Provincial Library 30 June 09

The District Ledger

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

VOL. VI., NO. 23. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., JANUARY 14, 1911 — $1.00 A YEAR.

Library Legislative Assembly JAN 19 1911 VICTORIA, B. C.

BLEASDELL CAME BACK

Civic Legislative Slate For 1911--A Small Vote Polled

The intense cold on Wednesday night and the difficulties attendant upon locomotion gave rise to the general belief that the polling on Thursday would be exceedingly meagre and while it was not a very large one comparatively, nevertheless when climatic conditions are taken into consideration it was a very respectable showing, and in excess of expectations.

The office of City Clerk Barclay was crowded on Thursday night during the counting of the poll, and shortly before nine o'clock the returns for the office of Mayor showed that out of a total of 274 votes cast, A. W. Bleasdell had received 143, beating his opponent, T. Beck, by 13, only 2 ballots being spoilt by individuals of a facetious turn, judging by the use they made of their ballot. Later the result was announced as follows:

MAYOR

A. W. BLEASDELL	elected	143
T. Beck		129

ALDERMEN

J. McIntyre	elected	206
S. Graham	elected	200
Jas. Robertson	elected	177
S. F. Wallace	elected	135
W Robichaud	elected	130
J. F. Podbielancik	elected	124
P. Carosella		117
W. Hunnable		106

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Robt. Dudley	re-elected	154
G. G. Henderson	elected	131
G. Pedlar	elected	129
W. S. Stanley		116
G. Crossman		88
G. C. Egg		85

At such times there are always incidents of an amusing character and some also otherwise, so far as the contestants are concerned, but this can be said, that many were surprised at the excellent showing that Tom Beck made. Many of the "wise ones" were willing to back up their opinions with the hard cash, but fortunately for them takers were few.

An application to vote by an American citizen, who owns property was disallowed. One of the amusing features was the casting of W. S. Stanley's vote which he claimed as chairman of the School Board, a property which is not subject to taxation, and a most complicated tangle might have resulted had he been successful by the casting of this one vote, but again the unlucky 13 that defeated the candidate for mayor was likewise the number of the vote that retired him from active participation in school board matters.

CONDIZIONE GENERALE NELLE DUE MINE DI CARBONE NON UNIONISTE

Con il tuo permesso permettemi di potere fare intendere ai membri del distretto 18 U. M. W. of A. le condizioni che esistono alle mine non unionniste delle Consolidated Coal Company é la Rock Springs Sootless Coal Co., situate a Elcan, Alta, Coal City. Per le passate cinque settimane me e il Presidente Mr. Powell abbiamo stati in queste contrate con le idee di organizzare questi uomini con un locale del U. M. W. of A. ma naturalmente avemo incontrato opposizioni per mezzi di certi uomini delle dette Compagnie ma finalmente le opposizione é quosi finita é gli uomini adesso reclamano le loro giuste domande.

Le sequente sono le condizioni concui i minatori lavorano adesso alla Consolidated Mine I caricartori ricevono 53 soldi per tonna che include il tirare fuori quasi un piede dipietra. Qualche volta la compagnia si fa generosa é paga 18 soldi per caricare un carre di pietra se non ci e posto dentre la pizza, ma se per case devessi lasciare il lavoro allora la compagnit paga quello che gli piace e ti fanno aspettare due o tre settimane prima che ti pagano.

Alla Rock Springs Sootless Coal Co. gli uomini sono pagati a 60e 65 per tonna cui include il mettere la tracca, timbri e tirare fuori un piede di rocca. In riferenza nel pagare i minatori per tonnelata il carbone e l'ostesso di altre mine non unioniste gli uomini non tengono checkweighman e queste compagnie vedono di avere una buona elunga tonnelata in accordanza di quanta carbone il minatore manda fuori.

In queste mine ci e un Ispettore pagato dalla provincia per mettere in forza i regolament'ma permettimi di dire che una farsata. Questo mine occupano un cento persone un manegiero senzo certificate il regolamento delle otto ore e pure rotto i minatori devono rimanere a pulire la loro piazza dopo finito il lavoro. Se un uomo si fa male e portato in una shecca e la deve aspeutarre il piacere del medico che e cinque miglia distante e delle volte deve mandare a Taber per medicine.

Allora verrei che tutti quelli che leggono quest'articolo di starsi distante da questi campi per fino che i uomini siano bene organizati e le condizione rettificate e appena le cose saranno accomodate sarete notificati per mezzo del District Ledger.

Ti ringrazio per lo spazio accordatomi,

Tuo per Giustizia,
CHAS. GARNER,
Inter. Board Member,
Distretto 18, U.M.W. of A.

GENERAL MINING CONDITIONS ROTTEN

Two Non-Union Lignite Coal Mines and Treatment the Wage Slaves are Given

With your kind permission allow me at this time to endeavor to enlighten the members of District 18 U. M. W. of A. with the conditions that exist at the non-union mines of the Consolidated Coal Company and Rock Springs Sootless Coal Co., located in the Taber coal field, known as Elcan, Alta., or Coal City. For the past five weeks on and off myself and President Powell have been in this section of the country with the idea of organizing these men into a local union of the U. M. W. of A., and of course we have met with a good deal of opposition from tools of those two companies. But the opposition is finally about played itself out, and the men employed by these companies are almost unanimously determined to secure their just demands. The following are a few of the conditions under which the men work. At the Consolidated Mine the loaders are paid 53 cents per ton, which includes the laying of track, setting of timber and handling of about one foot of cap rock. Sometimes the company gets generous and will pay 18 cents per car for loading cap rock if there is not room for it in the gob. But, of course, if you should happen to get tired of this slavery and want to quit they pay you whatever they feel like, and keep you waiting from two to three weeks for your money, and sometimes longer. At the Rock Springs Sootless Coal Mine the conditions are as follows: Men are paid from 60c to 65c. per ton, which includes laying of track, setting of timber and handling of about one foot of cap rock. In reference to the paying of the miner by the ton for his coal, it is like every other non-union camp, there is no checkweighmen employed by the men, and these coal companies see that the ton of coal is good and long, according to the amount of coal that the miner loads. There is also a Coal Mines Regulation Act in Alberta, and mine inspectors, paid by the provincial government to enforce it, but allow me to say that it is a big farce in this section of the country. These mines are being worked, and are employing about 100 men, without any certificated colliery manager in charge. The eight hour bank to bank law is also being violated, the men being told to stay in the mine more than eight hours to clean their places up. There are also other conditions which are about as intolerable as possible for the men to stand. If a man is injured in the mines he is taken to his shack to stay there until such times as a doctor takes a notion to come five miles to attend to him. And then possibly he will give you a prescription to be sent to Taber (five miles) to be made up, in the meantime you can get along as best you can. These are a few of the conditions under which a man has to work in these non-union mines. But, of course, it's like everything else, human tolerance has a breaking point, and it has reached that point in this camp. I would therefore, ask every reader of this article to give these camps a wide berth until such times as we have got these men thoroughly organized, and some of these outrageous conditions rectified, and as soon as we have you will be notified through the columns of the District Ledger. Thank you for the space,

Yours for justice,
CHAS. GARNER,
Int. Board Mem.
Dis. 18, U.M.W. of A

NOTICE TO MINERS

All miners will please stay away from Bankhead until further notice. No scarcity of labor here.

F. WHEATLEY, Sec

BELLEVUE ENQUIRY ON THE EXPLOSION

Report of the Proceedings at the Inquest on the Bodies of 31 Men Killed in the Explosion at the Bellevue Colliery operated by the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., on December 9th, 1910.

In consequence of the New Year holiday intervening and the necessarily decreased time in which to get out the paper we gave only a résumé of the proceedings, but agreebly to our determination to publish detailed account the following report includes some of the principal points already mentioned last week, yet they were only skimmed over, whereas this is more explicit and prolix.

Coroner: F. N. Pinkney.

Jury: J. W. Gresham (foreman), W. A. Ross, Thomas Hoare, Roland Allison, John McDonald, Frank H. Hinds, W. J. Lightheart, David Muir, Andrew J. Learmouth, George Thompson.

Solicitor for the company: Mr. S. B. Woods.

Solicitor for District 18, U.M. W. of A.: Mr. Mackie.

Representative of the Attorney-General (on behalf of the Crown): Mr. Campbell.

Representative of the Department of Mines: Mr. R. J. Hudson.

Chief Inspector of Mines for the Province of Alberta: John T. Stirling.

Mr. James Ashworth, general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd., and Dr. Revel, were in attendance for the purpose of giving expert evidence in connection with the explosion. There were also present the various officers of District 18, of the U. M. W. of A., Mr. E. Heathcote, district inspector of mines, Mr. R. W. Coulthard, general manager of the Bellevue mines, and many other gentlemen drawn to Bellevue by the wide interest which is being taken in the case.

The Coroner explained to the jury the nature of the oath which they were about to take, this being done at the request of Mr. Campbell, and in order that no misunderstanding should occur such has had unfortunately terminated the previous proceedings held on December 19th. For the benefit of the jury, the Coroner also read letters which had passed between himself and the Attorney-General re the question of the exhumation of the bodies of the deceased men owing to the necessity of empanelling a fresh jury, in which the Attorney-General granted permission for the inquest under the new jury to be proceeded with without the bodies being exhumed.

Mr. Campbell also suggested that the jury should refrain from entering into any discussion outside the precincts of the court, in connection with the proceedings in which they were acting as the judiciary body, in order to eliminate the possibility of prejudice, and to ensure the rendering of a verdict solely on the evidence submitted. In reply, Mr. Gresham, the foreman of the jury, stated that his fellow jurors and himself realized the necessity of a thorough investigation, and were prepared to do all that was possible for this purpose. He did not consider that Mr. Campbell's admonition was necessary, and expressed the opinion the opinion that the members of the jury were fully aware of the responsibility of their position.

The court was then adjourned till 9.30 a.m., January 4th.

On the resumption of the inquest on the morning of January 5th, the original plans of the mine were produced by Mr. Wood, acting for the company together with blue-prints of same, which he said would be less cumbersome to handle. These plans, he remarked are tracings of the various sections of the mine, and have been made by various engineers employed by the company from time to time. The only engineers that are here now are those at present working in that capacity, and he could therefore only produce the plans as being those prepared for the company by its engineers from time to time. The blue-prints which he referred to had been made from the tracings supplied by the engineers, and corresponded exactly, as they must necessarily do, with the tracing, and the tracing corresponded exactly to the plans. He mentioned this so that the matter would be completely understood. In addition to the prints of the No. 1 seam, in which the disaster occurred, he had also brought with him prints of No. 2 seam which showed the way in which the air came down this seam and into No. 1 seam through the rock cut. These two prints, he said, will give the jury quite an intelligent idea of the arrangement of the mine, and I think my learned friends will agree with me that the production of these prints will serve all useful and necessary purposes. They are produced on my statement as copies.

Mr. Mackie: I have no objection to allowing the production of the plans for the purposes of the jury, but reserve the right to call the officers of the mine to swear to them.

Dr. Malcomson is sworn.

Questioned by Mr. Campbell:

Q. You are a surgeon physician practising in Frank, I believe?

A. Yes.

Q. You were called to attend to the victims of the disaster here on the 9th or 10th of December last?

A. Yes, on the 9th.

Q. What time did you get there, doctor?

A. I think I arrived at the pit mouth about 9 o'clock.

Q. At night?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see any injured men that night?

A. Yes; Doctor McKay, of Blairmore, was with me. When we arrived there we met Doctor Bell and Ross who were sewing up a very bad scalp wound on a man's head.

Q. You don't know who that was?

A. No, I don't. We went to the blacksmith's shop and examined a man there.

Q. Dead or alive?

A. At the time I thought there was some sign of life, and we performed artificial respiration on him for some time.

Q. He ultimately died?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the name of the man whose head was injured?

A. No.

Q. Did you stay there all night, doctor?

A. No; I came away about 12 o'clock. I went into the entry of the mine with Mr. Roberts, one of the engineers, to find out if there was anything we could arrange on the outside in case the men that had been brought out. I was informed that nothing could be done, so I went away, leaving the other doctors present.

Q. Did you see any dead bodies there that night?

A. Merely the one I spoke about.

Q. The man you thought you could save?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you went back next day, I believe?

A. Next morning.

Q. About what time did you get there?

A. About 8.30 on Saturday morning.

Q. Did you see any bodies on that occasion?

A. Yes; I saw several. I saw several men brought out alive and dead.

Q. Saw several men brought out alive. What were they suffering from, doctor?

A. They were suffering, in my opinion, from gas poisoning and shock.

Q. By shock you mean nervous shock, and not by blow?

A. Yes; nervous shock.

Q. Did these men recover, doctor?

A. Yes.

Q. None of them died?

A. No; none of those we worked on.

Q. What ofrm of gas poisoning was it?

A. No particular form. We simply performed artificial respiration and applied heat and stimulants. I cannot say from what form.

Q. Do you know whether they worked in the mine here, or whether they were rescue men?

A. These men were working in the mine, or most of them. I remember three of them by name who were working in the mine. There were two brothers who lived over here; and Doctor Mackenzie was another that we worked on, and another man.

Q. Did you see any dead men that day?

A. I saw 27 in the wash house.

Q. That is men who were killed and brought out of the mine? Did you see them and examine them?

A. I saw them at various times. I looked over them; I think . . . I saw them at various times in the wash house, but I went over them about 4 o'clock, and again I went over them about 8 or 10 o'clock that night.

Q. The night of the 10th?

A. Yes

Q. Did you remove the clothing, doctor?

A. The clothing was removed.

Q. From their appearance, doctor, could you say positively to the jury the causes of the death of the 27 men you saw then?

A. In my opinion the 27 men came to their death by carbon monoxide poisoning, with the exception of possibly one man, the upper part of whose head was crushed. There might have been some doubt about that man.

Q. There might have been some doubt about that man, but as regards the other 26, have you any doubt that they died of carbon monoxide poisoning?

A. No doubt at all.

Q. Will you tell the jury, doctor, on what you base that decision?

A. Well, as a medical practitioner, and having seen death from a great many ordinary causes of disease and accident, I am very familiar with the general appearance of dead men; but the appearance of these 27 men was so absolutely differene from that of ordinary death, from ordinary causes of accident, that one who had witnessed it would never forget the appearance; some with a smile on their face, some with no appearance of suffering at all. They appeared to me like lay figures or waxwork figures, and the coloring of the cheeks and lips, in fact, of the whole body, was more than normal.

Q. That coloring, doctor, and the appearance, is that a symptom or an indication, of this carbon monoxide?

A. It is.

Q. That is what the carbon monoxide will leave on the body?

A. The coloring is due to the carbon monoxide, to the strong compound it forms with the corpusles of the blood.

Q. We don't want to bother you, doctor, but carbon monoxide is a gas that generally comes after a fire, is it not?

A. After an explosion.

Q. Yes; and carbon monoxide kills by its action on the blood, is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Perhaps you will explain to the jury?

A. It would perhaps be better to explain to the jury the functions of the blood, what respiration means. Of course, most people have heard of the two terms arterial and venous blood. Arterial blod is bright red in color; venous blood is dark blue or purple. The difference, roughly speaking, is that arterial blood supplies oxygen to the tissues, which gives it the reddish color. As it passes through the ve ns it loses its oxygen, and takes up carbon oxide gas; that is what the venuous blood is, and that gives it its color. When a man is exposed to that into his blood, and it forms a very strong chemical compound, or re-action with the red corpuscles of the blood, so that when that passes through the tissues, there is no oxygen given off. It simply comes back through the veins and lungs, and there is no respiration, and no respiration can be carried off. It forms such a definite and strong chemical compound with the red corpuscles of the blood that no oxygen is carried to the tissues and respiration ceases.

Q. That is a toxic poison, doctor, is it not?

A. Yes.

Q. So that, as you have explained, the appearance of these men's faces is an evidence of poisoning. There is another form of poison, carbon dioxide, that is a gas that arises before explosions, I believe?

A. I understand carbon dioxide may occur, free in the mine, but it is a result, so far as I know, of complete combustion, whereas carbon monoxide is where there is not sufficient oxxygen to buron up the gas. That is how we get carbon monoxide.

Q. Now, carbon dioxide, what form of death would that produce, doctor?

A. Well, speaking broadly, death from carbon dioxide would be due simply to the want or oxygen in the air. Simply a matter of suffocation, so that the appearance of anybody dying through carbon dioxide would be that of a drowned man, with distortion of the face.

Q. Like a man choked to death?

A. Yes.

Q. And this appearance was not at all present in the bodies, you say?

A. No.

Q. So that you have no hesitation in saying that it was from carbon monoxide with the exception of the one man?

A. No.

Q. After you examined those bodies did you notice whether—you examined all of them, I presume?

A. In a general way, yes.

Q. Did you see whether there were any marks of burning on any of the bodies?

A. There was no sign of burning on any of the 27 I saw.

Q. With that brilliant condition of the blood that they had, would that be conducive to any burns showing up very plainly, had there been burns?

A. Yes; bruises stood out remarkably distinctly on the bodies as a bright cherry red color.

Q. I see. I suppose the bodies had all been washed?

A. Yes.

Q. The man whom you saw with the skull fractured, did his body exhibit the same signs of this bright carbon monoxide coloring as the other men?

A. You could not judge carbon monoxide from the body so much as from the face, in which there is a large amount of blood in circulation.

Q. But so far as you could see?

A. I didn't notice any difference from his body to the bodies of the men who were lying alongside of him?

Q. His face, of course, was unrecognizable?

A. Yes, unrecognizable.

Q. After a man has become unconscious, after receiving an injury, could he still inhale enough of this stuff to act on the blood?

A. It is possible, even after the wound he received that he might have expirated once or twice.

Q. Would it be probable, doctor?

A. It would be very hard to say.

Q. You could not explain?

A. I could not explain.

Q. You do not know the names of these men, I suppose, doctor?

A. Only the names of two men. I knew one, Joe Bonnette very well; and Peter Paul. I simply knew him as Peter Paul. These were the only two men that I knew of the 27.

Q. Do you know what the treat-

(Continued on page 5)

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions, District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

The District Executive Board have taken up the matter regarding the slump in the mining industry in this district, and after carefully considering the same, as it effects members of the organization, come to the conclusion that measures should be immediately taken which will tend, in any case, to prevent conditions which the men have been, and are at present, experiencing, from becoming worse.

The majority of miners in this district are not making a decent living, notwithstanding the fact that we are in the midst of a severe winter, and every one knows what winters are in this part of the world. Some of the miners are only working a little over half their time, whilst in the case of one large mine the average is much below that. In another instance, where they were employing over 300 men, and turning out over one thousand tons per day, their output has been reduced to one hundred tons per day.

The immigration of miners into the district during the past year has been considering the demand for coal, far in excess of what the conditions have warranted. In almost every camp men are lying around and cannot get employment.

In view of the present situation, the Board, therefore, decided to appeal to every member of the organization in this district to try and take some steps that will prevent the indiscriminate flooding of men into our mining camps, suggest that every member be asked to send a copy of this circular to his friends in the Old Country. It has also been decided to forward details as to these conditions to every miners' association, and the Labor Press in the old countries.

With every wish for the welfare of our members,

We are,
Yours fraternally,
W. B. POWELL, Pres.
A. J. CARTER, Sec.-Treas.
Dis. 18, U.M.W. of A.

A GLI UFFICIALI E MEMBRI DELLE LOCALE DEL DISTRETTO 18,

United Mine Workers of America

Il distretto Executive Board vedendo come gli affari dell'industrie minerarie vanno da male in peggio in questo distretto e dopo aver ben considerato lo stesso come effetta i membri del organizazione é venuto alla conclusione che certe misure devono essere prese cui preventa ad ogni mode che le condizione non venissero piu male.

La maggior parte del minatori in questo distretto non lavora piu di mezzo tempo e non guadagnano una confortabile campata e nonostante che siamo in mezzo ad un Inverno molto severe che tutti sanno como sono in questa parte del mondo.

E come in certe mine neppure la meta' del tempo si lavora, come per istanza in una delle mine dove vi erano occupati 300 persone e tiravano fuori mille tennelate al giorno adesso non ne tirano che cento. L'emigrazione in queste contrate nei anni passati considerando la demanda del carbone é stata in eccesso che poteva essere garantita é in diversi campi vi é assai gente a spasso che non puo trovare lavoro.

In veduta della presente situazione il board a deciso di appellare ai membri dell'organizione a cio possa mettere una fermate all'afluiazione di lavorandi nei campi minerarie e richiede che ogni membro mandi una copia di questa ad amici nei vecchi paesi.

E stato pure deciso che detagli siano mandati ad ogni associazione mineraria é a giornali dei lavoratori nei vecchii paesi.

Con buon volere pergli affari dei membri,

Noi Siamo Fratelnamente,
W. B. POWELL, Pres.
A. J. CARTER, Sec. Treas
District 18 U.M.W. of A.

"AGATHA."

All members of the choir will meet for practise at Bruce's Hall on Sunday (to-morrow) at 4 p.m. All who can make it possible will please be on hand.

ODD FELLOWS
OFFICERS INSTALLED

At the regular meeting of Mount Fernie Lodge I.O.O.F., No. 47, on Wednesday evening of last week, the following officers were installed by D.D. G.M. Wriglesworth:

J.P.G., J. W. Robertson,
N.G., J. C. Kenny,
V.G., Thos. Roberston,
Rec. Sec., A. J. Buckley,
Fin. Sec., D. Devine,
Treas., J. W. Quinney,
War., J. W. Quinney,
Con., P. A. McLeod,
I.G., J. H. Drummond,
O.G., J. Brooks,
R.S.N.G., J. P. Lundie,
L.S.N.G., J. Nabb,
R.S.V.G., John Gorle,
L.S.V.G., S. C. Morris,
R.S.S., A. M. Thompson,
L.S.S., J. McDonald,
Chap., T. Biggs.

CITY PLANT IS PAYING

Statement Presented at Public Meeting That Sounds Healthy

We hoped to be able to present the report of the auditor and the city engineer before going to press, but as we learn that they must first be presented to the City Council, their publication will be deferred until a later issue.

The Mayor (Sherwood Hetchmer) stated at the public meeting that the assets showed an increase of $30,000 over the liabilities, and that $10,000 profit had been effected by the public utilities. This statement is no doubt pleasing to the ratepayers, but only emphasizes the importance that in order that a correct estimation of actual valuation should be shown that a certain amount for wear and tear should, like in other municipalities, be deducted under the head of depreciation.

GRAND THEATRE

On Saturday evening, Jan. 14th, the management will present the biggest vaudeville show ever presented in Fernie. Mr. G. C. Eckhardt will be seen in Will Cressy's one act playlet, "The Old Town Hall To-night."

J. C. Macintyre, late principal tenor with the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Co., will contribute two musical numbers.

Mae George will be seen in a new comedy, entitled "Midnight on the Bowery." This playlett was written specially for her by Edmund Day. The moving pictures will be of the usual Grand Theatre quality.

Arrangements have been made whereby the "Frontin Day Celebration" pictures will be shown at this popular play house Friday and Saturday, Jan. 20 and 21. These pictures, which illustrate the different events of cowboy life and sports are very clear.

The following events are shown in the 3,000 feet of film: "Wild Horse Race," "Bulldozing Steers," "Bucking Contest" "Flight of a Bullet," etc.

MISSING

Joseph Meir; height 6 feet; eyes, dark brown; hair, medium brown; mustache, light; age, 29 years; nationality, English. Last heard from at Golden, B. C., June 2nd, 1910.

Any information regarding his where abouts will be greatly appreciated by his wife, Mrs. James Meir, Cardiff, Alta., or T. E. James, Edmonton, Alta.

Other papers please copy.

BIGGEST HOLD-UP IN THE PASS DISTRICT

Coal Company Pay Roll of $200,000 Included--Passengers are Held Powerless

As we look down the long vista of the ages we note that great prominence has been given to the doughty deeds performed both on land and sea, but an additional spice is always lent to the details of buccaneers, pirates and like law-defying gentry. In more recent days the exploits of Harry Tracy, Bill Miner, and sundry other notorious desperadoes have supplied considerable matter of interest to the reading public, yet in such cases retribution although often tardy, usually overcomes the culprit.

The past week will hereafter be recorded as famous for the worst "hold-up" ever known throughout the West with this additional striking feature to be noted, that the cause thereof will not be arrested, although known to one and all. Trains both on the Crows Nest and the main line of the C.P.R. have been "held-up" for days, with consequent discomfort. Farmers on the prairie have suffered like experience, and even some residents within the City limits have been compelled to follow the custom of Bruin and hibernate.

The surrounding towns of Hosmer and Michel could not be reached for several days, consequently the pay roll of the C. N. Pass Coal Company, at the last named, could not reach its destination as soon as it would under normal conditions, and although "held-up" temporarily, are now pleased to report its safe arrival.

The present week has been one of the most, if not the most, eventful in the history of this celebrated chunk of the earth's anatomy. Fire has on divers occasions exacted a very heavy toll; floods have made ocular demonstrations of the sciences both hydraulically and hydrostatically; members of of the notorious Black Hand organization furnished the Associated Press with baskets full of copy in order to chronicle to the outer world a clear succint story of their depredations in this region, and now we have outheroded Herod and even dare to contest Yukon's right to the mantle that Rudyard Kipling donated by dubbing the whole of Canada "The Lady of the Snows." Usually when any extraordinary event happens there is a gathering of the old-timers' clan and a comparison of notes. One refers to the fearful blizzard of 1888, when the Eastern cities were completely shut off from outside communications for two whole days; another recalls the fearful mortality of stock in the spring of 1891, owing to a rapid jump in the thermometer from 25 degrees below zero to 65 above. Then probably some white haired and toothless octogenarian will depict the experiences of the crowd he was with in 1867. Yet all of these instances of the past are backed clean over the dump so far as duration is concerned by the lengthy spell of the reign of the Snow King that is not at its culminating point.

The wind she blow, the snow she snow, and the thermometer dances away below the point of zero. Oh! excuse this poetic effusion, dear reader, as we fear that our grey matter has succumbed to the effects of the arctic temperature, and if it were necessary at this stage of the game to trepan our dome, the convolutions of the interior of our think tank would be discovered in a state of solidification. A glance at the C.P.R. yard, with its heterogenous gathering of vehicles of rapid transportation, would naturally convey the impression that this was

(Continued on page 8)

NOTICE

Owing to the Mines at Coal Creek only being partially operated, and the number of idle men very large, all workers are requested to stay away from Fernie until further advised.

D. REES,
Secretary

Was Dynamiting a Desperate Plot to Discredit Unions

Is the Red Reign of the corporations in Colorado to be repeated in California?

Is the malicious motive behind the revolting fiendish destruction of the Los Angeles Times Building the same as actuated the dastardly hand of the blood-hungry hirelings of the "Mine Owners' Association," who at Independence, Colo., blew thirteen men into eternity in order to fasten the crime on the Western Federation of Miners; the most class-conscious labor organization in the world? Does history repeat itself? Is a mob of hired murderers to be set loose in Sunny California, such as satiated the Colorado gold camps with barbarous brutality?

One who has studied the appalling war between capital and labor in the Centennial state; who has traced the hand of the corporations from the deadly bomb at Independence to almost the very steps of the gallows in Idaho, is appalled by the diabolical similarity of conditions in Colorado and conditions in California.

The mine owners of the former state held aloft the banner of industrial freedom their name for non-unionism), with one hand and lit the fuse that blew laboring men into eternity with the other; just as that human hyena, General Otis, representing the vile greed of soulless corporations, shouted for freedom while he bound his workers in slavery by the chains of disunion.

Like Colorado, California is a strong union state. Strong industrially and strong politically. Labor feels its strength on the political field—a little more knowledge and it will take over the full produce of its toil. It has nothing to gain by violence, it has everything to lose.

Capitalism, on the other hand, has been forced, step by step, from political power. Los Angeles is at its last stand in the fight with organized labor.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association has lost millions in this fight, and still unionism grows. The Los Angeles Times has poured its black editorial vomit all over Southern California; still organized labor advances. The time has come for more drastic action—the hour has arrived for violence—capital has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Detective Burns, who worked up the case against the labor administration of Schmitz in San Francisco, is in the Southland, and ready to take up the trail at the proper time. The Times has a duplicate plant ready for action. The stage is set and the curtain arises on the most villainous drama ever enacted before a horrified nation.

Union labor is guilty, hisses General Otis as he crosses the line from blood-stained Mexico. It is the opportunity he has waited for, watched for, prayed for; organized labor must be blackened and damned, and made loathsome in the eyes of the people. If the destruction of the Times buildin would mean the destruction of trades unionism, then indeed would Otis consider himself well paid for his loss.

Union labor is guilty, echoes every cringing capitalist in Califorila. Union labor is guilty repeats every cold-blooded Pinkerton thug on the Pacific coast.

Every line of deductive reasoning clears union labor of this charge. What possible motive could labor have for such a crime?

Why would labor bring about this holocaust at the every time when the State Federation was meeting in Los Angeles, and all the prominent labor leaders were in the city, and not in Mexico, as General Otis. But the detectives in this case do not expect to win the stupendous reward by reasoning from deductions, but by reasoning from instructions—and union men will be arrested for the crime; they will be convicted, they will be hung, if perjured testimony and murderous desires can accomplish that end.

The hand of hate can only be stopped by the hand of justice. Look out for perjured testimony and manufactured incriminations. General Otis, the mouthpiece of every scab employing corporation in California, directly charges union labor with the outrage. It will be up to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association to make good and readily will they respond.

In the meantime we rest assured in the belief that the greed-cursed class who blew up the Maine, to bring about the Spanish war, would not hesitate to blow up the Los Angeles Times in order to win an industrial war.—Kansas City Socialist.

EAST KOOTENAY

The following have been gazetted as members of the boards of examiners for the undermentioned collieries in East Kootenay.

Coal Creek Colliery

Appinted by the owners—David Martin; alternates, William Wilson, Bernard Caufield.

Appointed by the lieutenant governor in council: James M. Stewart.

Elected by the miners—John William Gray; alternates, Thomas Uphill, Evan Thomas.

All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the secretary of the board, James M. Stewart, Fernie, B.C.

Michel Colliery

Appointed by the Owners—William Robinson; alternates, Thomas Spruston, William Eccleston.

Appointed by the lieutenant governor in council—Joseph Mason.

Elected by the miners—William Whitehouse; alternates, George Wilde, James Sharp.

All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the secretary of the board, Joseph Mason, Michel, B.C.

Hosmer Colliery

Appointed by the owners—A. W. Courtney; alternates, James McKelvie Robert Anderson.

Appointed by the lieutenant governor in council—John Wylie.

Elected by the miners—Frank Dickie; alternates, William Rankin, William Partridge.

All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the secretary of the board, John Wylie, Hosmer, B.C.

Corbin Colliery

Appointed by the owners—Samuel Richards; alternatives, ames McCulloch, Nathaniel Howells.

Appointed by the lieutenant governor in council—Richard Jones.

All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the secretary of the board, Richard Jones, Corbin, B.C.

Alternates act as members of the board in the absence of those regularly appointed or elected to act thereon.

MINE SAFETY AND DIVIDENDS

Usually, when a disastrous mine accident occurs, the cry is made that too much attention is given to the earning of dividends and not enough to the civilized question of preserving human life. Therefore, it gives satisfaction, says Mining science, to read the words quoted from the lips of President J. F. Welborn, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., in connection with the recent catastrophes in the mines of that company. Mr. Welborn is quoted as follows: "I want every man to understand that his first duty is to provide safety in the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. The output is secondary. You do not have to worry about dividends. If you keep your mines safe, the men will make plenty of money for the company." This address was made to the mine superintendents. The circumstances suggests that the men in immediate supervision of mines may aspire to make a wrong kind of a record for successful management, through possessing a mistaken notion of what the higher officials think they want. It may be a good thing to tell superintendents that the earning of dividends should not be their worry.—Science and Art of Mining.

STRUCK A SIX-FOOT COAL SEAM

The big triple compartment shaft sunk and timbered by Contractor W. H. Hyde, of Pittsburg, for the Lethbridge Collieries Co., northwest of the city, close to Kipp, was completed a day or two ago, the seam of coal, six feet thick, as indicated by the preliminary borings, was struck at a depth of four hundred and seventy-five feet. A cross-cut is now being put through between the big shaft and the smaller one, just to the north of it, which has also been completed.

The seam where struck by the Lethbridge Collieries' shaft is about eighty feet deeper than at the No. 6 shaft of the A. R. and L. and about 180 feet deeper than at the Diamond and Royal mines. The seam is also considerably wider than at the latter mines.

The Lethbridge Collieries Co. is the company of which Chas. Fergie, the eminent mining engineer of Montreal, is the managing director, and is controlled by interests generally reputed to be allied to the Grand Trunk Pacific, which are also developing large coal areas west of Pincher Creek and in the Yellowhead Pass country.

It is reported on good although unconfirmed authority, that W. H. Hyde, who put down the Lethbridge Collieries shaft, has been given the contract for a large shaft for a somewhat mysterious company controlling large areas west of Kipp, and who, for the last year, have been sinking a number of test poles.—Lethbridge Herald.

IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

LONDON—The Daily Graphic says that Canada's immigration report justifies the emigration of children and that this vast field of philanthropic endeavor has hardly been touched.

At Calcutta, India, thirty-two Hindoo policemen clubbed some Mohommedan worshippers who wanted to *sacrifice cows. We consider their* conduct foolish. Yet here in Canada we have Protestants fighting Catholics And the capitalists are cornering the means of life while the common people squabble over creeds.

Premier Sifton of Alberta declares that Alberta should have five experimental farms each to cost $25,000. These are to be bought and furnished out of public monies and without any idea of making a profit out of them. They are run to instruct the people how to farm properly. If farms can be run without profit for the good of the people, why cannot we have banks run without profit and the distribution of commodities without profit and the production of food without profit? We can have these things just as soon as the people want to abolish rent, interest and profit.—Cotton's Weekly.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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CALGARY IS SWARMING WITH UNEMPLOYED FOR WHOM RELIEF IS SOUGHT

Commissioners Urged to Establish Municipal Lodging House, where Men Might Work Out Bed and Meals—Mayor Mitchell Favors Some Such Scheme.

That the city is swarming with unemployed and destitute men, and that their sufferings have been intense during the cold weather, is the condition of affairs brought to the attention of the mayor and city commissioners by a petition circulated in the city by Superintendent McKillop, of the Gospel Mission, and presented to the commissioners this morning.

The petition suggests that a municipal lodging house at which some kind of test as to the applicants' willingness to work be established where men willing to work might secure enough work to entitle them to a bed and meals.

"I think that the best way to deal with these unemployed men is to have a rock pile at which they could be put to work and break up enough stone to keep our streets in repair," said Mayor Mitchell, in talking the matter over with a News Telegram reported to-day.

The commissioners are taking the matter up with Superintendent McDonald of the Associated Charities, which is partly supported by contributions from the city treasury.

Appended is the petition:

To the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Calgary:

We, the undersigned, desire to bring before your immediate notice a situation which in our estimation demands serious and prompt consideration.

There are at present in the City of Calgary scores, if not hundreds of men without work. They are walking our streets homeless and penniless. During the extreme cold of the last few days their sufferings have been intense The superintendent, D. A. McKillop, and workers of the Calgary Gospel Mission have been doing their best to in some measure alleviate the distress and about ten days ago they opened a home where at least some of the friendless ones might be taken care of. Owing, however, to the smallness of their quarters, this home is already taxed far beyond its accommodation. Since last Monday this same mission has fed upwards of 300 hungry men, and Mr. McKillop, the superintendent, is still willing to give his heartiest co-operation and help to any scheme that can be devised to meet this real and pressing need.

Would it not be possible to open some sort of a municipal lodging house having, if possible, some sort of a labor test in connection with the same, where men who are really willing to work (as we believe the majority of these men are) might secure enough work to entitle them to at least a bed and a good square meal.

We have already been informed through the daily press that both the Where are these poor men to find a police barracks and the cells are both taxed to beyond their accommodation, shelter from the piercing cold? They have already been rounded up from the box cars and sand pits where many of them have nightly sought refuge. Shall they be frozen on our streets? The situation is an exceedingly grave one, and the need is a very real one.

The winter promises to be very severe, and we sincerely hope that the action of our worshipful mayor and the commissioners will be in proportion to the gravity of the situation.

The petition bears the signature of fifty of the most reputable and prominent citizens of Calgary. — Calgary News Telegram.

COAL PRODUCTION

Output in United States in 1910 Within One Per Cent of Record.

WASHINGTON—The production of coal in the United States during 1910 was between 475,000,000 and 485,000,000 short tons, an increase from 459,715,704 short tons in 1909, and approximately within one per cent of the previous maximum record of 1907. This estimate was made by E. W. Parker from reports received by the United States geological survey.

"The most important factor in coal mining in 1910," says Mr. Parker, "was the strike in Illinois and the southwestern states. This strike was not settled until September 15, and after that date much time was lost in putting. The period of idleness in the mines affected was fulyy six months. The settlement was a practical surrender of the operators to the demands of the miners, with an increase of 5.55 per cent in wages. It was claimed by the miners than on June 1, 1910, 70,000 miners were idle in Illinois and 35,000 in the south-west. Of the total production in 1910 the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania contributed 83,000,000 short tons and the bitumnious mines between 390,000,000 and 400,000,000."

REV. DR. LOUX, MERIDEN, CONN.,

Alleges that Modern Church is Playing Fast and Loose with Principles for Which Christ Died—Therefore He Becomes Socialist

MERIDEN, Conn. Jan. 9,—Rev. Dr. Dubois H. Loux, pastor of Centre Congregational church, who has embraced Socialism, and has written a novel presenting his theories, read his resignation as pastor at the morning service yesterday. In this letter he said;

"I hold it without question that organized Christainity is dissolute. It is playing fast and loose with the principles for which Christ died. It dare not be true. A church to-day is a social body with religious and moral tendencies. Its doctrines must be congenial and undisturbing. Out of its necessities it feels that it must keep its ear to the ground, to make sure that the world of wealth is not offended in it.

"For this reason to be true to my ministry, I must stand outside the pastorate that I may voice my protest purely.

"I have counted the cost. The doors of churches will be closed to me. Our colleges could not afford to welcome me into a professorship. Business doors are closed. For two months, while occupying this pulpit, I have been testing the fact.

"I am still knocking for some door to open, where I can support my family doing honest work, while speaking the message of an honest minister. If it is necessary I can dig.

REJECT CATHOLICISM; CLING TO SOCIALISM

BELLAIRE, Ohio.—Sixty-five Socialists in Neff, a mining town near this city, have agreed to change the Catholic religion rather than give up their belief in Socialism.

Most Neff residents are Catholics, but the Roman church has been so much opposed to their political ideas that at a meeting recently sixty-five members of the Socialist Club organized the new "Polish Slavonic National Catholic" church. They will erect a new house of worship at once. They expect the Polish people of many surrounding towns to join them.

They will be affiliated with the National Catholic diocese of America, incorporated under Ohio laws, of which the Rev. Father John Tichy, of Cleveland, is head.

Samuel Gompers has asked Gov Stuart of Pennsylvania to investigate into the conditions in the coal miners' strike in Westmoreland county of that state, where the miners and their families are living in tents in a half-starved condition in an unequal fight with their cruel masters for living work conditions. The miners had been plucked in all the many ways open to the rapacious coal barons, who are in possession of the people's coal deposits, reduced wages, increased size of cars, pluck-me stores, and long hours! The conditions must have been intolerable, as the women are said to be more rebellious than the men, whereas usually they are the ones to hold back. It is pretty hard to appeal to the flinty-face of capitalism for relief in such a case. Pennsylvania does not elect governors of the people, but governors to sit on guard for the marauding class.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE

Cheddite, an explosive that has been extensively used for the past ten years in Europe, is about to be introduced in Canada, says Mines and Minerals. The explosive will not freeze and is practically nongaseous. It will burn in the open air without explosion. Nitric, hydrofluoric and sulphuric acids when poured over the powder do not cause it to explode. Nitric acid has no effect on it whatever, but it effervesces under the action of hydrofluoric acid and burns brightly when sulphuric acid is poured over it. When it is charged in a drill hole and exploded the smoke is not injurious and men can go back at once to their working places without even obtaining a headache.

MERGER IN ALBERTA

MONTREAL.—A huge fifteen million dollars Canadian Coal and Coke Co. is being incorporated at Ottawa. The sponsors are J. W. McConnell and H. A. Lovett, K. C. The proposal is to consolidate all the McConnell coal interests, and place the consolidated company's securities in London and Paris. The companies expected to be taken into the merger include the Pacific Coal Fields Co., Ltd., at Yellow Head Pass; Western Coal and Coke Co., at Pincher Creek, Alta., and the Lethbridge Collieries, Ltd. It is possible that the Sterling Coal Co. may be included, though this company's operations are in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mr McConnell has been very successful with his coal ventures in the West.

CHIEF SAMPSON COMING

Fernie Man to Take Charge of this Provincial Police District

VICTORIA, Jan. 7.—It is reported in government circles here that Chief Chief Constable Sampson of the provincial police district of Fernie has been transferred to Vancouver to take up the duties of chief constable of the Vancouver district, which has been vacant ever since the appointment of Chief Colin Campbell to the post of provincial liquor license inspector. Constable John Munro, who has been acting in the absence of a permanent appointee at Vancouver, has been transferred to Fernie to succeed Chief Sampson.

Provincial Constable John Munro, who has been in the provincial police office in this city for a number of years, will leave on Sunday to take up his new duties in the centre of the coal mining district. He is a reliable officer on the provincial force and has been entrusted with a number of important missions during his term of service.

Chief Sampson, who is coming from Fernie to take charge of the Vancouver district, will arrive in the course of the next two or three days.—Vancouver Province.

CALGARY AND THE UNEMPLOYED

Because the News Telegram saw fit to tell the truth about the unemployed in that city some of the boosters (!) have uttered a squawk about "Knocking the town." These self same individuals would also be the first to howl about taxation if the city was compelled, as happens every winter in the larger cities, to open up soup kitchens, etc. Tell the truth and shame the devil.

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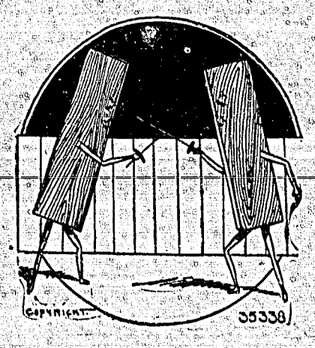

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Workmen Needed(?) in British Columbia

Out in British Columbia laborers are very scarce, and the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific across the mountains is likely to be a problem Public sentiment will not tolerate the importation of Asiatics nor will the Provincial Government sanction it, and the contractors have therefore to look elsewhere for their men. At least five thousand will be needed, and Mr. Stewart of the contracting firm, has gone to Scotland in the hopes of securing them. "These men will make good settlers after the road is constructed," says Mr. Stewart. "They will cost us more than Asiatics would have done, but the railway and the country will have the advantage of five thousand acclimatized settlers of the finest race the world has produced."

The above clipping is taken from "The War Cry," the official organ of the Salvation Army, of January 7th.

If there is one body that comes closely in touch with the destitute and poverty stricken it is this one, and should therefore know that conditions at the present time do not warrant the statement that "labor is scarce."

If it were so, why would it be so necessary for them to be constantly seeking subscriptions to carry on their welfare work on behalf of the poor and needy?

If there are no poor and needy then they are obtaining money under false pretences; on the other hand, if they are feeding many hungry men through out Canada because of unemployment, then the statement that "out in British Columbia laborers are very scarce," does not harmonize with the truth.

That there are honest and earnest men who find it difficult to make ends meet is well known to the members of the S.A., nay, more, there are members of the local organization that know by their own personal experience that we are stating facts that cannot be denied.

Two years ago at the Trades and Labor Congress after W. R. Trotter had made his report on this subject and called special attention to the work done by the S. A., Colonel Lamb, who was in attendance, stated that he was willing and ready to go back to preaching rather than do any wrong by his connections with the immigratio department.

BUNKUM COFFEE SUBSTITUTES

Barred from German Prisons

A German manufacturer of cereals and malt coffee recently proposed to furnish his preparation as a substitute for coffee in the prisons. At the request of the Minister of Education, a report on the subject was made by Professors Rubner and Kraus. The report says:

"Coffee cannot be replaced by corn or malt. Such a substance at once serves no other purpose than the preparation of a dark coffee-like liquid or a slight addition of nutriment to the diet, which could be accomplished quite as well and at less expense by a little bread. There is no equivalent for genuine coffee, because in substitutes its stimulating action is lacking. For this reason comparisons of price are not to be considered. As the diet of prisoners affords very little condiments or invigorating elements, coffee should be retained. The substitutes are, to be sure cheaper, but considering the cost of material and of preparation, they are sold at an excessively high price. Consequently the refusal of the proposal is recommended."

MARK TWAIN'S LEANINGS

William Dean Howells, Socialist and novelist, in a series of articles in Harper's Magazine on Mark Twain, of whom he was an intimate friend, tells of Mark Twain's attitude to working-class politics in the following description.

"His mind and soul were with those who do the hard work of the world, in fear of those who give them a chance for their livelihoods and underpay them all they can. He never went so far in Socialism as I have gone, if he went that way at all, but he was fascinated with "Looking Backward," and had Bellamy to visit him; and from the first he had a luminous vision of organized labor as the only present help for working men. He would show that side with such clearness and such force that you could not say anything in hopeful contradiction; he saw with that relentless insight of his that in the unions was the workingman's only present hope of standing up like a man against money and the power of it. There was a time when I was afraid that his eyes were a little holden from the truth; but in the very last talk I heard from him I found I was wrong and that the great humorist was as great a humorist as ever. I wish that all the workfolk could know this, and could know him their friend in life as he was in literature; as he was in such a glorious gospel of equality as the Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur."—Cleveland Citizen.

BELGIAN COAL DEVELOPMENT

Importance to Economic and Commercial Interests of Antwerp.

Vice-Consul-General Harry Tuck Sherman, writing from Antwerp, shows that the development of Belgium's recently discovered coal fields will have an important bearing on the trade of that country:

For some years past it has been recognized that the Belgian coal district is being worked out. The discovery, therefore, of coal deposits in the Provinces of Limburg and Antwerp—Campine district—has been welcomed as promising great industrial development for the Antwerp district. The invested capital here has been absorbed by shipping and traffic in the staple articles and raw materials. Financial groups and banks of this district have been more attracted by foreign investments than by local industries, giving their attention to land in Egypt, tramways in South America and Russia, rubber in the Kongo, Malay States, etc. The utilization of great deposits of coal, however, may work a total change in the economical conditions of this part of the country, for the close proximity of fuel is an incentive to the establishment of manufactures, and it may be expected that before many years the capital which now goes abroad will be concentrated on the development of local industry. There has been no practical working of the new coal fields, but from soundings the first coal is found at 726 yards depth, and below this to 82 yards are 7 strata of coal, the layers varying between 2 1-5 and 6 1-2 feet.

The coal field upon which borings have been made extends from the villages of Embleheme and Oosmalle on the west to Maestricnt and Maeyck on the east. Long flame and gas coal are found west of the meridian. Half soft and hard coal is found east of the meridian. A very large amount of capital will be required before the Campine coal fields can be made commercially successful. Several working concessions have been granted and plans have been made for miners' villages. Application for concessions are being made for the entire district, but certain portions to the north and south belong to the State, in which no soundings have been made. There appears a desire on the part of the government to reserve the entire benefit for Belgian enterprise.

Value for Coking—Improved Antwerp Docks

The soundings made and the analyses of the samples of the Campine coal lead to the inference that the gas and coke zones are the richest and most important of the entire basins. Gas coal having upward of 31 per cent of volatile matter is found in all the explored portions in Limburg and becomes more abundant toward the west, representing more than one-half of the total wealth of the new coal district. Coke coal, containing from 18 to 25 per cent of volatile matter, is found in 12 soundings in the province of Limburg ad in 5 in the province of Antwerp.

The facilities of the port of Antwerp for coaling steamships will be increased ten-fold, for at present steam coals have to be brought by rail or canal from the coal district in the South, or by sea from Cardiff and Newcastle and from Westphalia. With coal available from the mines in the Campine, so near the Antwerp docks, it can be readily understood that great advantages will accrue to this branch of the shipping trade. Furthermore, the comparative ease and cheapness with which the coal can be brought to the banks of the river will encourage the establishment of factories as near the waterways and docks as possible. It would seem, therefore, that if what the engineers and prospectors claim is true, the port of Antwerp may become, before another 25 years, a vast shipping, industrial and mining centre. It doubtless with the coal mines in view that the Belgian government adopted in 1905 that vast plan of port extension, which will make the dock system and the port of Antwerp the largest in the world.

SNIPED FROM "JOHN BULL"

Lord Rosebery speaks of the "Spectre of Socialism." But spectres can usually be "seen through."

* * *

Eighty people have been injured in an election riot in Cork. The Irish certainly do need "self-control."

* * *

"Fogs' was a recent topic at St. Mary-at-Hill, Monument. We trust the subject was made clear.

* * *

"If London goes a Liberal inch the country will go a Liberal ell," says the "Leader." Hasn't a "to" been left out?

* * *

The fact that five Willesden undertakers were recently summoned for non-payment of rate proves that undertaking is a dying industry.

* * *

A Wesleyan bazaar at Croydon was opened by phonograph. Quite a record, we imagine.

* * *

The statement that holly is scarce leaves us unmoved; it is the mistletoe scare we object to.

* * *

A parody, "The Song of Redmond," in a contemporary is signed "M.T.P." Is the full name M. T. Pate?

* * *

The French comic artists are threatening to strike. If they do, it will be "no joke" for the poor editor.

* * *

"Music, to be heard to perfection, should be heard in absolute darkness," says Mr. Tilson Young. Ball-room couples found that out years ago.

* * *

Petrol can now be solidified, we are told. If they could only make some of the recent oil companies "solid," too!

Christmas puddings are costing more this year. They usually are a "heavy" item.

* * *

The new Mayor of High Wycombe, who is a barber should remember, when he speaks, to "cut it short."

* * *

Books to be Shelved:

"There is Nothing New." The book is convincing.

"The break of Day." A sequel to "The Fall of Night," we presume.

"Chains.' An excellent binding.

"October Vagabonds." Should be given a trial.

"The Cradle of the Deep." Sent us to sleep.

"The Goldsmith of Chepe." Not dear.

"The Man in Dark." The hero's views are vague.

"A Book of Nimble Beasts." We itched to read it.

"Cambridge." A blue book.

"The Witch's Kitchen." We are "fed up" with this sort of thing.

NATIVE SCHOOLBOYS AIRING KNOWLEDGE

A few years ago advertisers got a lot of good fun and several laughs out of a peculiar type of letter which invariably came from the Gold Cost. These letters were always couched in the most seriously humorous pidgin-English, quaintly expressed, and generally wound up with the most affectionate sentiments. While they were new they were funny, but when they began to come in at the rate of about one every foreign mail they lost their point and fell flat. Still they come, however, and this is an example which the writer saw a few days ago:

"Dear Gentlemen.—It is with deep pleasure that I request of you to send you an expert sample of your bicycles which I seen advertised in the papers. They are with bell, lamp complete and it is much business to be done in here if they are. My friends here recommend me to yourself with much desire and give then it is so kind. State me fine terms and with catalogue.—Your affetnte,—Peter Saulang, Esq.

"P.S.—Send quickly and pattens of cloth and all with steamer."

Why It Was Done

One man who had received a number of thes letters had the curiosity to refer some of them to H.B.M. Consul in the district, eliciting the information that the letters are writen by native schoolboys seized with a desire to air their acquired knowledge of English. Strange to say, I have come across some advertisers who have treated these epistles seriously and sent out samples in the hope of opening up new territory.—Printer's Ink.

ENGLISH COMPANY FORMED FOR THE WEST

Two and a Half Million Firm Organized to Raise Wheat on Gigantic Scale—Stated it Will Own 64,000 Acres of Land

LONDON—The result of the recent visit in the Canadian west of Lord Hindlip and John Dennis, the well-known Convent Garden, merchant, and ex-Mayor of Westminster, was seen recently in the prospectus of the Canadian Wheatlands, Ltd., capital £500,000 in one pound shares, of which £350,000 were offered at par through Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell and company. The company was formed to buy 64,000 acres from the Southern Alberta Land Company, who guaranteed five per cent dividend for two years.

The Dennis firm is among the most successful cultivators here. They have a farm of 7,000 acres in Lincolnshire. They mean to apply similar principles to Western wheat production.—Edmonton Journal.

"ALL MEN ARE BORN EQUAL—

But it Nobbut Last Two Minutes."

The remark is often made that Socialists fomont class hatred. They do not, merely pointing out the reasons of its existence. The following is one.

At Camberwell (London, S.E.), a starving man sold a barrow in order to buy food for his family. He was a first offender, so was sentenced to only **Four Months Hard Labor.** Theobold, a swindler, against whom there whom there were over 2,000 frauds proven in connection with "The National Home Employment Asociation," in which many poor people were the sufferers, was sentenced to **Six months** in the second division, which means he will live in good style. We do not need to go so far afield for like instances, but of this more anon.

SOMETHING FREE TO ALL

You spend $1.00 and receive not only full value, but a chance free of a sensible addition.

Where? At Suddaby's.

Do You Want a Home?

Three 20-acre Tracts, of which four acres on each are improved, on Lake Front and located where there is good settlement. Price per block $1500 and at terms to suit purchasers. This is a chance for anyone intending to make a home for himself at once.

Joe Grafton

P. O. Box 48

Fernie - B. C.

IN ADVERTISING—and good business stationery is advertising—it's not so much the taste of the man producing the matter, as the consideration of what will appeal to the people he desires to reach. Still, you yourself will find a keen, personal satisfaction in using good paper and printing. May we show you samples?

The District Ledger

The Very Best Investment on Earth Is the Earth Itself

Homeseekers

Are you a homeseeker, or are you seeking a safe and profitable investment in the district of the future, with spring the whole year round, soil of inexhaustible fertility, crops growing every month in the year, and transportation at your very door to take your products to all markets; where there is a fine ocean harbor, and where grows everything eatable necessary for the country?

THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE COUNTRY

Where you will get well on the climate.

Where medicine is unnecessary.

Where there is plenty of rainfall and heavy dews.

Where the cool air from nearby mountains causes rainfall every month in the year.

Where you are at the Coast.

Where you do not need to irrigate.

Where you are near the deep water ports.

Where the constant sea breezes make life worth living.

Where it rarely freezes.

Where there are no winters, cyclones, blizzards or tornadoes.

Where the flowers bloom every month in the year.

Where you can wear the same kind of clothes comfortably all the year round.

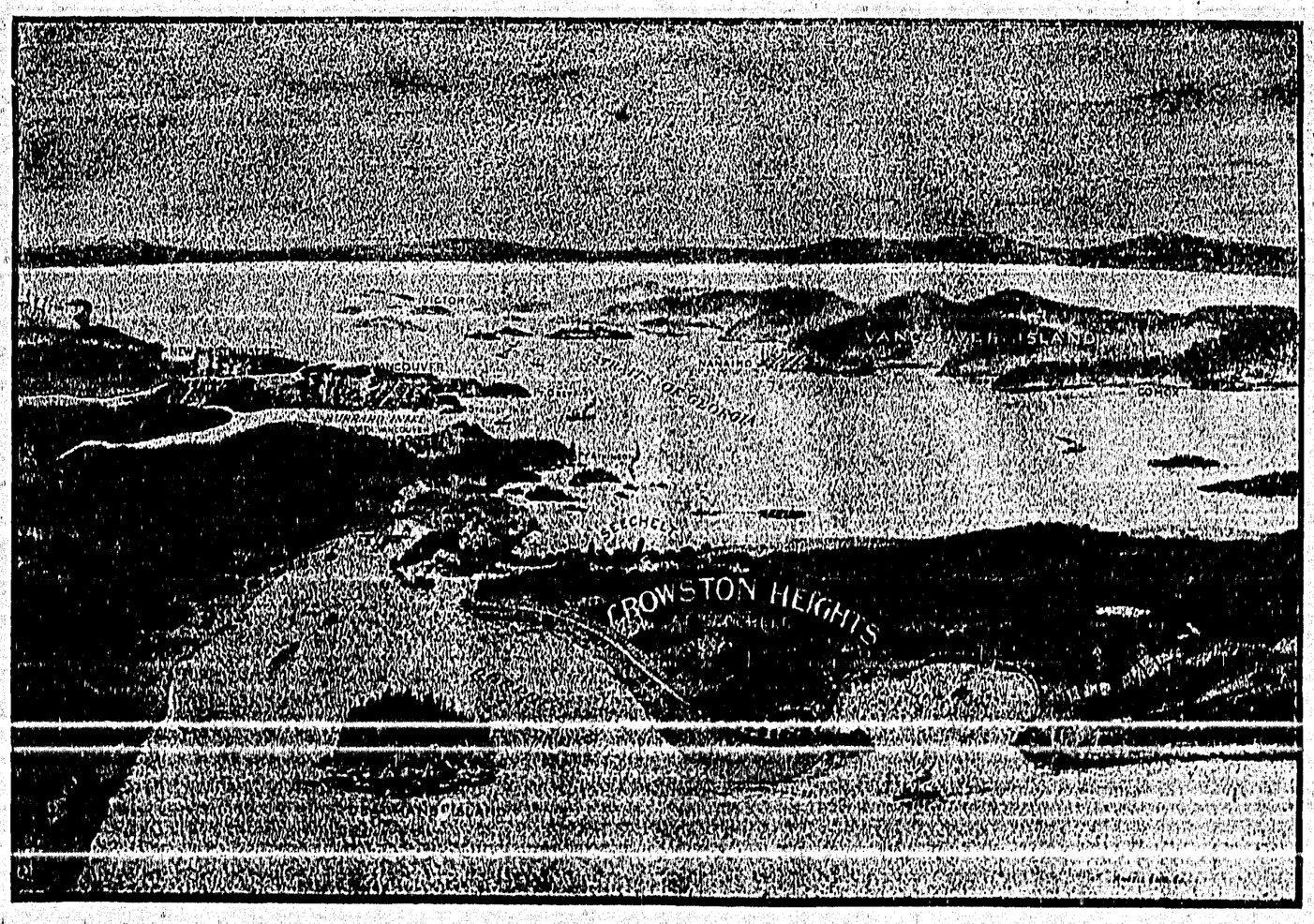
Where you farm every month in the year.

Where you save more than you can make Eastward.

Where the tide of imigration is rapidly going, and land values are rapidly rising.

Where the land will yield anything equal to any part of the country.

Where sunstroke is never known.



SMALL INVESTORS OPPORTUNITY

Market unlimited; soil most fertile; climate ideal; middleman eliminated; produce from cultivator to customer without intermediary. The proximity to the principal coast cities of the province furnishes the best possible markets. Transportation facilities unexcelled.

Apply to Owner

A. CROWSTON

Branch Office, Roma Block, Fernie, B. C.

Headquarters, 1537 Third Ave. W. VANCOUVER, B. C.

LOCATION: in the midst of mining, lumbering and other large industries, which afford large remunerative employment to the owners of small farms in the early stages of their development.

TERMS: 10 per cent cash; balance on terms to suit the purchaser. NO INTEREST ON UNPAID BALANCE.

Homeseekers

Where you do not work six months of each year to keep from freezing and starving the other six months.

Where vegetation is so strong and so rapid as to astonish any Easterner.

Where five or ten acres put in fruit or vegetables, or poultry, will make a fortune.

Where water is soft, pure, and plentiful.

Where rattlesnakes are unknown.

Where you can live in a summer house surrounded by flowers, fruits and ferns.

Where there are practically no taxes.

Where it is so healthy that people rarely die except from old age.

Where lung trouble, catarrh, hay fever, asthma, bronchitis, rheumatism and all the ills of variable climates are practically unknown.

Where you will live ten years longer.

Where you work less and obtain more than in any other place on earth.

Where your land yields enormously, and freight rates are not necessary.

Where there is the best fishing and hunting.

Where all the industries are nearby.

Where great opportunities are lying dormant.

Everyone buying one of these farms or lots prepares for the future and old age.

Labor is the foundation of wealth, but without its proceeds invested you will toil on to the end. Do not miss the opportunity. The only difference between rich and poor is one of investment.

A farm in the country, and at the door of the city.

To be sold in small parcels of from 5 to 10 acres at terms to suit the purchaser.

Practically all the water front is a clam bed at low tide.

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL FERNIE, B.C.

THE CIVIC ELECTION

PRIOR to the election the comments were numerous regarding the difficulty that would ensue to obtain a council because of the severe criticism the retiring body was subject to, yet we find as a result of Thursday's voting that a complete set of officers will take charge of the city's affairs for 1911. The only exception was the re-election of Robert Dudley as school trustee at the head of the poll which not only must be gratifying to that gentleman, but is a tribute of the high esteem which he enjoys in the community.

There is another very significant feature which tells its story to those who read between the lines, and that is the fact the representatives of one element head the poll and between the lowest of the former and the highest of the latter thre is a difference of 42 votes.

This disparity should serve as an object lesson to all parties concerned, and we trust that when their term of office has expired they may, by their zeal for the welfare of the city be entitled to, and receive the hearty commendation of the citizens of Fernie.

The path that lies before them is not one of plain sailing by any means, but if they tackle the different problems confronting them with earnestness of purpose and honesty of intention, though naturally criticism must be expected, they will receive the co-operation of the voters. The finances of the city demand exceedingly careful handling, and at the same time there are needed improvements essential, hence judicious expenditure is of vital import. The recent severe storm emphasizes the importance of suitable snow ploughs being purchased in order to keep open the avenues of communication. The electric light, water service and sewerage demand attention. Preparations should be made betimes to cope with the situation when the spring thaw sets in.

With the constantly increasing population across the G.N. track in the Annex, no time should be lost in demanding the construction of either an overhead track or a subway, and thus eliminate the ever present danger of a level crossing.

According to the auditor's report of the City of Nelson, a depreciation of 5 per cent amounting to $8,694.56 is shown on the municipally owned plants. This is an item that ought to be considered by the outgoing council as a matter of business and fairness to the incoming board.

The question of payment of salary to the mayor is one that should be given every consideration. If a man performs duties he is entitled to pay, but by the payment of a salary to one, whose term of office is likely to expire just when he becomes a useful factor, establishes a precedent that could be greatly improved by the mayoralty being a honorary office and the services of a thoroughly competent man with wide experience in the administration of city business engaged at a good salary, much in the same manner as the affairs of any other business concern would be administered. We submit this for the consideration of the new mayor and council, which they can be assured is the wish of a large percentage of the ratepayers, as we are confident a referendum would undoubtedly demonstrate.

VOTING BY MAIL

ACCORDING to a report from Toronto W. D. McPherson, M.P., will place before the Ontario legislature next session a proposal that commercial travelers be allowed to vote by mail.

This opens up possibilities of a far reaching character, and if put forward only on behalf of commercial travelers would be strongly opposed under the sterotyped outcry of class legislation. To anticipate this very likely opposition, why not include every legally entitled voter who was temporarily absent from his own constituency to enjoy the privilege? To do this would necessitate that sufficient time should elapse between nomination day and election day to enable the votes from one extremity of the province to the other to be transmitted, or seven clear days.

This suggestion very probably would meet with but scanty courtesy at the hands of those who play the game of politics, because of the intense love of office, lest their chances of success might be jeopardized by so doing. If the privilege of voting be conceded to travelers why not include railway men, in fact, every citizen of Canada who complied with the regulations as to residence, etc. The contention might be made that it would leave the door wide open for corrupt practice. This, we acknowledge it would, provided the law was so loosely framed as to admit of repetition or impersonation. Yet on the other hand, it is already in vogue elsewhere, and instead of creating the evils mentioned they are carefully obviated. As it is at present every voter has to make a declaration and sign same, in like manner under the improved method he could be provided with a copy properly signed, numbered and attested, which copy would have to be presented and his signature obtained for comparison if voting at a booth where he was not known. This method of identification is common place in other walks of life, and could be equally so for voters.

One advantage would accrue, and that is the poll would be much heavier, because the present difficulties intervening to prevent a man from using the franchise would be surmounted.

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

IF there were an outbreak of hog cholera, glanders foot and mouth disease or any other contagious malady affecting livestock in the province of Alberta what would be done by the government authorities both Provincial and Dominion?

It is safe to state that experts would be sent out immediately for the purpose of investigating the same and removing the cause thereof... Why would this be done?

For the simple reason that the domestic animals infected have a market value, consequently it is of vital importance that no time should be lost in preventing the spread of the disease, whereby a monetary loss is entailed.

Some of our readers may wonder whither our observations are tending, and to what they allude.

To obviate further wonderment on their part we will state that the theme under consideration is the establishment of rescue stations for the miners in Alberta.

On the 9th December 31 men lost their lives in the Bellevue Mine explosion. The evidence so far furnished at the enquiry at present in course shows conclusivly that the mortality would have been far less had there been any equipment for rescue purposes handy, even as it was the apparatus sent from the Hosmer Mines and Michel were instrumental in saving those who would otherwise be resting in the grave.

The Alberta Government has from time to time been approached with regard to the enactment of legislation that would more thoroughly safeguard the lives of the men working underground, but have deferred on the plea of a desire to make it more comprehensive than if hurriedly framed. Be this as it may, no valid reason can be assigned for postponing the establishment of rescue stations.

We do not wish to cloud the subject at all nor to be misunderstood. We fully realize that the present investigation is timely and that there is every reason to expect that the result of these deliberations may be of great benefit, not only to the miners of Alberta, but likewise to others over the entire continent. Yet while this is in progress another disaster may happen and like unpreparedness ensue.

If there were an outbreak of disease among livestock an enquiry would be instituted forthwith. This has its parallel in the gathering at Bellevue. Isolation stations would be established for the suspects, and every precaution taken to minimize the ravages. This has no parallel, so far as other mines (suspects) are concerned, hence our advocacy for the immediate installation of rescue stations. It may be that the government has this matter under consideration and the members thereof are alive to the necessity of early attention, but as every man has his limitations, we doubt if more than two or three fully realize the gravity of the situation and the necessity for immediate action.

Speaking without prejudice, it cannot be expected that members of the legislative assembly whose knowledge may be profound of all pertaining to their own walk of life fully grasp the perils incident to coal mining, although in a general way they know it to be a hazardous undertaking.

For their benefit we will state that for reasons that are obvious to every mining man, although unknown to the average laymen that explosions are more likely to happen at this season of the year than during the summer months, hence it follows that "delays are dangerous."

We are actuated solely in making these observations by a desire so to emphasize the fact that we may, by calling attention thereto, arouse the powers that be to the end that the possibility of valuable lives being lost because of lack of rescue apparatus should another accident arise, will be averted.

That the theory so long held by many mining experts that the cold weather, because of its influence upon the coal dust, was an important factor in the cause of explosions, has now been thoroughly demonstrated conclusively.

During the year 1907 over 80 per cent of the deaths in mine explosions in the U. S., occurred during the months of December, January and February. As an additional corrobation we have recent calamities, Bellevue, Sydney, N.S., Little Hulton Collieries, near Bolton, besides a number of others in the United States of smaller proportions.

Elsewhere in these columns we have reproduced an extract from an exchange relative to the opinion expressed by the Bureau of Mines, at Washington, D.C., and of which we will repeat a part:

"In summer the ventilation systems are fanning warm, moist air into the mines, and the damp coal dust settles to the floor and walls and will not rise when stirred. When cold sets in the fans blow into the mines cold, dry air. Presently the cold dry air takes all moisture from the mine. The dust now rises at any disturbance. The dust may become so thick in the air that it becomes explosive. A heavy blasting charge or a crossed electric wire may touch it off."

Explosions may occur and the cause thereof be difficult to ascertain, but the establishment of rescue stations can be provided for and should be right away.

INJURED EMPLOYES COMENSPATION CODE

Chairman Mercer, Representing Nine States, Makes Public Result of His Labors

Hugh V. Mercer, chairman of the committee representing nine states to prepare an employes' compensation code, recently made public the result of labors covering several years of investigation, travel and correspondence.

The measure is designed to replace the present system of recovering damages for personal injuries incurred in industrial occupations by a code which will eliminate the company claim agent, the jury investigator, the fixable witness and the ambulance chasing personal injury lawyer. Where it is now necessary for an injured workman to bring suit at his own expense against large and wealthy employing firms, the proposed system does away with this form of litigation altogether and makes the damages resulting from industrial accidents a charge upon the industry instead of against the persons connected with the accident on either side. At present the workingman not only carries the risk of contributory negligence, but a still more serious risk in his helplessness to cope with the well-organized legal forces of large employers.

The proposed code fixes a man's earning capacity as a new basis for an adjudication of the damages he is entitled to receive. It is thought that this plan will prevent accidents, inasmuch as the workman himself will become interested in avoiding risks which may decrease his earning capacity. On the other hand, if accidents do occur, his right of compensation is established automatically and the amount is fixed by arbitration of a form prescribed in the code, which provides for all possible features of the new system and combines many of the ideas now employed in European countries where compensation acts are effective.

The board of arbitration, according to the proposed code, shall consist of three members in every county of the state, these three to be appointed by the district courts and to hold their offices subject to its approval. It further provides that no person shall act as arbitrator who is related to either party to the case by blood or marriage to the second degree, or who shall have any personal interest in the matter in dispute.

Together with the main code, which is mandatory in form, is submitted an alternative plan which places the adoption of the compensation plan upon an elective basis.

The joint commission which has now completed its work is the outgrowth of movements started independently in various states. Believing that uniformity was desirable, these separate commissions a year ago formed a joint conference and delegated a general committee representing all the states to draw up a satisfactory code. The states represented are: New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Montana. In all of these states which have legislative sessions this winter, the uniform bill will be presented. It is expected to receive the endorsement both of the workers and of the employers.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

APPLES! APPLES!

Saturday Special

8 Varieties, all No. 1 quality, Senator, York Imperial, Roman Beauty Wagner, Baldwin, Mann, Greening and Paragon,

Per Box of about 45 lbs.

$1.75

TETLEY'S TEA, a choice blend of India and Ceylon, per 3 lb. Caddy $1.00

King Oscar Brand Sardines, 2 cans. 25c

Canadian Pack Sardines, 4 cans, 25c

Clover Leaf Red Salmon, 2 cans, 35c

Heinz Sweet Mixed Pickles, per bottle, 45c

Heinz Tomato Chutney, per bottle 35c

The Trites-Wood Co. Limited

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

CITIZENS OF FERNIE

Happy New Year to You

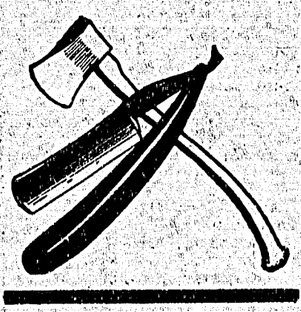
May December 31st, 1911 mark the close of the most prosperous year in your history; we firmly believe it will do so in ours. Make a good start anyway, and go to

The 41 Market Co.

for all your requirements in Meats, Fish, Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Cheese, Oysters, etc.

SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONE 41

Carborundum



The Stone You Read About

See Window

We have them for every purpose There is one here for our patrons' use

Bring us your knife and our Mr. Oxley will sharpen it while you wait

J. D. QUAIL

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Hardware and Furniture

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Give us a call

Luncheons Served every day from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

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SNAP!

Dry Cordwood at $2.00 per Rick, C.O.D.

Horse and Cutter for hire DRAYING DONE

Apply, WM. DICKEN, Phone 16 Fernie, B. C.

Get Married Any time, but send us your wedding invitations. We have the latest styles, lowest prices, and do best work at this office.

STOVES! STOVES!

Airtights, Coal Burners, Coal or Wood Burners, and Wood Burners

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IF YOU WANT

a Shave, a Game of Pool or Billiards or a Cup of Coffee

Drop in at Ingram's

Full Stock of Smokers' Goods Always on Hand

VICTORIA AVENUE FERNIE, B. C.

Santa Claus has Looked the City Over

and he says that every desirable piece of real estate that is either to let or for sale is listed upon our books, and we believe he is right. Our

Real Estate Opportunities

for the small investor are many. If you have saved a few dollars we can lead you to a property that will offer you an exceptional investment. Give us an idea of what you may want and we will hunt something up for you.

M. A. KASTNER

A. Beck Block Insurance and Real Estate Fernie, B. C.

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 174.

Thomas Duncan, formerly fire boss up here, but now proprietor of the Passburg Hotel, was a visitor last week-end.

Barney Caulfield had the misfortune to injure one of his feet by getting caught by one of the air dinkeys. It is believed that no bones are broken, although quite severely crushed.

Frank Welsh and Arthur Warren blew in last Saturday from the East, since which it has snowed without stop-ping, and little wonder.

On Wednesday, Jan. 4th, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wesnedge succumbed to an attack of convulsions. Both parents were so ill at the time that neither were able to attend the funeral. Mrs. Wesnedge has not fully recovered, and William is unable to work an account of a severe attack of quinsey.

William Winter and James Forbes have severed their connection with the Trites Wood Co. Jack Hewitt is now employed as warehouseman at the big store.

A miner named Potter residing in West Fernie, had the misfortune to suffer a simple fracture of the left leg while at work in No. 2 mine last Thursday morning, and was conveyed by special train to Fernie. He is now an inmate of the hospital.

If "a nicht wi' Burns" does not not turn out to be one of the pleasantest gatherings that has ever been held in the Creek, the fault will most assuredly not be laid at the door of those who have this notable Scottish event in hand, as the management assures one and all that a royal good time will be provided. Music of the best and a floor that cannot be surpassed should tempt a large crowd of dancers both male and female to embrace the opportunity. A bounteous supper will be provided, so all that it needs is the presence of a crowd—so come all you trippers of the airy fantastic and join in the party. Remember the night, January 25th.

The sound of axe and saw are heard swishing lustily up the ravine where a gang of bushmen are at work getting out poles for telephones and telegraphs.

Coal Creek has been sharing the lot of the sister communities during the week of being entirely clutched by the Ice King, whose breath in the shape of snow blown hither and thither has formed some lovely and fantastic specimens of wintry architecture. There are mountains and valleys galore, but oh, my! the walking has been practically out of the question, and instead floundering, groping, stumbling about the only way to effect locomotion.

There are places where the drifts are six and seven feet high, and the government road rendered absolutely impassable for sleighs. The engine and snow plow have been kept hard at bucking the snow off the track.

Several cases of frost bites have happened, but fortunately vigorous rubbing with snow brought the blood back into circulation, much to the discomfiture of the victims, but still far better than having to submit to the surgeon's knife.

Only a few availed themselves of the special which was run up here last Sunday on account of the very stormy weather. The result of the meeting was that Secretary Rees was appointed to attend as delegate to the International Convention at Columbus, Ohio. Tom Uphill is acting secretary during his absence.

It is reported that collections will be made on behalf of the Bellevue Relief Fund, and also a benefit entertainment is to be given in the Miners' Opera House on Sunday.

The sympathy of the entire camp, who so fully realize the perils of coal mining, goes out to the many who have lost loved ones in the fearful catastrophe at Little Hulton Colliery, near Bolton, Lancs. We believe that the natives of Lancashire resident here purpose getting up a concert as well as opening up a subscription for the purpose of gathering funds to send back to the unfortunates.

"They who live in glass houses should not throw stones." He who attends properly to his own business does not have time to look after that of others. There is talk of a Buttinski Club being started and we have already selected the man who would make a champion president.

CLOTHING AT $5.75 A SUIT

Convict Labor Turns Out Garments Cheaply

OLYMPIA—Convict labor in the state penitentiary tailor shop saved $35,000 in what it would have cost to employ free labor to do the same work according to a report made by Superintendent Reed to the state board of control for the two years ended September 30 last.

The convicts took the places of two cutters, four coat makers, four pants makers, eight general tailors and five repair men. The report give details of the clothing manufactured and of the many thousands of articles repaired. The tsate law requires that discharged convicts be furnished with a good suit of clothes. Buying cloth direct from the mills and fittings, thread and the like from tailor supply houses, all for cash, the state has been able to get the material at very low prices, so that it has been possible, for instance, for the convict tailors to make 423 suits for inmates of the insane asylum at $5.75 a suit.

For discharged convicts woolen coats were turned out at a cost of $2.15 each, pants at $1.65, and shirts at $1.25. Caps cost 12 cents each, cotton coats cost 55 cents, jumpers 70 cents, overalls 50 cents and summer shirts 40 cents. Of these latter two, 270 were manufactured and all the other articles were in proportionate quantity.

Ed.—That thes breakers of the law should be employed in useful labor in preference to idleness is, of course, highly commendable, because by so doing they intensify the competition among "free" laborers, whereby the latter are compelled to sell their perishable commodity, "labor power," very sheap in order that the purchasers thereof may obtain prof therefrom. The next scene on the industrial stage is a strike, the police annd thugs are then brought into requisition, picketing is declared illegal, and infractions made punishable, the culprits are sent to gaol where they can ply their trade and produce cheap clothing.

Thus the vicious circle is squared. Various reforms are suggested; windy articles on the "Labor unrest" printed and all sorts of remedies advocated; but all to no avail. The game goes on apace. The signs of the breakdown of capitalism multiply, but ostrich like the great mass refuse to credit it, and delude themselves that these conditions are only transitory.

POVERTY A SOCIAL DISEASE

Primitive man was weak and helpless. Nature confronted him as a hostile force. Wild beasts hunted him by day and pounced upon him in the dark of night. Hunger and cold gnawed him. Want and fear were his ever-present companions. Driven by the instinct of self-protection he lived in hordes, hunted in hordes, fought in hordes, and worked his primitive fields in hordes.

Kropotkin dates the rise of man from the time that he discovered and became conscious of the advantage of co-operative, collective effort. Before that he contended with other animals upon the same terms for existence; but when there dawned in his mind the feeling of brotherhood and the realization of the advantages of co-operation humanity was born. From that far off event, hidden by the mists of ages, man has steadily advanced towards the conquest of the earth.

To-day, for the first time in history is he master of the forces of nature, to such an extent that he can produce and distribute without serious hardship, sufficient food and clothing and provide comfortable homes for all. No one will seriously dispute this.

Why does poverty exist in the face of this fact?

It is because the methods for the distribution of wealth are individualistic, while the methods of production are co-operative. We produce collectively, weown individually. Industry and commerce are magnificently organized. Laborers are trained and drilled to the highest efficiency.

There is thorough system everywhere, so that, in spite of the enormous waste due to competition, duplication, excess of local production, wealth is piled up mountain high. There has been no lack of the necessities and comfort of life in the civilized world for a century.

In the face of all this there is hunger, nakedness and homelessness, because the products of labor do not go to the people who make them and to those who depend upon them, but go, in large measure to those who own the means of production. Production is collective: distribution capitalistic.

Poverty is a social disease, arising not from the lack of wealth, nor from the inability to produce an abundance at all times and for all purposes, but from a wrong, false social system which divides mankind into owners and employers, and propertyless employees.

It is impossible for the propertyless working class to escape poverty as a class. Occasionally an individual, by some accident, may get into the owning class, but it will be a rare exception.

The social disease poverty can only be cured by abolishing class distinction along material lines; by making the distribution of wealth collective, even as the production of it is collective.

Mankind, having conquered the forces of nature, is addressing itself to the remodeling of society upon the theory that there is plenty for all, and to spare, and that all men are brothers—and that is Socialism.

"THE BRITISH NEWS OF CANADA"

The noble army of news dispensers will have a recruit bearing the significant title of the headline, on the 21st inst.

The editor, Arthur Hawkes, should be well equipped for the arduous duties of "copy" manufacturer having had long experience as a journalist in Cottonopolis, and also close association with poor law questions i nthe 'Op country. We hope that he may find no affinity between these two fields of labor in Canada but, on the contrary, a plentitude of "subs," and "ads" will enable him to avoid the "boneyard."

If the publication fulfils the purpose of its existence as per promise, viz., to tell the truth without reserve, then it will fill a long felt want, as the great majority of intelligence purveyors have some especial axe to grind, and while they may not publish deliberate falsehoods, do quite frequently handle the truth in a very careless manner. Information showing the bright side of the picture meets with commendation, but courage is necessary if the opposite is to be presented as those whose material interests are affected will cry out aloud "Knocker!" "Wet Blanketter!" "Calamity Howler!" and sundry other pet names.

The fact that poverty is not so noticeable in Canada as in England strikes the new-comer forcibly, but only superficially, as a rule, otherwise the question would present itself: Why is it, despite so many natural disadvantages to cope with, we find conditions so much better than in lands that boast so much of civilization, and the benefits thereof?

Verbum sat sap.

THE BELLEVUE FUND

In consequence of the dire necessity of many who were deprived of their bread-winners on the fatal 9th of December, an earnest appeal is hereby issued to the general public to make whatever donations they can to the fund for the benefit of the many widows and orphans of the Bellevue Mine disaster.

Every care is being taken to make the amounts received go as far as possible in the distribution of the moneys already received.

We may say incidentally that the fellow workers of thes miners are not in receipt of any wages and consequently not in a position to render the assistace they would if they were at work, and at the present writing the mines are still closed.

NOTICE TO MINEWORKERS

All men are requested to stay away from the mines of the Consolidated Coal Company and Rock Springs Sootless Coal Company, located five miles from Taber, for the following reasons:

1st. The mineworkers are working under non-union conditions and wages.

2nd. Coal Mines Regulation Act of Alberta is being openly violated by these companies.

3rd. The workmen employed at these mines receive no compensation when injured as they should do according to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Alberta.

4th. You are requested to stay from these mines until the men therein are organized and working for a living wage and an agreement made with the U. M. W. of A.

By request of

DISTRICT 18, U. M. W. of A.

BELLEVUE ENQUIRY

(Continued from page 1)

ment would be, doctor, for carbon monoxide poisoning?

A. The treatment follows the lines of artificial respiration, the pulling forward of the tongue, the application of external heat, and the use of stimulants.

Q. And where the blood is actually posioned by carbon monoxide, would that do any good, or is any other drastic treatment required?

A. The installation of oxygen, and the direct transfusion of the blood has been employed.

Q. After the blood is actually poisoned with the carbon monoxide would oxygen be any good then?

A. Not if the doses were sufficient.

Q. Did you see any other bodies, doctor?

A. I waited until 11 o'clock; three were brought out of the mine about that time. They were at the bottom of a mine car, and wraped up in brattice cloth.

Questioned by Mr. Mackie.

Q. I understand there is only one possible way of ascertaining whether a person has died from carbon monoxide or other gases and that is testing the blood. is that right?

A. Of course, that would be the scientific point of view, and would be the most positive.

Q. That is really the only way you can be positive?

A. It would be positive, of course, from what I saw of these men.

Q. You are only going by appearance?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it not a fact that authorities say there is a large similarity between the appearance of a person who has died by carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide?

A. I have never read of the appearance as being similar.

Q. In the bodies that you saw did you notice any blisters on the skin?

A. No.

Q. You say the appearance was one that would suggest to you that they were more beautiful, prettier, handsomer than if they were going into the mine to work?

A. Yes.

Q. Would it be accompanied by a pallor? Would they be pale or have a reddish complexion?

A. The general term is cherry red color. To me it was a bright pink.

Q. I have here a cut, doctor. Did they resemble this?

A. Well, it is a fair idea, and gives a fair representation. The coloring is not good; it is too vivid.

Mr. Campbell: That is the picture of a man falling out of bed.

Mr. Mackie: The only consequences of falling out of bed are the bruises on the face.

Dr. Malcolmson: Well, the coloring is not good.

Mr. Mackie: You are possibly familiar with this text book.

A. I have a copy.

Q. And you say this picture is an exaggerated one of a person who has died of carbon monoxide?

A. I would call it an exaggerated one. Of course, it would be very difficult to get a proper coloring in any text book.

Q. How were these bodies; were they much more anaemic than this would suggest?

A. They were not anaemic at all in appearance.

Q. Then what amount of coloring as compared with this cut?

A. You have seen a was representation, or a lay figure?

Q. I have seen wax figures, doctor, where they were colored to the same extent that some of the fair sex color themselves. Now how did these bodies appear; did they have the color of a person using rouge, or were they not quite so highly colored as that?

A. They were not so highly colored as a person using rouge; but I would not call it an exagerated appearance of life. It is a difficult matter to describe the coloring. Colors appear different to one person than to another.

Q. And you made no examination of any of the organs? There was no post-mortem examination of any one?

A. Not by me.

Q. And the point that I have shown to you in this book is not a cherry red color?

A. No.

Q. In this same authority, Peterson and Haines "Medicine and Toxicology," volume 2, page 647, it says: "Carbon monoxide post-mortem appearances, and those of death from asphyxia: Sometimes the face is livid and swollen, and the features distorted, but not infrequently they are pale and placid. The position of the body indicates that the person has died without a struggle." Now, you said a minute ago that from the appearance of the bodies that you saw, they had died without a struggle, without pain; they were placid looking, some had smiles on their faces; and you did not see any blisters or abrasions on the bodies. Is it not possible then, if this authority is correct, that these men should have died of pure suffocation from carbon dioxide?

A. Do you mean the persons that I saw?

Q. It says, doctor, "sometimes they may be distorted, livid and swollen." It goes on and says, "Not infrequently they are pale and placid." Now, does not that correspond to the description of the bodies that you give?

A. No; I think I said that I had seen death in a great many forms, but never in this form before.

Q. Now, I can understand that. But here is a case that is not in the ordinary course of your practice, and you say that it is caused by carbon monoxide poisoning. Now, I say they had died from carbon dioxide, that this authority tells me that if they may not unfrequently be pale and placid; consequently, they would have the appearance, not of struggling, not of having suffered, if they had died even by carbon dioxide. Now I want to know from you how you distinguish. It is a very important point, which may not be seized immediately, though it will be before the examination is completed. How can you arrive at any definite conclusion if the appearance of death is the same with carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide?

A. The statement you make there is not contrary to mine, Mr. Mackie.

Q. It is possible it is not; that the body of a person who has died of either of these gases to have the same appearance, with the exception of the cherry red color?

A. Yes.

Q. There is one important distinction, as far as appearance is concerned, that is, a distinction of color, in the case of monoxide cherry red, and in the case of monoxide they would not have that, it would be a darker hue?

A. Yes.

Q. Then, in other respects, it is possible that in the bodies of say two persons, one who had died from carbon monoxide, and one from carbon dioxide the appearance in other respects would be similar in other respects?

A. Not necessarily; but it is likely they would be.

Q. So that is the only thing you base your evidence on at the present moment is the fact that these bodies presented to you a cherry red color, which is one of the peculiar colors that would be met with in the body of a person who died from carbon monoxide?

A. Yes

Q. But apart from that you are not prepared to swear that they did not meet their deaths from the inhaling of other noxious gases?

A. No.

Q. And the cut which I have shown to you in the same authority, page 657, you say it is somewhat exaggerated in color?

A. It is very difficult to get a representation.

Q. The body of the man who had sustained this scalp wound, you say his body was practically of the same color as the other bodies that did not have any wounds at all?

A. Yes; he was lying alongside the other men, and there was no difference.

Q. And the wound was a serious one?

A. Yes.

Q. Could he possibly have lived any length of time after receiving such an injury?

A. Could he have lived any time? I think death would be practically instantaneous.

Q. Then how do you account for the color of the body?

A. Well, as I said before, Mr. Mackie, I don't go on the color of the bodies, but on the face.

Q. Principally on the face?

A. Yes. You understand, the face is very plentifully supplied with blood, and consequently that is the place where you will see the coloring most distinctly. Unless a man absorbed the gas until the blood was absolutely saturated. I don't think a man could make a diagnosis in that. I cannot tell positively about this man; I didn't make a proper examination.

Q. The main point is this. If the injury was such that it would result in instantaneous death, then there is a possibility that the body might have absorbed a certain amount of the carbon monoxide, which created that appearance, and if so would it be possible with the other men who had also died from noxious gases, and had also absorbed this color which indicates monoxide poisoning. What about that?

A. I cannot find any statement made that carbon monoxide can be absorbed through the body?. I believe the statement has been made but never substantiated.

Q. Nothing definite ascertained about that?

A. There has been a statement made, I think; some slight mention, but I don't think it possible.

Q. I have a faint recollection of some such statement being made.

A. I think you will find there has been a statement made, but it has never been substantiated.

(To be continued next week)

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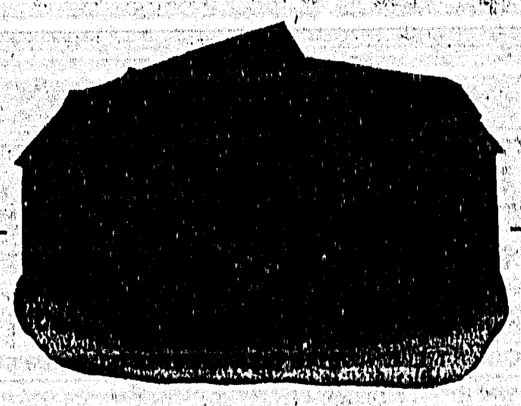

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Metal Mine Ventilation

Good ventilation is not merely a legally recognized necessity for the preservation of health, but has an important economic aspect in its effect on the industrial efficiency of the workmen and the cost of mineral production.

The necessity for ventilation in metalliferous mines arises mainly from the injury to health caused by the presence in the mine air of fine dust of the poisonous gases produced in blasting, and of human emanations, respiratory and other.

The ventilation of mines may be (a) natural, and (b) artificial or mechanical; natural ventilation depends upon (1) the difference in temperature and humidity, and consequently in weight, between the air in and out of the mine; (2) the absolute humidity of the outside air; and (3) the difference of level between the mouths of the connected shafts; natural ventilation has the advantage of being inexpensive, but is subject to the following drawbacks; viz., (1) the amount of air supplied depends upon conditions beyond control and independent of the varying mine requirements and hygienic necessities; (2) as the temperature and humidity of the outside air approximate to that of the mine air, the ventilating current diminishes and may completely disappear, (3) the direction of the air current is variable.

Natural ventilation is supplemented on the Witwatersrand by the exhaust air from machine drills; this supply is of great local importance as it is delivered at the working place, but the amount only constitutes a fraction of what is required for the proper ventilation of a mine, and its beneficial effects do not extend for more than 100 feet from the face; some miners are prejudiced against compressor air, though there is no evidence that it is injurious to health; it stirs up from the sides and floor of the working place the dust which is the principal cause of miners' phthisis, and occasionally contains some of the poisonous gas CO derived from the accidental combustion of the oil used for lubrication.

Judged by the relative frequency of gassing accidents, natural ventilation is on the whole not so effective on the Witwatersrand as on some other fields, this inefficiency being probably due to (1) the very slow rise of the rock temperature as depth increases; (2) the high temperature and humidity of the outside air at certain seasons; (3) the great extent of the underground workings and large number of men at work; and (4) the large consumption of explosives in blasting, and consequent production of great quantities of poisonous gases.

Artificial or mechanical ventilation is effected by means of either (a) the extractive force of a furnace at the bottom of the upcast shaft; or (b) fans—usually exhaust fans—at the top of the upcast shaft; at the East Rand Proprietary and Cinderella Deep Mines the total running cost of an extremely effective installation is under 1d. per ton milled.

The degree of ventilation in a mine may be measured either by (a) a quantity standard, that is the quantity of pure air entering the mine per minute; or by (b) a quality standard, this being a determination of the amount of impurity present; the existing Transvaal law provides for a quantity standard of 70 cubic feet per man per minute, also for the splitting of the current and distribution of the air over the working faces; the application of this standard is open to very serious practical difficulties; the provision as to distribution is not enforced, probably because attempts to direct natural air-currents usually merely retard them, and the quality standard is better adapted as a general indication to mine inspectors than as a basis for legislation.

The object of a quality standard is to fix the permissible amount of air vitiation, and for this purpose the quantity of carbon dioxide present is accepted as bearing a roughly constant proportion to the amount of impurity present.

Our knowledge of the exact nature of such impurity is incomplete; there is no reliable evidence to support the former belief that during respiration the lungs exhale a volatile organic poison; the immediate ill-effects, headache, general discomfort, etc., of bad ventilation are probably the result of the oppressive smell which arises from the breath, bodies and clothes of those present, and is caused by very minute quantities of volatile substances present in the air.

According to Pettenkoffer (1858), Dr J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., and other modern observers, this smell becomes distinctly perceptible when the carbon dioxide CO_2 in the air exceeds 10 volumes per 10,000. but in 1875, De Chaumont recognized it in barrack rooms when the CO_2 reached 6 volumes per 10,000.

Continued subjection to bad ventilation means increased liability to disease, and especially to infection produced by organisms" present in the mouth and air passages, and conveyed directly through the air from person to person.

Dr. Haldane, F. R. S., who has closely investigated the subject and is the foremost British authority thereon, considers that the worst consequences of a defective air supply are "the evil effects produced by inhaling poisonous or infective dust"; he doubts that "constant exposure to volatile respiratory impurities has by itself a very great influence on health." and agrees that carbon dioxide is "the best objective criterion of the sufficiency of ventilation."

In mines, the highly poisonous gases, carbon monoxide CO, and nitric oxide NO_2, are also present, the result of the detonation or of the burning of explosives; in dead ends, and immediately after blasting, the ratio of CO_2 to CO in the gases produced by explosives in local use averages 1 to 12, and therefore CO_2 serves in some degree as an index of this danger (presence of CO.)

Carbon dioxide, unaccompanied by any injurious substances, is in itself inoccuous in quantities under 1 per cent. Of this nature are the normal atmospheric CO_2, amounting to 4 volumes in 10,000 of air, the CO_2 produced by open lights and by the action of acids or carbonates.

The difficulty in fixing a quality standard lies in the impossibility of distinguishing between the noxious and innocuous CO_2 when both are present together.

On the Witwatersrand the only innocuous CO_2 known to exist in appreciable quantities is the normal atmospheric CO_2, and that produced by open lights.

Exhaustive inquiries made by the Mines Department show that a considerable body of carbonates which could give rise to CO_2 by the action of acid water, is present in the workings of one mine only, the remainder having either no carbonates at all, or only inappreciable quantities in the shape of flakes i fault planes, or as an occasional stringer adjoining a dike; in view of the minute percentage of acid in mine water, there would generally be in these places a sufficient excess of water to hold in solution the CO_2, generated, and as the mine air is nearly saturated with moisture, it is improbable that any dissolved CO_2 would subsequently be released by evaporation.

In the Lyndenburg and other districts, and in base metal mines, masses of carbonates occasionally exist in proximity to very pyritic reefs, and a considerable amount of innocuous CO_2 may be locally produced.

It was suggested to us that additional quantities of CO_2 might be produced from the following sources; viz. (1) "ground" gas contained in rock cavities, or occluded in quartz pebbles in the blanket and in the grains of quartzite; (2) from the oxidation of food and timber, evaporation of stagnant water, and decomposition of animal waste.

We find that cavities containing CO_2 are practically unknown in the Witwatersrand metalliferous mines; that the occluded gases would not be liberated under the conditions of underground work, and are in any case noxious, containing a large percentage of the poisonous CO; that the oxidation of timber and food would produce quantities of CO_2 too small to affect any standard of vitiation, and that the gases from stagnant water and animal waste are inappreciable and offensive or noxious in character.

Careful experiment was made at the Langlaagte Deep Mine, under the supervision of the Mines Department, to ascertain whether any production of "ground" CO_2 could be inferred entering and leaving the mine; the possibilities of error in the assumption upon which the estimates were based appear so considerable, and the result calculated *on different assumptions so* widely discordant, that we regard the various Langlaakte Deep results as inconclusive, and in this view we are supported by the Government Mining Engineer.

In the absence of any theoretical source of any appreciable quantity of "ground" CO_2 in the Witwatersrand metalliferous mines, we consider that practically the whole of the noxious CO_2 is due to respiration and explosives, including fuses, etc., and that the innocuous CO_2 is derived from the atmosphere and open lights only.

The limits for noxious CO_2 previously recommended or embodied in legislation are as follows.

(a) Five volumes per 10,000, by the Roscoe Committee (1836) on the Ventilation of Humidified Factories. This was legalized under the Cotton Cloth Factory Act, and also in the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

(b) Eight volumes per 10,000 by Haldane's Committee (1902) on Ventilation of Factories and Workshops. This standard now regulates all factories, including humidified, in the United Kingdom.

(c) Eight volumes per 10,000 by West Australian Mines Regulations Act.

(d) Eight volumes per 10,000, by Victoria Mines Act, 1907.

Because we cannot definitely state that there is no material quantity of "ground" CO_2 in the mines of the Rand, though we believe that the actual amount, if any, is small, we propose that a working allowance of 5 parts in 10,000 be made for it, and for CO_2 from other uncertain possible sources, with the sole object of fixing a standard which is practicable from the administrative point of view, and which will enlist the voluntary co-operation of the mines in its enforcement; and, in view of our recommendation (see below) as to a CO limit, and as to sectional and local ventilation, the prevention of dust and fumes, the total limit of 20 parts of CO_2 per 10,000 is well within the limits of safety, is reasonable and easily obtainable, and should be enforced.

We therefore recommend as follows (see Draft Regulations 56-63):

General Ventilation

(a) That the legal maximum for noxious CO_2 permissible mines in the Transvaal be fixed at 8 parts by volume in 10,000 of air.

(b) That an amount of 4 parts of CO_2 by volume in 10,000 of air shall be allowed in addition to the aforesaid maximum as representing innocuous CO_2 normally present in the atmosphere.

(c) That where candles or similar illuminants are in use, further addition of 3 parts CO_2 by volume in 10,000 of air should be allowed as representing innocuous CO_2 resulting from the combustion of such illuminants.

(d) That in order to meet, from the point of view of practical administration, difficulties in regard to possible innocuous CO_2 from "country rock" and other uncertain sources in the mines of the Rand, a further allowance of 5 parts per 10,000 be made, making a total limit of 20 parts of CO_2 per 10,000 of air.

(e) That in the Lydenburg and other districts where there is geologically strong presumptive evidence of a production of ground CO_2, early investigation be undertaken by the government, and that a proper and reasonable allowance be made therefor, the total amount in the mine air not to exceed 1 per cent by volume.

(f) That all samples for testing purposes under these provisions be taken not less than one hour after blasting.

(g) That each mine be informed of the result of any official analyses of the air therefrom, and notified that the ventilation is defective when the above proportions have been exceeded and at the same time supplied, so far as practicable with information as to the nature of any defect noticed; and that legal proceedings be not taken against a mine unless, after a reasonable interval following such notice, the stated proportion is found on examination of one or more samples to be again exceeded, and the mine is unable to show that steps have been taken reasonably calculated, in the opinion of the government mining engineer, to secure the requisite ventilation.

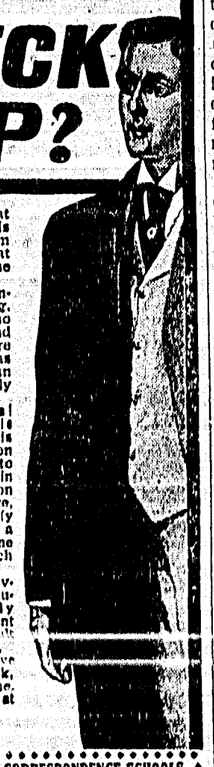
(h) That any analysis on which a prosecution immediately depends shall be made by a specially qualified person.

(i) That arrangements be made for inspectors of mines to have the use when desired of a properly tested portable apparatus for estimating on the spot the proportion of CO_2 in the air.

With regard to the very interesting question as to the necessity for correcting the proposed CO_2 limit for the altitude of the Rand, the evidence is somewhat conflicting, and many samples will be taken at considerable depths, and therefore we do not recommend any addition on this account to the proposed standard.

In view of the extremely poisonous effects of CO and NO_2 on the human system, and the frequency of gassing fatalities on the Rand, we also recommend that the maximum permissible amount of CO in any part of a mine shall not exceed .01 per cent., and no practically determinable amount of NO_2 shall be permitted in any part of a mine.—Mines and Minerals.

What Are YOU Worth From the NECK UP?



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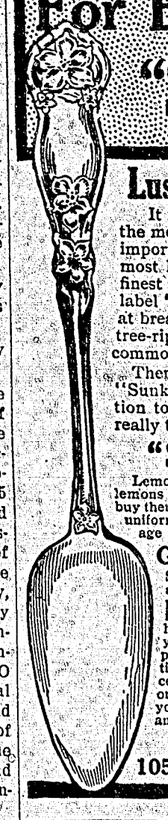
RUSSIAN ANTHRACITE

Our Swansea correspondent telegraphs: I hear that the Russian anthracite producers have recently been organising to develop their export trade to Mediterranean ports, and special efforts are being made to capture a large portion of the trade in Italian outlets hitherto exclusively served by South Wales. Attempts to place Russian steam and gas coals have proved unavailing by reason of the prices and qualities of Welsh products, but with anthracite this coal can be delivered in classified sorts, f. o. b. at Marianopol, the Russian anthracite shipping port, at 8s to 9s. per ton less than the prices ruling f. o. b. at Swansea.

Considerable interest, too, is being taken in South Wales in a bill now under discussion in the Italian Chamber to ensure the transit of British coal intended for the Italian navy and State railway in Italian vessels. The gist of the idea is that if Italy cannot help presenting us with £6,000,000 a year for coal purchased from us, she may at least save what she now pays to English shippers. A fear is being felt here more particularly that Italian shipowners will in all probability agitate for anthracite to be included as well as steam coal.—Daily Telegraph (London).

For Breakfast Try "Sunkist" Oranges



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It is not sufficient to know that oranges are the most healthful of all fruits. It is quite as important to know the *kind* of oranges that are most healthful and most palatable. The very finest California oranges are now packed under the label "Sunkist." Please serve "Sunkist" oranges at breakfast tomorrow and learn the superiority of tree-ripened, seedless, fiberless oranges over the commonplace kind. *Don't fail to save the wrappers.*

There is so much "meat" and nourishment in "Sunkist" oranges and so little waste that, in addition to their extra fine flavor and goodness, they are really the most economical oranges to buy.

"Sunkist" Lemons Juiciest

Lemons differ as much as oranges. Pithy, thick-skinned lemons contain very little juice. You waste money when you buy them. Please ask for "Sunkist" Lemons and note how uniformly sound each one is, and what a small percentage is skin and fiber.

Get This Valuable Orange Spoon

Save 12 "Sunkist" orange (or lemon) wrappers and send them to us, with 12 cents to pay charges, packing, etc., and we will present you with a genuine Rogers Orange Spoon, of beautiful design and highest quality. Begin saving wrappers today. If you desire more than one, send 12 "Sunkist" wrappers and 12 cents for each additional spoon. In remitting, please send cash when the amount is less than 20 cents; on amounts above 20 cents, we prefer postal note, money order, express order or bank draft. We will be glad to send you complete list of valuable premiums. *We* honor both "Sunkist" and "Red Ball" wrappers for premiums. (50)

California Fruit Growers' Exchange
105 King Street East Toronto, Ont.

To Prove That Dust is Worse Than Gas

WASHINGTON—The bureau of mines is preparing to touch off an explosion in a real coal mine to demonstrate to doubting mine owners of America the explosibility of coal dust.

To Convince Operators

Mine owners say that the government experiments at Pittsburg have only a theoritical value because they are conducted in a steel tank and not in a mine.

The government is trying to hammer into the heads of the mine owners that it is coal dust, not gas, that causes the most terrible mine disasters. They buy a mine and blow it up to prove it.

The experimental explosions will have all the characteristics of the real disaster without the usual loss of life, for there will be no one in the government mine when the dust explodes.

Will Study Effects

When the poisonous gases have been driven out the experts will enter and study the effects of the explosion.

Scientists have long known that the dust of coal, wood and grain is explosive; it is only within three years that they have discovered that coal dust as an explosive is as powerful as dynamite.

It is now known the destruction of the Washburn and five other flour mills of Minneapolis, May 2, 1878, was caused by a dust explosion.

List of Disasters

Here is a list of American mining disasters attributed to exploding dust and the number of killed.

Feb. 9, 1871, Ritchie Co., W. Va., 4. Feb. 25, 1873, Ritchie Co., W. Va., 4; March 31, 1884, Pocahontas, W. Va., 114; Feb. 22, 1892, Pekay, Iowa, 4; Jan. 22, 1907, Primero, Colo., 24; Jan. 26, 1907, Penco, W. Va., 12; Jan. 29, 1907, Stuart W. Va., 90; Feb. 1, 1907, Thomas, W. Va., 25; Dec. 1, 1907, Naomi, Pa., 35; Dec. 6, 1907, Monongah, W. Va., 358; Dec 16, 1907, Yolande, Ala., 56;; Dec. 19, 1907, Darr, Pa., 230.

It has been determined beyond doubt that the Monongah horror, the most terrible in history, was caused by coal dust. In all, 1,148 men lost their lives in coal dust explosions in 1907, and 469 in 1908.

Occur In Cold Months

Nearly all mine disasters occur either at the beginning of winter, or in the early spring, with a few during the dead of winter.

December is the most dangerous month. But disasters seldom occur between April and November.

It doesn't just happen that way. There is a reason.

Mines Damp in Summer

In summer the ventilation systems are fanning warm, moist air into the mines, and the damp coal dust settles to the floor and walls and will not rise when stirred.

When cold sets in the fans blow into the mines cold dry air. Presently the cold dry air takes all the moisture from the mine. The dust now rises at any disturbance.

The dust may become so thick in the air that it becomes explosive. A heavy blasting charge or a crossed electric wire may touch it off.

Likened to Tornado

As the flash travels, slow at first, it begins to stir up dust. In a few seconds the flame is travelling at a tremendous rate, sometimes nearly a half mile a second.

Ahead of it is pushed a tornado of whirling air, raising a thick train of dust from the flame to feed on.

Its passing lasts only an instant, but that twinkling of an eye will turn a solid face of coal into coke half an inch thick. The heat sometimes reaches 5,000 degrees.

Dust Worse than Gas

Heretofore mine owners have attributed all explosions to free gas in the mine. The scientists now know the gas explosion is far less to be dreaded by the miner than the dust explosion.

To show American mine owners the danger of dust, the bureau experts will fill their experimental mine with dust and touch it off.

The bureau hopes to induce owners to install preventive devices voluntarily, but as the result of the experiments the government will be asked to pass laws compelling safety measures.

Preventive Measures

Some measures which will prevent coal dust explosion are:

Humidifying the intake air current with steam.

Daily sprinkling of corridors.

Frequently cleaning up dust and washing down walls with hose.

Covering walls with stone dust.

Using only small flame explosives.

"THE FRUIT MAGAZINE"

The January number of "The Fruit Magazine," published in Vancouver, B. C., to hand, contains some highly interesting reading on this growing industry of the province.

The cover is embellished with a "Northern Spy" that looks good enough to eat. There is a cut of the largest apple shown at Vancouver, which weighed 38 ounces.

As an evidence of the literary matter may be cited among others, "Cold Storage and Pre-Cooling," "Fruit packing schools," "The Apple Scab and its Control," besides a number of short articles of value to fruit growers.

STRIKE OR LOCKOUT

The Mine Workers of N. S. Ask for Conference

HALIFAX—The district officers of the United Mine Workers in Cape Breton have made application for a board of conciliation in connection with the labor difficulty in the Atlantic collieries at Port Morien. The forms were drawn up recently and were forwarded to the minister of labor at Ottawa. Many of the men say they are not on strike, but refrain from working until rates are adjusted, and state that there has been a lockout. Probably this phase of the question will be the main contention of the union in asking for a board of conciliation. There has been some picketing.

EARTHQUAKES AND MINES

An Austrian Theory

Re the mining disaster in Lancashire, the Neue Freie Presse, Vienna, remarks; general smypathy is felt for the English nation which for the second time this year has suffered from a fearful mining disaster. Technical science must study this overwhelming misfortune, as it is doubtless connected with the important earth tremors which the seismic instruments now register, and which always mark extremely critical periods for mines, as in consequence of these tremors gas currents are developed which easily cause devastation.

It is interesting to recall that the chief of the seismic bureau at Laibach, Professor Belar, published a report some days ago in which he remarked that at the present epoch a great seismic distrubance exists which increases the danger of mining disasters. Only too quickly has this forecast been fulfilled.—Daily Telegraph (London)

AVVISO.

Minatori ci preggiamo di informarvi di stare via di Michel, B. C., quelle che siete fuori, essendo che nel tempo presente vié molta gente dissoccupata.

MAURICE BURRELL,
Segretario di Finanza dell; Unione Localle n. 2,334 Michel, B. C.

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FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

Lizard Local General Teamsters No. 141. Meets every Friday night at 8 p. m. Miners' union hall. J. Jackson, President; E. Marsham, Recording Secretary.

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

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

Typographical Union No. 655' Meets last Saturday in each month at the Ledger Office. A. J. Buckley, Secretary.

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

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

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

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The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

TI—BRAT DELAVEC!

Spisal Fran Furlan

Prideš na svet. Oče in mati te zredita skoro na ravno isti način kakor junca.

Ko nekoliko odrasteš, greš v šolo, Junca učijo voziti.

Ko junec odraste, ga vpre*ejo v jarem; hranijo ga dobro in skrbé, da je zavarovan proti sabemu vremenu.

Ko ti odrasteš, kakšno je tvoje življenje?

Videl sem te starem kraju za plugom, v tovarni, v delavnici, delati od zore do mraka.

Za koga?

Za lepo opravljene bogataše in vojaške častnike; za lene duhovne, kateri ti prodojajo neskončno "veselje" v nebesih pod pogojem, da tiš njim preskribiš lepo in brezskrbno življenje na tem svetu.

In kaj imaš ti za svoj trud?

Pravico, težko delati do smrti in potem v miru počivati.

Vidim te tukaj v Ameriki, ko zopet delaš od zore do mraka v rudniku, livarni, na železnici in na polju.

Za koga?

Za one ljudi, ki niso v svojem celem življenju storili nič koristnega.

In kaj imaš tukaj za svoj trud?

Včasih te zaduši v rudniku. Morebiti zgubiš samo roko v tovarni. Ako si posebno srečen, bodeš umrl naravne smrti. Seveda, predno umrješ, bodeš gotovo, ako dolgo živiš, sključen in grbav kakor star konj.

Sem-li ti povedal resnico?

Praviš, da imam prav, ali kako pomagati?

Poslušaj!

V svrho, da se osvobodimo kapitalisinih bogatašev. Zakaj torej ti dovoliš, da te ima taka manjšina za sužnja.

Zbudi se, brat!

Poglej po svetu in pridruži se armadi zavednih delavcev, ki koraka združena v boj za osvoboditev človeškega rodu.

Zabij si v glavo, da si ti edini, ki hraniš svet in zahtevaj, da kdor hoče jesti, mora, tudi delati.

Ako misliš, da je to prav, potem pristopi k socijalistom. Ne poslušaj one "učenjake," ki ti govorijo, da so socialisti hudodelniki. Vprašaj jih zakaj! Veš kaj ti bodo odgovorili?

Rekli bodejo: Zato, ker so socijalisti.—Proletarec.

NARAŽČAJ SOCIJALISTIČNIH GLASOV

	1877	1897	1907
Nemčija	493,000	2,107,000	3,259,000
Francija		790,000	896,000
Avstrija		750,000	1,041,000
Belgija		467,000	469,000
Z države		55,000	*700,000
Anglija		55,000	342,000
Finska			330,000
Italija		135,000	320,000
Danska	1,000	32,000	93,000
Švica		40,000	70,000
Holand		13,500	65,000
Norveška		7,000	45,000
Švedska			26,000
Španija		14,000	23,000
	494,000	3,896,500	9,519,000

*1910.

FERNIE, B. C., 7 Dec., 1910.

Au Directeur de l'Union des Travailleurs.

Monsieur,

Je viens de suite au point qui m'intéresse personnellement car je suis pressé.

Pourquoi that parler en faveur du suffrage féminin puisqu'elles sont, oui, puisqu'elles sont, absolument inutiles en politique pour le bien-etre humain. Ne savez-vous donc pas qu'on peut acheter plusieurs femmes pour un dollar ou plus et qu'il en serait ainsi pour leur vote si elles avaient droit a ce dernier.

En vérité vous n'y pensez pas car si vous connaissiez les femmes en général comme un simple voyageur les connait il me semble—mais il faut réfléchir pour ne plus en parler et vous dire a vous meme que les femmes faibles et s'il y a des femmes qui agissent ainsi a Londres ce sont ni plus ni moins que des. Vous pouvez excuser l'orthographe, si vous voulez celui qui vous écrit n'a pas d'instruction car vraiment un homme industrieux a d'autres choses a faire que d'écrire des folles.

Donc, sans rancune, monsieur le Directeur, car j'aurai plus tard a vous poser une questi on sur le socialisme. En attendant je me contente de vous dire que j'approuve les socialistes jusqu'a un certain point.

Ils devraient laisser les catholiques faire leur religion et ne pas s'y opposer.

C. N.

REPONSE

Nous n'avons guere l'habitude de nous occuper des lettres anonymes et si nous faisons exception pour celle-ci c'est surtout pour la question qu'elle souleve.

Tant qu'a l'auteur de la lettre, nous le plaignons sincerement. Sa lettre montre qu'il n'a guere de respect pour le sexe auquel appartient sa mere.

Il y a lieu de croire que C. N.. a eu du gout pour la boue, s'y est plongé des pied a la tete et maintenant il se plaint que la boue est sale et voudrait nous faire croire qu'il n'y a que de la boue ici-bas.

Il n'est que trop malheureusement vrai qu'il y a des femmes qui se vendent meme a tres bas prix. Si le suffrage égal existait il est probable que des femmes vendraient leur vote. Nous vivons sous un régime de commercialisme a outrance, tout se vend, tout s'achete. Et c'est pour cela que nous voyons des hommes se vendre a tout aussi bas prix que les femmes. Actuellement aux Etats-Unis l'eau-de-vie et la biere ne jouent-il pas un puissant role a chaque élection?

Ainsi, par exemple, dans le comté d'Adams, Ohio, on l'on fait actuellement une enquete a propos de l'achat d'un grand nombre de votes aux dernieres élections, le jury a déja trouvé 633 coupables. Dans le nombre se trouve un ministre protestant qui, parait-il, avait recu $10 pour son vote. Un propriétaire assez riche avait vendu son vote et celui de son gendre pour $7.50.

Pas cher, n'est pas?

A Wilmington, Del., Robert C. White contesta l'élection de son concurrent republicain et offre de prouver qu'il avait acheté le vote de 3,000 blancs et d'un aussi grand nombre de negres.

On ne saura jamais acheter ni plus facilement ni a meilleur marché les électeur d'aujourd'hui.

Dans nos articles "Choses et Autres" nous avons exprimé notre opinion des suffragettes de Londres.

Nous sommes d'avis que leurs méthodes sont ridicules et tendent a aliéner la cause féminine des personnes qui y seraient gagnés par des méthodes plus rationnelles.

Mais nous ne pouvons que protester de toutes nos forces contre la méchante insinuation de C. N... Meme les journaux les plus opposés au féminisme en général et aux suffragettes en particulier n'ont jamais essayé de faire croire a leurs lecteurs qu'elles étaient des prostituées.

Un homme qui lance une telle accusation devrait avoir le courage de signer son nom et de fournir les preuves.

A l'Union des Travailleurs nous avons les plus grand respect pour les femmes. Nous nous rappelons que notre mere était une femme. Elles ne sont pas toutes parfaites, mais elles n'ont certainement pas plus de défauts que les hommes. Quand une femme se vend, quand une femme descend dans la boue elle a généralement pour compagnon un homme qui ne vaut pas plus qu'elle, souvent moins. Esclave ou poupée, la femme est généralement ce que l'a faite l'homme.

Et si elle avait le droit de suffrage, nous sommes convaincus qu'elle ne saurait en faire un plus mauvais usage que 90 pour 100 des électeurs ouvriers qui ne l'ont employé jusqu'ici qu'a se forger de plus lourdes chaines.

En terminant C. N.. nous dit de laisser les catholiques faire leur religion et de ne pas nous y opposer.

Quand les catholiques s'occuperont de suivre leur religion, les socialistes seront les derniers a y mettre la moindre entrave. Les socialistes ont un travail bien plus important a faire que de s'occuper de la religion des gens.

Mais voila, les dignitaries de la religion catholique oublient leur religion pour s'occuper de questions politiques et économiques. Et dans tous les pays nous les voyons du cote des exploiteurs combattre tout mouvement qui a pour but d'améliorer le sort des exploités.

Le clergé catholique soutient le régime actuel. Or, C. N.. nous dit que sous le régime soutenu par le clergé catholique les femmes sont toutes a vendre. Pourquoi le clergé s'oppose-il a un régime qui mettrait fin a la vénalité dont C. N... se plaint?

A C. N.. et a tous ceux qui se figurent que les socialistes combattent la religion nous tenons a dire encore une fois: les socialistes ne combattent pas la religion, ils combattent ceux qui se servent de la religion pour défendre le vol, l'immoralité, le meurtre, qui sont la trinité capitaliste.

Nous ne nous occupons de la religion de personne, mais nous combattons tous ceux qui défendent et soutiennent un régime qui met la richesse a la disposition des fainéants et la misere chez les travailleurs, qu'ils soient de simples sacristains ou le pape lui-meme—L'Union des Travailleurs.

O JEDNOM MOCNEM MUŽI

Mladý štíhlý muž, kterého by dle johoxevnějšku každý za prostředního urednika považoval. Obličej jemny uzký a bledý a na očích napadno jest rýsec, že neustale neklidně kolem sebe hledá. Mladý muž, bledý jako stěna, jako člověk který kráčí proti plnému slunci, aneb jako by očekával odněkud ranu. Také nesměly úsměv připomíná na urednika aneb jinak na dobře disciplinovaného člověka; že by on sám byl velikým panem, nikdo by z tohoto nenáročného obličeje nevyčetl. Veliký jest to pan — pravda — ale neustale ve strachu před větším.

Nesmírna jest říše, které mladý tento člověk velí. Naplněná všemi divy přírody a poklady světa a nejhlubší bídou. Nám jaká taká svobodným Evropanům jest tato říše zemi nejhadankovitějších protiv, zemi tajemství. Víme jen, že se tam nachází nejnadhernější zámky a nejhroznější žaláře na tomto světě. Víme jen, že hranice této země jsou bedlivě uzavreny, aby ani nejmenší paprsek duševního světla nepadl na lid tamnější, do oné neproniknutelné tmy. víme, že naduta šlechta tamnější své bohatství dle lidských duší může počítati a že hrabě Tolstoj sám v selském kabatě jde za svým pluhem.

Víme jen, že barbarská pověra a zvířecí surovost mezi lidem tamnějším panuje a že jemna, moderní duše Turgeněva z tohoto bahna mohla vyniknouti. Víme dále, že v celé Evropě žádný lupič, vrah, ani sloděj nesmí býti tělesně týran a že v Rusku duchem a vzdělonim bohatí mužové a ženy, jinoši a dívky podrobiti se musí krvavému zneuctění žoldácké knuty.

Nezname nic o této zemi, než hrůzy středověké a obdivuhodné činy hrdinské, nic než několik lidových písní dojemné melancholi; vynikající postavy, mezi kterými jedni skoro jako svatí, druzí jako krvelačné bestie žijí. Pozorujeme jen, jak v ukrytu temné mocnosti se namahají, aby jho utlačovaných a bičovaných svrhli a jak z této hlubiny někdy se vynoří ramě, aby po nedostižitelném velitelí sáhlo a jej zardousilo. Vidime generaci za generaci obětovati se v bezučelném heroismu. Vidime každého dne, jak neohrožení mužové jich životy fanaticky obětují, a co jsou starověcí hrdinové proti mladikům ruským!

A nad všemi těmito vladne císař. Nedostižitelný, tajůplný, všemohoucí, skoro jako Bůh. Poroučí knížatům a hrabatům své říše, jak jinde králové ani sedlákům svým nemohou poručiti. Jest vladcem nad majetkem, svobodou a žalarem, životem a smrti a nikdo, komu světlo slunce jest milé, nesmí povstati a tazati se: „Proč tohoto jsi usmrtil a onoho povýšil? Proč brodí se tvoji drabové v naší krvi?" Do nejvzdalenějších končin naší zeměkoule sahá vůle tohoto muže a jeho slovu se uctivě naslouchá jak v císařském paláci čínském, tak ve dvorním hradě vídenském, v Elyseich i v Berlíně. Asi tucet malých suverénů, mezi nimi hrdý půlměsíc, závisí na tomto světovládci ,osud všech těch králů a knížat drží v jeho duté dlani.

Mladý muž měšťáckého zevnějšku, třeba i též ta takového ducha a jeho ano nebo ne, jeho rozmar a nálada může tvárnost celého tohoto světa změniti. Jak mu asi ostatní suveréni tuto nezlomenou panovačnost závidí. Co jim během doby železným vlivem nových idei a poznání bylo uzmuto, to mohou měřiti na tomto člověku. Jistě zda se jim to býti pomníkem jejich někdejší neobmezené panovačnosti, živou upomínkou na ony zlaté dny, kdy ještě byli králové volní.

Mladý, bledý muž, bez posunků velitelských, bez zevnějšku tyrana. Ale on nema potřebí zdvihnouti hrdě ruku, když pokyn prstem dostačí, aby miliony uvedl v pohyb. Toto ale jest život jeho a jeho předků: Pokrmy a napoje museli nechati svým psům a lokajům napřed ochutnati, aby, když tito v bolestech se svíjeli, si mohli oddechnouti, že tentokráte štastně smrti ušli; museli zažíti, jak stropy skvělých dvoran se sřítily tak bezprostředně před jejich příchodem, že lokajové, dvéře jim otevírající, byli tím zabiti, museli býti svědky toho, jak koleje železniční, na nichž tou chvíli dvorní vlak uhaněl, byly podminovány a explodovaly a oni pak, ve středu mocné své říše, taboriti byli nuceni v širém poli, obklopeni mrtvolami a umírajícími těch, kteří ještě před okamžikem každého jich pokynu byli poslušní.

Jak uštvaní a u věčné uzkosti zabili úředníka palácového, když rychle sahnul do kapsy, aby jim podal akt k potvrzení, nebo důstojníka, který trochu rychleji sahnul k čapce, aby svého velitele pozdravil, v domněnce, že již se na ně k smrtící raně naprahu. Takový jest život a osud ruských samovladců.

Co pak se dědice této říše tkne, jest tento hadankou.

Neustava se zkoumati jeho slova a skutky, aby se zjistilo, jaký jest vnitřek tohoto muže. Když se nechal v Kremlu korunovati, hlásitě projevil svou touhu po míru světovém a přece vedl od té doby tu nejkrvavější válku, jakou kdy historie zaznamenala. Jak to v Rusku bývalo, tak to zůstalo. A mezi tím, co on honí kamzíky v horách Alpských nebo v lesích Darmštatských, porádají se v jeho říši hony na lidi. A přece se o něm vypráví, že často proléva slzy na svém vysokém trůně, že v hluboké melancholii stráví své dny a jak zřídka kdy se zasměje.

Vidíme jej kráčeti tou samou cestou, jako jeho předky. Uzavřen ve svém žalari, který krok za krokem všude jej provází. Jest provázen a vždy chráněn živou zdí a zajiskří-li někdy jeho zraky, jest to proto, poněvadž každý pohyb, který spatruje, znamená pro něho dva obrazy; jeden skutečný, nevinný a pak vnitřní, nebezpečný, který neustále živen jest jeho fantasií. I každý šramot znamená pro dva hlasy, skutečný a pak onen hrozivý, který sám v duchu svém slyší. Neblednou tváře jeho vlivem stálého se zdržování v domě a světnici, ale vědomím toho, že kdyby jen jediný kámen v této jej obklopující zdi se uvolnil, kdyby jen jediný z tisíců hlídajících jej lidí stal se mu nevěrným, kdyby v kovovém plotu bajonetů a kopí kozáckých jen dost mala se vyskytla mezera, že lhned by tamtudy proklouzla ona vražedná ruka, která příšerné a strašidelné na chraniel jej zde neustále hledá a hmatá.

Nejhrdější korunu nosí tento mladý muž, ale nosí ji s hlavou shrbenou, v neustálém očekávání smrtící rany. Aramis.

"IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES"(?)

Cassell's "Life and History of Queen Victoria," on page 143 of vol. I.

"Such was the case with the workers in mines and collieries, an inquiry into whose state was conducted by a *commission*, whose report was published in the early part of 1842. It appeared from this report that in some of the coal mines, women and girls were employed as beasts of burden. By means of a chain passing between *the legs, and connected with* a belt strapped around their waists, they were compelled to drag to and fro on hands and knees, and often for fourteen or sixteen hours a day, trucks heavily laden with coal, through passages too low to permit of these persons going upright. They were nearly naked, their clothing consisting of nothing more than a pair of trousers made of sacking. Their bodies were encrusted with the grime of the coal dust, and many were completely unsexed, and presented chests that were as flat as those of the men. By far the greater part of their lives was passed underground, in the black and cavernous recesses of the mine; and the morality of these unhappy creatures was equal to their physical degradation. Children also were employed and treated with even greater brutality. Overworked and beaten by their cruel taskmasters, these children grew up stunted and diseased, and it was evident that nothing but widespread ruin, both body and soul, could result from a system so monstrously opposed to all the laws of nature. The statesman who procured the commission of enquiry was Lord Ashley, afterwards still more famous as the Earl of Shaftesbury; and it was he who subsequently introduced and carried the Mines and Collieries Act, by which women and girls were forbidden to be employed in any form of mining or colliery labor, and the employment of boys was not to be permitted under the age af ten years. Moreover, the term of apprenticeship was limited, and the Secretary of State was empowered to appoint inspectors of mines and collieries, that the provisions of the bill should not be evaded by those interested in defeating them. The act was passed in 1842, but did not come into operation until 1843. Its effect was unquestionably good; yet it was found difficult to restrain many women from continuing the work to which they had been accustomed, and which they perhaps could not readily exchange for anything better."

ALABAMA IS DEMOCRATIC

The clipping which we produce below is from the January number of "Mines and Minerals." It was in this southern state that the governor ordered striking miners to be evicted from grounds upon which they were camped under the pretext of "not being sanitary."

Many people at the last election voted the Democratic ticket because they did not wish to lose their vote by supporting a Socialist nominee, and yet were utterly dissatisfied with the Republican Party.

Alabama is intensely Democratic, so draw your own conclusions as to the likelihood of any real benefit accruing.

Legalized Slavery

The United States Supreme Court will shortly decide whether that abomination called "the contract labor law" shall continue. The supreme court of Alabama holds that the law is legal, being a proper exercise of the police powers. While Alabama contract labor law does not draw the color line, no white men are working as convict miners, showing that it was enacted to ensnare the negro laborers, that politicians might graft. Alabama has a law compelling coal mine operators to pay the miners $1 per ton for coal. The scheme is to force a contract on some ignorant farm laborer, then for some trifling violation drag the culprit into court and have him convicted for committing a misdemeanor, which may be punished by hard labor and long sentence. Once in jail the man is farmed out to a contractor who feeds him and works him in the coal mine, receiving $1 per ton for all coal the convict mines.

Greenhorns from the farms are sent into gassy mines, and whipped if they do not dig their allotment of coal, and shot if they attempt to escape. Under trumped-up charges and such conditions they may be kept at work indefinitely. Some have tried to kill themselves, and others have run the risk of being killed by the guards rather than submit to the slavery.

The United States Department of Justice contends that this treatment of men is a form of peonage, and that the Alabama law was not enacted to prevent fraud, but to encourage law breaking and impose involuntary servitude. If the system is pronounced legal then it is up to the large corporations owned by northern capital to refuse to hire convicts as they are now doing.

ALTOFTS COAL DUST EXPERIMENT

In the official report of the experiments conducted at Altofts Colliery during the past two or three years, to ascertain the phenomena of coal dust explosions, the Yorkshire Post notes this important statement: "The fact that coal dust in the complete absence of fire damp is explosive when raised as a cloud in the air and ignited, has, in the opinion of all who have witnessed the experiments, been definitely established. The information which the Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines desired the members of the Mining Association has thus been obtained, and the controversy which has existed for more than a quarter of a century has been finally set at rest The controversy is, indeed, of much longer standing than a quarter of a century. More than a hundred years ago, John Buddle, an eminent North of England mining engineer, suspected that coal dust was explosive. In his report of a Wallsend disaster he stated that 'the survivors, who were the most distant from the point of explosion, were burned by the shower of red-hot sparks which were driven along by the force of the explosion. How the dust was ignited was then, and for a long time after, a puzzle, and until to-day mining scientists have disputed over it. It appears that dispute is no longer possible. The Altofts experiments which have from time to time been described, have in the judgment of many eminent mining experts, proved beyond question that coal dust contains within itself gases which, if ignited, say by a faulty shot or the exposure of a flame at the moment of some local disturbance, may produce an explosion terrible in its consequences, or an explosion caused by fire-damp may be intensified, and caused to blaze throughout the workings by coal dust raised by the explosion itself. This, then, is the fearful discovery. Happily, the investigators have not been content with proving that horses may be stolen if stable doors are left open. Thanks very largely to the experience and the initiative of Mr. W. E. Garforth, who has throughout organized the experiments, they have studied, with encouraging results, the supreme question of how to close the stable door. Five and twenty years ago there was a serious explosion in the Altofts mine, undoubtedly intensified by the ignition of coal dust. Samples of this coal dust, which Mr. Garforth had preserved, have been microscopically and chemically compared with the coal dust used in the experimental explosions, and found to be identical, but a still more important discovery has been made. In examining the Altofts mine after the explosion it was found that great destruction had been caused in all the haulage roads where there was a preponderance of coal dust, "but that the evidence of flame and force disappeared when the stone dust roads were reached"; and Mr. Garforth concluded "that a coal dust explosion could be checked if an incombustionable dust were present in sufficient quantity." It was, therefore, decided to try the experiments, and to take precautions, on a great scale. The Altofts mine throughout its entire area, was "dusted"—stone dust was thrown on roof, sides, and floor wherever coal dust could accumulate. It was found that this can be adequately done at a cost of about one-eight of a penny per ton of coal raised. The experiments in the improvised "mine" above ground hve consisted of mixing stone dust with coal dust, and then causing an explosion. Stone dust is incombustible, and the theory is that as the percentage of incombustibility is increased "it becomes increasingly difficult either to originate an explosion in the mixture, or to cause an explosion to be propagated," and as their experiments "seem to have been the whole the committee report that attended with a large measure of success."—Science and Art of Mining.

USES OF SAWDUST

Sawdust is usually regarded as an objectionable product because it increases the danger of fire if deposited near mills or lumber piles, and necessitates either carriage with accompanying expenses or the construction of a "burner" and the use of conveyors or carts to transfer it from the saws.

A double economy however is now in progress. A result of the use of band saws instead of the old circular and gang saws, a log that, under the old system produced 8 boards, will now produce 9, a very substantial increase in product with a correspond ing decrease in the amount of sawdust produced.

Owing to its chemical and mechanical properties, it has an ever increasing field of usefulness. Used as an absorbent for nitro-glycerine, it produces dynamite. Used with clay and burned, it produces a terra-cotta brick full of small cavities that, owing to its lightness and its properties as a non-conductor, makes excellent fire proof material for partition walls. Treating it with fused caustic alkali produces oxalic acid. Treating it with sulphuric acid and fermenting the sugar so formed produces alcohol. Mixed with a suitable binder and compressed it can be used for making mouldings and imitation carvings, while if mixed with Portland cement, it produces a flooring material It is an excellent packing material for fragile articles and for dangerous explosives and can be used as packing in walls to make them sound proof and cold proof.

TRYING OUT OIL FUEL

After a thorough investigation by an expert for more than a year, the Great Northern has decided to utilize oil for fuel on practically all its locomotives west of Leavenworth, Wash., in the Cascade Mountains. It will take an immense amount of money to equip the locomotives with new burners and install the tank facilities along the system, but it has been figured that a big saving can be effected in the long run. Much economy can be realized in fuel alone, while the dirt and smoke incident to coal consumption will be eliminated.

Official announcement of the plan was made recently. It was said that the work will be carried on with great expediency, so that within a comparatively short time oil engines will be in service as far east as Spokane, Wash.

Crude petroleum oil will be shipped from the fields of California by boats to the docks at Everett, Wash. The boats will carry from 25,000 to 35,000 barrels on a trip. Three main storage tanks, with a combined capacity of 7,000,000,000 gallons, are to be erected at Everett. The oil will be pumped out of the boats into a pipe line 1,000 feet in length. The cost of handling this fuel is small compared with coal, effecting a great saving in transportation.

Numerous small tanks for the storage of oil will be erected at different points along the west end of the system, until they will be as common as water tanks are at present.

The grates on 115 locomotives are to be removed and replaced with oil burners, involving considerable labor in the shops at the west end. This covers practically all the motive power of the Great Northern west of the Cascades and will include switch engines.

KEON AND SOCIALISTS HAVE A BIG LAUGH

GRAFTON, Ill—John J. Keon, the Socialist who was kept in jail thirteen weeks because he refused to pay his poll tax, has a laugh coming on the city, which has repealed the tax.

Keon, backed by the state organization of the Socialist Party, made a strong fight against the effort to collect the tax.

When he was ordered to pay it or go to jail, he went to jail.

He was then ordered to pay or stay in jail, and he stayed in jail.

He was then asked to please pay and get out of jail, because it was costing the city so much to collect that $1.50 poll tax. Keon stayed in jail. He made an issue of the poll tax, refusing after his stay in jail to pay the tax again this year.

A friend unknown to Keon paid it for him. Then the city fathers met and decided to repeal the tax.

Thereat, Keon and the local Socialists are much amused.

"HELP"
Us pay money to *white* labor
FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY

BANK OF HAMILTON
Do you save?
A time will come when your financial resources will be strained to meet some unexpected demand Will you have to suffer the consequences, or will you be in a position to turn to your bank account for aid?
Deposit your savings in the Bank of Hamilton now, and when the day of emergency comes you will be prepared.
J. R. LAWRY, Agent FERNIE
HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON

The Home Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending the 30th day of November, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any branches of the Home Bank on and after Thursday, the First day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, 1910, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. JAMES MASON,
Toronto, October 26th. General Manager.

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

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

Nowhere in the Pass can be found
SUCH A DISPLAY
We have the best money can buy of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, "Imperator Hams and Bacon" Lard, Sausages, Weiners and Sauer Kraut.
PHONE OR CALL
Calgary Cattle Co.
Phone 56

Nyal's
STONE ROOT COMPOUND
is easily the best Kidney and Liver remedy we have ever sold. We know what's in it and can cheerfully recommend it.
Anything you buy with the name Nyal's Family Remedies will give you entire satisfaction.
Sold and guaranteed by $250

List of Locals District 18

Corrected by District Secretary up to November 19, 1910.

NO.	NAME	SEC. AND P. O. ADDRESS.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	W. Watson, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	James Turnbull, Blairmore, Alberta.
940	Burmis	Thomas Gregory, Burmis, Alta.
1378	Canmore	J. Neil, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2378	Cardiff	L. Huckins, Cardiff, Alta.
[illegible]	Corbin	E. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
2178	Diamond City	George Hincliffe, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2388	Edmonton	M. Bonic, 434 Lorne street, Norwood, Edmonton.
2314	Fernie	D. Rees, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	J. Ayre, Hosmer, B. C.
1053	Hillcrest	J. C. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P.O. Box 113, Lethbridge.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	Harry Smith, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal Collieries	James McKinley, Royal Colliery, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. Brown, Taber, Alta.

HERE AND THERE

Kefoury Bros. were brought before the cadi for a breach of the municipal clause act in keeping open after hours.

Mr. Munch, the representative of the Canadian Oil Co., whose headquarters are at Calgary, is a Fernie visitor this week.

O. S.Ford, inspector for the Dominion Express Co., was a guest of Jack Low, the general local agent, this week.

Two additions to Fernie's census made their appearance this week. To Mr. and Mrs. Con. Whelan—a son; and likewise a member of the same sex arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Koski.

The annual gathering, accompanied by a supper, given under the auspices of the Fernie Co-Operative, bids fair to be one of the events of the season, but owing to the weather conditions it has been decided to postpone it until the 24th, of which all are requested to take due note.

While on his way to assist the investigation of conditions in the Annex Fire Chief McDougall had the misfortune to be jolted off the wagon, and catching his foot in the traces before he could extricate himself received several nasty kicks from the startled steed, which compelled him to lay off for several days. Fortunately no bones were broken.

HAT FREE WITH SUIT

For One Week.

To every purchaser of a child's or ladies' coat or suit (costing $5.00) a hat will be given free.

Miss EULER

LADIES' AID—METHODIST CHURCH

All difficulties of transportation will be overcome on the 26th when the yearly international sleigh ride which starts from the Methodist Church on its trip visiting en route all the principal countries of the world.

Don't forget—January 26th.

JOE LEAVES US

J. J. Wood, who has been for some time past in the employ of N. E. Sudaby, has accepted a position with Bulman Bros., Winnipeg, stationers and lithographers, and leaves for his new field of labor on Monday to join the great army of bagmen. He will represent the above-named firm in Alberta and B. C. He carries with him the best wishes of all who know him and hopes that he may be successful.

ON TO COLUMBUS

The representatives of the U. M. W. of A., District 18, who will attend the International Convention to be held at Columbus, Ohio, January 17th, are: W. B. Powell, president, Coleman; A. J. Carter, sec.-treas., Fernie; Charles Garner, inter. board member, Michel; John O. Jones, dist. board member, Hillcrest; David Rees, secretary Fernie local; Thos. G. Harries, president, Michel local; J. Larson, president, Lethbridge local; — Perkins, Bankhead local.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev Thomson visited his wife and family at Robson during the week. He will occupy his own pulpit here on Sunday all day.

On Monday evening Rev. Harkness, General Supt. of Baptist Missions in the West, from Winnipeg, will visit the congregation, and hopes to meet a goodly number to talk over church matters generally. Light refreshments will be served.

HOME AGAIN AFTER SEVEN YEARS' ABSENCE

W. A Thrasher, who has for some time past been on the dispensing staff of our local druggist, Mr. N. E. Sudaby, left this week for a visit to his old home in Pembroke, Ont.

The hockey boys will miss him, as he is a graceful stick-wielder, and regrets are expressed at his departure.

All who know him express the hope that his visit home will be an exceedingly enjoyable one, and that he may be the winner of the automobile given by the Fernie Steam Laundry. The January chance fell to him at the Fernie Opera House Monday the 9th.

BORN

BENTHAM—On January 3rd, 1911, in Fernie, B.C., to the wife of Henry Bentham—a son.

URGE COAL TAX TO AID MINE VICTIMS

Compensation Act Would Carry One Per Cent. Levy—Support Child Labor Bill

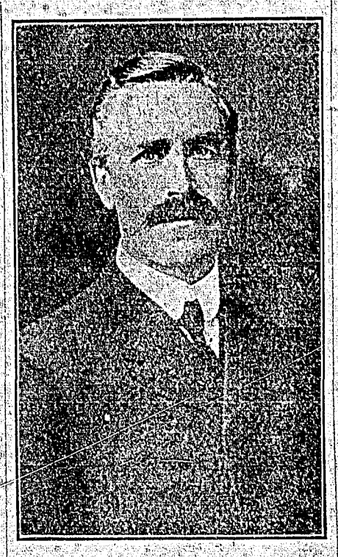
Indiana mine workers will urge the Indiana legislature to pass a compensation and labor pension act, providing for a tax of 1 per cent on the output of Indiana coal mines, to be collected by the state, and to be apportioned by the state in the event of the loss of life or limb by mine accidents. The act would tax other industries at the same rate for a like purpose.

President W. D. Van Horn of District No. 11, recently appointed a legislative committee, and this committee has issued a statement setting out its plans for the legislative session.

Pledged to Child Labor Bill

Indiana mine workers are pledged to urge the child labor bill, now being prepared by Professor U. G. Weatherly of Indiana University.

The legislative committee of the Indiana mine workers will favor a number of measures other than those directly in behalf of men in the mining industry. The miners desire a law to prevent boy messengers being sent to disorderly resorts in cities. They would set the age at eighteen for night messenger service. For boys in mines they fix the age at sixteen, and would provide for better testimony as to age than that of parents who may be overwilling to permit younger boys to work.



G. G. HENDERSON
Elected School Trustee for 1911.

As to mining laws the miners would require two things which have been opposed by operators, but both of which have been obtained in Illinois.

Examination of Miners

One of these laws would make the operators pay the shot firers and the other would require miners to pass examinations by a local board of examiners to be appointed by judges of circuit courts.

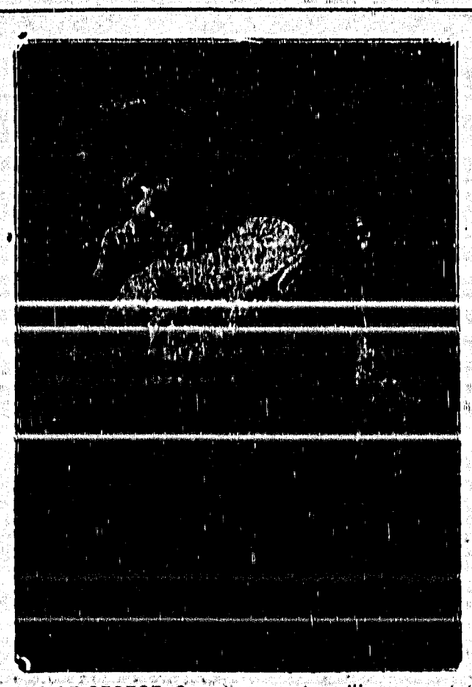
In Illinois this law was found to result practically in creating a "closed shop" condition. The "closed shop" now exists in Indiana, but in the event of a strike it would be possible to bring in non-union men should the operators desire to make such a fight. The board of examiners, almost as a matter of course, would be made up of union miners, and in any event the new men could not be ready for work for some time after the operators had decided to employ them.

The miners' committe will join legislative committees of other industries in an effort to obtain a liability measure.

The miners' legislative committee has organized with William Green of Terre Haute, chairman. The other members are Herbert Hutchinson of West Terre Haute and James A Bledsoe of Vicksburg, Ind.

HOCKEY

We have been fervently hoping that we should have been enabled to chronicle a report showing our local puck artistes had covered themselves with glory, minus bruises, in their game with their opponents of the banana belt The match, which was schedulel for Wednesday night, at Cranbrook, was forcibly postponed by inability to reach that point. They, however, succeeded in getting away to-day (Friday), when there is not the slightest doubt a lively game will ensue, and the local team come home with laurels crowned.



Miss MAE GEORGE, Comedienne, who will appear at the Grand Theatre on Saturday night.

BIGGEST HOLD-UP IN PASS DISTRICT

(Continued from Page 1).

an important Eastern divisional point.

On one track we note the pride of the company, "The Flyer," with its wings figuratively speaking clipped to the bone, while the ordinary passenger looks so doleful that the "Knight of the Rueful Countenance," would appear an optimist in comparison. On another track the gigantic God of the Buttenskis has lost his symbolism after fights that can best be described as epic, but the grimvisaged warrior at the throttle though often rebuffed will not acknowledge defeat, and out steams the snowplow again. A huge eight wheeler, who has evidently had a fit of insubordination and balked against facing the storm, politely walks off the rails, and a host of ear protected, hand mittened section men arediligently endeavoringto replace the refractory sphinx-like locomotive. The railroad employees in every department are bending every effort to overcome the fearful grip that the Storm and Ice King has upon traffic, and there is no doubt that combined effort will wrench his tentacles free, and ere long the fight of January 1911 will be listed among the has beens.

COAL MINERS NEEDING COAL

The Mayor (Sherwood Herchmer) accompanied by Chief of Police R Clerke made a visit to the Annex with a view to ascertaining the conditions of the residents of that portion of the city. It was found that in consequence of the suddenness of the storm quite a number were unprepared, and as a result, food has been distributed to relieve, at least temporarily, those in the most pressing need. Fuel however, was badly needed by many, this in itself is a sad commentary on our boasted progress. In a community where the principal industry is mining, the greatest sufferers, because of the absence of coal from their sheds and cellars, are the men who have dug it. He who runs should be able to read, but unfortunately a few twinges of sympathy are experienced and then incidents like these pass into forgetfulness. The human family contains many who are blinder than the proverbial bat, yet pride themselves upon their intelligence! Save the mark, and even when a brick house falls upon them, only take a physical tumble while remaining mentally as dumb as granite. Here's a little food for reflection. The hills around us contain a bounteous store of heat-giving properties; men dig into the cavernous recesses and are paid wages; because of shortage of orders only a few shifts weekly are necessary to fill these orders. The result is the pay envelope is very thin, and in order to make it go as far as possible purchases are made on a homoepathic scale. Severe weather like the present finds many with small larders and depleted coal supplies. Then charity steps in the breach. What does it all mean? Simply this, that the profit mongers must have their toll before human needs are thought of and as the signs are so persistently ignored by those affected, who cry out about their suffering while putting forth no effort to remedy the cause, they to whom the benefits accrue, in the shape of profit, would indeed be foolish to tell the real producers of it, that to cease their present tactics is the real remedy.

The police authorities have been busy with city work, and gangs of men have been shoveling snow, but there are no cases written up this week on the criminal docket and only one case of a man seeking the shelter of the City Bastile.

MAIL DELAYED

As an evidence of the heavy work resulting from the interruption of traffic, we noted on the street to-day that it requiord a large sleigh, whose contents were heaped high, and every pound of energy contained by two horses to transport the delayed letters and papers from the C.P.R. station to the P.O.

If at any time you have any items that you think may be of public interest we would be pleased to have you furnish us with same. To those residing in the city the only trouble entailed will be to call up the Central and ask the courteous operator for 48 those residing outside of eFrnie may use pen and ink and drop us a line—we will do the rest.

WANTED

WANTED—Strong, Willing Girl, for kitchen work. Apply, Matron, Hospital. 11-n.p

FOR RENT—Two or three rooms suitable for housekeeping. Apply, W. Minton Lindsey Ave., Fernie, Annex. 23-4t.

HOUSE TO RENT IN West Fernie, 4 rooms, rent $10. Apply, P. O., Box 1019, Fernie.

BASEMENT OF MINERS' HALL to rent every evening except Sunday and Thursday. Suitable for concerts, smokers, dancing, lectures, etc. For terms, etc., apply to D. Rees, Secretary, Gladstone Local, Fernie.

FOR RENT—Reinzman Parlors, Miners' Block, either whole or part of store.—Apply, D. Rees, P. O. 361, Fernie, B. C.

LOST—Transfer Card No. 16, Book No. 19569, issued from Frank Local on Sept. 26th, 1910. Finder please return to Geo. Nicol, Secretary, Frank Local, Frank, Alta.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Boy, 14 years of age, honest and industrious seeks employment. David Thornton, Old Recreation ground. f-ad

Crow's Nest Trading Co.

LIMITED

January Pre Stock Taking Sale--A Money Saver

Ladies' one-piece Dresses to be sold regardless of cost or profit. We have an immense assortment of Ladies' one-piece Dresses. Made from serges, panamas, venetians, broadcloth, shepherd checks and fancy tweed effects. Trimmed with soutache braids with hobble overskirts and pleated skirts. All colors

Regular $12.00 **Sale Price $ 8.50**
Regular $15.00 **Sale Price $11.75**
Regular $17.50 **Sale Price $13.45**
Regular $21.00 **Sale Price $15.75**

Children's Wool Dresses made from all-wool serges, panamas, venetians. Made in a variety of styles, including sailor dresses; trimmed with blue and white military braids.

Sale Price $2.15 to $5.75

Ladies' all-wool Skirts; made from venetian, panama and broadcloth, in the season's latest styles.

Sale Price $1.75 to $8.00

Ladies' black sateen Underskirts; made from good quality sateen with deep fourteen inch flounce; with plenty of shirring and tucks.

Regular $1.25 **Sale Price 95c.**

Ladies' White Flannelette Gowns; made from heavy English Flannelette with embroidered collar, cuffs and front. All sizes.

Regular $1.50 **Sale Price 95c.**

An assortment of fine Valenciennes and Linen Torchon Laces and Insertions.
Regular 8c, 10c., 12 1-2 c. **Sale Price, 6 yards for 25c.**
One lot of Valenciennes Lace and Insertion, in an assortment of widths and patterns.
Regular 5c. **Sale Price 2 yards for 5c.**

12 Pieces of Flannelette Embroidery. Suitable for trimming skirts, gowns and underwear; in pink, blue and white
Regular 12 1-2 c. and 15c. per yard **Sale Price 10c. yard**

16 Pieces of Cotton Embroidery, in various widths and patterns.
Regular 8c., 10c., 12 1-2c. per yard **Sale Price 5c. yard.**

Ladies' Colored Wrapperette Waists in a variety of styles and patterns.
Regular $1.00 to $1.25. **Sale Price 75c.**

An assortment of Children's Bonnets, Muffs, Stoles Wool Overalls and Leggings
Regular prices 65c. to 75c. **Sale Price, your choice, 45c.**

White Wool Shawls, suitable for Ladies and Children, some all wool, others silk and wool.
Regular $1.75 to $2.00. **Sale Price, $1.45**

Ladies' Winter Coats in the season's latest materials and trimmings. In plain and trimmed effects; made from broadcloth, beavers and wool tweeds.

Regular $10.00 **Sale Price $4 85**
Regular $12.50 **Sale Price $ 7.45**
Regular $13.50 **Sale Price $ 8.75**
Regular $15.00 **Sale Price $ 9.90**
Regular $20.00 **Sale Price $14.90**

Children's Winter Coats made in a large variety of styles Trimmed with buttons, velvet pipings and military braids. Made from Beaver, Cheviots and wool Tweeds. All sizes.

$2.90 to $7.50

Our entire stock of Ladies' Hand-tailored Suits at less than factory cost. All this season's goods; made up in the latest styles. Some plain, others trimmed with braids and buttons with satin collars; in all the season's novelty cloths, venetians, cheviots and serge. Of course at the sale prices altering will be charged for.

Regular $12.50 **Sale Price $ 9.45**
Regular $13.50 **Sale Price $ 9.75**
Regular $18.00 **Sale Price $13.95**
Regular $22.50 **Sale Price $17.45**
Regular $25.00 **Sale Price $18.50**

Ladies' all-wool Undervests; made from fine imported wool with shaped body. Finished with silk facings.

Regular $1.25 **Sale Price 85c.**

Ladies' all-wool Undervests and Drawers, superior quality wool; form fitting.

Regular $1.40 **Sale Price $1.00**

White Bed Spreads, in large double bed size; free from dressing.

Regular $1.75 **Sale Price $1.35**

Wilton, Brussels and Axminster Carpets, in a range of patterns and sizes to suit all. More price and figures give but a poor idea of the exceptional values now offered. Examine the special cream sale tags. Second floor.

Boys' and Girls' all-wool T in navy, brown, red and white.
Regular 35c. **Sale Price 25c.**

Ladies' and Girls' wool Gloves in plain and fancy effects
Regular 25c. **Sale Price 15c**

Boys' and Girls' all-wool Stockings in a wide rib and made from long wool. A stocking that is warm and will give the best satisfaction.
Regular 60c. **Sale Price 45c**

A clearing of all line of Felt and Leather Slippers
Sale Price 80c to $2.35

Every pair of Boots and Shoes specially priced for this special sale event. Get the benefit.

"Britannia" all-wool Underwear; spliced seats, knees and elbows, and warranted unshrinkable.
Regular $3.00 per suit **Sale Price $2.25 per suit**
Finest quality elastic ribbed natural wool Underwear, perfect fitting and guaranteed unshrinkable.
Sale Price $2.55 per suit

A clearing of this season's Stetson Hats to make room for our spring delivery. All the popular shapes and colors to choose from.

Sale Price $3.45

A special message to men concerning the special values now being offered in "Fit Reform" and "Faultless" Clothing. New sason's models and patterns insuring you a wide range of all that is best in Men's high grade Ready-to-wear.

Fit Reform, Regular $25.00 **Special $19.50**
Fit Reform, Regular $22.00 **Special $17.25**
Fit Reform, Regular $18.00 **Special $13.75**
Faultless, Regular $16.50 **Special $12,25**
Faultless, Regular $12.50 **Special $ 9.50**
Faultless, Regular $10.25 **Special $ 8.25**

Guaranteed all-wool grey double Blankets; full size and seven pounds in weight. A blanket at our special sale price lower than the factory price to-day
Regular $3.25 to $3.50 **Sale Price $2.65**

Men's Neckwear in a pleasing variety of plain and fancy colors. Won't last long at the sale price, so hurry!
Your Choice 20c.

Men's all-wool working Socks, shaped leg, spliced heel and toe; a sock that will stand all kinds of hard wear.
Regular 25c. **Sale Price 5 pairs 95c**

Men's Negligee Shirts, in fine zephyrs, cambrics and outing flannel; of the well-known 'W.G and R,' 'Crescent' and "Tooke" manufacture.
Regular $1.25 and $1.50 **Sale Price 65c.**

Men's fine Irish lawn Handkerchiefs, hemstitched borders.
Regular, 2 for 25c. **Sale Price 2 for 15c**

Men's Duck sheepskin-lined Coats, high wombat storm collar a coat unequalled for warmth and comfort
Regular $6.25 **Sale Price $4.25**

Mackinaw Coats, your choice of several styles and trimmings, among which will be found the following:
An extra heavy grey wool, a heavy black mackinaw, leather trimmed; superior quality black Mackinaw, trimmed with red piping, very suitable for curling and skating.
All Regular $6.75 **Sale Price $5.65**

Men's Fleece-lined Underwear; extra quality fleece,
Sale Price, 95c. per suit

EXAMINE THE CREAM SALE TAG

Special Furniture values that it will pay you to investigate. Every piece on the floor is reduced in price all the way from twenty-five to fifty per cent. We invite your inspection, and mention but three items as a sample of the good values here to be found during this special sale.

Set of Diners; early English finish, leather upholstered seats beautiful designs and quality.
Regular $28.00 **Sale Price $19.50**

Surface Oak Dresser and Wash Stand. Dresser has three drawers, bevel mirror 19 x 16; best workmanship and material throughout.
Regular $14.00 **Sale Price for 2 pieces $9.60**

Finest quality Brass Bed, two inch posts, both polished and satin finish to select from.
Regular $40.00 **Sale Price $26.50**

A RETROSPECT

A matter of six years ago in an effort to distribute reliable merchandise at the lowest possible cost to you, we changed our system of doing business from a credit to a cash one. In this space of time our business has increased eight-fold so that it can safely be said that the change has been not only successful but mutually satisfactory.

We buy for strictly cash, receiving in all cases the most favorable cash prices, and cash discounts. With the exception of hotels and business firms with whom we have contra accounts, we sell for strictly cash, thus eliminating losses through bad debts, the heavy office expenses of book-keeping and collecting... For this reason we are able to give you bigger and better values than all others, for it is well known that credit buyers pay not only their own account at the credit store but their proportion of the bills left unpaid by others.

At times some of our patrons find our system inconvenient, in the sending of cash with a messenger, when making purchases. To such we collect upon delivery. Some pay by cheque, and for small purchases this is not always convenient.

To one and all we suggest our **DEPOSIT ACCOUNT SYSTEM**, where your money earns more than by lying in the local savings bank. This method is simple, accurate, and convenient. Deposit a sufficient sum to cover your estimated requirements for the month; we charge all purchases against such deposits and allow six per cent interest on the amount deposited.

If you are not a regular patron for the reason that you cannot always conveniently pay cash, try our Deposit Account System. You will receive all the benefits of our low cash prices and receive with each fifty cent purchase a further discount of five per cent.