Library Legislative Assembly
MAR 28 1911
VICTORIA, B. C.

The District Ledger

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

Vol. IV., No. 32 — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., MARCH 24, 1911 — $1.00 A YEAR.

OUTLOOK IN THE BALANCE

Provincial Library 30 June 1911

CITY DADS SIT 4 HOURS

Calgary, 4.40 p.m.----Nothing Doing; All Off

LIVE BOARD OF TRADE

"MINES ALL SAFE," SAYS INSPECTOR

Thomas Morgan Declares that Nicola Valley Coal Mines are All In Good Condition

Thomas Morgan, provincial government inspector of coal mines for the coast district, was in town this week on his regular monthly visit of inspection. He inspected the properties of the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company, the Coal Hill Syndicate and the Pacific Coast Collieries, and found every thing in appleple order. Mr. Morgan declared himself well satisfied with what he saw of conditions here, and paid a warm tribute to the men who are running the local mines here.

"The mining superintendents of the Nicola Valley coal field know their business," said Mr. Morgan when seen by a Herald reporter, "and all the properties here which I have inspected are run in a miner-like manner and with proper precautions for the safety of the employes Money for timbering has not been begrudged and the ventilating systems are particularly perfect. There is very little gas and no danger is to be apprehended on that score if the present precautions are continued in force. The manner in which the mines here are run reflects great credit on the management."

Mr. Morgan is a veteran miner who got his first experience in South Wales and has since added to it very largely all over Canada. His knowledge of coal mining is complete and comprehensive and his verdict may therefore be accepted as authorative.—Merritt Herald.

I. O. O. F. AT HOME

Thursday evening Mount Fernie Lodge No. 47, I. O. O. F., was at home to its friends. The occasion is an annual affair, and is always looked forward to with a great deal of anticipation. Invitations to the number of 150 were sent out, and although the sudden change in the weather forboded a lighter attendance, it was indeed gratifying to the three-link fraternity to see such a large and happy gathering of friends. This event will, doubtless, live long in the memory of those present, more especially to some seven P. G. Odd Fellows who were, on this occasion presented with jewels by Mount Fernie Lodge as a mark of appreciation and an everlasting link to that grand motto of "Friendship, Love and Truth." To Col Mackay, of Stella Lodge, Carleton Place, Ont., fell the honor of making the presentation of the jewels, and in pinning on the coveted prizes added a maxim that we know will be practised throughout life's journey by those upon whom this honor was conferred.

At the conclusion of this ceremony Col. Mackay delivered a short and pleasing address befitting the event, and although nearly 2000 miles from home, felt as free and as much at home as if by the fireside of his younger days in good old Ontario.

The presentation included some sixteen Past Grands, eight of whom were present, viz., T. Beck, I. E. Covert, E. Y. Brake, J. P. Lundie, Dr. Wrigleswortb, Fred Vance, R. Dudley and J. W. Robertson. The remaining eight jewels will be forwarded to the other brothers in good time. The jewels are of gold, suitably engraved, embodying the different insignias of the order

The committee in charge of the happy event did their work well. The program was just right, and those taking part acquitted themselves after a fashion seldom seen on such occasions. Owing to lack of space we regret our inability to give a list of the different artists, but in passng would just mention the Puckey Bros., of Coal Creek, in song and character sketches and Archie Prentice in Scotch characters. Archie fairly seemed "Fu' th' Noo.'

Light refreshments, of which there were abundance, was served at 11. About 12 the floor was prepared for dancing, which was in progress up to 1.30 p.m.

Messrs. Quinney and McLeod were the chaperons of the evening at the I. O. O. F.

Several ladies were noticed at the Oddfellows' "At Home" looking for the goat. He is at present being stall feed owing to shortage of grass, but with the approach of Spring Lord Buttinsky will be on guard.

Hats off to Mount Fernie Lodge No. 47, I. O. O. F., you did yourself proud.

BACK FROM BRITAIN TO BAYNES

J. A. Tormey of Baynes Lake, who has just returned from his tour through out Great Britain in the interests of Kootonia, informs us that the first contingent of fruit land purchasers, consisting of about 40, have reached their destination and will soon be busy following agricultural and floricultural pursuits. It is confidently expected that numerous others will arrive in the near future to help swell the members of the colony.

CIVILIAN RIFLEMEN, ATTENTION!

The annual meeting of the Civilian Riflemen's Association will be held in the offices of Lawe and Fisher Tuesday next, at 8 p.m.

Business of importance. Election of officers, etc., to be transacted. Full attendance requested.

SCHOOL BOARD ASKS FOR WAD

In consequence of a Board of Trade meeting occupying the Council Chambers, the City Fathers held their deliberations in the office of the City Clerk.

The Mayor, A. W. Bleasdell occupied the executive chair. Aldermen McIntyre and Robertson were the only absentees. City Clerk Barclay read the minutes of the previous meetings and same duly approved.

Communication from School Trustees asking that By-law be submitted for $45,000 to put into effect needed school extensions and improvements.

City Health Officer, H. Anderson, M.D., reported that people were still using water from the wells, and urged that steps be taken at once forbidding the continuance of this dangerous practice.

The resignations of two employees of the Fire Department were read. Application for position of driver was made by C. S. O'Rourke.

The question of the amount charged Messrs. Marinaro Brothers for electric power was brought forward and Sherwood Herchmer spoke on behalf of the gentlemen and his connection therewith while mayor last session.

Letters were read from Mr. Herchmer and Mr. R. D. C. Hammond on the subject.

Chief Clerke asked for additional cots, etc., to accomodate future guests. Ordered that half-dozen at $7.50 each be bought.

The matter of better ventilation reported by City Health Officer was taken up, and it was decided that tenders be called for to brick in the jail. Carried.

The communication from the School Board was referred back. The members of the Council expressed themselves as supporters of the principle but feared that the present financial state of the city was inadequate to meet the amount asked. A number of accounts were passed upon and ordered paid.

Mr Hammond reported that in consequence of Mr. W. W. Brown, at present employed as City Engineer does not possess the necessary certificate, that Boiler Inspector Sutherland had stated that he (Brown) could not continue as he had not complied with the requirements of the Act. City Clerk instructed to request his resignation.

It was decided to report this matter back to the Water and Light Committee.

The request of Engineer Wm Bateman for increase of salary ordered filed.

Moved that advertisement be inserted in local papers for engineer with second class B. C. certificate.

The Water and Light Committee recommended that the salary of J. de Lucea be $100 per month from April 1st.

Moved and seconded that the question of hiring and discharging employees in the several departments Health Officer include attendance upon prisoners as a portion of his duties without extra remuneration.

SESSIONS RESULT IN NO HEADWAY

Both Parties to Negotiations Standing Pat---Miners' Representatives are Secure in Their Present Demands

ANANIAS' CLUBS WORK HARM

PHONE MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM SECY CARTER AT CALGARY JUST AS WE WERE READY TO GO TO PRESS: "NEGOTIATIONS AT AN END ADJOURNED SINEDIE" FROM WHICH IT IS EVIDENT THAT MARCH 31st WILL SEE THE EXPIRY OF THE PRESENT AGREEMENT AND A CESSASATION OF OPERATIONS RESULT

CALGARY, March 23.—The miners yesterday afternoon in convention with the mine operators in respect to the open and closed shop and the check off system, offered to accept conditions precisely as they stand at the present time, with no change at all, and to proceed with a discussion of the wage scale. Though this is very reasonable and conciliatory offer, the operators declined to entertain it.

The miners then offered to leave the question in abeyance, and proceed with a discussion of the wage scale, but that, too, without any success, as it was rejected by the operators.

The meeting adjourned to meet again this morning. But if the operators are not in a more conciliatory frame of mind there is little chance of any settlement being arrived at. The miners believe that they have about gone the limit in conciliation.

Though the miners and operators are no nearer settlement now than at any time since negotiations, yet there was some action taken yesterday, and an approach was made to some definite conclusion, the result of which is yet to be seen. From what came out yesterday, the public is in a position to judge for itself regarding the position of the parties, and decide which party is delaying the settlement.

A slight explanation is necessary regarding existing conditions. The miners at present have two kinds of agreements. One is with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company with mines at Fernie, Coal Creek, and Michel, and one with the other Companies in the district. The reason of this is that the coal company in question at the time of the previous negotiations broke away from the Western Coal Operators, and signed up with the miners. They agreed to the closed shop proposition. The miners signed up later with the other companies and the closed shop agreement was not included in the later agreement. But since then the Crow's Nest Pass Company has united once more with the Western Coal Operators and is now working with them in these negotiations. So it is seen that the operators in asking for the open shop shop really ask the miners not only to continue that system in a portion of the mines, but also for them to relinquish a privilege which they already have in the other mines, in which at least half of their men are employed.

It is upon this question that the difference between the miners and the operators arose ,and it is upon this point that they are still in dispute.

Now, here is what happened yesterday (22). At the very beginning the sub-committee reported as follows:

"We, your sub-committee, beg to report that we have been unable to arrive at any satisfactory settlement of the matter referred to W. H. McNeill, Lewis Stockett, C. Stubbs, A. J. Carter."

Then the miners made a proposition to the operators, which is given below. It means that the miners will consent to a general open shop where open shops now exist and also to open shop where the closed shop exists, provided that the operators on the other hand, agreed to the check-off system, which has already been explained, and which is set forth below. This seemed to be a fair proposition, but the operators voted it down. The proposal read as follows: "That we adopt the preamble as exists at present between the Western Coal Operators Association and District 18 U. M. W. of A., with the date of expiration March 31, 1911, and the following check-off and discrimination clauses: 'The companies will give to the United Mine Workers of America full recognition and concede the check off system, that is to say, upon the Individual request in writing of any of the companies' employees, the companies shall deduct such monies from the wages each month for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees as designated either by a specified sum or on a percentage basis by local secretary. A book shall be kept in the mine office of each company, having check-off order attached, which shall be presented to each person employed or about to be employed that they may have an opportunity of seeing same; such orders shall be continued and not revokable during the life of this agreement, the companies will furnish local secretaries with a statement showing deductions made and from whom and shall also allow the local secretary to examine the company's register of employees once each week. The union agrees that there shall be no strike on account of non-union employees, and the companies agree with the United Mine Workers of America not to discriminate against members."

This was followed by a proposal by the operators which is given below:

"The check-off clause as in the present agreement between District 18 U. M. W. of A. and Western Coal Operations for the collection of the check-off as they now exist with the several companies represented in the association. The Discrimination Clause as at present between District 18 U. M. W. of A. and the Western Coal Operators' Association, and to be a matter of record as at present."

The meaning of that was that the miners relinquish the closed shop where they have it. They naturally declined the proposition. The operators then came along with a second proposition, which read as follows: "That the witnesses to the signature of the agreement write a letter to the Minister of Labor, stating that the agreement reached is based on understanding that is distinctly understood and agreed between the parties, that there is to be no discrimination on the part of the companies against Union men or on part of Union men against non-union men employed, and that this letter be published in the Labor Gazette." This suggestion as will be seen also provides that Union men abandon Union shop where it already exists, and miners objected to that. They voted it down. Then the operators came along with a third proposition, involving arbitration, which is a s follows: "1. That we proceed with the discussion of the agreements and with such clauses with any amendments or rates as we may agree upon to be embodied in and become part of the new agreement. 2. Such clauses or rate as we may not be able to agree on to be set to one side to complete our negotiations to be submitted to a board of arbitration for final adjustment. 3. The finding of such board to be binding and final, and to be accepted by both parties. 4. Such board to consist of two members appointed by the Western Coal Operators' Association, and two members to be appointed by District 18 of the U. M. W. of A., and presided over by the Chief Justice of Province of Alberta, or any justice of supreme court of Alberta appointed by him. Meantime should an award not be arrived at by board of arbitration by 31st inst. the miners will continue to work and the operators to operate their mines under the present agreements, and any award made shall apply as from the first of April, 1911."

The miners objected to this on the ground that as the clause under discussion was the very first one of all, and secton 2 in operators' proposal provides for an arbitration upon any disputed clauses, that the operators might say that they objected to first and every succeeding clause. The miners hold that if they are going to negotiate let them negotiate, and in that they are going to arbitrate that is another question. Then the miners sent in a second proposition, it is as follows:

"That the preamble, with date of expiration March 31, 1912, check-off and discrimination clauses as at present existing between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18, U. M. W. of A. with the following clause: 'The conditions specified and contained in the preamble check-off and discrimination clauses in existence and governing between District 18 U. M. W. of A. and the various companies from and between April 1, 1909 and March 31, 1911, shall continue during the life of the agreement."

That looks like a very reasonable proposition. It means that the miners are prepared to go ahead with the agreement be left in abeyance and we open or closed shop and check-off precisely the same as where they are at present, but operators refused it. The miners then made the last proposition of the day, which is as follows: "That the general provisions of the agreement be left in abeyance and we proceed with the negotiations of the wages scale." But operators would not agree to that. The conference then adjourned to meet again morning of 24th.

MISCHIEF MAKERS' REPORT CREATES ALARM

CALGARY, Mar. 23.—The following appeared in News-Telegram in extra large type:

"SENSATIONAL STORY OTTAWA OFFICIAL BRINGS TO CALGARY

"That Dominion investigators have been along the Crow's Nest Pass for some months, and that they have reported to the Government that the men of the miners' union are beyond the control of their leaders, and will strike whether an agreement with the mine owners is reached or not, is the sensational story told by an Ottawa official, who is in the city to-day. The same official states that not only has the government recognized this, but that military officers of experience have been sent along the Pass to determine which would be the most advantageous spots to place troops in case of trouble with the men resulting over the strike."

The following telegram was sent to MacKenzie King:

"Calgary, March 22, Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Minister of Labor, Ottawa:

"Following is a copy of statement appearing in Calgary News Telegram, such statements will only lead to friction, which should be avoided. Can you affirm or deny this, would like to reply by wire to Calgary, where we are now negotiating with operators for new agreement. (Statement from News Telegram repeated here). Signed: W. B. Powell, Pres.; Clem Stubbs, Vice-Pres.; A. J. Carter, Secy.-Treas., District 18, U. M. W. of A."

Reply by MacKenzie King:

Otatwa, Mar. 22, 1911, W. B. Powell, Pres. United Mine Workers Union, Calgary:

"Reply to your wire of to-day signed by yourself and Messrs. Stubbs and Carter as Officials of United Mine Workers Union, asking affirmation or denial of statement attributed to Ottawa official in paragraph quoted Calgary News-Telegram, I deny most emphatically truth of every sentence of the alleged statement. The government has had no reason to contemplate trouble with the miners of the Crow's Nest Pass, and has every confidence in the willingness and abilities of the parties at present negotiating to reach a satisfactory agreement. Reports of this kind quoted are as unfounded as they are mischevious. W. L. MacKenzie King, Minister of Labor."

CALGARY, Friday 1.30 p.m.—Operators propose this morning after we had told them last night that we had gone as far as possible towards settlement of matter under discussion, that the general provisions of the Western Coal Operators' Association, with the date of expiration fixed at March 31st, 1913, and with the discrimination clause as at present to obtain and be made a matter of record in the same manner.

An increase of 5.55 per cent on all day wages of the Western Coal Operators' Associations scale and on contract prices ,except on pillars and timbering.

Meeting adjourned to resume deliberations at 3 o'clock.

From the above it will be readily recognized that the proposals of the operators are of such a character as to lead one to the supposition that it is a case of feinting for a position, or sparring against time. The concessions proffered, if by such a term it can be designated, also carries with it the surrender of the closed shop that at present exists in some of the largest properties in the district, notably the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Frank, Taber, etc. The miners' representatives are perfectly willing that this question should continue without change from the existing status—i.e., those working under open shop remain as they are, like rule to apply to those operating under closed shop regulations. The matter of excepting from the increase those engaged on pillars and timbering affects a large number of the members of the Union who are certainly entitled to consideration. the prices at present paid for this class of work, especially the timbering are totally inadequate in all camps, and notoriously so in the lignite field.

CHINAMAN KILLED NEAR HOSMER

A Chinaman whose name we did not learn, was found dead on the railroad track of the G. N. R. near Hosmer. Coroner Bleasdell left on this morning's local to make an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the untimely death of the unfortunate Oriental and hold an inquest upon the body.

. . . BACK FROM THE NORTH

J. E. Gravett, who has been rusticating a few degrees south of the North Pole returned to his old haunts and brings back a great story of the boundless possibilities lying dormant which will be opened up as quickly as transportation will make their exploitation a profitable venture.

THE ALDERSON RELIEF FUND

Hosmer, B. C. March 20, 1911

James Ashworth	$ 50.00
Bankhead Mines Limited	250.00
Bankhead Mines Officials	10.00
Blairmore business men and Citizens	158.50
Canada Cement Co., Calgary employees	10.00
Canmore Local Union, U. M. W. of A.	50.00
Columbia C. and C., Granite Creek, B. C., employees	110.00
Coal Creek, B. C., Mine officials	101.50
Cardiff, Alberta, Local Union, U. M. W. of A.	20.00
Corbin, B. C., business men and officials	73.50
Coleman, Alberta, business men and officials	66.00
Calgary Herald Public Subscription	5.00
Cumberland, B. C., No. 7 Mine Employees	25.00
Carbondale Local Union No. 2227, U. M. W. of A.	37.50
Fernie, B. C., business men and citizens	137.00
J. C. Gwilliam, Kingstone, Ont	10.00
Hosmer Mines, Ltd.	250.00
Hosmer Mines Employees	699.25
Hosmer Mines officials and office staff	150.00
Hosmer Business men	152.00
Hosmer Women's Auxiliary	10.00
W. H. P. Jarvis, Toronto, Ont.	10.05
Kaslo, B. C., business men and citizens	20.00
Lille Local Union, No. 1233, U. M. W. of A.	634.
H. W. McNeill, Ltd., Canmore, Alberta, employees	67.75
Michel, B. C., business men and citizens	102.00
Maple Leaf Local Union, No. 2820, U. M. W. of A.	16.00
Nelson News Public Subscrip.	241.50
Nicola Valley, C. and C. Co., employees	200.00
Pacific Coast Coal Mines	25.00
Pacific Coast Coal Mines employees	191.25
Hon. W. R. Ross, Victoria, B.C.	50.00
Royal View, Alberta, Local Union No. 2589 U.M.W. of A	35.50
Small outside subscriptions	2.21
Taber Local Union No. 1959 U. M. W. of A.	65.75
J. B. Turney, Lethbridge, Alta	5.00
Vermillion Forks M. & D. Co. Princeton, B.C., employees	69.50
Western Fuel Co., Nanaimo	100.00
Western Fuel Co., Nanaimo, Employees	500.00
R. R. Williams	5.00
W. H. Wall, Vancouver, B. C.	5.00
West Canadian Collieries, Blairmore, Alta.	500.00
West Canadian Collieries, Blairmore Employees	131.75
	$4,795.91

FERNIE ELECTS A BUSY B. of T.

Minute and financial statement read. Election of officers resulted as follows:

President—W. G. Barclay.

Vice-President—J. R. Pollock.

Sec. Treas.—G. G. Moffat.

Executive Council: Messrs. Dubois, Gates, de Moulipied, Adair, Reading, Depew, Quail, Ingram and Lawe.

Motion made to request the G. N. Ry. Co. to revert to the old time card come in in the morning and depart at night. Vote of thanks accorded to retiring Secretary Stephenson.

It was also moved that the Executive Council call upon the City Council and make request for a grant to be used for promulgating a publicity campaign.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY ENTERTAINMENT

This entertainment, given under the auspices of the resident members of the Knights of Columbus, held in Bruce's Hall, was an eminently successful affair. Mayor A. W. Bleasdell was chairman of the evening and after making a short address the following program was rendered:

March, Orchestra. Quartet, "The Dear Little Shamrock." Song "Kathleen Mavourneen." Miss Julia M. Grady. Instrumental duet, Messrs. McInnis and Fletcher. Recitation, Miss Alice Tyldesley. Piano selection, Miss C. Cody. Song, "We Parted on the Shore," Mr. A. Prentice. St. Patrick's Day, Orchestra. Song, "The Admiral's Broom," Mr. Scofield. Violin selection, Mr. D. Estabel. Song, "My Wild Irish Rose," Mr. Webb. Flute selection, Mr. Conwell. Song and dance, Miss Marion Gerard. Song, Mr. John Joiner. Duet, "Army and Navy." Selection, "The Last Rose of Summer," Orchestra. "God Save the King." Dancing till 1 a.m.

AN INNOVATION THAT WILL BE APPRECIATED BY THE LADIES

One of the disadvantages that ladies on a shopping visit to Fernie have heretofore been subject to is now removed, thanks to the enterprise of our local firm, "The Crow's Nest Trading Company." A tastefully decorated "Rest Room" has been fitted up where patrons who have concluded the object of their visit may pass the time away pleasantly, while awaiting the arrival of the train.

Various magazines and other suitable literature can be perused, and stationery will be furnished to those who desire to utilise the spare moments to write letters.

We feel that this innovation will be welcomed by the ladies and appreciated accordingly.

We are informed by the management that it is their intention to inaugurate still further improvements shortly in their efforts to cater to the requirements of their constantly increasing patronage.

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Electric Shock in Mines

Not long ago the Miners' Union in the County of Durham, England, passed a resolution that no electrical apparatus should be used in the mine, and the manager of one of the largest coal mines in the county will not use electrical apparatus anywhere except in the immediate vicinity of the pit bottom. In 1909 the Association of Mining Electrical Engineers was formed in Great Britain, with branches in various places, which at the time of writing this article totaled more than 500 in membership.

The object of the association is to bring about an exchange of opinions between men engaged in the practical work of electricity in mines, as it is the very small matters that give the trouble and not the theory. It is the little bits of dirt where it ought not to be, the loose wire on the terminal, the loose cable and in the screw covered joint, the carelessly insulated cable, and so on, which leads to the trouble. It is these and many more similar things that have been the cause of the greater number of deaths.

It has been stated that 80 per cent. of the members of the Association of Mining and Electrical Engineers are engaged in looking after apparatus in mines, the remainder being colliery managers consulting engineers engaged in mining work, and a certain number of representatives of manufacturers. The use of electricity in mines is a three-sided problem at least.

There is the electrical side, there is the mechanical side, and there is the mining side; and the mining side is at least as important as either of the others. Electrical men cannot possibly know much about mining. They will acquire a knowledge of mining sufficient for their needs as they go along if they are wise and keep their eyes and ears open. The president of the association gravitated into mining work from electrical. He commenced life as an articled pupil to a firm that was fitting up electrical apparatus in mines, and was left in charge of an electrical plant at a colliery in the Midlands. While there he made use of the opportunity to study mining and to qualify as a mining engineer, and from that he gravitated to a subordinate position on the mining staff, and thence to that of the manager of the large concern he now superintends. Every electrical engineer engaged in mining would do well to follow his example so far as studying mining conditions goes. It is a very old rule, originally applied to barristers, that a man should know everything of his own profession and as much as he can of every other. In the case of electrical engineers engaged in mining work, they should now everything about electricity, as far as time will allow, and as much as they possibly can learn about mining. In the carrying out of electrical installations in mines it often happens that the requirements of the electrical engineer run counter to the conditions that the colliery manager considers safe. The electrical engineer cannot easily understand the limitations that are imposed upon him, and it is onyl by a friendly exchange of views, a friendly exchange of thought, such as took place during the meetings of the branches of the association during last session, that the two views of the two branches of engineering can be reconciled.

There is another very serious point in connection with the use of electricity in mines: viz., the want of familiarity of the great bulk of electrical engineers with mining conditions. The conditions under which miners have to work are totally different to those under which men work on the surface, and miners may often be found carrying out operations under conditions that to the ordinary surface workman appear just as marvellous as those of the sailor on a topsail yard. In the navy in the old sailing days they had a saying, "One hand for the Queen, and one for myself," but in a great many instances both hands were given for the Queen. In mining work it is somewhat similar, often one hand for the colliery owner, and one for yourself and again it very often happens that both hands have to be used in the service of the mine owner.

It is necessary to have electrical engineers to keep electrical apparatus in order, but they are not able to do as much work and to work as comfortably, or with as little danger, on apparatus in mines as they would work on the surface, until they have been working in the mines for a considerable time. When the writer was investigating the working of coal-cutting machines in British collieries some years back he found that the working miner who had had a given a certain amount of instruction in the handling of a coal-cutting machine—sufficient to enable him to turn the power on and off, to guide the machine, etc.—produced far better work, cut far [illegible] and that the machine gave far less trouble than the mechanic who was brought to the machine from the surface. The mechanic who was accustomed to working on the surface felt just as little at home at the face of the coal as a landsman would feel "outside the lift" on a top-sail yard.

This, it will easily be understood, leads to many difficulties in the way of keeping apparatus going. It leads to the requirement of a considerably larger number of men to look after electrical apparatus than would otherwise be necessary. In a great many instances a man executing a repair to a cable, to a switch or distribution box, to a motor or its controller, is working under very awkward conditions, and is only too anxious to get it done and get away. If this side of the question be considered, the writer thinks that the toll of life, and the number of accidents that have taken place in British mines, will be seen not to have been so large as from their actual number they would appear.

The writer has summed the matter up on several occasions in two words: viz., insulation and care. If the insulation of the whole of the apparatus is maintained at a certain standard, the chances of shock are reduced to a minimum, and the writer believes would be very few indeed. If to the maintenance of good insulation everywhere, care were added on the part of every one concerned, he believes that accidents would be practically eliminated. One of the most striking features which came out in the discussions which took place at the branches of the Association of Mining Electrical Engineers was the fact that a very large number of the accidents in mines were due to want of care. In some cases the carelessness actually approached foolhardiness. Men who knew, or should have known, the risks which they took in doing certain things, deliberately did them, and was killed. One very striking instance will probably illustrate the matter. At a certain colliery there was an extra high-tension switchboard working at somewhere about 3,000 volts or over. Some alterations were required to the connections at the back of the board, and that portion of the apparatus was disconnected from the service and carefully rendered harmless. The other portion of the space at the back of the board, where the live conductors were fixed, was carefully divided off from the portion where the alterations were being carried out, so that unless a man wilfully and knowingly removed the division it was practically impossible for him to do himself any harm. The man who was carrying out the alterations was a highly skilled electrical engineer, in receipt of a fairly substantial salary. Apparently he was in a hurry to get away to a football match, or something of that kind, and after carrying out the alterations to the portion of the board required, he deliberately removed the partition mentioned above, either to get something behind the other portion of the switchboard or to get at some connection there, and accidentally touching a live conductor, was killed. In another case, which is also illustrative of the want of care, a comparative youngster, who was not so fully imbibed with respect for the killing properties of electrical conductors as he ought to have been, made a connection for testing purposes between two conductors at the back of the board by means of the piece of stiff bent copper wire held in his hand. By accident he also made connection with another live conductor, between which and one of the conductors he was connecting considerable pressure existed. Fortunately for himself, the connection was only for an instant. The result was a powerful flash which blinded him for some weeks, and which it is to be hope was a lesson to him. In this case also the youngster had a certain amount of knowledge, which ought to have kept him from playing monkey tricks such as that described. A more serious monkey trick that a youngster played upon a central generating station, and which also resulted in temporary blindness to the operator, was the throwing of a piece of fuse wire up in the air, in the neighborhood of a switchboard; the fuse wire fell upon a pair of conductors between which considerable pressure existed, and being immediately melted, a blinding flash followed, with the result mentioned.

Shocks occur when a man either touches one conductor between which and the ground upon which he stands a considerable difference of pressure exists, or accidentally touches two conductors between which a considerable difference of pressure exists by his two hands, or two other parts of his body. Cases have occurred in which men have accidentally made contact with their heads against a conductor, between which and the ground they stood a considerable difference of pressure existed. In other cases men while holding one conductor with the hand have accidentally made contact with another conductor at a considerable difference of pressure, with either hand, head, or some other part o. the body. More than one accident has occurred from a man's back coming in contact with a conductor. In the upper part of the back, it will be remembered, the delicate organs of the chest are exposed, and a conductor touches the skin there a current passes through the lungs which may easily cause such serious damage as to destroy life.

How the Conditions Occur Under Which Shocks May be Taken

The conditions under which shocks have been received by men working in mines, arise in two ways, both being really due to want of insulation. In one class of cases the insulation of some portion of the apparatus has either perished or been damaged in some way, and a man has caught hold of what he has supposed to be an insulating envelope, or a metal or some other body that was insulated from the service and has actually brought his hand more or less in intimate connection with the service itself. One fruitful cause of accidents of this kind is the imperfect covering of joints. In mines generally, and in certain British coal mines in particular, falls of roof are somewhat frequent. Cables furnishing current for lamps and motors have been suspended from insulators secured to props by the side of the road. Falls of rock have sometimes merely damaged the insulation of the cable, and sometimes have parted the cables. In either case if the damaged insulation is not made good, if the covering of the joint, or of the damaged portion of the cable, is not made of as high an electrical resistance as that of the cable before the accident took place a man touching the presumably covered joint may receive a shock that will be fatal. Unfortunately numerous cases have occurred of this kind. In the West of Scotland, for instance, it is the practice for what are called "brushers" to go into the mine after trams and clear out the coal dust. In one instance at any rate, and probably in more, a "brusher" has found a cable in this way and has caught hold of it, believing it to be perfectly harmless, as it was apparently insulated, and has attempted to move it out of the way, with the result that he has received a shock and been killed. A striking instance, that was mentioned in the discussion upon shocks at the writer's branch, of the danger of imperfectly covering joints was the following: A haulage motor had stopped working and an electrician had been sent for to put it right. He found a wire broken in the motor, repaired it, and, as he thought, covered it, leaving the machine running all right. He proceeded to go out of the mine, but when he had walked a little way, as men often do, feelnig anxious about the work, he returned to see that it was still working all right. Unfortunately, the motor being stopped between journeys, he touched the joint that he had made and received a shock by which he was killed. In this instance it was apparently want of knowledge that was at the bottom of the trouble. The man thought he had covered the joint sufficiently. According to the information that was given during the discussion, the joint was covered with wet tape and of course the insulation resistance was very low.

In other cases, what ought to have been perfectly harmless metallic bodies have been rendered alive, and have been the cause of fatal shocks to men touching them, through defective insulation of some parts of the electrical service. Cases such as the following have been again unfortunately only too frequent. Men walking to the face, or returning from it, have caught hold of the galvanized iron electric signal wires that form part of the equipment of nearly every plant in British collieries, and have received shocks from which they have died. In other cases a man has caught hold of the iron edge of a mine wagon and been killed. Again, a somewhat fruitful source of fatal shock has been the haulage rope of coal-cutting machines. In British collieries the longwall coal cutting machine is very largely employed. It will be remembered that in the working of this machine it is usual to have a working face ranging from 100 yards upwards. The machine, whether it is one of the disk, the bar, or the chain type, is drawn along the face, cutting its groove as it goes along. For the purpose of hauling the machine along the face a small galvanized-steel haulage rope is carried in front of the machine, and is wound up upon a small haulage drum attached to the machine, as it moves along. The length of the steel rope being limited, it has to be moved forward from time to time, during each cutting shift, as the machine comes up to the prop to which the rope is attached. It is the work of an unskilled man who goes with the machine, usually to move the rails where rails are employed and to carry forward the haulage rope, making a fresh attachment in front of the machine and seeing that the haulage gear is working properly. In several instances the carcase of the machine has become connected to the electrical service through the defect of the insulation of a cable, or some other part of the apparatus, and the whole machine, and all the cables that are connected with it, including the haulage rope, have been made alive. The result has been that a man taking hold of the haulage rope, standing upon the ground, has received a shock that has killed him.—Sidney F. Walker, in Mines and Minerals.

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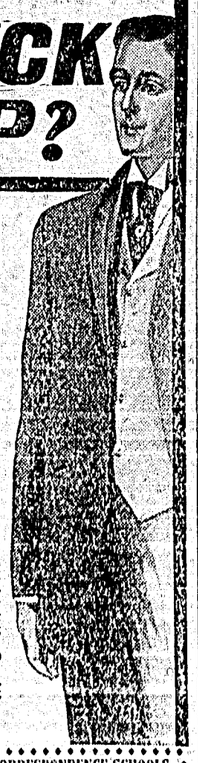

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MARCH "ROD AND GUN."

An exploration trip a little out of common forms the leading story in the March issue of "Rod and Gun" in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. In this story Dr. Luther Harvey describes a trip to Moose Factory and the very strenuous work he and his guide encountered during their return by way of the Abitibi River. It is a story that will delight the heart of all good sportsmen. A paper on the Ancient and Honorable Brotherhood of Sportsmen holds up the highest qualifications for the members of the noble brotherhood and describes some of the fine conduct necessary on the part of those who would join the exclusive ranks. Snow Trailing a White-Tail Buck, is a gem of a story and it does not detract at all from its interest to know that the buck is still at large and will require all the hunter's mettle to overcome his instinct and cunning. In the Conservation of the Ducks, Mr. J. A. McKenzie raises a number of questions of the deepest possible interest to many sportsmen who indulge in a day with the ducks. There are many other good things in the number, including the decision of Judge Howson on the settler's right to big game, the conferences of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, a review of the New Brunswick game season, the Manitoba Game Laws, the Destruction of Wolves, etc., etc., affording sufficiently wide reading to interest any and every sportsman concerned in the many game problems raised throughout the Dominion.

COAL WORKERS IN OHIO GO ON STRIKE

PITTSBURG, March 20.—Reports received here to-day indicate that the order of President T. L. Lewis, ordering a strike of United Mine Workers in the Tuscarawas field in Ohio and a part of the Pittsburg district has been generally obeyed.

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NOTICE

CITY OF FERNIE

NOTICE is hereby given that NO Discounts on Electric Light will be allowed unless payment is received at this office on or before 4 o'clock pm. on the 25th of each month

Under no circumstances will this rule be departed from, and consumers are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at Fernie, February 15th,
S. W. BARCLAY,
City Clerk

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

Is Danger of Coal Shortage

W. P. Tierney Issues Warning--No Immediate Famine but Strike Likely says Calgary Paper

While there is no immediate danger of a coal famine, W. P. Tierney, the wellknown local wholesale coal merchant, stated recently that the situation was such that he thought it advisable that the general public should be warned that a serious shortage of the black fuel during the late summer and fall was quite within the bounds of possibility owing to the inability up to the present, of the Crow's Nest operators and the employees to come to an agreement on the closed shop and other questions at issue.

"I don't wish to cause a scare," said Mr. Tierney, "but it cannot be denied that the situation is not altogether satisfactory. This is clearly indicated by an article which appeared the other day in the Calgary Herald, which gives an account of the progress or lack of progress, which is being made by the coal operators and the representatives of the unions at Calgary where a conference is being held. This article is in line with information that I have received from other sources.

"As I said before, I dont' wish to alarm the public but would like to give a gentle hint that if they wish to be absolutely certain of being supplied for the rest of the year with coal they would do well to make preparations now before a strike really occurs with the subsequent shortening of the supply. At the present moment I can obtain all the Galt coal that is required—but I wouldn't guarantee to do so six or nine months from to-day. There is no definite news of a strike, but I would not be surprised to see one."

The article Mr. Tierney refers to is as follows:

"With the reopening of negotiations between the coal miners and the operators which is scheduled for Monday next in this city, conjecture is now busy as to what the ultimate result employers and labor.

"According to inside information received by the Herald, a strike is almost inevitable. It may not come at once, but eventually it will come and a great struggle is looked for. In anticipation of trouble the railroads have been busy exerting their best energies toward piling up a big visible supply of coal and it is said that the Canadian railroads that depend upon Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass for their fuel have on hand a six months' supply.

Closed Shop Question

"The split is expected to come on the closed shop question. Miners demand a closed shop, operators will not accede. It is said that the operators are in favor of leaving the matter to a board of arbitration for settlement, but the miners have not given any indication of being at all likely to agree to this method. The present agreement with the miners expires on March 31, and if it is not renewed to the satisfaction of both parties interested, it will mean a strike on April 1.

"There is an opinion expressed that the miners do not really want to come to any binding agreement for 18 months yet. The agreement of the mine workers of Montana and of British Columbia are said to expire then, and it is going to try and put off any really definite action until these agreements have run out. Then they can unite with the unions of Montana and British Columbia in making their demands with greater hopes of success.

May Postpone Negotiations

If they follow this campaign it is thought that they will agree to the temporary postponing of the decision of the present negotiations, extending the time of existing agreements from time to time until the proper time comes when they will join forces with the other mine unions. Then, if this comes to pass, the biggest strike that has been witnessed in the west will commence, it is feared, and coal mining from the Pacific through the plains east of the Rockies will come to a standstill for an indefinite period.

"The negotiations now about to be resumed affect the mines of Canmore, Bankhead, Lethbridge and up the Crow's Nest Pass. There are a few independent operators at Taber and in the north, but what their stand will be is not known. It was thought when deliberations with the operators' asso- the conference broke up here a few days ago that the miners wanted to take up negotiations with the independent operators before they resumed the ciation, but whether this has been done is not known."—Nelson News

(Ed.—There has been no suggestion made by either parties to the controversy that the closed shop question or any of the other proposals be submitted to arbitration. The fact that the C. P. R. can store coal for six months ought to convince others of the advisability of following their example instead of waiting until winter approaches, and then expect orders to be filled forthwith. The excuse of the coal dealers has been that it slacks too much, but the depreciation is slight compared to the discomforts incurred. And then to overcome the difficulty caused by lack of forethought some wiseacre comes forward and advocates a suspension of the 8 hour law.

Some expressions of opinion have no sound basis, but are figments of imagination. The Miners' representatives are anxious to reach an agreement despite opinions to the contrary mentioned in the above article.

CANADA'S FORESTS

Much to be Done in Preserving Them For Future Use

Of all the civilized nations in the northern hemisphere, Canada is doing the least to treat the public timber lands as a permanent asset.

This is the conclusion reached by Mr. H. R. MacMillan, one of the Assistant Inspectors of Dominion Forest reserves, after a study of the present status of forestry in Canada, particularly in regard to the forest fire problem. This study is published by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior as their Bulletin No. 9 ("Forest Fires in Canada.")

During 1909 the loss through forest fires throughout Canada amounted to $210,400, and 1909 was by no means a bad year for fires. The expense of fire fighting and fire protection amounted to $330,000.

There can be little doubt that this total of fire loss is much too small. In the first place the value of the timber destroyed is arbitarily placed at $1 per thousand feet, board measure, while the actual value of the trees as they stand in the forest would average much higher than this. No account is taken of the damage done to young growth, which, while not actually saleable, will in the course value. "An enormous amount of cordwood," to quote the words of the writer, "destroyed, in districts where it now has a value, and in other districts where it will soon be needed, has neither been estimated nor valued." Many fires have undoubtedly occurred in districts remote from present settlement, and have destroyed large quantities of timber which ultimately would command a ready market.

Extracts are given from many works dealing with exploration in Canada to show how widespread and disastrous have been the fires in former years—even before exploration was attempted, in many cases.

Treating the subject more generally in the first part of the bulletin, Mr. MacMillan arrives at the conclusion that seven times as much timber has been destroyed by fire in Canada as has ever been cut by lumbermen. This view is sustained by many lumbermen, some of whose estimates exceed even this.

The treatment of land cut or lumbered over and destined to remain permanently in forest, is one of the big problems of forestry on this continent. This is also discussed, and plans are outlined for the cutting of the timber so as to reduce as much as possible the danger from fire. Of all kinds of land, cut-over timberland, with chips, tree-tops and other debris scattered around, presents the great est danger from fire—a fact that is emphasized by many fires which occurred even during the past summer in British Columbia and Western Ontario.

Any who care to look further into this subject may obtain copies of the bulletin mentioned above, free of charge, on application to R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior is attempting by the issue of short articles, from time to time, to keep the public informed as to its work and generally as to the progress and needs of forestry in the Dominion.

"IDENTITY OF INTEREST."

If there is an "identity of interests" between the employer and employe then will some sage or philosopher explain why it is that there is continual warfare between exploiter and exploited?

If there is an "identity of interest" between master and slave then explain why it is that the slaves frequently rise in rebellion and strike against the owners of jobs?

If the "interests" of employer and employe are identical, then why does the employer declare the lockout, to starve the employe into submission?

If their interests are mutual, why does the employer in case of strikes appeal to the police force, the sheriff's office, the state militia and the federal troops, to secure the necessary assistance to suppress the class that strike?

Why does the employer, during a conflict invade the courts for injunctions and glory in bull-pens and deportation, as a means to subdue the belligerent spirit of the class whose "interests" are identical with a master class?

If the interests of employer and employe are identical, they why are there 3,000,000 of men and women standing beneath the folds of labors' flag in this country, and why are these men and women assessed for per capita tax and assessments, to maintain an organization that must be unnecessary if the interests o femployer and employe are "identical"?

If the member of organized labor believes that his interests are identical with the interests of an employer, then why does he carry a card in a labor organization?

If the manufacturer, mine operator, railroad magnate and employer of every character have faith in the exploded fallacy, that there is an identity of interest between the wage-earner and the owner of the job, then why do we find manufacturers' associations, mine operators' associations and employers' associations resorting to every scheme and conspiracy we find continual warfare on the into lessen the wages of labor and increase the profits of the class that owns the industries of a nation?

If the interests of both are identical, then why do we not find employer and employe banded together in one organization ,both striving to promote the interests of each other?

It is simply because the interests of employer and employe are diamatrically opposed to each other, that we find continual warefare on the industrial field, and the warefare will never end, until the earth and all the machines of production and distribution shall become the collective property of all mankind, to be used for the benefit of all humanity. In other words, there shall be no peace until the workers of the world shall build on the ruins of the present system an industrial democracy.—The Miners' Magazine.

A RUSSIAN FABLE

Kate S. Gates, as published in Unity.

A peasant, it is said, was once on his way to town with a fine flock of of geese he had been fattening for market.

As he plodded slowly along prodding now one now another with his long rod to keep them in the road, he was busily engaged with pleasant anticipations; his flock was sure to fetch a good price.

TO FIGHT TRADE UNIONS

Employers in Australia Are Consolidating Their Forces

MELBOURNE, March 18.—The employers are forming a fund of £200,000 sterling to protect themselves against strikes and to support the Free Labor Association. This action signifies that the employers are consolidating their forces to fight the aggression of the trade unions. The position is one full of menace for the industrial outlook of Australia.

Humanity

Translated from the German by Perin

We stand in the midst of the crashing tumult of a stupendous worldwide movement. Industrial organizations are towering like giants. Masses of men are pulled roughly this way and that way Capital has completely altered the face of the earth In society the battle of the classes surges to and fro, ever more severe, always undecided, and resumed with yet mightier force. New thoughts flash upon men, new ideas are passionately propagated, shattering the old traditions What does it all signify? It is the birth of humanity.

Until these times humanity had no existence. There were individual men and smaller or larger groups of men who were amicably or inimicably disposed towards one another; but a humanity as a coherent unity, as a whole, there has never been. Now only is it about to be born; men are now gradually drawing together toward a community of production toward a conscious organization. Now there is a growing within their minds the idea of friendship, of firm solidarity of brotherhood which binds the separate members into one uniform organization governed by a common will; thus humanity is transformed from an abstract idea into a living reality.

It must be conceded that brotherhood as a compelling force among men is not new. It stood at the cradle of mankind, it ruled unrestrained during the primitive communism of the savage and barbarous races. Then it held men together with firm tribal bonds and subordinated the individual to the community. And by reason of it there shines forth from the primitive societies of these uncultured men a mild and splendid light. When those old forms of society were dissolved and done away with, so wonderful appeared to men the lost brotherhood that in their legends they called those times the golden age, gone never to return. Even the modern investigators who devote their attention to the life of those barbaric peoples were just as strongly affected by the glamour of their communistic virtues, in spite of their rough cruelty and ignorant barbarism, and praised just as highly those conditions under which every individual walked with the dignity of a king, and nevertheless cheerfully sacrificed himself for the community of which he was an insignificant member.

But this brotherhood of primitive times had to pass away. It was, although unknown to the men of those times, a heritage from the animal world; it had grown with man just like his limbs. As a natural instinct it endured only because of the absence of its opposite, individuality. It rested upon the natural equality and community of the conditions of life, tendencies, inclinations and passions. The cohesion, therefore, was close only because forces were lacking which could drive the parts asunder As soon as these forces came into existence the primitive human communities fell apart as does a stone decomposed within Brotherhood remained only as a memory, a longing, an inherited instinct deep in the hearts of men continually stabbed and wounded in that terrible war of all against all, whose offspring was egoism.

It was necessary that the old community should go, in order, that those powers which slumbered in man might be developed and become active These powers and capabilities, different in different individuals drove men asunder on new paths where through the diversity of activity they advanced their individual diversity to the highest degree The production of commodities, or goods for sale, separated callings and classes, set against each other exploiter and exploited, but from the exploited masses now layers ever mounted upward which struggled for elbow room and activity. Individual production, with the private property in land and tools, made of every man a self-conscious personality.

But this individualism reached its highest development, not in the stubbornly conservative peasantry, in which the individuals are after all as similar as peas, but in the modern bourgeoisie. Here occupations and fields of labor are diversified a thousandfold, infinitely variform are the conditions of life into which mankind is cast, and here more than ever must it, through the individual competition of all against all, force its special aptitude to the highest degree. Community has disappeared, at least it has become invisible, Each one is for himself, and the philosophers make individuality, the ego, the centre of all philosophies.

But right here, from this intensification of personality, commences the revolution. Capitalism develops the technical forces far beyond the powers of the individual, it turns labor ever more into a collective process and builds into a coherent whole the industry of the world. The world becomes organized. Humanity is drawn together in a productive communism, it attains to unity for the first time in history. But as yet it is ignorant of the fact. The present unity is merely material, society is a gigantic monster, without a head, without consciousness. Its elements, men, are still contending with one another and striving in vain to manage and to conquer the monster with ancient spiritual and intellectual weapons. The men of labor must first comprehend the collective character of their labor, and then unite their many wills in a single powerful common will, in order that consciously they may regulate labor in accordance with the necessity of society as a whole. Then only will the organization of the world attain to actual unity. Then that monster, society acquires a head, an intelligence of its own, and a will of its own which directs its movements.

Then once more will the ancient brotherhood and solidarity regain its power among men It is not necessary now for men to develop their individual powers in combat and in strife with others, on the contrary, they must learn to subordinate their personal wills to that of the community The common weal must become the greatest living force in each and as something which must be served by all the capabilities of each individual. We see that arising now in the proletriat. The bitter war which they have to wage for supremacy in society is a schooling for them in which they learn solidarity, discipline, community and brotherhood. In the class war of the proletariat the old communistic virtue revives, the virtue needed in the new society.

But it is no longer the same as before It is no longer as evolved natural instinct, but as an acquired virtue, acquired in the hard struggle against egotism. It is no longer unconscious, but a conscious subordination of the individual to the community. It is no mere return to the primitive ages, it does not rest upon the suppression and restraint of personality, but upon its retention. The new brotherhood is thus differentiated from the old in that it is a brotherhood of independent men, who are conscious of their personality and develop it according to the limits of their capabilities, in order to place it at the service of the higher purpose. What was won in the centuries lying behind us cannot be lost, but what was lost during those centuries we will regain in better form. Socialism does not consist in the suppression of individualism; the new humanity will be the union of individuality and organization, of independence and brotherhood, of self-conscious personality and the sentiment of community guiding and governing it in the higher unity of Socialism. Common-labor-in-the-service of all bind men together and calls forth their social instinct to the highest degree. And at the same time it creates a thousand different fields of activity for divers capabilities, in which each individual personality finds and opportunity for development. It makes the personality infinitely richer through the power which flows to it from the community. above all, it enriches it in that it places it in the service of a lofty purpose of humanity, while before it recognized merely its own selfish aims.

To be sure, we may not live to see the new world. Ours is the task of preparing the way and fighting for the Socialist society, not to live in it and to rejoice in it. Ours is not the fulfilment but the strife. But we will live to see the new brotherhood; yes, we are seeing it now. Not the brotherhood of labor, the Socialist form of production, but the brotherhood of battle, the Socialist class struggle. The humanity now being born, which understands the laws operating through it and form a unified mass-will, is already realized in the fighting class conscious proletariat At first it can only become active in the struggle, because the abolition of the capitalist regime must be the first act in the conscious organization of labor And here, in the conduct of the proletarian war, we have evidence before our eyes that discipline and the subordination of the individual are in no way prejudiced to personality. In the case of the proletariat the very reverse holds true, that Socialism and individualism develop side by side and in communion; only by entering into the movement, only by enlisting in the organized arm of the class struggle is the spirit awakened, and with the recognition of the high purpose which it has to serve the personality blooms forth like a beautiful plant.

We see around us the birth of humanity. In the development of the great industries, gigantic forces of production and world-economy, we see evolving its material body; in the science of society and in the communistic solidarity of the battling and organizing proletariat, in its consciousness and its desires, we see the spirit awakening which will govern and guide this body, the spirit of humanity in the process of becoming.

NORMAN ANGELL'S BOOK

Given Unusual Compliment in France

A very uncommon compliment to be paid an American political writer was that which Mr. Jaures paid to Norman Angell the other day, says the Paris correspondent of the New York American.

During a discussion of the present European situation, in the French chamber of deputies, Mr. Jaures quoted at length from "The Great Illusion." Angell's book, which he said had done more for the cause of the world's peace than all the peace conferences and peace endowments of millions.

M. Jaures called the attention of the French chamber to the effect which the book was producing in England. What struck him particularly, M. Jaures said, was that the thesis of the book seemed to be accepted by conservatives as well as radicals. He added that while in England he made a point of questioning many conservative leaders on the subject, and they one and all declared the facts expressed in the book were indeed the truth.

The book has been translated into every European language, as well as Japanese. M. Jaures declared that the significance of such a movement of opinion in Europe generally, could hardly be estimated in their present condition of the world's politics.

It may be remembered that Sir Edward S. Gray referred at some length to this remarkable book in a speech made in London, and that just previously Count Wolffe Metternich pointed out the bearing which the facts stated therein must have on the problems of modern statecraft.

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Applications will be received by the undersigned for the position of Engineer; must have second class B. C. certificate; state salary and experience. Duties to commence April 1st.

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50 blocks well watered, excellent soil, free from rock and easily cleared—Three miles from station.

Eight 10-Acre Tracts $300

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Reserve and Undivided Profits .	$3,250,000
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The Bald Headed Man may Look Wise

But If He Had Been He Would Have Hair Now

You do not want a scientific treatise on the hair follicle—you are not particularly interested in the name of the German scientist who isolated the bug that is said to cause baldness. What you do want to know is how to save the hair you have and make it strong and lustrous.

Nyal's Hirsutone will do it better than anything else.

It is not claimed that Hirsutone is a wonderful scientific secret—but it is the concrete result of all that is proven in the scientific treatment of sick and diseased hair and scalp.

It is a happy combination and you will notice a prompt improvement in the feeling of the scalp and the look of the hair.

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It is one of the Nyal remedies and no higher recommendation can be given it. They are all good. Ask your Nyal Druggist. He recommends it.

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N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's Family Remedies

One for each everyday ailment

Sixty Years the Standard

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A straight, honest, Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Made from Grapes. Makes better, more healthful food.

Sold without deception.

NO ALUM—NO LIME PHOSPHATE

"Alum in food must therefore act as a poison."
—Prof. Johnson, Yale University.

Read the label.
Buy no baking powder unless the label shows it to be made from Cream of Tartar.

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

WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF THE CANARD?

THE constantly increasing skepticism in the reliability of the press as a purveyor of accurate news will receive an additional impetus by the luridly mendacious report for whose publication the Calgary News-Telegram is answerable.

The fertile brain that hatched this diabolical travesty upon truthfulness may have been indulging in hasheesh, absinthe or the forbidden fruit of the poppy, hence ran amok intellectually. Nevertheless, even though it be so or not, this nowise relieves the publishers of the grapevine yarn from sharing in the responsibility attached to so iniquitous a slander upon the coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass.

It is clearly the bounden duty of the aforementioned journal conformably to the dictates of common decency as well as for its own reputation not only to repudiate the article in question, but also to disclose the identity of the miscreant who perpetrated the infamy.

Heretofore we have regarded this daily of Alberta's metropolis as a strict adherent to the ethics of newspaperdom, entirely free from the jaundice hue with which so many contemporaries in the Republic to the south of us is tainted. In order to retain its reputation for veracity it is most assuredly imperative that the widest publicity be given to a correction of this michievous fairy story. Fortunately the miners' officials, ever alert to the interests of the men whom they represent, lost no time in wiring for particulars to the Minister of Labor, and the ready and comprehensive response of that gentleman categorically pricking the bubble of infamy is highly commendable.

Although aborted, this venomous attack may not be entirely frustrated in its purpose—viz., the alienation of public sympathy should an agreement with the operators not be effected and a strike take place after March 31st.

Regardless of repetition, to use Western vernacular, "it is up to the Calgary News-Telegram" to make every possible effort to correct the erroneous impressions that may have been created by the spreading broadcast of a whole cloth fictious screed.

To vilify an individual is reprehensible, but to cast odium upon over 6,000 exemplary citizens is a crime so despicable that for a comparison we fear our inability to discover it even at the lowest extremity of the nether regions.

IS NOT WAR MURDER?

WAR is Hell! War is necessary! "Thou shalt not kill!"

To kill is murder, and we are told that a murderer cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

What a mental chaos results from these divergent ideas! How to reconcile them puzzles and completely bewilders; the bewilderment becomes dumbfounding when we have the paradoxical situation confronting us of the so-called disciples of the Prince of Peace attached to contending armies, beseeching the Lord of Hosts to give victory to their side. We boast of our enlightenment, but the gift of even a small modicum of the sense of humor ought to make us hold with Puck "What fools these mortals be."

War is Hell, yet war is necessary; but wherefor? In order that foreign markets can be opened. Delightful operation in which bayonets, bullets and other death dispensers are the instruments of surgery. Why must foreign markets be found? Because the producers of the commodities have been fed, clothed and educated to the point of satiety? No! They who have woven woolens are shivering with cold in rags and tatters! They who have builded houses are homeless and penniless! The irony of it!

To-day Europe staggers beneath a load of armament and is fast approaching the stage of the Knight of the Middle Ages, who, clad in armor to protect himself, fell into a stream and that which was to protect him, because of its weight became his undoing, and he drowned. So that which is supposedly for protection will ere long result in Europe's undoing as the burden grows heavier year by year and some scheme of international police regulations may be brought into requisition, but any suggestion for the removal of the root cause will be met with the objection that the time is not ripe for such radical change, and it will never be until those whose destiny—theworking class of all nations unite and determine that they have suffered long enough and that those who derive the benefits from wholesale murder shall enter the strife, but that they, the workers, shall decide to do their share to write "Finis" to Hell, and obey the command:

"Thou shalt not kill."

BUSINESS—DIVIDENDS

Force of Circumstances Dictates Changes

SOME twenty years ago a Norwegian scientist in forestry paid a visit to the United States, and having visited the State of Michigan, where he noted the wasteful methods that had obtained in the lumber industry, which to him, with his trained knowledge of the subject and the infinitesmal loss permitted struck him as being criminal in the extreme. He journeyed to the State of Minnesota to visit some friends from the old land, and with his experience fresh in memory of the ruinous customs practised in the Wolverine State, he felt impelled to sound a note of warning that might be of value to those engaged in the lumber industry to avoid the mistakes of the eastern state.

The press treated the suggestions with disdain, heaped upon the officious foreigner all kinds of derision, caricatured the "calamity howler from Europe," and later these same molders of public opinion practically re-echoed the sentiments of the gentleman from Norway as they penned learned article about conservation of natural resources. Merely another instance of the forcefulness of the old saw, "We never miss the water until the well runs dry." It is not the intention in this article to sound any notes of warning, as we realize that circumstances alone dictate changes in policy, and to effect this there are obstacles to be overcome which at present may not be sufficiently important or worthy of more than passing consideration, for the simple reason that to entertain them would create opposition from those strong supporters of the practical "now" than the prospective future, viz., the dividend receivers.

There is a demand from those who dig coal for a livelihood, for an increased wage which does not meet with the approval of the representatives of vested rights, because to concede same they fear spells decrease of dividends.

While resisting this attack on the tendon of Achilles, of the coal corporations PROFIT, to the man on the street the daily loss of a source of revenue by allowing the waste to continue, wherever there are coke ovens installed, is a puzzle. They fight tenaciously against paying more wages due to the effect upon dividends, while apparently oblivious to a greater loss by failing to obtain the maximum of benefits from the commodity—coal—by utilization of by-products as a dividend maker. This is a very natural assumption to one who looks at the subject from the viewpoint of a business man, but in so doing it is a mistake, natural though it may be. He (the business man) argues to himself thuswise: "If by the expenditure of a certain sum not only can I recoup the initial expenditure, but also make a constantly increasing profit after say three or four years, without a monetary return, it is foolish not to put the scheme in operation." This hypothetical case commends itself to the business man while to the guardian of dividends it does not appeal to at all, because its adoption necessitates a state of affairs that is absolutely out of question—i.e., the possibility of non declaration of dividends with all the evils that follow in its train of disastrous effect upon the market quotations of the stock, which, though a "bear" movement has its uses, is not a normal status.

With the increasing use of oil as fuel, the energy obtained from water daily becoming factors of opposition to coal as a producer of power, force of circumstances will compel the extraction of by-products to the end that loss of energy be reduced to a non-appreciable quantity, but for the time being the wasteful methods of existing processes will continue. To dismantle the bee-hive ovens and instal by-product ovens means two heavy charges on the debit side of the ledger, with no compensating credit obtainable on the opposite side for some indefinite period, and this would be anathema to those whose interest begins and ends in the coal and every other industry with dividend.

Higher wages may be asked, but they must be frowned down upon. Better methods might be adopted, but if they entail an expenditure that can be postponed then, of course, they must be if dividends suffer, and only considered when longer delay is inimical.

CLEAN UP!

THE fast disappearing snow with its disclosure of unhygienic conditions existing in the accumulation of garbage and filth that has been hidden for several months, already is engaging the attention of the city authorities, and should have the cooperation of every citizen so that steps be taken forthwith looking to the prevention of an outbreak of fever. Clean up, not the main streets alone, but the alleys and byways. The outlying districts are just as likely to breed disease as those near the centre of activity, and therefore should not be overlooked. As quickly as practicable, wherever it can be done, let the fire department flush the sewers. A plentiful supply of disenfectant at a minimum of cost can be purchased and thrown around.

DON'T DRINK WELL WATER!

THERE are a number of wells from which people are obtaining drinking water that have been condemned by the City Health Officer as unfit for human consumption, and yet there are individuals who will persist in the dangerous practice and incur the risk of contracting typhoid or other fevers.

To boil water taken from wells will always destroy the germs, but there are many that do not take the trouble to do this; moreover, boiled water has such an insipid taste we believe the best advice to those who have been getting supply from wells is that which Punch gave years ago to young men about to get married—"Don't!"

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Its rich, refined herbal essences penetrate the skin; its antiseptic properties prevent all danger of festering or inflammation from cuts or sores; and its healing essences build up new healthy tissue.

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Mothers find it invaluable for baby's sores!

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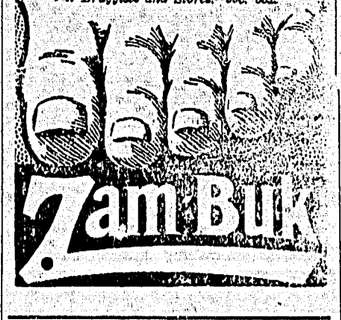

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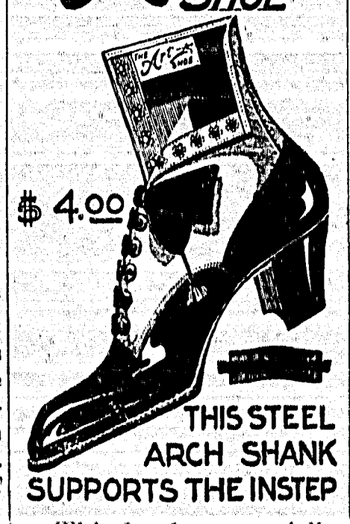

THIS STEEL ARCH SHANK SUPPORTS THE INSTEP

This shoe has a specially designed steel arch shank, and is made on a perfectly modelled last, which entirely eliminates any uncomfortable feeling when walking. Although we particularly recommend this style, which is one of the Custom Grade at Four Dollars, we have other ART SHOES at $3.50 and $3.00. For sale only at this store.

A Good Fishing Pool?

Our Mr. J. Wilson Quail has put an assortment of Fishing Tackle in one of his dad's window. He will be glad to have all fishermen drop in; will advise them the proper articles to buy; also as to where the best fishing for grayling is. He knows.

Our Mr. Haynes claims to have an extra special line of Enamelled Ware and at the right price. See it in the window alongside of Fishing Tackle.

The Chief Lumper in this establishment wishes to draw attention to the following four lines:

China Nest Eggs, at 5c., or 50c. doz.
Vermin Nest Eggs at 10c., or $1 doz.
(They destroy all vermin)

Two Specials for Saturday

Enamelled Pie Plates, 9 and 10 inch, while they last, 10c. each.

Green Painted Chamber Pails, good value at 60c., will go at 50c.

The Proprietor, last but not least, asks all smokers to come in between 8 and 9 Saturday night and have a box of matches on him.

J. D. Quail

Hardware Furniture

Spring Cleaning

The time is now here when the question of new Window Drapes must be considered, and our New Stock is now ready for your approval. It is certainly the prettiest lot of Curtain Materials we have ever offered.

Dainty designs in Madras, Stenciled, Scrims, Fish Net effects, and dainty Swiss Spots and figures. You are sure to find in this stock just what you require.

We have also opened a special range of Nottingham and Net Curtains at prices ranging from $1.00 to $7.50. The $1.00 Curtain is a good full-size three yards in length, and all others are of equally good value.

Household Linens and Cottons

We have just received a direct importation of very special values in Linen Table Damasks and Napkins. Linen Sheetings and Pillar Cloths.

Some very special Cotton Sheetings and Pillar Cloths, as well as a big range of Towels of different makes and Towelings.

Make your Selection when the Stock is at its best —and that is now!

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First Class Accommodation for Travellers

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LEDGER ADS PAY

News of The District Camps

HOSMER NOTES.
By "Kritik."

The St. Patrick concert and dance given under the auspices of the ladies of the Catholic Church on the 17th was a success from all view points.

Events of this character serve to show that our community possesses exceptionally good local talent.

The topical song, "Mary Ann," by Messrs. Paddy Pratt and "Spud" Murphy was rendered in such splendid style that the audience went wild with delight.

"The Habitant," one of Drummond's compositions, was worthy of special mention. The efforts of the six ladies and three gentlemen were greatly appreciated by their auditors.

Mrs. Norman Henderson, accompanied by Miss Marie and Master Robert of Bellevue, Alta., are visiting friends in town.

Regret to report that Miss Chrissie Pitblade is on the sick list. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Everybody in Hosmer was Irish on the 17th, and the local merchants deserve great credit for the appropriate decorations displayed. The Shamrock and the Harp of Erin were very much in view.

Signs of Spring are visible everywhere. The boys are now busily engaged playing marbles, others are out fishing for grayling. Three young disciples of Isaak Walton brought home one hundred and sixty-five as their Saturday afternoon's catch.

The snow is now rapidly disappearing from the sidewalks, and we can now discern more than the driver's head as the teams pass along before the window.

Among the many citizens visiting Fernie we have to report Mr. Joe Ellion, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. J. K. Miller and Mrs. R. Anderson. Mr. Tupper and Miss A. Bremner were likewise visitors to Fernie, but it was Mr and Mrs. Tupper that returned, having been united in matrimony at the Methodist Church. They have now determined to enjoy the pleasures of domesticity and their many friends wish them long life and happiness in their new sphere.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church held a very successful social on Monday and all who participated express gratification.

Mrs. McMeekin's millinery opening on Saturday last was a very successful affair.

Thursday last Mrs. Maroney left town on a visit to the land o' cakes and heather.

Vancouver was Mr. George Steeden's objective point when he boarded the train last Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Kenny, of Fernie, is a guest of Mrs. Harry Bennett this week.

The weekly Lenten tea of the Ladies' Auxiliary was held on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Jarvis and greatly enjoyed by all who attended.

Little Dannie McLennan is once again able to be around after his misfortune to his foot, and we sincerely hope that he will soon be as sprightly as ever.

Misses Creighton and Daniels were visiting here from Fernie last Saturday.

Mrs. A. Mathieson paid a visit to her parents at Brocket ,Alta., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Waters commemorated the 7th anniversary of their wedding on Sunday last.

Pleased to report that little Paul Higgins is getting along nicely.

The family of Mr. Spencer are quarantined on account of diphtheria.

Mr. Wright, who was so suddenly attacked this week with an illness that he was removed to the hospital on a stretcher, is now around again, and glad to say looks none the worse for his experience.

Mr. Al. Fortier is slowly recovering after a long and painful siege of inflammatory rheumatism.

The disciples of the sunny smile are as numerous in Hosmer as the flowers in May, in fact our business men believe it an excellent health promoter and no matter where you meet them whether trudging along the sidewalk towards the Bank of Montreal, rushing to catch a train or waiting upon a newcomer who does not grasp the virtues of beams rather than wrinkles, they practise as they preach.

We mention among others Bill John Morrison, whose smile is far more conducive to health than even Beecham's Pills. Louis Severiux is as happy as the famous plough boy of history, who when he wasn't whistling was smiling, and when doing neither was doing both. Then there is another celebrated citizen, Wm. Robson, who, though a firm believer by actual experience that "the best intents of mice and men oft gang agley," is still an apostle of the order of Sunny Jims.

CORBIN NOTES
By "Sweet 16."

Wm. Gus. Smith has gone to Calgary to attend the deferred conference between the Western Coal Operators and the officials of District 18, U.M.W. of A.

Mr. Robert Strachan, Inspector of Mines, was up here on Tuesday.

The President of the Big Game Association is endeavoring to enhance his reputation as a marksman by ridding Corbin of some of its canine pests. The other day he took one of these doomed animals down the railway track to suitable place and tied him to a tree. His trusty henchman, the owner of the dog, assisted him in this very necessary task. Stepping back a few feet the worthy president raised his trusty rifle and fired three shots at the helpless victim .How it happened, no one knows, but the dog fled yelping into the bush. Knowing the dog would die anyway, the pair retraced their steps to Corbin; where to their chagrin, the first thing they saw was the dog following a lady. As the president had put another notch in his gunstock; this was distinctly embarrassing, and a bystander heard him murmur: "I always said those Dominion shells were no good!" If this is a fair sample of the president's ability as a shootist, what about the ordinary lay members?

If this spell of warm weather continues snow will soon be at a premium in Corbin.

The 17th of Ireland was celebrated in great style up here. A large party of both sexes asembled at 9 o'clock in the evening and after partaking of a well laid repast, were treated to several songs and addresses. Mr. A. A. M. Black presided and after reading some telegrams from such notable personages as King Edward, Emperor William, Laurier, Taft, Billy Reed, etc. explaining their absence, he called on Mr. Hall to speak up for Ireland. Judging from the length of Mr. Hall's speech, there is really very little to be said about that country. Mr. Gus Smith was next called on to respond to the toast of America. Mr. Smith apparently leans towards reciprocity and annoxation. Mr. J. Chambers, replying for England, did not say very much after admitting he was a poor speaker. Mr. J McCulloch responding for Scotland, made it clear that that country is the pivot of the universe. Mr. N. Howells in a few well chosen words about Wales called attention to that country's pre-eminence in Rugby. Mr. J. Hill, replying for the ladies, showed he was better versed in mining lore than in the attributes of the gentle sex.

Dr. Gladwin finished the program by replying for Canada. Apparently there is not much to say regarding this country. We think some of those agents in the old country could give the beauties better. The tables were then cleared, and dancing was commenced and continued till 6 o'clock in the morning.

COLEMAN by 22

On Monday Charles Foyle met with a serious accident while at work for James Good and Co. who are shipping ice for the Arctic Ice Company. Foyle was unloading ice from a car and while in the act of clamping his tongs on a huge block (the average weight of these is 1000 lbs) it slipped pinning him between another block. He was, however, immediately removed to the hospital, where, upon examination by Dr. Porter, it was found that he had suffered fractures to three ribs, severe strain to the muscles of the back as well as internal injury. At the time of writing he is in a serious state, but every hope is held out for his recovery.

Jont. Graham underwent another operation and is now, we are glad to report, marching on to recovery.

On Sunday last our member of the Alberta Legislature, Charles M. O'Brien gave a call before taking his trip East. A large and appreciative audience listened to a splendid address in the Opera House on "What is Socialism?" He handled his subject in a masterly manner, mixing in some very humorous remarks rousing the crowd to such a pitch that he was applauded time and again.

Since Monday last the mines have been idle here because of a grievance in connection with that excellent and useful institution—the Hospital. This institution is entitled to and should receive the support of every lover of common humanity, no matter whether employer or employee. Perhaps the master thinks that by collecting and retaining the monies stopped from the workingman he is doing his share in support of an instituton that saves his employers and the insurance company thousands of dollars a year, therefore he brings up a petty grievance that means a daily loss of thousands of dollars to the shareholders.

(Continued on Page 8)

Letters To The Editor

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

Maple Leaf,
March 17, 1911

To the Editor District Ledger, Fernie.

Dear Sir,—In a recent issue of the Lethbridge Herald is a write-up of the wash-houses in different camps of District 18 by a correspondent from Blairmore. There is one thing sure, that this scribe is not a miner. He states that all the camps have good wash-houses with the exception of Burmis. Feel sure that if he would visit this camp and not be partial he would add Maple Leaf too.

The wash-house at this mine was above the boiler room, but since the company have got the new boiler going we had one day's lay-off to get them to heat the place to dry our clothes.

Lockers are unknown here, and of bath tubs there are none, and the only means for washing in are two wooden buckets. They don't leak: oh, no! The water which is as black as ink runs out of them. I am not boastful, but will say this, that if any wash-house, Burmis or any other can beat this one, well! I'm from Missouri, and you'll have to show me.

Thanking you for this space,
I am, dear Sir,
"A COLLIER."

DISCHARGED FOR BEING A SOCIALIST

Michel, B. C.
March 22, 1911

To the Editor District Ledger, Fernie.

Dear Comrade,—The question of organization is being discussed very much by the fire bosses in many of the mining camps all along the Pass. No doubt it would be very educational and doubtless tend to bring about that solidarity which at the present time is very much needed to counteract the dirty schemes of capitalism's henchmen who obey the *mandate* "Divide and we rule.'

Holding the position of fire boss in Michel at the time of writing I think that it would be advisable to state approximately the attitude of the fire bosses here concerning organization.

We held a meeting in the middle of February, of which I was made chairman. There were only ten fire bosses present, and the question under discussion was organization, so we concluded to hold another meeting on Sunday, the 19th of February, and I wrote a notice to that effect and signed my name, the other firebosses signing theirs also; but before the day of the meeting I received my notice of six week's duration from the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. I was not at all all surprizer, but it struck me very forcibly to think they had used that much discretion and consideration to giving me six week's notice.

So I went to the manager, as I wanted to know the cause for which I was discharged. Well, after about a half-hour's talk he admitted in a very sheepish manned, and this was his law of causation: You are discharged because your interests are shown too much for the working class and along those lines you cannot be of interest to the master that pays you.

Poor slaves! and this is an age of reason!

I went out of that office, and in my opinion I left the manager a much wiser man as he was made to realize that the same bunch of robbers paid him as paid the slave who endangers his life daily in the production of that commodity—Coal.

As a result of my discharge only six fire bosses out of a maximum of twenty came to the meeting which should have been held on the Sunday.

Now, I would not like to be misunderstood, and I do not wish to cast a bad light on the principles of the slave-drivers, because the sense of humor is lacking, not through any fault of their own, but merely by the iron heel of capital which tramples upon all honor and decency.

I must now state a few of the advantages which can be gained by organization, and anyone who fully understands the duties and the responsibility placed upon the fire bosses does not envy him of his position.

Many various questions arise in mining, such as accidents and their causes: Explosives and their use; the dangers of coal dust and a thousand other things which could be discussed intelligently by the mining student at their meeting.

We have also a Coal Miner Regulation Act which is full of technicalities and I often hear the fire bosses debating two big words (Reasonably Practicable) and they have defined them very nicely (What we cannot do in three hours we will take six)

It is very pleasing to note that the fire bosses in Alberta have the grit to form an organization, and I hope to see British Columbia take the same steps and form one solid union through out both provinces. It is the only protection under the present system, as we all have seen fire bosses discharged without cause for doing their duty.

The only thing the management seems to trouble about is how much coal did you get out. So it is time such work as running round hunting coal was stopped, and do your duty in strict accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act. The only way to obtain such conditions is by organization, and fire bosses being appointed by the District Inspector and paid by the Government.

That in itself will be a big step towards minimizing the industrial murder which at all times is occurring in coal mines.

I will now conclude, hoping to see a successful fire boss organization.

Thanking you for the space allowed me in our valuable paper,

I am,
Yours for success
VINCENT FRODSHAM

Frank, Alta.
March, 20, 1911

Editor of District Ledger, Fernie.

Dear Sir,—In last week's issue of The Frank Vindicator there appears "A reply to a Miner" that was published in The Ledger of the 11th

The writer makes a feeble and futile attempt to contradict the statements made which were based on first hand knowledge. The concrete floors, shower baths are not mentioned, although we are informed that the company does intend to build a modern wash-house, but, "Hell itself is paved with good intentions," says Sir Walter Scott.

I am stating, and I have stated existing conditions, and not painting pictures of future possibilities. Two years ago next July we did have a modern wash-house destroyed by fire, and have been living in hopes and on promises ever since that it would be re-built. We sincerely hope it may be, but as evidence of the illogical position of the Vindicator scribe we would ask if the present premises are so nice, clean and comfortable and plentifully supplied with hot water why is there any reason for the modern wash-house? One of two things is evident upon a moment's reflection —either the existing buildings are such that other arrangements are necessary, or else they are not, and consequently no need for a modern wash-house.

"You pay your money and take your choice," and in so doing realize that out of his own mouth he stands convicted of blowing hot and cold accordingly as the spirit moves him. If he visited the wash-house at the old mine last Tuesday he must have seen (unless conveniently blind) that my assertions regarding conditions were positively true, and I repeat what I have already written, that it is not possible to dry clothes in the lockers. He dubs me a liar and a strife breeder, but abuse is not argument, and when resorted to without foundation in fact is a positive proof of a losing argument. Up to the time that I wrote my letter there was not a drop of either hot or cold water in the wash-house, and as I am not in the "know" of the company's plans could not write that the water was on hand the night I penned the previous article.

Opinions, of course, may differ as to what is "an abundance." Let me explain: A barrel is placed near the stove with which it is connected by means of a coil, there is also another barrel which never gets hot; now, imagine what happens to 40 men when they come off shift. Let 12 of them take three gallons each for their bath, this is no great quantity for one man, and the supply is exhausted, with the result that many have to bath in cold water. Those men who have homes to go to take their clothes and change and bath there, which should be conclusive evidence that it is preferable to this "*comfortable* wash-house.'

The accusation that I and others of my clique are responsible for conditions because of the lay off in February is another departure from the line of truth, and is merely an instance of the tactics of the lawyer when he has no case, of slinging mud at the witness. As a matter of fact I was one who advocated that the disputes which the local committee had failed to adjust, should be held over until the District and International Officers returned from the Convention at Columbus.

This is on record, and is well known still, I do not expect that this will have any effect upon one who is so economical with the truth and so prodigal with assumption.

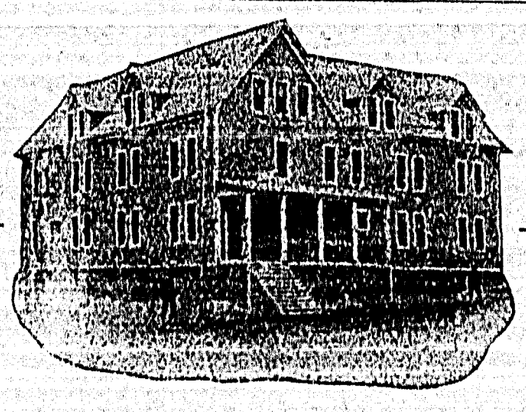
For the edification of this apologist and also for the benefit of the public in whom he shows so much concern, I will now mention some additional touched upon had this individual not seen fit to dub me a strife breeder. At the signing of the present agreement it was decided that the company should deduct fifty cents monthly from the men who were living in the companys houses as an off-set to the cost of sanitation. Ten months elapsed-and-nothing-had-been-done-by-the company in return for the monies obtained so the men demanded a refund as any fairminded individual must concede was only just and proper, and after a months lay-off the officers of the organization and the management of the company had a conference and this money, together with other monies retained, amounting to about 700 dollars were refunded.

The object of mentioning this is simply in justification of myself as I consider the attack upon my veracity is distinctly unjustifiable, as I am not a strife breeder nor do I indulge in fabulous fibulous yarns because of a full realization that I am out-classed in this line by the versatile champion of "Vindicator" fame.

In common fairness to the Frank Company I will say this that I do believe that they are making an effort to improve conditions, but at the same time do not consider that the publication of erroneous statements is of value to anybody. If the scribe had limited his effusion to a description of the camp without mentioning the wash-house or the sanitation, it would have had nothing to say, but as it is any one who is sufficiently interested to ascertain for themselves the truth of affairs has only to write to any friend in Frank and there I will rest my case.

Apologizing for occupying so much space, but do so because if conditions are capable of betterment there is no better plan to adopt than that of wide publicity is the opinion of the same individual who wrote the previous article and signed himself—

"A MINER."



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The Lancashire Colliery Heroes

Three Hundred and Forty-one Men and Boys Wiped out of Existence at the Hulton Colliery on December 21st

By Rowland Kenny

As I sit watching the coals burning brightly in the grate, and feel the cheerful radiating heat, my mind travels back down the years which have intervened since I lived and worked with the miners in the Lancashire coal fields. Back to the time when I was "in diggings" in the home of a collier and listening to his modest tales of daily toil and hardship; of unreckoned dangers faced with a stoicism such as the world has seldom equalled and never excelled.

I know the Lancashire miner intimately; I know their blunt ways, their rough exterior and the lives they lead. They work hard, play hard, in many cases drink hard, and consistent to the last, die hard. But their rough exterior libels their inward tenderness; true and sweet and tender are the men and women of the North.

They live, many of them, in miserable hovels; they know little of the refinements of life; they are a class apart from the snobbish clerk and professionals of the big cities. When they visit the Metropolis they are often mocked and jeered at for their uncouth manners.

When they go on strike the gutter press reeks with blatant lies about their dissolute habits, brutal violence and selfishness. But when the vibrating wires flash the message through the country that a few hundred of them are entombed alive or blown to pieces, columns are written about the "heroes of the pits" by the same cynical scribes who have so abused them.

I have known men who have been vilely attacked in the yellow press as "dangerous hooligans" who ought to be bludgeoned and imprisoned because they were rather strenuously asserting their right to better conditions of life, and in a few weeks' time when the same men have cheerfully descended a hell hole of a pit shaft in an almost hopeless attempt to rescue comrades buried under tons of fallen earth, the same scribes have written them down as heroes and angels who should have a niche in the temple of the great, a line on the scroll of fame.

Wiped Out of Existence

At 8 o'clock of the the morning of December 21st, an explosion occurred at the Pretoria Pit, of the Hulton Colliery Company and in an instant three hundred and forty-one men and boys were wiped out of existence; burnt, suffocated, crushed, or blown to atoms of charred earth.

Immediately, investigation parties were formed; bands of men, fearless of death, careless of life, without any special precautions, with nothing but hand tools and their dauntless courage, descended the pit. They did not know the condition of the atmosphere below, but down they went to learn the secrets of those awful depths.

Time after time they were driven back by deadly fumes, one of them, William Turton, of Chequerbent, anxious about his son, ventured too far into the foul air and died before his comrades' eyes; they carried him away and returned to their superhuman task.

And what sights they saw! At the bottom of the shaft lay a group of five dead boys; the place was a huge fantastic cavern; roads out of all shape. Thick wire rope broken like thread; baulks of timber smashed to matchwood; twisted ironwork strewn around; nothing living and nothing whole.

Bodies asprawl over tubs; bodies with limbs blown away and faces battered in; bodies reduced to mere charred masses of flesh. Boys of fourteen years old twisted in death's last agonies. Sights too awful to describe.

The rescuers do not talk, no one will ever know their dangers and difficulties; even we who know the pits and pitmen can form but a faint estimate of the terrible agonies they have undergone.

Spartan Women

On Boxing Day the pit presented no stirring scenes, no wild outward show of woe was there; no theatrical display of grief; sad-eyed, grey-faced women, too familiar with sorrow to indulge in hysteria, thronged the roads; rescuers who had looked on death in its most horrible form and were silent; groups of nurses, ambulance men and policemen.

The great winding wheels reared up to high heaven, the grimy outbuildings; the lint, bandages and disinfectants in the "doctor's room." The mortuary where lay the coffined remains; the heaps of "clobber" on the coffins; belts, clogs and rags that had been clothes.

And again one's attention is drawn to the spartan women. One hundred and fifty-three women widowed and two hundred and seventy-six children orphaned in a moment. Oh! the pity of it.

Christmas, when the sons and daughters of men make merry; when joy and hope should fill every human breast, and in these Lancashire homes there is nothing but sadness and despair. Cheerless faces instead of joyous laughter.

As one thinks of these silent sufferers the lines of Henry Lawson come to the mind with added meaning and deeper intensity of feeling:

"Their days are hard at the best of times
And their dreams are dreams of care."

Yes, the miner's life is at best a hard and dangerous one, at worst it is a moving tragedy, or a Hell on earth.

Soldiers of Industry

I know colliers in Lancashire who fought through the South African war and considered it a picnic. They run more risks in a month in the coal mine than they ran in six months at the front.

Although no longer scarlet clad soldiers of the Empire, they are still soldiers—soldiers of industry—for ever facing the foe, always in the firing line, bearing the brunt of the ceaseless battle, attacking an enemy more than any human enemy that ever took the field against them.

Heroes not for one day in the year, but for every day; fighters in a war never ceasing.

The Pretoria Pit does not seem to have had the best of reputation, many of the men had complained of the gas and the danger. And yet it was regarded as a model mine. Think of it. A model mine and one of the longest death rolls on record. Just read the following list of fatalities in pit disasters:—

1906—France	1200
1908—Maypole	75
1909—Durham	163
1910—Whitehaven	136
1910—Pretoria Pit	341

Terrible figures, but they only give the big disasters; the disasters that get big headlines in the press. Little notice is taken of the daily occurrence of an accident which kills or maims only a few men.

In 1909, 1,174 men and boys were killed and 143,158 were maimed in British pits. £33,000,000 were paid to shareholders in rent and dividends. If a tenth part of the enormous profits had been spent on safeguards, it is safe to say that not one-tenth of the lives would have been lost. The Government as usual does nothing, or as little as possible.

There are 40 inspectors to 3,500 pits; they spend most of their time visiting the scenes of fatal accidents and attending inquests.

Last June a motion was before the House of Commons pleading for more inspectors and more vigorous inspection of mines. Nothing has as yet been done.

What Can We Do?

Now comes the question: What can we do?

There are a number of things we can do. We can subscribe to the Relief Fund, remembering the women and children who have lost the family bread-winner. Their voiceless misery of soul we can do little to alleviate, but we can save them from the added burden of poverty.

Another thing we can do is remember the above figures and if any Bill is brought before Parliament to lessen the danger in the mines, even if it means a slight dimunition of those £33,000,000 profits, we can do our best to force Parliament to pass that Bill.

Lastly, we can pay respect to the living colliers as well as to the dead, and when the next gutter press is yelping about bloodthirsty hooligans, and howling for the rifles of British troops to spit out death to striking miners in the streets of Tonypandy, or any other place, we can remember the Whitehaven and Pretoria holocausts and the heroism of the men, who gladly, eagerly risked their lives in efforts to save their fellows.—"Mrs. Bull."

SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH

Rev. Robert Whitaker Says Socialism Has Nothing to do with Religion

The Bulletin, of San Francisco, publishes a report of a lecture made by Rev. Robert Whitaker of Los Angeles. Commenting on the lecture, this paper says: "Whitaker says Socialism has nothing to do with religion, but its simply an economic principle which holds that the tools of production must be publicly owned for the benefit of all."

The Bulletin reports Whitaker's lectures as follows:

"I find that many identify Socialism with irreligion, thinking it means an attack on the church. This is not true. If there is a good deal of materialism in the Socialist movement there was a great deal of atheism in the revolutionary movement of the eighteenth century. An atheist had a great deal to do with the success of the American colonies in their struggle for independence.

"This was because the churches were tied up with the institutions of that day, just as they are tied up with the institutions of this, and it is absurd to blame Socialism when the churches stand aside so largely from Socialism and do not play the part they ought to play in the cause of the common man.

"Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook recently defined Socialism as a spirit, an ideal and a program. It reminds me of one man's definition of a crab as a red fish that walks backward. It was explained to him that this a perfectly good definition except that the crab is not a fish, it is not red, and it doesn't walk backward.

"Socialism contains a spirit— the spirit of protest—and that is always healthy. I once attended a meeting of Methodist ministers at which the Rev. Joseph Smith, a revivalist, was asked to speak on Socialism. He said he knew nothing about Socialism and therefore would not try to discuss it, but he asked this question:

"'When a dozen men sitting around a deal table in New York can so regulate the prices of necessitaties that the pallid wife of the workingman cannot get milk for her baby, isn't it time some of us were getting mad?'

"I should say it was time we were getting wise. It doesn't do any good to get mad, although I'm sorry for the man who can look out on our industrial conditions without some passion. But it takes more than passion to make a Socialist. It takes more than Utopianism.'

"The man who dreams of a perfect world some time in the distant future is not a Socialist. Neither is a program of government ownership Socialism. Russia owns many things, but the Russian government is not Socialistic.

"Socialism is a science of economics It has a backward look, an outward look and a forward look. The first we call economic determinism. This has to do with the path by which we have come. It is the recognition of the enormous power of environment, of the fact that the economic condition of the people is the mold in which are cast all social institutions.

"The outward look shows us the situation to-day—wage slavery.

"What you call these things is not so important. I don't trouble myself so much to-day about what a man calls his God, whether Buddha, Mahommet or Jesus.

"We have made rapid progress toward radicalism in this country because we've had a chance to run away from our problems. They are trying to fill up this state with people.

"If we had 10,000,000 people in California to-day you'd have a social problem jabbing a lot of men up against the wall. Speeches don't make Socialists. It's when a fellow is out of a job and can't get another that he feels the pinch.

"You cry, 'Peace! Peace! Peace!' but you won't have any peace so long as the machines are in the hands of a f w men. Let the owner of the machine pay the men who runs it $2.50 for every $5 worth the machine produces. Soon the owner has more than he can use or squander. The workingman can't buy it back with his $2.50, and the owner must find a foreign market. That is why he have great fleets. Big business is putting the nations at each other's throats.

"Many are coming our way because they can't help it. Even the opposition admits that Socialism is coming. The whole tendency of business is towards combination, toward eliminating all the waste and unnecessary expense of competition. Mr. Rockefeller has sense enough to see ahead. I am not admiring him or condemning him. He is simply a creature of the times.

"We are either going to have private monopoly in the hands of a few industrial despots, or public monopoly. Apply common sense and sound reason, but if I can't reason you into it, then the God of the Machine must kick you into it."

WHAT YOUR BOSSES USE

You think your boss loves you? You think that the capitalist and laborer have mutual interests and can pull together for mutual benefit? It is time you were getting your wisdom teeth cut. The following is a circular put out by a detective agency and sent to employers of labor in Canada. Study it over and then spend a little while over the idea that you have to look after yourselves and that a bitter class struggle is on between you and the capitalist class.

The following is the circular:

"This service makes a speciality of handling labor troubles, either existing or contemplated.

"We break strikes in all parts of the United States and Canada, and are prepared to submit a list of references from manufacturers and others who have employed us during the last five years.

"We have in our employ experienced guards for the protection of life and property during strikes and lockouts. These men are all over six feet in height, and selected for their ability to handle this class of work. All have seen strike service, many hold state and city police commissions, and should not be confounded with guards furnished by our imitators and recruited from the slums of the cities.

"We furnish secret operatives of all trades, union, or non-union, for work in mill, mine, factory, store, etc., for the purpose of receiving inside information.

"Is your shop being unionized?

"Is the output being restricted?

"Is the union running your shop?

"Is material being wasted or stolen?

"Have you a 'shop committee' and who are they?

"Does the foreman show favoritism?

"Are you losing castings in your foundry? Do you want to know what is being done at union meetings?

"Let us place a mechanic operator with you and find out.

"In handling strikes we take entire charge of same, furnish necessary guards to protect men while at work and escort them to and from work if boarding outside.

"We employ, transport and deliver non-union men to fill up affected plants.

"We charge no premiums on such mechanics, but employ them at price per day you wish to pay, charging only for actual time agent may be engaged in securing them.

"Men employed by us will be taken to affected plants by our guards and safely delivered and strikers are not permitted to molest them.

"We have found from experience that strikes are broken quickest where new men are boarded inside or adjacent to affected plant, and we are prepared to fit up and maintain temporary boarding quarters, furnishing colored cooks, waiters, etc., making same practically self-sustaining.

"Sanitary arrangements are carefully looked after, and nothing is allowed to go to waste.

"Secret men attend all meetings of strikers and report proceedings. This service possesses the necessary equipment, such as Winchester rifles, police clubs, cots, blankets, etc., to handle any sized trouble.—Cotton's Weekly.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

By Hugh M'Gee

The Rev. William Kirby, Ph. D., writes very clearly in the February Catholic World, concerning the status of "Private Property as It Is," in this present age of capitalism, and shows that the contention of the Socialists is, in a measure, justified.

In part, he advises his readers as follows:

"Possibly the strongest force of collective consciousness in the world today is that part of which is based on property.

"It is this unified collective consciousness that is held in mind in the attacks that are made by organized labor and by Socialism on the present organization of property.

"The timid individual owning $500 is no being to be afraid of. He offers no menace to our institutions. He has no power to sway the minds of men. He has no temptations to undermine the institutions of government.

"But the individual into whom the spirit of organization of property as a whole has entered, who is caught by its power and swayed by its temptations; the individual who has, through mastery of property, become master of men and master of institutions, he it is that is held in mind in the denunciations of capital and capitalism which are constantly hurled forth from Socialism.

"Therefore, it would be well for us to keep this in mind in our defense of private property and in meeting the attacks that are made against it.

"We tend too much to argue in defense of the small owner and the legitimate use of property and we tend to overlook the complicated mechanism just hinted at—by which property is completely revolutionized.

The Socialist Press is pleased to see the American born representative of the Catholic Church treat with proper consideration the true philosophy and aims of the followers of Karl Marx.

BOY SCOUTS

We are creatures who have evolved from the lower types of animals. Christ taught peace. Tennyson taught peace. Tolstoy taught peace. And yet our labor skinners are wild for war. The political puppets are putting guns into the hands of our infants and telling them, "Go, learn to shoot your fellow men." Even our ministers of the Man of Peace are turning themselves into hounds of war.

We have evolved from the lower brutes. According to Haeckel each human being reproduces in himself the history of the race. We have come out of the brute. The baby cannot talk. This is a remnant of the history when men were dumb like the brutes. A baby has the habit of putting things into its mouth. This is a remnant of the history of the race when men felt with their lips like dogs and horses. A baby creeps on all fours. This is a remnant of of the four-legged stage. The boy delights in savage pursuits and games of war. This a remnant of the savage history of men. Tennyson tells man, "Move upward, working out the beast, and let the ape and tiger die."

False Prophets And Giant Bluffers

By a More Reporter

What strange curves and twists history is making in its upward struggel.

Take for example our Wall Street reformers and Roosevelt Socialists.

What queer lines they are bound to leave on the road of progress over which the American people are now travelling.

Just consider the facts:

The American people—the working people, the wage earners—are suffering from all sorts of abuses and hardships.

Their bread is adulterated. Their meat poisoned. Their clothing is shoddy. Their homes are about as comfortable as a roost, while the rents for these roosts are exhorbitant.

When these workingmen choose to strike, to protest, they are promptly sat down in a corner by some judge, or by the police, and told to be good, and be quiet or they will get a spanking on a grand scale.

Now, the bread is adulterated for profit. The meat is poisoned in cold storage, and otherwise, for profit. The cloths from which your overcoat is made is shoddy for profit.

All profits, like all waters flow into the sea known as Wall Street.

It is against the all-embracing tyranny of the Wall Street dynasty that the American people are now beginning to rebel.

It is against the tyranny of profit that they are now planning a war, an invasion.

And what happens?

Why, the old, old story: The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be.

Wall street feels the rising tide of popular discontent and Wall Street reformer would be.

The King Himself—J. Pierpont—parts with his body guard, George W. Perkins, and sends him out to "reform" in great style. Money is no object, you know.

And Roosevelt, who fattened on the Harriman pelf, and for years fed at the Wall Street crib, is proclaiming himself the leader of this unrest, of the rising tide of revolution.

This growing spirit of revolt needs to be fed. A free press is the best food for revolution. So the King himself, Emperor Morgan, buys off all the magazines and he will feed the people. He will devise reforms. He will give them the food which struggling rebels need to keep their body and spirit fresh, and buoyant, and hopeful.

Of course, no more than the devil could become a monk, no more can Perkins become a Karl Marx and substitute glib theories of profit sharing for the abolition of profit.

Nor can Roosevelt become a leader of rebels against the crib which fed him—against Wall Street any more than Louis XVI could become a Robespierre.

Nor can Morgan become the hand that will feed the popular mind once the flame of revolt leaps up.

But then the attempt in itself What a sea of cynicism! What brazenness, what audacity!

False prophets of old are but pygmies compared to the giant bluffers of to-day—the Wall Street reformers and Roosevelt Socialists.

Wonder how they will look in history?—N. Y. Call.

What Has Dandruff Got To Do With Baldness?

You see the statement every day that the one cause of baldness is dandruff. But is it?

True, dandruff often precedes the departure of the hair.

It is equally true that you know men with a shock of hair you can hardly pull a comb through, who have carried around a dandruff laden collar as long as you have known them.

You have also seen men whose scalp was kept as clean as a baby's whose hair was surely departing.

That dandruff talk sounds well and convinces a good many of us, but let us not fool ourselves.

Of course dandruff isn't a good thing to carry around, but it is only an indication.

The same trouble that causes the hair to fall out usually causes dandruff, so if you get at the cause and arrest the loss of hair, you will stop dandruff too.

Those who use Nyal's Hirsutone find it the most satisfactory hair tonic and hair dressing they have ever used.

It does stop the hair from falling out.

It will also stop dandruff.

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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. 555. Meets last Saturday in each month at the Ledger Office. A. J. Buckley, Secretary.

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

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

UPOZORNENIA

V statnom sudobnom dome vdbivanom v Pondelek dna 16hi Januara, 1911, Pompei Cheilli bol dosnani o krades miner v Coal Creek a odsudeni na 3 mesace zalaru tvidy prace.

AVVISO

Nella corte provinciale di Fernie Gennaio 16, 1911, fu arrestato Pompei Cheilli, per il latroniggio del carri del minatori, a No. 5 e No. 1 Nordo. mina, Coal Creek. Il quale fu condannato a tre mesi di lavoro forsato.

WARNING

In the Provincial Court held at Fernie on Monday, Jan. 16, 1911, Pompei Cheilli was convicted of the theft of miners' cars at No. 5 and No. 1 north mines, Coal Creek, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.

KAKO ROPAJO DELAVCE

Pardee-Webster Coal Co., poseduje štiri premogokope v Cambria County, Penna, enajst milj iztočno od Johnstowna. Ta družba skrbi za svoje delavce zelo "očetovsko." Preskrbljuje jim stanovanje, živež, gorivo in sploh vse, kar rabijo in kar ne rabijo—še celo za "verske dolžnosti" jim dobro skrbi. Za vse te stvari se družba naplača jednostavno s tem da premogarjem pritrga pri plači. Naravno, delavci se morajo brezpogojno udati v tak fevdalizem, drugače ni dela za nje.

Tukaj sledi izkaz plače in nepasnih tovoljnih izdatkov nekega premogarja, kakršnega je nedavno tega prejel od kompanije v obliki običajnega "statementa" na plačilni dan:

Dovotedenska plača	$19.50
zdravnik	$ .50
olje in smodnik	1.20
kovaču	.22
rent od hiše	3.35
elektr razsvetjava	.75
voda	.25
premog	1.85
duhovnik (katoliški)	.50
šola (katoliška)	.50
unija	.69
	9.81
Preostanek	$10.14

Poleg tega pa mora vsak premogar še kupiti v kompanijski prodajalni obleko, živež, orodje za delo v jami in druge potrebščine vsled česar se preostanek od plače še za polovico skrči. Za premog mora plačati vsak delavec $1.85 na dva tedna, če ga že potrebuje ali ne. Ravno tako mora vsak plačati popa, če ga že rabi ali ne.

Ako ni to sužnost, potem sploh ne vemo, kaj pomeni beseda. sužnost.—Proletarec.

IS LANDVERZHUIZING NAAR CANADA AAN TE BEVELEN

De vraag of landverhuizing is aan of af te raden is zeer moeijelijk te beantwoorden. Wanneer de betrokken persoon voor uitzicht heeft van een goede beirkking, dan is het alleen de vraag of hij de zelfde naar genoegen kan volgrengen. Ten tweede is het lang niet zeker dat de werkman met het werk te vreden is. Een handwerksman of artist kan altijd (de taal machtig zynde) door middel zijner vak vereeniging inlichtingen verkrijgen waar de beste kans van slagen is, daardoor tijd en geld winnende. Niet zoo heel lang geleden hebben wij mannen ontmvet welke door gebrek aan geld genvodzaakt waren, werk aan te nemen waar zij niet het minste verstand van hadden, hadden zij daar en tegen hun vakvereeniging geraad pleegd zij zouden in staat zijn geweest werk in hun vak te verkrijgen. De landverhuizing agenten in hun ijver om geld te verdienen maken er geen bezwaar in om hun aanstaande slachtoffers de mooiste schilderingen voor te hangen. En de manier in welke zij dit doen maakt de woorden van P. T. Barnum, waar dat er elke minuut een zuiger wordt geboren. Wij hebben blauwboekjes gelezen gedrukt in aanplakborden stijl omtrent ruimte voor Willivenen in Canada. Dit is waar genoeg, maar? Wat is ruimte voor een man zonder geld en niet in staat om werk te verkrijgen. Het is waar dat de toestand in Europa is van dien aard dat velen denken slechter kan het niet wezen, maar dezen zouden verdriet en ongemak gespaard worden als zij alles eerst rijpelijk overdachten.

Wij denken niet dat landverhuizing wil verminderen, niet tegenstaande wat er over wordt geschreven, niet te min, in den zelfden tijd, mag het een waarschuwing zijn voor onwetenen wanneer zij de waarheid gedrukt zien. Het is meer dan 23 jaar geleden dat de schrijver uit Liverpool vertrok, en hij kan met waarheid zeggen dat hij, van het gezicht punt eener loon arbeider beschourod, met dit wereld deel meer is ingenomen dan met eenig ander land. Abaar gezien en odervonden hebbende tegenslagen welke met een klein beetje onderzoek vermeden hadden morgen worden, beweegt hem deze waarschuwing voor anderen te schrijven. Wij hebben kunstenaars in hun vak ontmoet, werkende voor het laagste loon in de bosschen, alleen omdat zij niet zoo verstandig geweest waren inlichligen in te winnen voor zij hunne kaarten namen. Het verschil in wedergesteldkeld komt nu in aanmerking, daar er veel werk is, alhoewel goed betaald in overeenkomst met andere landen, slechts een gedeelte van het yaar open is. De duurte van leven moet miet overgezlen worden, daar alhoewel de loonen bekend gemaakt in ander geld een werkman doen water tanden, de uitgaven zullen hem niet minder doen schrikken, en de allijd wakkere agenten beantwoorden deze vragen alleen met een ophaling der schouders. Op dit vogenblik is er niet de minste behoefte aan werkvolk, het is waar dat met April de aanleg van sporwegen een aanvang neemt maar zij die zich met groote moeete door de winter hebben geholpen zijn voldvende. om deze plaatsen te vervullen. Jemand met een paar duizend gulden, en daarvoor een stuk land wil koopen, en een paar Jaar hard wil werken, heeft een goede kans om in zijn levens onderhoud te voorzien, en mag in staat wezen nog wat overtehouden. Maar dezen is het ook sterk aan te raden inlichtingen in te winnen, daar zij anders heel licht in handen van land havien vervallen, welke hun de schoonste zijde voorhouden, en er noort over spreken dat dikwijls een Zomer Nacht vorst het werk van maander bederft. Wat de koolmijning betreft wij kunnen zeggen dat in Nova Scotia Houderden zonder werk zijn, en de werkstaking welke in Augustus, 1909, begon nog niet is geeendigd. In Alberta is in het geheel geen gebrek aan mijners, en in het Oosten van British Columbia worden vele dagen niet gewerkt, en de werkzoekenden komen aan en aan. Wij hebben getracht de waarheid te schryven, in een eenvoudige manier, zonder valsche voorstellingen, niet om land verhuizing te verminderen, maar alleen om hun welke er aandenken om naar Canada te komen, met de toestanden bekend te maken, zoodat zij rijpellijk mogen overdenken welke kanzen er zijn in dit gedeelte der wereld om fortuin te maken.

LA GUERRE PROCHAINE

D'apres un Expert Allemand, les Japonais env lendraient bientot aux Prises Aves les Etats-Unis.

BERLIN, Mar. 16.—Les prévisions sont des plus pessimistes en ce qui concerne la paix du monde et, particulièrement les relations entre le Japon et les Etats-Unis.

Le comte von Reventlow, le fameux écrivain allemand, publie en ce moment, une étude tres approfondie sur cette question. Cette critique, vu la réputation de l'expert, aura un grand retentissement.

Il est hors de doute que le Japon se prépare a la guerre contre les Etats-Unis, avec autant de soin qu'il l'a fait Le comité affirme que les hommes pour la Russie.

d'Etats sont bien convaincus que le Japon ne peut pas continuer a etre une grande puissance, a moins qu'il ne possede d'une maniere absolue la suprépacifique, suprématie indispensable a sa prospérité commerciale.

Ce désir est la suite logique des efforts du Japon pour commander le marché chinois.

Le Japon sait qu'il ne possede pas les énormes ressources financieres non plus que l'efficacité technique commerciale des Américains.

Ainsi, d'apres le comité, le but du Japon est de priver les Etats-Unis de ses bases sur le Pacifique avant que la flotte Américaine ait une force telle que le Japon ne pourrait plus l'atteindre, donc, avant l'achevement du canal de Panama.

Il est clair qu'en s'emparant des Philippines, d'Hawai, et de la partie Américaine de Samoa, aussi bien que de Guam, le Japon se crée un avantage permanent et inattaquable.

La flotte Américaine, le plus puissante que l'on pourrait imaginer ne serait d'aucun secours dans un champ d'operation aussi vaste que l'océan Pacifique sur ces bases avancées et ainsi en s'en emparnt, le Japon serait absolument en sécurité contre une attaque des Américains.

Cette conquete rendrait le Japon maitre du Pacifique.

Le comte ajoute qu'il n'y a pas de doute que le Japon est actuellement en position de se saisir de ces iles, parce qu'elles ne sont pas fortifiées et qu'il est impossible a la flotte Américaine de les protéger d'une maniere efficace.

On peut donc s'attendre, sous peu, a un branle-bas de combat du coté des Nippons.—Le Devoir.

THE IDLE RICH—BY ONE OF THEM

"The terrific sweep of industrialism across this land throughout the past half century appeals to me as I study it from records written and unwritten. I cannot go down through the crowded tenement sections of our great cities without having it borne upon me that we as a nation pay a fearful price in human blood, and tears for our industrial triumphs. I cannot see the poverty even the degradation of the wives and children of the wage working class in many cities, and even in many rural districts without being visited by thedevastating thought that surely, if the principle of the thing be necessary and right, there must be fearful errors somewhere in the application of the principle.

"It cannot be for long. We in America are moving fast towards social revolution. Conflicts between Labor and Capital are assuming the proportions of civil war. The once powerful middle class, which is the safety of every nation, is to-day weak and is every day declining. Soon, politically, it will be a memory, and the battlefield will be cleared for conflict."

"To-day we are studying the sources of our wealth, finding out for ourselves the real price paid by humanity to give us the privileges of the social life which we and our fathers have enjoyed. Excited by curiosity we go down to inspect the mines our fathers left to us. We watch the men at work; mere pitiful animals, risking their lives in terrible endeavors for a meagre wage, that we, the heirs of time and eternity, may take our leisure in the palaces of wealth. In the mills of Pittsburg we watch the workers in iron and steel, toiling in the white hot blast of the furnaces that we, who never have toiled, may draw our dividends and spend them on the luxuries we love."

"I have shown how the seed of our social system which has reached its fine flower in the idle rich was planted in the too fertile soil of American industry. I turn with something like dismay to the methods of culture of this growth. For it is watered with the bloody sweat of labor and the salt tears of bitter poverty and suffering, and it is fertilized with the dead bodies of men and women outworn in the grim battle of life. Tended and watched it is by a foul horde of underlings, hired judges in the law, panders in politics, time-servers in the pulpit, lickspittles in college chancelleries, Judases in the press, blackmailers in business and miserable, fawning parasites clinging like filthy leeches upon the administrative bodies of the nation."

(Ed.—The above extracts are not "the irresponsible demagogic mouthings of a firebrand," as the capitalistic critics delight to dub the speeches of Socialist orators. Neither J. H. Hawthornthwait, Parker Williams nor E. T. Kingsley can lay claim to them. True, the rebellious of the paragraphs savors considerably of the "old man's" oratorical style, but instead of a Socialist who is responsible for those it is a member of New York's 400 who like "Gwanplane" in Victor Hugo's "By Order of the King" realizes that human society trembles on the brink of the abyss and feels impelled to sound the cry of warning. Frederick Townsend Martin, is the author of a series of articles printed in Everybody's Magazine under the title of "The Passing of the Idle Rich," and as the writer is himself one of that class, consequently speaks with authority. We heartily recommend this work to our readers as it is indicative of the remarkable changes that are taking place in the minds of many who have heretofore never bothered themselves with sociological problems but today are awakened to the fact that "the times are out of joint.")

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	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	James Turnbu ll, Blairmore, Alberta.
949	Burmis	William Ashton, Burmis, Alta.
1378	Canmore	J. Nell, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2327	Carbondale	G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2378	Cardiff	L. Huckins, Cardiff, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
2178	Diamond City	Charles Orban, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	D. Rees, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	J. Ayre, Hosmer, B. C.
1053	Hillcrest	J. L. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P.O. Box 113, Leth bridge.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	E. Sherman, Maple Leaf, Bellevue. Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	Jas. Davis, Passburg, Alberta.
2589	Royal Collieries	James McKinley, Royal Colliery, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
7959	Taber	E. Brown, Taber, Alta.
14	Monarch Mine,	H. W. Watkins, Elean, Alta.

OPPOSES RECIPROCITY

SIR G. W. ROSS THINKS CANADA SHOULD NOT BE TIED UP.

Former Premier of Ontario In Historic Address Before the Toronto Board of Trade Gives His Reasons for Maintaining the Present Tariff—Phenomenal Growth of Industries Would End.

In a speech eloquent, logical and comprehensive, Sir Geo. W. Ross discussed the question of reciprocity before a largely attended meeting of the Board of Trade in Toronto recently. "The negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States," he said, "has been a somewhat familiar subject to Canadians for two generations. Ever since the repeal of the treaty of 1854, over forty years ago, it has been frequently discussed on both sides of the line."

After discussing the political effect on Canada of reciprocity, Sir George took up the economic problem. He said:

A Poor Bargain.

"But, assuming that bona fide proposals for reciprocity are to be submitted, let me mention a few considerations that require the most careful attention.

(1) We must not forget that the mere exchange of certain articles may involve a great deal more than appears on the surface. For example—to abolish the duty on wheat on both sides of the line looks fair, but to accept an offer of that kind pure and simple would, in my opinion, be a poor bargain for Canada. I believe that the longer the American tariff of 25 cents a bushel on Canadian wheat is maintained the better for us. Canadian wheat has now a distinct place in the British market. If the market of the United States were freely opened it would be impossible to maintain its identity in passing through American elevators, and Canada would be the loser to the extent of any reduction in price.

"A similar observation will apply to flour. Manitoba flour usually

SIR GEORGE W. ROSS.

brings a higher price on Mark Lane than any American brand. Who could vouch for the genuineness of this brand if American wheat moved freely across the border? The poorer qualities on the south side of the line would be fortified by the products of Canadian mills, and the better qualities on the north side would be deteriorated by mixture from the south. Such an interchange would be throwing away all the advantages we possess from the great wheat belt of Manitoba and the west.

Canadian Cheese Pre-eminent.

"In the same way Canadian cheese, after years of experiment and large expenditure of money, has driven American cheese out of the British market. How could this pre-eminence be preserved if Canadian cheese passed through the hands of American shippers over the border? We have, therefore, to consider not the first profit, if profit there be, but the ultimate effect upon an industry which yields us annually about $30,000,000. The advance of a few cents in price in exceptional conditions of the market should not dominate the general effect on the large aspect of the question and the business interests of all the cheese factories of Canada.

"The question of our lumbering industry has also its future aspect. No doubt the admission of lumber into the American market free of duty would enhance the value of lumber and probably the value of all standing marketable timber in Canada. But the personal interests of the lumbermen are not to be alone considered. One of the greatest questions now before the people of Canada is how to conserve their forests. Mr. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Commission of Natural Resources, speaking before the Empire Club on the 20th inst., said: 'At the end of twenty years the United States would have no timber for sale in the ordinary way. In Canada the supply was large, but if the supply in the United States ran out, the supply in Canada would last the United States for only seven years. The time must come, however, when the people of Canada would demand legislation prohibiting the export of marketable timber.' This is the national view, and the only view which will do justice to Canadian interests. Can this view be maintained under a treaty?

"In 1866, when the old treaty was repealed, we were poor in banking capital, in skilled labor, in agricultural and manufactures. A treaty then would have afforded some relief. To-day conditions are different—different because the repeal of the treaty removed every prop on which we had formerly leaned, and the true temper of the Anglo-Saxon spirit was roused to action. I think no country in the world affords a better illustration of public spirit than Canada when the United States in 1866 flung our poverty in our faces and told us our only choice was starvation or annexation. It is said that the fabled wrestler Anteaus, whom Hercules sought to crush, sprang to his feet whenever his shoulders touched the earth. We touched the earth in 1866, but, like Anteaus, we sprang to our feet, and by our unaided strength we have made the name of Canada great among the nations of the world, and so Hercules now wonders if it would not be better for him to pour a libation at our feet than wrestle with us in the commercial amphitheatre of this country.

Growth of Manufactures.

"Nor does it appear to me to be necessary that we should worry ourselves much over reciprocity in manufactures. The secretary of the Manufacturers' Association said that only three per cent. of the imports of the United States from Canada consisted of manufactured goods. If the Americans want more of the excellent products of our factories let them reduce their tariff, and I have no doubt many of them will be glad to wear our cotton and our woollen goods. But even in spite of our exclusion from the United States our factories have prospered.

United States as a Market.

"But suppose the markets of the United States were thrown open to us, would that not greatly enhance our prosperity? The United States lie along our border for 4,000 miles, with a population of ninety millions. If you have anything to sell, there is an unlimited market for us—why not let us enjoy it? This is a fascinating picture, but there is another side to it. The boundary is just as long for the Americans as for the Canadians, and a reciprocity treaty that opened one side of the line would also open the other. While our seven millions were getting into the American markets with our merchandise the American ninety millions were getting into Canada, and the home market always the best, where not glutted with goods, would be rendered practically valueless. The fruit-grower would find American fruit in the market before him, and everywhere so abundant that his trade would be ruined. The flour merchant, the seed merchant, the dealer in provisions such as bacon, butter and cheese would be similarly situated, and any occasional sale that he could make in the United States would be poor compensation for the losses incurred on account of the surfeit of the home market by American goods.

"But in a still larger sense Canadians would stand to lose from the opening of the American markets and that is very clearly put by Senator Beveridge in a speech recently delivered on reciprocity. He says 'There must be reciprocity with Canada. Our tariff with the rest of the world does not apply to our northern neighbor. That policy already has driven American manufacturers across the Canadian borders, built vast plants with American capital on Canadian soil, employing Canadian workingmen to supply trade. That capital should be kept at home to employ American workingmen to supply Canadian demand.'

"Here we have another statement, this time from a distinguished Senator, as to the effect of our present commercial relations with the United States which President Taft is so anxious to change. Senator Beveridge says: 'The American tariff has driven American manufacturers across the Canadian border, built vast plants with American capital on Canadian soil,' and so on. Well, suppose it has, and we are told that American capital to the extent of $225,000,000 has been invested in Canada is that a condition that we should seek to change? If the Americans change it of their own motion we cannot help it, but surely we should not encourage negotiations which would prevent the investment of capital from any quarter in Canada. If there is anything we need it is capital for our industries and farms and mines and factories. But notice another observation of the distinguished Senator. He says: 'That capital should be kept at home to employ American workmen to supply Canadian demand.' Well, let me tell Senator Beveridge that some time ago we allowed American workmen to supply Canadian demand, but if he ever hopes that this will happen again, then I very much mistake the Canadian sentiment of to-day. Americans now supply us with about $80,000,000 of manufactured goods. Even that is too much, but to increase it as Senator Beveridge proposes would be treason to Canadian industries, the very thought of which makes one shrink from the consequences.

Relations With Mother Country.

"Next let us consider the effect which reciprocity might have upon our business relations with the mother country. I leave out of consideration the presumption of many Americans that better trade relations with the United States might lead to political union. If the United States supplied the only market available for Canadians a treaty might have some political effect. But we are not dependent upon the United States in any sense for our markets, and if we make a treaty it is to be assumed that we will give a quid pro quo for any favors we receive. Canadians surely would not be bribed by privileges for which they paid. But if trade and loyalty are to be considered together it is the mother country that has the first claims upon us. In the face of a duty of 25.7 per cent. on all the goods we sell to her she allows free access to her market, while the Americans exact a duty of forty-two per cent. for a similar privilege. The British market is also a steady market and not subjected to the fluctuations of the Chicago Corn Exchange or to the manipulation of speculators. It is not liable to be closed against us by the expiration of any treaty or by the manipulation of any trust. So long as the British Empire endures we may expect the British market to be accessible to us. If we have any favors to bestow that is the market with the strongest claim, or if we anticipate any favors, such as a preference over foreign traders, it is in the British market that these favors are most likely to be obtained; we certainly would not look for them in the markets of the United States. One thing is certain, we cannot have reciprocity in wheat and British preference at the same time.

What British Capital Is Doing.

"Then, again, the British market has always been our base of supplies for every large national and industrial undertaking. It was with British capital that we built our railways and dug our canals. Nearly every large municipal work in Canada was carried out by loans in London. British capital is now building two transcontinental railways. It lights our streets, lays down our sewers, builds our waterworks and carries us from continent to continent. In the last five years, according to The Monetary Times, the sum of $605,453,856 has been invested in Canada, of which $97,500,000 has been invested in enterprises for the development of the country. Mr. Parish, an eminent London authority on finance, says that Canada has absorbed £300,000,000 of British capital.

"In considering further investments would the capitalists be more likely to decide for Canada if our trade were directed to the United States? for that is what reciprocity means. Just now the current is with us. If we proceed with the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal and the Hudson Bay Railway and the enlargement of the Welland Canal, not to say a variety of smaller enterprises, we will need two or three hundred millions in the next few years. Where are they to come from? Certainly not from the United States. Capital is sensitive. Let us not give to it a jolt in this important stage of national development.

Effects on National Autonomy.

"Reciprocity would not help our national autonomy. A treaty means an obligation, and an obligation is subject to interpretation. The Washington Treaty contained several obligations. One was the free admission of fish into the United States. Interpreted, it still meant free fish, but not the packages in which they were put up. The Washington treaty allowed the use of certain American canals in exchange for the free use of Canadian canals. Interpreted it meant that the vessels or barges could pass only if they were unloaded when they entered American territory. Under a reciprocity treaty the two countries will no doubt undertake certain obligations which, possibly, when they come to be interpreted may not mean what either party understood them to mean. But the obligation will continue during the life of the treaty, to the annoyance of one or both parties.

"For my part I do not want to see any act of the Canadian people subject to interpretation at Washington. Only once in 100 years did we get full justice in the interpretation of treaties affecting Canada, and that was before The Hague Tribunal a month ago. Our tariff act is now interpreted at Ottawa, and any complaint from the United States or anywhere else is settled by Canadian officers. Right or wrong we are our own masters. This would not be the case under a treaty. If we differed from the United States authorities what redress had we? Perhaps we could call out the Canadian navy. (Laughter.) We might withdraw from the treaty, but that would mean irritation and possibly international good-will. And now where does my argument lead? Evidently to this conclusion: that Canada does not stand in any great need of a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Leave Well Alone.

"Let us not want to be better unless we are sure of the effects of the medicine. We are free from entanglements with the United States. We cannot be embarrassed by any amendments we make in our tariff, or if we are we can alter it ourselves. A treaty we cannot alter. We have taken the duty off binder twine and barbed wire and corn, and we have given the Americans a free list of goods under which they sold us last year $79,471,000 worth of merchandise on which there was no duty. If they are anxious for better trade relations with Canada, let them negotiate through their own Congress at Washington, and reduce their tariff as it may suit them, and let us reciprocate, if we deem it expedient, through the Parliament of Canada.

"Theirs is the first move on the commercial chessboard. We gave Great Britain a preference without any treaty or even negotiations; why should we treat the Americans with greater formality? At the same time, let us receive their representatives with the utmost courtesy. They have proposals to make, we want to know what they are. They should be made as openly as if they were submitted to Parliament. Public opinion should be heard upon them, and there the matter should rest until the United States Congress had given its sanction and approval to the action of its representatives. It would then be the duty of the Parliament to take similar action if in the public interest so to do—only in this way can we preserve perfect freedom from the possible entanglements of a treaty which, no matter how carefully drafted, is liable to be misunderstood and misinterpreted.

"An adjustment of the trade relations between the two countries by the independent legislation of both rather than by treaty is the only safe course, as it affords publicity in the first instance and admits of perfect freedom of action thereafter. In the meantime let Canada continue to sell her merchandise wherever she finds a market, and, trusting in that Providence which has always filled her barns with plenty and made her merchants princes in the land, let her not hazard her trade or her independence for expectations that may never be realized, nor place herself under obligations that might interfere with the fullest development of her industrial prosperity in the years to come."

(Ed.—The above article is published for the purpose of furnishing our readers with the opinions of others on the much discussed topic of "Reciprocity," and not because it echoes our sentiments. We regard this question of tariff readjustment as merely a squabble between the representatives of divergent interests commercially. Next week we hope to be able to reproduce the speech of A. S. Goodeve the representative at Ottawa of this constituency, on the same subject who voices the sentiments of the dominant political party of this Province. Tariff tinkering will not ameliorate the conditions of the working class one jot nor one tittle. A reduction in the cost of living will by no means have any appreciable effect upon the law of supply and demand of labor power, the only commodity which the wage worker is compelled to dispose of in order to live. If Free Trade was the panacea for all ills the workers of Great Britain would be revelling in an era of prosperity which they decidedly are not; on the other hand if Protection guaranteed to every worker a better livelihood, distress and unemployment would not be rampant in the nited States. Wages are governed largely by the cost of living and the intensity of competition in the labor market.

FUGITIVE SPAR BUOYS

Rescuing These Stray "Sticks" Is Perilous Work.

SIGNBOARDS OF CHANNELS.

How These Mariners' Guides Are Anchored and How They Sometimes Break Away and Are Hunted Down by the Lighthouse Service Tenders.

When the winter gales begin to blow, the tenders of the lighthouse service turn their stems toward northern seas to hunt stray spar buoys. Of all the work of the coast patrol this, perhaps, is the most exposed to danger. Pulling these "signboards" out of the sea or putting them over side is like "yanking" spikes with a tow derrick on a heaving platform.

Although passengers in the boats that ply the waters of New York harbor, Long Island sound and other waterways along the coast see many spar buoys, they give them little thought. With the man at the wheel it is different. Color, shape and size give him volumes of information, and he looks upon the spar buoy as an invaluable guide.

In the government inventories they are listed as "sticks," although they are sometimes sixty feet long. They are anchored in the bed of a river or harbor channel, their "up ends" painted in such a way as to indicate to the observer the formation of the bottom. On the margin of government charts explanatory notes tell one that vessels approaching a harbor from the sea should leave red buoys with even numbers on the right and black, with odd numbers on the left side of channels. Black and white striped buoys, the stripes running perpendicularly, mean an obstruction in the channel, with room to get by on either side. If balls or cages ornament the "up ends" it means a turning point, the color and number indicating the course.

These sticks are put down with heavy iron anchors and sometimes great stone weights. One would suppose that so fixed they never could get away, but they do, and it is a job to find them. Ice floes break their cables and sometimes crush the sticks; storms pull them loose, and ships in the fog or darkness foul them and tear them from their hold on the bottom. Not infrequently ships use them as moorings, although this is forbidden.

There are instances where the anchors of a spar buoy have been secure enough to hold against ice pressure and in a narrow channel cause a dangerous jam. But such cases are few, for when this happens the weight of the ice usually becomes so great as to force the buoy under, and the pack slides on.

If the ice pack gets under the buoy so as to lift it there is only one result—the parting of the cable. Then off starts the spar upon a journey maybe of thousands of miles, perhaps of only one or two. It may fetch up on the nearest shore, and it may drift to the coast of Europe or into the southern seas. On the Irish coast today is one which traveled there in six weeks from New York harbor. It was presented to the British government by the United States and now floats off the coast on which it stopped after its long Atlantic journey.

If it is a long chase to find the stray buoys it is even a more difficult task to recover the anchors left behind by the fugitive spars. Tenders that sail out of the harbor have a derrick and tackle rigged in front of the pilot house, with a donkey engine to lift and pull. The location of every buoy is marked on the charts to a degree, still it not difficult to find the desired position. The serious business is dragging for the anchor and after grappling with it to hoist it aboard ship. Here the donkey engine comes into play. Another hazard is to pull a live lobster aboard. If a sea happens to be roaring the captain of the tender has to use extreme care. Should a big roller set under him and suddenly lighten the lifting chains either they would pull away or the winch would [illegible] fast, the crew by either [illegible] being placed in jeopardy of [illegible].

But the [illegible] run is all in the day's work. To [illegible] a job in a gale [illegible] is regarded as no more [illegible] task than repainting a row of houses on land.

The Brevity of Dollarat.

It was [illegible] that Mark Twain found the best [illegible] on meeting at first. The real people of the place [illegible] to dawdle in their talk.

The mayor called on the American humorist and [illegible] said "K'm." Then when Mark Twain gave him a [illegible] said:

Subsequent [illegible] revealed that these terms were [illegible] for "welcome" and "[illegible] you."—London Chronicle.

Hailed.

"Does that young woman hail from Boston?"

"Yes," answered the western youth thoughtfully, "she expresses the idea precisely. She hails from Boston. I was never before overtaken by such a heavy downfall of intellectual ice."

Man, Poor Vain!

Mrs. Flutter—Mrs. Calample says her husband kisses her goodby every morning of his life. Mr. Flutter—I often wondered what gave him that sour expression.—Smart Set.

WOMAN SPOKE IN THE STORTHING

Norwegian Suffragette Makes Maiden Speech in Parliament

CHRISTIANIA, March 18.—Miss Rogstad, the first woman to represent a constituency in the Storthing, made her maiden speech before that body o-day. She is a school teacher and represents one of the Christiania seats made vacant by the resignation of General Brattlie, president of the Storthing, who was compelled to resign in order to assist in the work of reorganizing the army.

The entire assembly rose when Miss Rogstad began her speech. She said the day would be a memorable one, as this was the first time a woman had ever participated in a discussion in the nation's parliament and predicted that the movement for political enfranchisement of women was bound to succeed and result in many reforms.

AROUND TOWN

Watch for the next big attraction at the Grand Theatre.

W. R. Ross, K.C., M.P.P., is expected to arrive in the city to-night (Saturday).

Rev. D. Thomson went to Rossland early in the week where he officiated at a wedding.

W. Hunnable expects to go east shortly to complete arrangements for the manufacture of his window adjustment.

Millinery Opening Friday, March 31st and following days. You are earnestly invited to atend.—Miss EULER 32-2t

The firm of Thomson and Morrison has been awarded the contract for undertaking by the Michel Union, U. M. W. of A.

Mrs. J. R. Roaf left last week on an extended visit to the East which will include Toronto, Ont., and points in Pennsylvania.

Ladies' Stylish Suits and Raincoats. The newest and best of the season. Select the one you want now and save from 20 to 30 per cent.—Miss EULER. 32-2t

Andrew Sutherland, Government Boiler Inspector for this district was in Fernie this week attending to business incident to his official position.

Hugh Barr and Margaret Finlay, both of Fernie, were united in the bonds of holy Matrimony at the Methodist Parsonage on March 17th, the Rev. Dimmick officiating.

Branches of the Imperial Bank of Canada have been ppened at Porcupine and South Porcupine, Ont., under the management of W. Bourke, formerly of Gowganda and Cobalt Branches.

Grand Master E. L. Webber of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, is very ill at Kamloops, and has been so far unable to visit any of the lodges in the interior. W. H. Cullin, Victoria, B. C., is acting Grand Master in the meantime.

Ernset W. Sparham, a former resident of Wardner, but now living at Ryan, B. C., passed through Fernie last week with his wife and child on the return pourney from the old land where they have been visiting friends and relatives at Lenten, near Nottingham.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast or the savage beast, we do not know which is the correct version, and one need not wonder as we have to endure for several hours at a stretch an attack upon our sensitive soul of the discordant strains issuing from an instrument of torture in Bruce's Hall. This is a free advt. and as we believe that "misery loves company" would ask that crowd assemble on Pellat Avenue when we feel convinced that we may succeed in obtaining a host of supporters to our way of thinking.

The transformation of scattered private property, arising from individual labor, into capitalist private property, is, naturally, a process incomparably more protracted, violent and difficult than the transformation of the capitalistic private property, already practically resting on a socialized production, into socialized property In the former case we had the expropriation of the masses of the people by a few usurpers; in the latter, we have the expropriation of a few usurpers by the mass of the people.

CHRIST CHURCH LADIES' GUILD.

The regular Lenten Tea will be held at the residence of Mrs Lambe, Howland Avenue on Wednesday, March 9th. Everybody welcome.

CARDS OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Evans wish to convey their heartfelt thanks for the many evidences of kindly sympathy shown in connection with the sickness and funeral of the late William H. Evans.

Better Grab It Quick

for you are not likely to get such another real estate opportunity again in a hurry.

We Have The House

you are after, and are prepared to sell it to you for a really low price and upon the most liberal terms. Don't delay coming to see us about it, or or prompter buyers will snap up the best bargains.

M. A. KASTNER

Insurance Real Estate

FIRE ALARM INSTALLED

Important to Know The Location--Streets to Marked Soon

Below we give a list of the Fire Alarm Boxes already installed and would suggest that our Fernie readers cut it out so that in case of emergency no time will be lost in notifying the Fire Department

Probably some of our citizens do not know the locations by the names of the streets, but as each box is numbered a stroll around town would furnish the needed information, and by so doing they will add to their store of knowledge of street nomenclature.

Another improvement, which it is hoped may be visible in the near future will be the installation of street signs.

14 Corner Victoria Avenue and Prior Street
15 Corner Victoria Avenue and Gemmil Street
16 Corner Victoria and Cox Street
17 Corner Victoria Avenue and Rogers Street
24 Corner Victoria Avenue and Davis Street
25 Corner Fire Hall
26 Corner Pellat Avenue and McEvoy Street
32 Corner Howland Avenue and Wood Street
34 Corner Howland Avenue and Jaffray Street
35 Corner Howland and Drinnan St.
36 Corner McPherson Avenue and Thompson Street
42 Corner Dalton Avenue and Cox Street
43 Corner Chipman Avenue and Cox Street
45 Corner Chipman Avenue and Thompson Street

CAPITAL AGAINST WAR

George Paish, the highest statistical authority in Great Britain, says his countrymen have invested $3,000,000,000 of their surplus capital in American railways and about $500,000,000 in other American securities. As there are great additions yearly to the stock of British capital for which profitable employment cannot be found at home, American investments will continue to be sought. The owners of those three and a half billions of capital are drawing annually in divid ends and interest something under $200,000,000. They have no reason to feel that they have placed their money badly. Nor has the United States any reason to deplore the payment of interest to a foreign creditor. It has secured the use of a vast volume of capital without which the great expansion of its industries of all kinds would have been mpossible.

There is another thing to be taken into account. Every lender takes a warm interest in the health or credit of his debtor. He is solicitous for his welfare, seeing in his prosperity his own. If the debtor is threatened by something which would lessen his ability to pay, the creditor does what he can to avert the calamity He does not love the debtor, but he wants his interest paid regularly.

That is how British capital feels about the United States It does not yearn over the kin across the sea, but it does not want the United States visited by a panic or a formidable war The first is bad, but the second would be worse. It would depress the prices of securities. It would diminish the earning power of the people It would make the payment of the old fashioned big dividends temporarily impossible Nothing could be more disgusting for capital

Now to apply. If there were to be a war between the United States and Japan it would be a long and exhausting one It would have all the bad consequences which invested capital dreads Therefore, if British capital were to see symptons of an inclination on the part of Japan to force war upon the United States, it would use all its powerful influence to prevent war The British government, which listens usually to British capital, would delicately suggest to its oriental ally that it would not do

Thus does the "money power" make for international peace It has been cursed so roundly for its many crimes that it should be given credit for that one virtue

DIED

Died at her residence at 8 p.m. March 20, Margaret Hunter Mann. The funeral took place on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., the Rev. Dimmick conducting the funeral service. The deceased lady leaves a husband and eight children, who have the sincere sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

Headache

And FIG PILLS do not agree. The headache disappears after one or two doses of FIG PILLS. They tone up the stomach and cure Constipation. 25c. a box. At all leading drug stores or mailed on receipt of price by The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

NINE MINERS LOSE LIVES

Loose Slate Falls From Roof of Pittsburg Mine

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 22.—Nine men were killed to-day in the Hazel mine of the Pittsburg and Buffalo Coal Co. at East Cannonsburg, Pa. They were being taken to their rooms in a remote part of the mine when a mass of loose slate in the roof fell, filling one car in which were ten men. The motor was stopped and other workers on the train hastened to the assistance of the unfortunates. The slate was quickly cleared away and the bodies recovered. All were foreigners, except David Donley, an American.

A RUSSIAN FABLE

Kate S. Gates, as published in Unity.

A peasant, it is said, was once on his way to town with a fine flock of of geese he had been fattening for market.

As he plodded slowly along prodding now one now another with his long rod to keep them in the road, he was busily engaged with pleasant anticipations; his flock was sure to fetch a good price.

"There's not likely to be many as good," he said to himself. "I'm sure to do well; but I'll hurry along to be sure and get there in good season."

And, so saying, he flourished his rod vigorously amongst the refactory geese, to quicken their steps. But the geese resented his treatment of them bitterly, and stopped every one they met to complain to him.

"We are the most unfortunate ill-treated geese in the world." they said. "Cannot you see how this mujik is chasing and prodding us without the least regard for our feelings? If he were not so ignorant, he would know that he ought to pay us reverence; for are we not the noble descendants of those geese who saved Rome long ago? Special feast days are even yet appointed in their honor."

"But what has this to do with you? You do not expect feast days appointed in your honor, do you?' asked one to whom they had appealed. "You have done nothing to deserve them, have you?"

"Our ancestors," began the geese, volubly—

"Oh, yes; I know about them; but of what use to any one have you been?"

"Our ancestors saved Rome," proudly declared the geese.

"Quite true; but again I ask, what have you done?"

"We—why, we have done nothing ourselves, but our ancestors—"

"I care nothing about them," said the travelled. "Let them rest in peace. They received just reward for their services. Had you wished homage done to you, you should have done something to earn it. Since you have not, you are fit only to be roasted."

The B. C. Stock Breeders' Association has been organized for some four years and during this time it has been working along lines of improvement in the live stock industry of the Province. It has endeavored in many ways to assist breeders of pure bred live stock and to improve existing conditions pertaining to the industry. While its primary function is that of education it has also undertaken much practical work.

For the ensuing year it will assist in defraying transportation charges on pure bred stock imported into the Province, to all who are members of the association.

Among other things, it is also providing for special prizes at the leading fall fairs, for this year; also prizes for stock judging competitions will be carried on under the auspices of the Association and it is advisable that all intending competitors in this competition should become members of the Association.

Recently the directors decided that a directory should be published in connection with the forthcoming annual report which will soon be off the press.

The Secretary has been instructed to compile a directory of pure bred live stock which is being bred by all the members. This directory should be the means of encouraging stock sales throughout the Province, and at least, it will be a means of advertising. Blank forms to be filled in for the directory have been sent to all present members, but should any one desire to become a member, in order that they have their breed of stock listed in the directory, they should become a member of the association at once and send in a list of the pure bred stock which they are breeding.

Also as a member of the Association, any one of these four agricultural journals are given gratis:

"Farm and Dairy," "Farmer's Advocate" (Western Edition), "Farmer's Advocate" (Eastern Edition) and "Canadian Farm."

When sending in membership fee do not fail to state which paper you desire. The annual membership fee to the Association is $100, and may be forwarded to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture Victoria.

News of the Camps

(Continued from page 7)

COLEMAN

Simply another proof of penny and pound foolish.

Mrs. Percy Porter has arrived back in Coleman after a visit to England. She reports that the sea voyage of 17 days was wearisome, and it will take a little time to recuperate from the effects of the journey.

Teddy Eacot has built a large ice house in which he stored considerable quantities of solid fluid. Further developments are anxiously awaited.

Mr. ——Oh, well, he's better known as Yorky, dropped in upon us after a visit to the sulphur baths which he says have benefitted him. They haven't changed him, though.

The weather being on its good behavior, the boys are enjoying the fresh air. Football has attracted many and a match played between Married and Single resulted in a victory for the "old stiffs"—3-2. "How's she cut?"

John McCloud and family have taken a trip to the Old Country and as the train steamed out the Coleman Band played "Will he no come back again." Many were the good wishes expressed that the trip would be thoroughly enjoyable.

The Western Canadian Co-Operative Trading Co., Ltd., Coleman, will offer many lines of the famous SLATER SHOES for sale at greatly reduced prices on and from pay-day, March 18th to March 25th. A splendid range of newest Dress Goods and Ladies' and Children's ready-to-wear goods are now on sale. Every inhabitant cordially invited to call and inspect.

FRANK

The Alberta Mine Managers' Association held a meeting here Saturday last the 18th, when Mr. Frank Aspinall, mine manager of the Maple Leaf Colliery, Bellevue, read a very interesting and instructive paper on rescue work in mines. After the conclusion of the address general discussion ensued, and it was conceded by all present that while there was room for improvement, nevertheless it was a step in the right direction for the increase of safety in mines. Mr. Norman Fraser, mine superintendent at Michel, B. C., also spoke regarding the operation of the apparatus in B. C. but stated that the public held the erroneous idea that the apparatus was going to do away with accidents in mines, failing to take into consideration that it was essential first of all that every man who put on the apparatus should be well versed in the proper way to handle it.

A letter was received from the Premier of the Province congratulating the association upon its formation, and stating that it should be a most useful body to aid in the framing of mining legislation, and he would be pleased to have their co-operation with this end in view.

LILLE
By "Royalty."

A successful dance took place at the Lille Hotel on Friday last, being fairly well patronized, and dancing was kept up until about 5 a.m. on Saturady. Mr. John May was the admirable floor manager and the music was supplied by Mr. T. Hughes, of Frank, and Mr. J. Robertson of Lille. Amongst those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. John May, Mr and Mrs James May and Mr. and Mrs. Ab. May, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. John Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. John Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. John Keefer Mrs Hindline, Miss Kidd, Miss Mollett, Miss Hughes, Messrs. Jas. Boyle, John Allenby, John Macgladrie, Robt. Griffiths, E. Sutherland, Mr. J. Roberts and others.

COAL CREEK BY 174

All the mines were idle here on St. Patrick's Day in order that the men could attend a mass meeting of Gladstone Local Union.

A special train was run from here and a large contingent embraced the opportunity of going to hear the report of the district officers who had been in conference with the representatives of the Western Operators' Association at Calgary re the prospective agreement.

The evening's entertainment, a masquerade ball in the club hall, was a successful affair. More than thirty couples took part in the grand march when some very interesting costumes both male and female were displayed Two enormous "Teddy Bears" created lots of amusement. Prizes were awarded as follows:

Best dressed lady, Mrs. Grey of Fernie, (Shamrock). Best dressed gentleman, Dugald McGregor, (Highlander). Comic character, R. Hubberstoy (Clan McMurphy).

The musical part was furnished by Ramsay's Orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Evans of Coal Creek, and Mr. J. S. Evans, of Los Angeles, Cala., wish to thank all the numerous friends, also the Mount Fernie Lodge I. O. O. F. and Gladstone Local Union for the many evidences of kindly sympathy shown in their recent sad bereavement.

A grand concert was held in the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening at which many artistes from Fernie gave valuable assistance. The proceeds were for the benefit of the church fund.

Alex Oliver left on Wednesday for a trip to Calgary.

Joe Dodd, Albert Morgan and Harry Sharp left Thursday to take in the sights of Spokane.

Tom Nanson, of Hosmer, Jas. Morris and G Marlett were seen wandering around our boulevards last week end.

Last Monday three miners were fined four dollars and costs for damaging their lamps while at work.

District Board Member J. E. Smith left here last Sunday for Calgary.

The first lecture on rescue work in mines, and the use of the Draeger apparatus was delivered by Bernard Caulfield in the Club Hall last Sunday evening, and greatly appreciated by those present.

Work had to be suspended in No.1 North on Wednesday owing to a trip of loads running away, which caved the bottom of the incline and also broke the air line.

A smoking concert will be held in the Club Hall on Saturday 25th. Admission, 50c.. The proceeds to be used for the purpose of sending the family of William Evans to Whitehaven, England.

THREE DAYS' TOLL WHICH DOES NOT CALL FOR BIG HEADLINES in the NEWSPAPERS ALTHOUGH THE YEAR'S AGGREGATE IS STAGGERING

March 20.—Louis Ball, driver in No. 5 mine was severely crushed betwen a car and a post.

" —Joe Bosiak received nasty cut on hand while at work in old No. 1.

" —Russell O'Neil, leg severely bruised by car in No. 1, North.

" —Tom Stowe, slight facial disfigurement by a too sudden contact with a shovel.

" —Joe Bossino, hand severely cut while working in No. 1 North.

March 21st.—Ed Winstanley, head slightly cut in No. 2 mine.

March 22nd.—Wm. Silverwood, finger lacerated, No. 1 North.

" —Joseph Hewett, injuries to back in old No. 1.

We wonder if the coal being piled up around the boiler house is for domestic use in the event of a suspension?

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC. (SEAL)

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS FOR SALE in good condition. Cheap for cash. Apply, J. H. Wray, Chipman Avenue (near Annex Grocery Store, Fernie). 32-1t

Live Man or Woman wanted for work at home paying $2.00 or $3.00 per day with opportunity to advance. Spare time may be used. Work not difficult and requires no experience. Winston, Limited, Spadina Avenue, Toronto. 32-5t

TO RENT—Two New, newly plastered two-roomed Houses; wood shed and w.c. for each; good well close by. Apply, Robt Wright, West Fernie. 32-4tp

BARGAIN FOR CASH—Cottage Piano, $100. Purchaser wanted at once, seller leaving town. Apply, Ledger Office. 30-3 t.p.

FOR SALE—House, not plastered, water inside, on half lot, 30 x 120, and a Shack: corner of McEvoy St. and Mason Avenue; cheap for cash. Apply, Geo. Holmes, Box 81, Fernie. 4t- p.

TO LET—Furnished Room; suitable for one or two gentlemen or light housekeeping. Apply, Ledger Office. Mar. 25-n.p.

WANTED—M.D., duly qualified to practise in Alberta. For particulars write to James Neill, Secy., Canmore Local Union 1387, Canmore Alberta.

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—Heintzman 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.

FOR SALE—One or two good driving teams; broken to single or double harness; ages from 3 to 7 years; suitable for buggy or delivery rigs.—S. J. HARRISON, Wardner, B. C. 3t-p

MONEY TO LOAN—M. A. Kastner Fernie and district for the Colonial Investment Company, and is prepared to advance money on business blocks at a reasonable rate of interest.

FOR RENT—Five Room Cottage. Apply, W. Minton, Annex. 31-6t

TORONTO. It is stated that the C. N.R. company is negotiating for the the possession of extensive coal interests on the shores of Brule Lake, near the Yellow Head Pass. The property lies on the proposed main line of the C. N. R. through the mountains. No details are yet to hand, but the transfer will involve a large sum of money.

Crow's Nest Trading Co., LIMITED

The Store of Good Values

GREAT ASSEMBLAGE OF READY-TO-WEAR

The new Ready-to-Wear Department is receiving the enthusiastic admiration of our patrons. Nowhere else is so much space devoted to the showing of this important department, and nowhere else can Suits or Dresses be viewed and fitted with as much privacy; it means complete satisfaction to the lady making this very important purchase. All Suits, Dresses, Coats and Skirts are fitted and altered by Miss Laidley ,an expert, thus insuring satisfaction in every particular. We invite your inspection.

Suits $13.50 to $35.00
One Piece Dresses, $4.50 to $25.00

NEW DRESS GOODS ARRIVAL

We have received the balance of our Spring Dress Goods. This last lot consists of the season's newest novelty Dress Goods and Suitings

Suitings made from all wool wtih fancy herringbone weave with raised spots; come in brown, grey, black and salt and pepper effects. Full 54 in. wide, and no two lengths alike.

$1.50 to $2.50 per yard

Ladies' Dress Goods, suitable for Dresses and Suits. They come in Popalanc, Chinook Cloth, Poplins and novelties in greys, tans, browns, reseda, myrtle, navy, raisin and black. No two dress lengths alike.

75c. to $2.50 per yard

Our Dressmaking Department in charge of Miss Laidley is at your service; satisfaction guaranteed. To insure early delivery we would suggest that you make an early engagement with Miss Laidley.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOE SPECIAL FOR THE LADIES

A full range of our best selling lines offered for Saturday selling at only a fraction of their worth.

Dongolas, Gun Metal, Velours, Box Calf, in black and tans; made up on this season's lasts, in both button and lace:

Sizes: 2½ to 7. Regular, $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00

An early selection will secure the best choice.

Special, $2.65

SPECIAL GROCERY VALUES FOR SATURDAY

2 lb Tins Preserved Strawberries, per tin	15c
" " " " per case	$3.60
Noel's Fish and Game Pates in Glass	15c.
Colgate's Talcum Powder, per tin	15c.
Bananas, per doz.	35c.
1 lb. Jars Hartley Jelly Marmalade	20c.

A Square Deal to Every Man who Buys Clothes

FIT-REFORM was the first in Canada to offer "money refunded if satisfaction be not given."

Fit-Reform also introduced the Price Label in the pocket of every Suit and Overcoat as a guarantee of value to the buyer.

Fit-Reform has won the confidence of the buying public because Fit-Reform has given more than was expected.

They know that if any purchase is not just right, Fit-Reform will make it right. Your money is yours until you are perfectly satisfied.

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The Crow's Nest Trading Co.

Sole Agents in Fernie