat wage increase of seven cents an hour.
4. Equal representation on board of directors of the company hospitals, which are partly supported by employees who have no voice in their conduct.
5. Free keeping of a patient in hospital as long as patients demand it, sanctioned by their association.
6. Conferences to be granted after thirty days' notice of desire to change contract is submitted.
7. All time worked other than bulletined to be considered overtime.
8. Allowance for expenses while on traveling work to be raised from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day.
9. Capacity shall be determined within thirty days; after that no man shall be discharged, on grounds of incompetency.
10. No physical examination or personal record.
11. Grievances to be handled by Shop Employees' Federation.
12. Light work for old employees unable to do heavy work, without reduction in pay.
13. Seniority to govern promotion to foremanship.
14. All of which causes President C. H. Markham, of the Illinois Central, to grasp, and Vice-President Julius Kruttschnitt, of the Harriman interests, to throw up his hands and exclaim that his pay-roll would be increased \$7,000,000 a year. The latter is quoted as having said:

"Under the changes proposed by the federated employees and opposed by the companies, an issue raised on a small road in the system in Louisiana or Texas might stop all shop work throughout the system by requiring members to strike in distant California or Washington or Nebraska. To settle the question the companies involved might have to meet a committee representing all of its crafts men, which committee would owe allegiance to the General Committee composed of all craftsmen of all lines of the Harriman system."

"Such an arrangement would mean chaos, would abridge or deprive the corporations of ability to fulfill their duties imposed upon them by the law, and officers deliberately so betraying their trusts would be justly condemned by public opinion.

"These are the reasons why we decline to surrender to irresponsible committees of federated employees representing a very small portion of the public trusts—confided to us by the entire public, and why we will not concede to such committee the right to dictate whether our companies shall or shall not fulfill for twenty millions of people in seventeen states of the Union the duties clearly prescribed by law."

Yes, echoes the New York Call, a labor organ, "the good old railroad idea of 'the public be damned' has given way to the moderate and effective idea that the public can be utilized as a buffer, 'for by this means it can be damned much more effectively.' All the compartments of the Harriman roads have been 'federated' by the Call; and the writer says of railroad magnates in general:

"They are bitterly opposed to having that unionism of a type that will give the workers the best results. As long as they can keep the men apart, split them up into antagonistic groups, and scatter the seeds of enmity among them capitalism is safe.

"In making his statement Kruttschnitt pointed out the result of such a federation of all the workers in the railroad industry, even on the Harriman lines. It would place them in absolute control.

Responsibility for whatever the people may lose in the grind between the "upper and nether millstones" of labor and capital is put upon the Harriman officials by the Philadelphia Record, for it says that it may be well under the circumstances for Vice-President Kruttschnitt and the directors to "consider that the public interest in this controversy is much greater than their own"; and the Los Angeles Express reminds this system of railroads that in years gone by it did not recognize unions, and hints that the workmen may expect still greater concessions.

Leading off, its issue of September 1, the Railway World (Philadelphia) quotes at length an editorial from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle (New York), which makes this point for the railroads:

"While nobody wants the roads starved, the process of denying them financial sustenance goes on just the same. A press dispatch from Chicago several weeks ago quoted some unnamed person high in the councils of the American Federation of Labor as summing up the situation thus:

"The railroads are sore, and justly so at the manner they were tricked into granting wage advances last year under promise of increased rates, when, as a matter of fact, they have had nothing but decreased rates ever since. It is patent to every well-posted railroad man that either rates must go up or wages must come down. So-called scientific management and efficiency can not overcome the steadily decreasing margin of profit that the roads are able to make under present conditions."

The labor official quoted above states the situation fairly, asserts The Chronicle, but he becomes inconsistent when he asserts that the Federationists "will resist any attempt to lower their wages, either by direct cut or by sweating under the guise of scientific management."

Other editors have been quick to point out the dangers through which England has passed, and to sound notes of warning in the present crisis. The English strikers had justification in that man of yore were making hardly a living wage, comments the Providence Journal, "but no such excuse would apply in this country." And the New York Evening Post is quite as certain that the employees should have known that their demands could not be granted. In fact, other papers contend, the companies themselves are "between Satan and the deep blue sea"—with Federal regulations as a heritage of the Roosevelt and Taft Administrations, and poor trade conditions and the former exactions of employees on the debit side of the ledger—and are strictly "up against it." Eighty-two thousand men laid off recently by railroads which have adopted policies of retrenchment are mute evidence of the situation, say certain officials; but the labor apostles claim this action is merely a cloak behind which ulterior motives renege.

In view of the disturbance that labor is capable of creating in the financial world, the New York Journal of Commerce suggests that "in the regulation of interstate commerce there should be some effective means of regulating the desires and the conduct of labor as well as capital," and continuing along this line the Philadelphia Public Ledger says:

"When the country is insisting that combination and co-operation among the railroads and manufacturers shall be controlled and regulated in the public interest, it is equally reasonable to insist that combination among the workers shall not be permitted to be employed against the general interests. It may be admitted that conditions as respects the two forms of combinations are not equal, but the very circumstances of conflict under which the labor combinations have grown have tended toward the employment of their hard won powers for purposes that are sometimes neither reasonable nor for the general welfare.—Literary Digest.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. It is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. It will give the Hinged Ears for any case of Deafness caused by Catarrh that cannot be cured by local applications. Write for circulars, free. HALL'S CATARRH CURE. Sold by Druggists. Made by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Fernie Dairy**

FRESH MILK delivered to all parts of the town

Sanders & Verhaest Brothers, Proprietors

**KING'S HOTEL**

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, Prop.

**Coleman Hotel**

W. H. Murr - Prop.

**T. W. Davies**

UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER

Coleman, Alta.

**SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO**

WM. BARTON

Agent Fernie Branch

Pellatt Ave. North

**Ledger Ads Pay**

**CLUB Cigar Store**

W. A. INGRAM

Wholesale and Retail

**Tobacconist**

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

Victoria Avenue  
FERNIE, B. C. Phone 34

**FIRE**

**Fire is Often Caused**

negligence. And who is there that is not negligent at times? Would you have the work of a lifetime lost in a few minutes.

**Why Not Insure**

and then the loss of your treasures is made good as far as money is able to replace a loss. Inquire of us for terms.

M. A. KASTNER  
Insurance Real Estate

**Printer's Ink**

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.

**Weber's STORES**

**New Michel & Blairmore**

# ELECTRICITY IN MINES

Many colliery managers early realized some of the advantages which electricity offered in increasing the efficiency of coal cutting and coal raising, as well as for the various other operations in a pit. But, owing to the intense conservatism of this class, and also to the low standard of work in many early installations, its adoption in the pits of Great Britain has been nothing like as rapid as it should have been. In addition to this there exists in many quarters a somewhat vague, though unfounded fear on the part of the miners and managers of this new force. That this objection cannot be justified is shown by the fact that only 1.54 per cent of the fatal accidents in mines arises from electrical causes, almost in every case where such accidents have arisen they are shown to be the result of faulty apparatus or other preventable causes.

There are, therefore, special reasons for welcoming the new code of rules governing the use of electricity in mines just proposed by a special committee appointed by the Home Office in October, 1909, to inquire into the subject. This committee consisted of Mr. R. A. S. Redmayne, Chief Inspector of Mines; Mr. Charles Merz, M. Inst. C.E.; and Mr. Robert Nelson, one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Mines.

It naturally occurs to ask why any changes should be made, and to examine the changes proposed to existing rules. We might as well state at once that our examination of the report leads us to the conclusion that the rules, if adopted, will add somewhat to the cost of installing electricity in mines, but that they will largely reduce the cost of working and maintaining the apparatus. The committee point out that most of the faults of electrical apparatus in the past have been mechanical rather than electrical. Attention to the mechanical design and careful supervision during the installing and operating of the plant can do more to reduce working cost and to increase safety than skilled electrical knowledge. Great importance is attached to the mechanical construction of apparatus for underground use.

Much more attention is now being given to the engineering side of an electrical engineer's training, and there is noticeable a corresponding improvement in the mechanical construction of electrical apparatus for use underground. Even to-day, however, there is still room for improvement, particularly in connection with auxiliary apparatus, including switch and point boxes, controllers, and so on. Moreover, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that everything from the main switches to the motor, including all cables and switch gear, should be as far as possible metal-cased with a material impervious to attack from conditions prevailing in mines.

The rules proposed by the committee may be divided into two classes, inasmuch as they deal on the one hand with the design and maintenance of the apparatus and the competency of the person in charge. To take the latter first; it is to be regretted that division of responsibility has not been avoided. The proposed substitute for Rule II, requiring the presence in the mine of a "competent" person, specifies that the "electrician," together the necessary assistant, shall be ap-

pointed in writing by the manager, and shall "be competent for the work that he is set to do." Nobody except such an authorized person or a competent person acting under his immediate supervision is to undertake any work where technical knowledge or experience is required in order to avoid danger. The committee state, however, that the "electrician" is necessarily under the orders of the mine manager who is also finally responsible under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and suggests that the examination for a colliery manager's certificate should require a more extensive knowledge of electrical work than it does at present. They consider, for example, that the manager should know a good cable joint from a bad one, and that he should be able to criticize intelligently the maintenance of the electrical plant.

With regard to the choice of system, the committee consider that an alternating current system using high pressure for transmission, high or medium pressures for large motors, and low pressures for small motors and lighting, is safer, more reliable, and probably cheaper to install than a system with medium pressure throughout.

Several new rules in connection with earthing and insulation are proposed. Whereas earthing is now specified only in the case of cable sheaths and armourings other than trailing cables, switch cases and motor frames other than portable motors, and then only when the pressure exceeds 250 volts, a new rule covers all apparatus at pressures above 250 volts direct current and 125 volts alternating current, including trailing cables, joint boxes, instrument covers, all lampholders unless protected by a fireproof insulating material, and all machines, including portable motors. It is further specified that they shall be earthed by connection to an earthing system at the surface of the mine, and that all earth conductors, other than the metallic covering of cables, shall have a conductivity at all parts and all points at least equal to that of the largest conductor supplying the apparatus it is desired to earth. In the case of cables the metallic covering is to have a conductivity at least equal to 50 per cent of that of the largest conductor of the cable.

The earthing of the neutral point on a three-phase system and the mid-voltage point of any other system both at one point only is permitted as before, but the rule which proposes to make it compulsory to cut off pressure automatically in the event of a fault or leakage will entail considerable alterations to existing switchgear if adopted. High pressures are limited to stationary machines of over 20 horse power. Switchgear is to be constructed so that the lodgment of dirt or coal dust on or close to live parts is prevented. The new rules prescribe that switchgear for cutting off the supply shall be provided at the surface within 200 yards of the pithead. In a concentric system the switchgear must be arranged so that the continuity of the earthed outer is never broken. With regard to cables, the proposed rules provide that all multi-core or concentric cables, other than flexible trailing cables, shall have a metallic sheath where the pressure exceeds 250 volts. Single-core cables need not have this sheath, but must either be enclosed in a pipe containing all the conductors of a circuit or must be secured to insulators by readily breakable material. All sheathing and armoring is, of course, to be electrically continuous throughout, and is to be earthed with the earthing system by a connection of not less conductivity than the same length of the armoring. The sheathing is to be protected against corrosion where necessary. Flexible cables for portable apparatus are to be multiple-core, and, if armored, the armoring is not to be the only earth conductor, but an additional earth wire is to be provided. Coming now to the use of high pressures, the committee suggest that it is better to transform down for motors of 50 horse-power and under when the supply is at 3,000 volts, and if the supply is at a higher pressure it is recommended to transform down for motors of 100 horse-power or less.

Small lighting transformers may be run in solid with insulating compounds while large transformers should be oil immersed. The secondary circuits should be earthed at one point to avoid the risk of the pressure rising to a high value by contact with the primary. Where this is undesirable, as in local lighting circuits, an earth shield between the windings is recommended. It is stated that the construction of the switch gear should be dust-proof, moisture-proof, and so designed as to prevent open sparking, but no mention is made of the possibility of securing flame-proof protection. Gas-tight construction is not insisted upon, but to insure that there is no open sparking in the vent of a fault in the cable it is recommended that the metallic sheath nearest the conductors should be air-tight, as in a lead sheath, or should be enclosed by another sheath, as when armoring is put over an inner copper sheath with a moderately thick bedding of jute or other material between. In both cases the object is to prevent the arc from penetrating to the outside of the cable before the current is cut off. Wire armoring is preferable to tape armoring, and double to single armoring. It is suggested that the ends of the armored cable should be finished off by secur-

ing the armoring to a spigot or to a gland screwed into the switchbox or cable dividing box. Cable boxes should be supported on a brickwork base in a recess by the roadside, and binding of the metallic sheaths inside or outside the box is necessary. It is stated commended that a plug should make the earth connection before the supply connection, but though it is stated that the current should not be on when the plug is being inserted or withdrawn the use of plugs and sockets automatically interlocked is not referred to.

Special precautions are suggested where inflammable gas may occur. These refer in the first place to the use of motors, cables, apparatus, and signalling instruments, especially constructed to obviate the risk of "open sparking." The current is to be switched off immediately sparking occurs or while examination or adjustment, disclosing parts liable to spark is being made. In the second place, every lamp is to be enclosed in an air-tight fitting with an hermetically sealed globe. A safety-lamp is to be provided near each motor, and should any indication of firedamp be given, the attendant must switch off the current and report the matter. The rule relating to shot-firing prohibits the use of current from lighting power circuits for this purpose in any circumstances. Haulage by electric locomotives on the overhead trolley wire system is, according to the proposed rules, prohibited in any part of a coal mine, but storage battery locomotives may be used, subject to the consent of the Home Secretary.

A point on which it would have been an advantage to have had more detailed ruling has reference to lighting circuits mentioned before. There is a paragraph in the report of the committee which states that there is no reason why 100 volts should ever be exceeded on any new underground lighting installation, but, unfortunately this has not been embodied in the rules. There is certainly no reason why 100 volts should ever be exceeded, but the only way to insure this is to specify that it shall not be exceeded. A rule on this point could hardly apply to direct current installations, but there is no reason why greater safety should not be secured in some mines because it cannot be secured at all. Further, as alternating current working is making much greater headway than direct current, the effect of such a rule, if it were also made to apply to existing installations after a reasonable period, would in a few years have spread to the more important part of the mine-lighting installations in Great Britain.

There are a few other points of detail in the report and rules to which attention might be drawn, but we must leave them for the moment. One of the main objects of the committee, apparently has been to avoid legislating on points of detail, especially as regards construction, rather than lay down general principles which, while not hampering individual design and initiative, are at the same time likely to result in satisfactory detail work. This is an admirable intention; none the less, in view of the peculiar conditions of colliery electrical engineering, there are some points on which we should have welcomed a more definite ruling.

Whatever else the new rules may do, however, they will certainly lead to a great extension of the use of electricity in up-to-date and well-managed pits, although they may somewhat retard its adoption in a few pits where the preliminary consideration is the deciding one. From an article in "Caspar's Magazine," entitled "The New British Rules for the Use of Electricity in Mines."

## THE SEPTEMBER ROD AND GUN

The large and ever growing army of game bird hunters will find ample variety in stories dealing with their favorite recreation in the September issue of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor Limited, Woodstock, Ontario. From Newfoundland, to British Columbia is a wide range and all is included in this one number, the differences in the sport enjoyed in the various provinces being largely pleasantly enjoyed in a series of stories dealing with actual occurrences in the field. Further variety is given by a finely illustrated story of the Cruise of the Pappoose, a camping story, and some excellent verses. Geese, ducks, and prairie chickens afford the very best of sport and their devotees tell of the complete enjoyment experienced in a way to make their comrades resolve to make similar trips with the same object in view. Wing shooting is a sportsmanlike occupation and with only fair conservation there should be ample opportunities for all sportsmen in Canada to enjoy some of the time their recreation for an indefinite time to come. A more interesting number of this fine Magazine has never been issued.

## FEARS SOCIALISTS

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.—Queen Wilhelmina has abandoned her intention to open the States General on September 19 in person, in consequence of the determination of the Socialists to make a demonstration for universal suffrage in the streets simultaneously with the passage of the royal procession.



## To the Man Out on Strike

Mr. Workman, you who are now out on strike, here's cheerful greetings to you! Here's hoping you win your fight!

Here's hoping you win more wages and shorter hours. Here's hoping you are able to better your working conditions. Here's hoping you raise your standard of living at every point!

Our wish is that every last man of you stand true to your cause, that not one deserts the ranks or lowers its colors.

Our wish is that however hard the struggle may be you will win. And our wish is that you will come out of this struggle in stronger trim to enter whatever struggle comes next.

To your every attempt to improve the living conditions of working people we wish complete success.

And we wish you more than that. We want you to come to learn soon—for you will learn it some time—that the skilled mechanic and the common laborer, the high-priced expert and the low-priced manual worker—all of you belong together. All of you are members of the class that exists by their labor, the working class.

We expect you to settle all your own little differences among yourselves. We expect you to work out the details of your organization according to what experience teaches you.

But we expect you to let no difference and no questions of detail hide the big thing—that you all belong together, that you are soldiers in the one army, fighting on the same side.

And we expect you to do more than that. We expect you to learn the methods of warfare employed by the men of capital who are fighting you, and guide yourself accordingly.

The capitalists have their manufacturers' association, business men's association, and high-priced fraternal organization. And they do not stop there.

They do the best part of their business through politics. Business men, capitalists and corporation officials contribute to the funds of the Liberal and Conservative and reform parties because they need those parties in their business.

And judging by results, their money is well spent.

When a strike or lockout comes, the police are used against the working people.

The magistrates and Judges are used against the working people. The policeman's club, the magistrate's power, the court's injunction, the millitiaman's rifle and the constable's gun are so many weapons in the hands of the capitalist class.

In time of a lockout or strike, you quickly discover that things as they are today are not for, of and by the people of which the working class are the vast majority. Things today are of, for and by the capitalist class.

And this is why: The present time is the time of big industry. The things we eat and wear and the material for the houses we live in and the shops we work in are made on a large scale. It takes a great deal of capital to really do somebody in the commercial and industrial world. And the big fellows are swallowing, or can swallow, the little fellows whenever they choose.

All the Dominion laws and all the provincial laws about corporations and trusts have not stopped big industries from growing larger and coming nearer to being monopolies.

Now the government acts toward you in case of a lockout or strike is just the way it acts all the time. Whether Conservative or Liberal, or reformers are in control, the capitalist class is in control, and you are the people who are controlled.

The very first thing you must learn from this is that the old parties have no time for you and you should have no time for the old parties.

Secondly, that the working class must have their own party and fight their own battle in politics.

For politics deals with the bread and butter question.

You who are out on strike are learning at first hand what the employer wants is different from what you want. Your wages and his profits come out of the one amount of money

## THE STRIKE-BREAKER

The following confession was made by a "ganster" in a recent number of the World Magazine.

"Gangs collect a lot of money, too, breaking strikes. There's a couple of days of hard work in that, and it's just about as easy money as you want. I've helped to break a whole lot of strikes in the past six years, and, take it from me, here's one straight tip for the union men. They can win every strike they go out on if they'll only sit tight at home and do nothing. Just let the gang of strike-breakers alone and they'll make the bosses glad to get the old men back.

"There was the finest bunch of crooks and grafters working as strike breakers in those Adams Express company strikes you would ever want to see. I was one of 'em and know what I'm talking about. That gang of grafters cost the express company a pile of money. Why, they used to start trouble themselves just to keep their jobs a-going and to get a chance to swipe stuff off the wagons.

"It was the same way down at Philadelphia on the street car strike. Those strike-breakers used to get a car out somewhere in the suburbs and then get off and smash up the windows, tip the car over and put up an awful holler about being attacked by strikers, just so they'd have to be kept on the job."

JOHN BARBER, D.D.S., L.D.S., DENTIST

Office: Henderson Block, Fernie, B.C.  
Hours: 8:30 to 1:2 to 5.  
Residence: 21, Victoria Avenue.

W. R. Ross, K. C. W. S. Lane

ROSS, MACDONALD and LANE

Fernie, B. C. Canada.

L. P. Eckstein D. E. McTaggart

ECKSTEIN & McTAGGART

Barristers and Solicitors

Cox Street Fernie, B. C.

F. C. Lawe Alex. I. Fisher

LAWE & FISHER

ATTORNEYS

Fernie, B. C.

## THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.

A. McDougall, Mgr

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

Send us your orders

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

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

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

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

**A Union House**  
Prop. J. B. BARRATT

**Meats**  
We have the best money can buy of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, "Imperator Hams and Bacon" Lard, Sausages, Weiners and Sauer Kraut.  
PHONE OR CALL  
**Calgary Cattle Co.**  
Phone 64

**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. Relieve all clasp ailments. Dr. de Van's are sold in 25¢ box, or three for \$1.00. Mailed to any address. The Beechell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.  
For Sale at Bleasdale's Drug Store.

**ROYAL HOTEL**  
FERNIE

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

**HOTEL FERNIE**  
The Hotel of Fernie  
Fernie's Leading Commercial and Tourist House  
S. F. WALLACE, Prop.

**FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY**  
Lizard Local General Teamsters No. 141. Meets every Friday night at 8 p. m. Minors' 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. Gannell. (Walker Hotel)

Gladstone Local No. 2314 U. M. W. A. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday Minors Union Hall. J. Hoon, Secy.

Local Fernie No. 17 B. P. of C. Meets in Minors' Union Hall every Sunday at 7:45 p.m. Everybody welcome. D. Paton, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

**MAGISTRATE CURED OF PILES AND ECZEMA**

One of the latest prominent gentlemen to speak highly in Zam-Buk's favour is Mr. C. E. Sanford of Weston, King's Co., N.S. Mr. Sanford is a Justice of the Peace for the County, and a member of the Board of School Commissioners. He is also Deacon of the Baptist Church in New Brunswick. Indeed it would be difficult to find a man more widely known and more highly respected. Here is his opinion of Zam-Buk. He says:— "I have used anything that gave me such satisfaction as Zam-Buk. I had a patch of Eczema on my neck which had been there for over 25 years. Sometimes all the disease would break out on my shoulders. I had applied various ointments and all sorts of things to obtain a cure, but in vain. Zam-Buk, like everything else I had tried, proved highly satisfactory and cured my condition. I have also used Zam-Buk for itching piles, and it has cured them completely. I have suffered for years with itching piles, and if I had published it of my condition of the itching piles of Zam-Buk will lead others suffering to try it. I should be glad for the relief of suffering caused by itching piles. I know of nothing to equal Zam-Buk. I have used Zam-Buk for itching piles, itching of running nose, itching of nose, itching of throat, itching of eyes, itching of ears, itching of face, itching of scalp, itching of feet, itching of hands, itching of arms, itching of legs, itching of back, itching of chest, itching of stomach, itching of bowels, itching of bladder, itching of prostate, itching of testicles, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of clitoris, itching of labia, itching of perineum, itching of anus, itching of rectum, itching of sigmoid, itching of colon, itching of stomach, itching of duodenum, itching of jejunum, itching of ileum, itching of cecum, itching of appendix, itching of gallbladder, itching of pancreas, itching of spleen, itching of liver, itching of lungs, itching of heart, itching of kidneys, itching of bladder, itching of ureters, itching of urethra, itching of penis, itching of vagina, itching of uterus, itching of ovaries, itching of breasts, itching of nipples, itching of areolae, itching of

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

THE DUKE'S LAND SCHEME

I see by the papers that the Duke of Sutherland, the most extensive owner of land in Scotland, is going into the "land developing" business in Canada.

Fraternally yours, EDWARD MANSFIELD

From Marx's Capital, Vol. II

The Highland Celts were organized in clans, each of which was the owner of the land on which it was settled.

Only a Newspaper Guy I see a man strut through a jam in a hall.

I see a man pushing his way through the lines Of the cops where a fire brightly glimmers and shines.

At a football match the other Saturday there were men going round with collecting boxes for the benefit of the employees who were burnt out at a foundry in the town.

TROUBLOUS TIMES

Why the Workers are Disatisfied with Their Lot

By T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

What is the meaning of this strange outburst of unrest and violence in the Labor world which has shocked and alarmed the world during the last fortnight?

As in most human affairs, the causes of course, are complex. And the causes go back to some distance of time.

The working man has seen this high spring-tide of wealth rolling up, and has not found that his position is improved as much as he hoped and wished.

Even when wages have been increased the position of the working man has remained stationary; for, with the growth of wages, there has been at the same time a growth of the cost of living.

At the same time, there has come to the workmen—especially among those in the railway business—a certain exasperating disillusion as the end of high hopes.

In the appeals to the Board of Conciliation the men have found themselves worsted. This has brought an exasperating feeling of helplessness; and helplessness partly through the chains which they have made for themselves.

Other Causes Another factor in the production of these disputes is the growing strength of the more advanced forms of political opinion among the working classes.



The Original and Only Genuine

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

these awful conditions it was so well calculated to produce?

These disturbances must be in some measure ascribed to the violence of the young bloods who have been trying to lead the Tory party during the last few months.

Better Wages Wanted

However, these issues, though important are not the issues which demand our chief attention at this moment.

I have not information up to the moment of writing of how the fight is going. I must express the sincere hope that means may be found of restoring peace and of settling the different points at issue by peaceful arbitration or consultation.

HOW THE BOY SCOUTS PROMOTE PEACE

The Boy Scouts a peace organization? Yes, just as the army is a peace organization! No war is taught the Boy Scouts.

Table with 2 columns: Subject and Page. Includes items like Uniforms (23), War Songs (25), Morse Code (56), Wig-wag or Myer Code (58), etc.

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.

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

List of Locals District 18

Table with 3 columns: No., NAME, SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS. Lists members of District 18 with their names and addresses.

# The Crow's Nest Trading Company, Ltd.

The Store of Good Values

## SPECIAL GROCERY VALUES FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY SELLING

- Stagon Shoe Blackin, 3 tins for ..... 25c.
- Combination Blacking, 2 for ..... 35c.
- Lowney's Chocolate Creams, regular 50c. per lb., special ..... 30c.
- Concord Sardines, 2 tins for ..... 25c.
- Imported Kipperd Herrings, 2 tins for... 35c.
- Imported Herring in Tomato Souce, 2 tins for ..... 35c.
- Cream of Wheat Breakfast food, 2 pkts. for 35c.
- Quaker Oats, 2 lb. pkts., 2 for ..... 25c.
- Fry's Breakfast Cocoa, 1/2 lb. tins ..... 25c.
- Barrington Hall Coffee, per lb. .... 45c.
- Canada First Cream, 20 oz. tins, 3 tins for 25c.
- 2 oz. Flavoring Essences ..... 15c.
- 4 oz. Flavoring Essences ..... 25c.
- 1 lb. Jars Preserved Ginger ..... 25c.
- Hartley's 1 lb. crocks Jam ..... 20c.
- C. & B. 1 lb. jars Marmalade ..... 20c.
- 3 lb. Bags Table Salt, 4 for ..... 25c.
- Colgate's Toilet Soap, per box ..... 30c.
- Colgate's Taleum Powder, per tin ..... 20c.
- Colgate's Dental Cream ..... 15c.
- 2 lb. Tins Table Syrup ..... 10c.
- 3 lb. pkt. Washing Powder ..... 20c.

It is not too late for you to secure some of the wonderful bargains from the W. R. McDougall Shoe Stock. This stock having been purchased by us at the rate of sixty cents on the dollar enables us to shoe Men, Women and Children at practically factory cost.

OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT IS AT YOUR SERVICE

### Here and There

See "Human Hearts" at the Grand to night (Friday).

J. T. Giddings was up from Hillcrest over Sunday with his family here.

John Oliver, of the Home Bank staff, has gone to Vancouver on a two weeks vacation.

Bert White, well-known hockeyist, now of Gateway, was in town on Tuesday.

George Luxton, who has been visiting relatives in the east for some time, is back to town again.

Owing to extensive repairs in the Fernie Opera House the management are running nightly pictures at the Grand.

Leslie Mills and Sam Walters got back last Monday from their hunting trip with a nice bag of game, consisting of two bears, 1 deer, 15 ducks, a jack rabbit, several large gophers and 2 chipmunks. Not too bad, eh—what?

We are pleased to announce that Jack Hutton, of New Michel, who was given up for lost, was found last Saturday, and although in a very weakened condition, is now rapidly recovering.

Several complaints have been heard about the light at the top of the hill going down to West Fernie not being lit these dark nights. One lady, we understand, had quite a severe fall. Had the light been on this would not have happened.

Last Monday evening the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of the Baptist Church, gathered for reorganization purposes and lay plans for the coming winter's work. The gathering was in the nature of a social affair, coupled with a pleasing programme of vocal and instrumental music, as well as the reading of papers and delivering of addresses on the forthcoming work. One feature was the presentation to Miss Dorie Morris, an ardent worker in the church, on the eve of her departure to Nelson, with a handsome hand bag, as a token of appreciation of her unselfish efforts. The presentation was made by Mrs. Thomson in a few well chosen remarks. The recipient was noticeably affected and responded in a feeling manner. Refreshments were served during the evening. The gathering broke up at 10.15.

A. B. Campbell, druggist, of Hoamer, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Leslie Bruce will be at home on Friday afternoon, Sept. 29th.

Get your seats book early for the Grand to-night (Friday) and tomorrow (Saturday).

The Isla Theatre promises something worth while to their patrons very soon. Watch for it.

Mrs. H. Marshall, who has been seriously ill in the Fernie Hospital, is slowly recovering.

Mr and Mrs. Carlisle arrived home again after a three months' visit to relatives in Ireland and Scotland.

The funeral of Levi George, killed on the Government Road, last week, took place on Sunday from the undertaking parlors of Thompson and Morrison.

The members of Esther Lodge of Rebekahs will attend the evening service at the Methodist Church on Sunday, the 24th, when services appropriate to the occasion will be rendered.

Prof. Zaccaro, conductor of the Fernie Town Band, has been selected as judge of the band competition which forms one of the features of the Nelson Fair, Sept. 26, 27, and 28th.

John P. Lowe left on the Eastbound Flyer this (Friday) morning for Winnipeg, where he expects to meet Mrs. Lowe and the family and bring them home to Fernie.

D. Mc Vickers is holding down the office at the Dominion Express Office in the meantime.

"There may be some undiscoverable reason why the Fernie Ledger looks towards the Liberal party for assistance in its fight for the miners of the Crow's Nest Pass. The Lemieux Bill, the broken pledge re the eight hour law, and the abrogation of the Allen Immigration Act ought to be sufficient proof of how the Laurier Government has played against the wage earners of Canada."—Cranbrook Prospector.

(Ed.—Quite right, Mr. Cranbrook Prospector, there is most assuredly an "undiscoverable reason" why we look towards the Liberal Party for assistance, and that is because we DON'T! Neither do we look to the Conservative Party for assistance, realizing that if the members of the working class ever expect to get legislation in their own interests that they will have to send representatives of working class interests to the parliamentary assemblies and that the twaddle that has been poured into the ears of the electorate during the campaign will not solve the REAL PROBLEM, because this is likewise "undiscoverable" by the adoption of any so-called remedies that either of the two old parties can offer no matter how plausibly presented. When the Conservatives tell us that the Liberals are a bad lot and play against the working class—we believe them. When the Liberals tell us that the Conservative is no friend of the workers—we believe them to be telling the truth.)

#### FULCHER (SOCIALIST) SPEAKS ON SUNDAY

Ed. Fulcher, well-known in labor circles connected with the Trades and Labor Council of Brandon, Manitoba, with which he has been very closely associated for some time past in his capacity of presiding officer, but whose reputation has become more widely known recently as the candidate of the Socialist Party of Canada in the adjoining constituency of Macleod in the Province of Alberta, will speak in Fernie, Sunday next in the basement of the Miners' Hall, the meeting to commence at 7.45 p.m.

As the question that has been agitating the public mind for some time will have been decided, and yet there may be many anxious to obtain further enlightenment upon subjects that have been briefly touched upon during the campaign just concluded, everybody, regardless of political or any other color, is cordially invited to attend, and is assured of being granted the fullest opportunity to put questions or to enter into a discussion upon the REAL ISSUES of the day and how it shall be solved.

#### THE GREAT SWEDISH COMEDY "YON YONSON"

This great play will be on at the Grand tomorrow evening (Saturday), for one night only, with Mr. David Brattstrom in the title role. In every community some one has seen this Swedish comedy drama, and they can tell their friends all about it. Although "Yon Yonson" has never visited this city before, the play is not unfamiliar to our citizens. It has played all the large cities on the coast annually for the last twelve years; it is one of those attractions that can always draw a crowd to the theatre, and send them away knowing that they will be seen in their usual seats the next time "Yon Yonson" comes around.

The play is such a gem as a comedy drama, both in action, sentiment, dialogue and comedy, that the people are loathe to ever tire of seeing it. Mr. David Brattstrom will play the part of "Yon Yonson," and is a dialect actor of such ability that he stands before the public today as the greatest living exponent of the Swedish character, and his "Yon Yonson" is a masterpiece of character acting. The supporting company is an exceptionally good one. The theatre is sure to be crowded tomorrow night.

WAARSCHUWING  
Alle steenkool mijners worden verzocht weg te blijven van Alberta en Eastern British Columbia, daar de werkstaking mog niet is opgeheven.

#### AN ANALYSIS OF THE CROW'S NEST DISPUTE

(Continued from page 5)

wages of \$4.00 per day, 250 days a year, cannot give a passing education, less enjoy a few of the good things in life. If the standard of living and education is to be maintained in our Western Provinces no such reductions as these can be accepted by the coal miner, who gives all civilization first and toward comfort and well-being by producing that necessity which keeps our homes warm and cheerful.—F. C. Gessler, in The Phoenix Pioneer, Phoenix, B.C., Sept. 14th, 1911.

#### MARRIED

Richard Brooks and Ella Lushman, both of Fernie, were married Saturday last at the Methodist Parsonage, the Rev. J. F. Dimmick officiating.

#### VOTE—GOAT—WHO GOT IT?

We've got his vote, Oh, ain't that fine! He'll vote for the Pact, so sublime; But if you've got his vote what beats me Is Why you elect Goodere by a big majority! —The Oil Rag.

#### TO THE MAN IN THE STREET

Has it ever struck you, citizen, what an awful struggle it is for most of us to live in these days? Do you things are as they should be?

This country is the wealthiest the world has seen, we are told. And yet thousands of us who are only too willing to engage in honest and useful work think ourselves lucky enough if we manage to get just enough to keep us in food, clothing and shelter. Thousands of others, more unfortunate than even we are, exist in a state of semi-starvation and absolute poverty. —Yes, you agree—"things are, indeed, rotten!"

But—and think over this well—although "things are rotten" there is plenty for all.

There is plenty for every man, woman and child in this land.

Folks in olden times often went short of food because there was an actual stoppage in supply—because famines prevailed in their midst.

In this twentieth century, however, food, clothing and shelter can be obtained on all sides—if we can pay for them! All these good things which have been produced by our class—the working class—are plentiful everywhere.

So it must be plain to you that a grave and far-reaching injustice exists in this country.

Have you ever thought about it?

There is any amount of wealth in the land. We workers—the bees of industry—produced this wealth. Yet, strange to say, it is our class who suffer from the want of the very thing our labor has created.

Why is this? Think, friends! Do you not see what is wrong? Do you not see that while we produce the good things of life the rich class own and control them in their private interests, and thus take from us the wealth we ourselves need?

In some ways we are worse off than the slaves of years ago. They, at any rate, though often ill treated and overcrowded, had enough food, clothing and shelter to keep them in a condition fit for employment. Because, if a slave was unfit for work, or died from any cause, the slave-master would have to buy another slave to replace him. We workers today are not slaves. We are free men. When we are fortunate enough to find employers we get in return for the wealth our labor creates just about enough food, clothing and house-room (our "wages") to keep us going while the work lasts. When we have worked hard and have produced as much wealth (clothing, food, houses, etc.) as our masters can for the time being conveniently dispose of at a "profit" to themselves—well, what happens then?

We are thrown out of work, our wages stop, and we are hard put to it to obtain enough of the things we ourselves have created to keep body and soul together. And if we do happen to hear of another job going, hundreds of us are forced by the fear of starvation to struggle with each other in the hope of catching the eye of the employer.

But we are not slaves, we are free men! Perhaps you do not consider yourself a common workman. You are a small shopkeeper. You spend long hours in your business on the look-out for customers who are often few and far between. The struggle to make ends meet, to pay your landlord and the wholesale merchants, is a constant and ever-increasing source of trouble. And you have always before you the keen growing competition of the large company shops, which threaten to ruin you by undercutting, and thus drive you into the swelling ranks of the unemployed workers. Citizen, whether you be workman or shopkeeper, we ask you to consider the question of

# Women's Rain Coats

Cravenette Coats—Very suitable for early wear, as well as being a perfectly reliable Raincoat; good range of colors; prices from \$8.75 to \$18.75.

## Styles Loose

Or Semi-fitting, many being equipped with the "Presto," the most practical of collars.

Rubberized Rain Coats—In plain cloth effects, shadow stripes, shepherd's checks, and in plain and moried silks.

Special—Women's Rubberized Long Capes—Regular prices \$15.00 and \$18.75. Sale Price \$9.75.

Silk Moire Coats—Regular \$20.00 value; Sale Price \$14.50

Twill Silk Coats—Regular \$18.50 value; Sale Price \$14.50.

Some Extra Special Values in Women's and Children's Cloth Coats—Both in Tweeds and plain colors.

# TRITES-WOOD CO. Limited

## Grand Theatre

1 Night Only SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 23rd

The famous Swedish Comedian

MR. DAVID BRATTSTROM

and his Exceptional Company in the funniest of all Swedish Dialect Comedies

# Yon Yonson

10 People. Special Scenery. Catchy Songs.

Prices \$1.00, 75c, 50c. Children 25c.

SOCIALISM. Liberals and Tories may talk loudly of the "benefits of competition." But you know only too well that competition is making your life hard today. Why is it both Liberal and Tory parties support a system which is a curse to the working people? Simply and solely because it allows the rich folk who control these parties to live in ease and luxury at our expense! We always shall be poor while these people are allowed to take from us in "profit," "interest," "dividend" and "rent" the greater part of the wealth we produce. Socialists contend that the working people have a right to all their labor creates. Socialism means that instead of our produce being taken from us by capitalists and landlords we should join together as a nation or community, and thus co-operatively own, control and enjoy everything necessary to our life. We should then be our own masters and produce wealth for our own use, and not for the profit of others.

We should then work together for the common good of each and all. How is this to be brought about? It can only be brought about by ourselves—by the working people. Citizen, attend our Socialist meetings and read our literature. Vote at election times for those who stand for Socialism.

Despite all their fine talk, Liberals and Tories, Free Traders and Tariff Reformers, Progressives and Moderates are really only concerned with the interests of the rich class and with keeping us in our present position. Refuse to support any of them. And best of all, join our movement and help to spread the good news of the better times to come—W. G. Veals, in Justice.

## Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

First class Horses for Sale.

Buyers Horses on Commission

George Barton Phone 78

## Here it is, Waiting for U

REPRESENTATIVE wanted at once for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work no difficult. Experience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto, Ont.

MILL WOOD FOR SALE In stove length, \$2.50 per team load at Ken nedy and Mangans; or call phone 23.

TO RENT—Two rooms suitable for man and wife. Apply, Joe. Lowry, Allen.

TO RENT—Two roomed-plastered House Apply, Robt. Wright, West Fernie.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A Baby Carriage in first class condition, complete with runners. Apply Mrs. F. A. Ritchie, corner of Dalton, Jaffray



## A Clothing Question and Its Far Reaching Answer

What is the difference between custom tailoring and Fit-Reform garments? Nothing but imagination and a higher cost.

Custom tailoring has not advanced a step in a generation. Ask your father—or look at some of his old clothes.

Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats do not leave a single advantage with the custom tailor.

Only—the designing, cutting and tailoring of one suit at a time, costs practically twice as much and adds nothing to the suit.

If you have been paying \$35 or \$40 to a tailor, we can put you in a Fit-Reform Suit at \$25 or \$30 that will be a revelation of the perfection of Fit-Reform methods.

It's all right to stick to an old superstition when money comes freely. But a man should investigate the facts when he has no money to waste.



**SOCIAL DEMOCRATS PLAY WAR SCARE**  
JENA, Sept. 11.—At to-day's meeting of the Congress of Social Democrats a resolution was submitted protesting against "any attempt to provoke man-murdering war among such civilized nations as France, England, and Germany, which would inevitably become worldwide and end in a universal catastrophe."

The resolution ascribed the efforts to stir up strife to the efforts of colonial states and makers of war materials, and concluded the resolution by saying: "This congress expects that the German workers will use every means at their command to prevent war and demands that the Reichstag will be convened immediately so that the representatives of the people will be given an opportunity of declaring their opinion. In the course of the debate on the

resolution, Harry Quelch, delegate from Great Britain, declared that his own country was simply a pirate power bent upon conquest for the benefit of the plutocratic classes. He assured the delegates to the congress that the English Socialists were more unitedly in favor of disarmament, and would leave no stone unturned to prevent a war. This is the first appearance of Quelch in Germany since the German police in 1907 requested him to leave the country.