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The District Ledger

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

Vol. V., No. 9. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., OCTOBER 21, 1911. $1.00 A YEAR

HON. ROBT. ROGERS ASKS TO MEET MINERS' EXECUTIVE

NEW MINISTER OFFERS HELP

Ottawa, Ont. Oct. 19, 1911.

A. J. Carter, Fernie, B. C.:

I am directed by the Minister of Labor to inform you that the Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of the Interior, will probably be in Lethbridge on Wednesday, Oct. 25th on matters connected with Interior Department. Minister of Labor has thought you may desire to take advantage of Mr. Rogers' presence at Lethbridge to place before him on behalf of employees present situation of dispute between Western Coal Operators and former employees. The Minister of Labor feels assured, I am to add, that in the event of your doing so, the Hon. Mr. Rogers will be pleased to do what may be possible to assist in promoting a settlement in the long-stand ing dispute.

F. A. ACLAND, Deputy Minister of Labor.

Fernie, B. C., Oct. 20, 1911.

F. A. Acland, Esq., Department of Labor, Ottawa.

Acknowledging yours of the 19th inst., on behalf of Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A., would say that we would be pleased to confer with the Hon. Robt. Rogers, and comply with your suggestion re presentation of present situation.

A. J. CARTER.

DIST. 18 ELECTION

Great Interest is Manifested in the Outcome

The nominations for different offices for next year's election, which take place the second Tuesday in December, are as follows:

PRESIDENT.—W. B. Powell, Coleman, present incumbent.
J. E. Smith, Fernie.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—Clem Stubbs. No contest hence elected by acclamation

SECRETARY-TREASURER — A. J. Carter. The like honor has been bestowed upon the present holder of this office.

Owing to the retirement of Chas Garner of Lethbridge, as International Board Member, it is expected that there will be a very strongly contested fight to fill the vacancy. The aspirants are as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEMBER
Robt. Evans, Frank, Alta.
W. Graham, Coleman.
T. J. Harries, Michel
D. McNab, Lethbridge. . . . . .
D. Rees, Fernie.
J. A. Tupper, Hosmer.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS.—
Sub-District No. 1.:
J. W. Gray, Fernie (elected).
Sub-District No. 2:
Three contestants—W. Carruthers, Frank; E. Christie, Bellevue; D. E. Hyslop, Coleman.
Sub-District No. 3:
Two contestants:
L. Moore, Lethbridge;
E. Brown, Taber
Sub-District No. 4:
W. Lees, Bankhead, who was returned without opposition.

SENTENCED TO A YEAR

The Drew Brothers, who were tried before Judge P. E. Wilson on Monday, charged with breaking into the Coal Creek Club and stealing beer, were each sentenced to one years' imprisonment.

Tuesday morning they were escorted to Nelson by James Johnston, where they will be incarcerated until they have served the term.

Oh you Batchelor Girls! At Bruces' Hall on Thanksgiving, at 9 p.m. (and until you're all in) the young spinsters of Fernie have decided to give a ball, and what will make this function of greater interest is the fact that it is — An invitation dance! Gee, boys! Get your best togs pressed, and just brush up your knowledge of "How to Accept an Invitation." Don't Forget! Young ladies under sixteen are not eligible, and will have to be escorted back should they put in an appearances. At least that is what one of the promoters tells us.

CASTE IN THE CHURCH

Bishop's Plea for the Young Toiler Girl to Court and a Home to Take Her To

There was some plain speaking at the opening of the Church Congress at Stoke-on-Trent when the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Carlisle set everyone talking. The echoes of what they said will long reverberate, and it is possible that history may date from the Church Congress of 1911 the opening of a new and richly fruitful period in the work of the Anglican Church. Caste in the Church was the subject of their discourses. We are accustomed to the cry that "clericalism is the enemy" from those who avow hostility to all Churches; yet the Bishop of Carlisle in his sermon used almost these very words. His argument was that the Church of England had through the "boundless pretensions of foolish and narrow men incurred a repugnance almost amounting to odium"; and that she could only overcome this by "coming forth from her sepulchre," abolishing "the caste of ecclesiasticism," and substituting for the old priestcraft the new ideal of priesthood. "Who is the true priest? Not the man through whom others have access; in other words, every Christian might be a priest." Clericalism was a canker, the bishop thundered, and in many countries it was being ruthlessly cleared away. The process was painful, but it was also both inevitable and necessary. The Church's worst enemies were among men who honestly and staunchly believed themselves to be its truest friends. These men regarded it as a fixed system, not as a growing society. Their eyes were always on the past, instead of the future. They

Treated the Church as a Corpse

embalming it in costly spices, for some of them were rich. They seemed to live in constant dread lest it should throw off its grave clothes and rise again to guide and bless the world. The Bishop of London was in a mood equally critical. He had been trying to discover why the democracy, the mass of organized working people, were so little influenced either by the Church of England or by any other religious body. He thought this was due to three main reasons: First, the churches took too little heed of the passionate desire for a heaven upon earth, which was at the bottom of the Labor movement. Socialism was inspired by a beautiful dream, the dream of a living wage, and leisure, co-operation instead of cut-throat competition, independence and not the workhouse in old age. Furthermore, in this country the Labor movement was definitely religious. To prove this the Bishop quoted from the religious utterances of several Labor M. P.'s—Mr. Thomas (Derby), Mr. Albert Stanley, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Parker, and Mr. George Lansbury, who is now a member of the House of Laymen. These men were religious men, and the ideas which animated them were definitely Christian. Why, then, had the church so little influence with them? This brought the Bishop to his second reason, which was that the Church of England was still a class Church. The clergy were largely drawn from one class, so were the lay people. With leisure they were apt to like the poor so long as they kept in their proper places. "Read our class newspapers and hear our class conversations over the tea table or after dinner; a subtle caste feeling exists as a barrier between us and the toiling millions. Unless we realize that the young workman is as proud and sensitive as our own young brother who has come home from the university or from Sandhurst, unless we realise that he does not want charity or pity or being preached at any more than the other, that he wants to stand on his own feet and look the whole world in the face, and have a man's life with some leisure in it and time to read and think, and an honorable opportunity to court his girl and a home to take her to, and that nothing else that we can give him will do instead, nothing else is treating him as a man—not till we realize that, and show him we realize it, have we given him sympathy." The bishop's third reason for the gulf between the masses and the church was that the latter had concerned itself far too much with quarrels over questions of ritual and doctrine, which struck outsiders as petty and trivial. Until they put these aside with their class prejudices and ceased to treat working people kindly—on the doorstep—a gulf would remain. But he believed a change was coming. "May this congress help to turn the tide."—News of the World.

A HUGE SUCCESS

I. C. S. Banquet Was a Winner from Start to Finish

On Monday last one hundred and six covers were laid at the Napanee Hotel for the benefit of the students of the International Correspondence Schools, their wives, wives to be, and friends, as a fitting celebration of the 20th anniversary of an institution whose reputation is now world-wide. After a sumptious repast, the excellence of which speaks volumes for the culinary department of mine boss Whelan, a short address outlining the history of the Correspondence Schools was delivered by the chairman, Mr. J. W. Bennett, when tables were cleared and dancing indulged in to the sweet strains of music provided by the Ramsay Orchestra, which was so well appreciated that an extension of an hour beyond the usual time was requested and graciously conceded.

Mr. George C. Egg, the local representative, is entitled to, and was the recipient of many congratulatory remarks on the success which was largely due to his energetic efforts, and if anyone enjoyed themselves at the other banquets as they did in Fernie, October 16th should be a red letter day in the history of the International Correspondence Schools.

STAND AND DELIVER

Fernie Citizen Relieved of His Little Bit of Filthy Lucre

On Tuesday night Mr. Verhaest, of the dairy firm of Sanders and Verhaest, was held up a short distance from the C. P. R. railroad bridge by three masked men, who relieved him of the small amount of $2.00 which he had. No trace of these men has been secured because no report was given to the authorities until several days after the occurrence.

CURLING

All those interested in the "roarin' game" are requested to give their names in at as early a date as possible so that there may be no time lost in making preparations for the different rinks. F. C. Lawe will give any information that the "stane shooters" desire to know.

THE HORRORS OF WAR

There were some 800 to 1,000 seriously wounded men when I was at Storo after the so-called battle or skirmish of Bezzecca. A large church had been cleared of its seats and converted into the chief hospital, the wounded being laid out as close as possible on the straw which had been strewn for their accommodation. There were no proper sanitary arrangements whatever. The force was also very short indeed of doctors, and a young Russian man of science who was with us as correspondent, Kovalevsky by name, who has since achieved a great reputation, offered his services. "I have never practised dressing on the living," he said, "but under the circumstances I may be useful. Will you come and help me?" It was not at all the sort of job I liked, especially as typhoid fever was rife among the injured, and I have a perfect horror of blood and broken bones. But it was necessary I should put pressure on myself at such a time, so I accompanied Kovalevsky on his mission.

I never felt so ill in all my life as when I got inside and saw what was going on. I thought ever since that only the very highest causes could justify any nation or government in running such risks of the mutilation and torture of human beings. The place was literally like a charnel-house; the lack of doctors and the deficiency of appliances occasioning scenes of horror which recalled, as Henty said, the most terrible events of the Crimean War.

Ever since, when I have heard or read about splendid feats of heroism in warfare, as during the Russo-Turkish, the Franco-German, and the Russo-Japanese campaigns, I have thought of that church of scattered human creatures at Storo, with typhoid fever standing grimly by to reap its harvest of death from those who were recovering from their injuries, and I have felt what a preposterous state of civilization is that in which intelligent human beings can find no better way of settling their differences than that which I had witnessed.

(Ed.—The above is an extract from a book of stories written by H. M. Hyndman, editor of "Justice," London. The antipathy to war with all its degrading effects is growing rapidly in all the civilized (!) countries, altho' of course with varying intensity, being more pronounced where conscription prevails. In France, Austria, and Italy many men have preferred to go to gaol in preference to serving with the colors. The opposition displayed by both Frenchmen and Germans to the Moroccan embroglio was no small factor in averting hostilities recently. The joint determination of Norwegian and Swedish workingmen at the partition of these two countries to allow those who wished to do the fighting to go it alone, explains why they became independent states without blood shed.

There are many with a callousness that is cruel, born of ignorance, who advance as an argument in favor of war that there are too many people on the earth, therefore only blood-letting will relieve the congestion, totally oblivious to the fact that it is not because of any dearth of the necessaries of life but solely attributable to the administration of affairs that is the cause of want and misery, hence are as illogical in their recommendation as it would be to advise as a cure for suicide cutting off a man's heels just at the back of the neck. True, this is very effective, but in so doing the individual's usefulness is destroyed, and the adoption of drastic methods must have its reaction. If war stimulates industry for a brief spell, the reactionary effects created by borrowing money from the future are indeed disastrous, as the history of all past struggles proves conclusively to any who take the trouble to investigate. The physical horrors of war, no matter how graphically described by a Hyndman or reproduced on canvas with such vivid reality by a Verestchagin, though they may appeal to the *sentiment of a few are not* so potent as the burdens imposed upon the people as an aftermath of a conflict, burdens that compel a recognition of the stupidity of their imposition by those who have to bear them.)

At the usual weekly drawing of the Isis Theatre last night the fortunate recipient of the set of furs was Mr. Ranch. This local family resort is showing a splendid class of films and the appreciation of this fact is plainly evidenced by the increasing nightly attendance.

Members of District 18, please note—The official ballot for the forthcoming election of the officers for the ensuing year is shown on Page Six (6).

SITUATION UNCHANGED

No Further Development as yet Concerning The Strike

Although there has been considerable expectation as to some development during the current week regarding a settlement of the existing controvrsy in this district, so far nothing definite has materialized. Members of the Western Coal Operators' Association held a private meeting at the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium, Blairmore on Wednesday and following days, but so far nothing has leaked out as to result of their deliberations, hence it would be superfluous to make any conjectures at this time.

A CORRECTION

The Lethbridge Herald, in its issue of the 13th says:

"Another matter which will be given serious consideration is the term for which a new agreement will be signed. The miners have been holding out for a five year agreement."

This is psoitively inaccurate, because so long a term has never been considered, in fact, a shorter term than two years has been strongly advocated by no inconsiderable number of mineworkers.

Many people outside of those engaged in the coal mining industry have expressed themselves as desirous of seeing agreements made for a longer term, because they would be benefitted by the freedom from possible disturbance in business circles.

These self same individuals, however, would not guarantee to sell certain commodities at the same price as obtains today for so long a period, and, in fact, anyone proposing such action would meet with but scant consideration.

Such being the case, it is equally illogical to expect that mineworkers also selling their only commodity with the cost of living constantly soaring higher, would welcome a fixed price for five years, as the purchasing value of their money wages must of necessity fall inversely to the cost of living.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES PLAY HAVOC

A powerful ally of the union men who are out on strike on the Illinois Central is spreading consternation among the strikebreakers. At the Burnside st. shops, Chicago, it is scarlet fever and at Waterloo, Iowa, diphtheria.

The residents of the latter town are very indignant as they claim the disease was brought by imported strikebreakers from New York. Physicians are imposing "closed shop" restrictions by declaring a quarantine.

BAD MEN AT MICHEL

Miscreants were Secured After a Little Gun Play

Herman Wilson and Thos. Weir were brought in this week from Michel and given quarters in the city jail charged with holding up Ted Ranch and relieving him of a considerable sum of money, which he had earned in Alberta. After losing the wad which had been taken from him at the point of the gun, he succeeded in escaping and going to the hotel where Thos. Crahan 'phoned for Constable Gorman, who discovered the two bad men in a box car. After a struggle in which guns were pulled, both the aforementioned individuals were arrested. The preliminary hearing is in progress today (Friday) before Stipendiary Magistrate Alexander.

The Turkey shoot will be held at the same time and place on the range at the north end, to which Hosmer has been invited.

LA BATTAGLIA NELLA COLUMBIA BRITANNICA

Fernie, B. C.

Il 1. mo aprile del corrente anno tutti i minatori posti sotta la giurisdizione del Distretto 18, dei Minatori Uniti d'America, decisero di smettere di lavorare, in seguito al rifuto opposto dalle compagnie carbonifere alle loro ragionevoli damande. La lotta e in pieno vigore. Ci sono state pochissime defezioni nelle nostre file e soltanto in qualcunno dei campi piu piccoli. La condotta degli uomini e stata talmente esemplare da rendere affatto inutile l'opera degli sbirri, avvocati, dottori e beccamorti. Costoro potrebbero essere benissimo collocati nella classe dei disoccupati, cosi scase sono le opportunita offerte ai loro servizi.

Questa magnifica prova di solidarieta operaia diventa piu luminosa se si pensi che questi scio peranti appartengono alle nazionalita piu diverse: provengono dall'Inghilterra, dalla Scozia, dal Vales, dalla Francia settentrionale, dai grandi bacini carboniferi del Belgio dall' Italia, dalla Westfalia, dalla Boemia; ci sono degli Slavi, degli Ungheresi, dei Ruteni, degli Svedesi, dei Montenegrini, dei Polacchi, dei Finlandesi e persino dei Cinesi.

Recentemente venne tenuto a Calgary, Alberta, un Congresso del Lavoro e dei Mestieri, nel quale venne fatta la raccomandazione di porre ona sopratassa di dieci soldi sopra ciascun membro allo scopodi coprire le spese di lotta per Krzuz Compensation Case, per affermare cioo il diritto che ha la famiglia d'ogni lavoratore, sia o non sia residente nella Columbia Britannica, di ricevere $1500, di indennizzo in caso di morte sul lavoro di colui che le guadagna il lo vitto. Il cas verra portato davanti alla Corte Suprema dell'Impero Britannico che dara il responso probabilmente nel marzo 1912.

Coloro che leggono il "Lavoratore" sono pregati di mettere in guardia i loro parenti ed amici rimasti nei vecchi paesi contro le mene delle societa d'emigrazione e di trasporto che cercano, pel loro interessi, d'ingannare le famiglie delle vittime facendo loro ad arte il fatto che tutti coloro che si trovano fuori della Columbia Britannica, siano essi in America od in Europa, non hanno per ora niente da aspettarsi dalla legislazione.

Ringraziandovi dell' ospitalita nell' interesse del Minatori del Distretto 18 ed assicurandovi d'essere sempre disposto a contraccambiarvi la cortesia, sono sinceramente vostro.—J. W. Bennett, redattore del "District Ledger."

I have no desire to become sentimental or pathetic, but I cannot suppress the thought that our economic institutions, in many instances, have the effect of wiping out all the moral effects of civilization, turn our hearts into stone and make us barbarous. Neither the savages of Africa, nor those of Australia make their children work for the support of life. To find the institution of child labor one must go to Christian countries, where the people boast of their wealth, culture and refinement. For "Studies in Historical and Political Science," published by Johns, Hopkin's University, William Franklin Willoughby, associated, I believe, for a time with the United States labor bureau, wrote a series of articles under the general title of "State Activities in Relation to Labor in the United States." In one of these articles he says that the number of children working in the cotton mills of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina is estimated to be about twenty thousand.

Many of them work for ten cents a day, and he knew of babies who earned five or six cents. The hours are either from six o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening, or from six o'clock in the evening until six o'clock in the morning. In Alabama he found a child of seven years who had worked forty nights in succession, and a nine-year-old child who had done night work for eleven months. In South Carolina he met a five-year-old child working twelve hours every night. He met many children doing night work who were unable to tell their age, but from their appearance could not be older than nine or at the utmost ten years. Many of the children are, in consequence of the noise of the machinery, half deaf. A physician told him that ten per cent of the children employed in the mills die of consumption before they reach the age of 17. The same physician (he lived in a manufacturing town in Georgia) told him that during his ten years practice there, he had amputated fingers from more than a hundred children as the result of accidents. He found many children without thumbs, some without any fingers, some even without hands. The mill is generally freed from responsibility for accidents by contract with parents or guardians. And the nation does not blush for shame, ad we send missionaries to the heathen to teach them Christianity!—Philip Rappaport on "The Family."

ANOTHER COMET

Here is a Chance for Rising Early in the Morning

One of our regular subscribers, who is somewhat of a sun worshipper, and consequently gets up before the break of day in order to study astronomy, informs us that on Tuesday last while going over the foothills of Mount Fernie, at 4 a.m., and looking north by east, he observed a comet, the tail extending downwards at an angle of about 70 degrees, and from this position inclines him to believe that it will shortly disappear from view. He advises any who desire to see this nocturnal visitor that he should go down to West Fernie at least two hours before sunrise, this being in his estimate the proper time to observe it as it is moving towards the sun downwards.

The comet referred to is probably the Brooks' comet, which will doubtless be more brilliant later in the month as it should be plainly visible in a darkened sky. About the 22nd it will probably be visible low in the north west after dark and in the north east before dawn.

A NOS LECTURS FRANCAIS ET BELGES

Il y a une question d'importance que je désirerais porter a la connaissance des affiliées de l'U. M. W. A. de langue francaise. Récemment le congres du Travail et des Métiers du Canada, un corps semblable et affilié a la Federation Americaine du Travail s'est réuni a Calgary.

Parmi les divers sujets a l'ordre du jour se trouvait celui du paiement d'une compensation aux parents de ceux qui sont tués dans les mines et qui résident en dehors de la province ou la fatalité a eu lieu a lelu.

Puisque les juges de la Colombie Anglaise ont decidé que l'intention de la loi était de payer cette compensation seulement a ceux don't les dépendants demeurnient dans la province au moment de la mort de leur gagne-pain il y a environ 40 cas dont les dépendants n'ont encore touché aucune compensation et par consequent sont en suspens attendant la decision du Conseil Secret de la Grande Bretagne. Mais ces cas ne lui seront presentés qu'au mois de Mars, 1912. Les membres de l'U. M. W. A. et ceux de la Fédération de Mineurs de l'Ouest (W. F. of M.) fournissent l'argent nécessaire pour payer les avocats qui ont charge de l'affaire. On a en outre l'assurance d'un peu d'aide financier de la part de chaque membre du Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, une résolution fixant une taxe de 10 sous par membre ayant été adoptée. Ceci fournirait une assez forte somme.

Generations of children were offered as sacrifice upon the shrine of manufacturing progress. The entire edifice of modern culture and refinement is built upon the bones of murdered children, and this is true wherever modern industry has gained a place.

England introduced the system and set the pace. Other nations had to follow or succumb. The United States with all its natural advantages and resources, with its freedom of contract and its entire absence of any medieval fetters, plunged headlong into the fray, and today is emerging from the battle a victor in the fight for commercial supremacy. But she also, is paying the same price. The towns with their slum populations grow and become more and more terrible in the hopelessness of the problem which they offer for solution to statesmen and philanthropists.

Not only that, but in spite of the terrible example of Great Britain, the same sacrifice of children is demanded and the new textile industry of the South shrieks for its Minotaur banquet just as did the cotton mills of Lancashire.—Austin Lewis, "The Rise of the American Proletarian."

G. C. OF K. P. COMING

Chas. Rawlinson, of Nanaimo, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of this province, who is on an official tour is expected to reach Fernie the coming week. All members of the order are requested to make due note of this and be in attendance next Tuesday night at the Castle Hall, Victoria Avenue.

The Tragedy of War

Poverty Stricken Citizens in the Ranks of Death

By T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in Reynolds' Newspaper

In my last article I gave a description of what a war was like in its grim, sordid and horrible realities. Let me now attempt to describe what an army is—again in its realities, and not in the romantic and mendacious ideas of it which are transmitted to the world equally by the successful general and the recruiting sergeant.

Looked at as a defender of a country's liberty and existence, what can be a nobler idea than an army? An army of defence, and especially of patriotic defence, who will dare to use of it words but those of eulogy? But it is not as an army of defence that we must regard most of the armies of the world. They are mighty instruments in the hands of statesmen and also of peoples—especially in their moments of excitement—for the purpose of gaining advantage, mainly imaginary, or of resenting wrongs mostly imaginary, too. And of what do the armies mainly consist? With us, the army is taken in the main either from the upper or the poorer classes; the middle class gives little to it. And one can understand why. For a career in the army offers little inducement to most people. The officer gets poor pay and slow promotion; and if I am to believe the soldiers in the house of commons—and I have no reason to doubt what they say—the lot of the officer, with the stereotyping of the pay and the increase in the cost of living, is harder every day. Take the position of the man. Is there any human being who had an interest in another human being—especially the interest of a parent in a child—who would put his son as a private soldier in the army? Who would expose his child to the hard discipline, to the alternating drudgery and idleness, and to all the vast temptations which beset the soldier—especially the celibate soldier—in the garrison town? I believe that popular terror of a son enlisting which was the dominating sentiment of my neighbors in my native town still represents the mental attitude of the majority of steady citizens in the entire community.

An Army of the Poor

But let the composition of the army from that point of view be left there for the moment, and let us consider the army from another point of view. It consists mainly of the poor of all the countries of the world. It consists mainly of peasants and artisans; in a country like Russia, more of peasants than of artisans. And that being so, let us ask ourselves what is the inner soul of the majority of these peasants and working men transformed into soldiers? What is the lot of the poor in every country of the world? To work daily for daily wage; to be engaged most of the years of their lives in keeping the wolf of hunger from the door, inside which are sheltered themselves and their wives and children; to continue the effort almost to the dying day, and often, and in the case of most of them, to find themselves at certain epochs of their existence, beaten by the ever-present enemy, and looking blankly at the walls of their rooms or cottages and at their hungry families when they return home, wearied and sick at heart after the vain quest for work.

During the weeks of this tropical summer I have seen some of the tragedies of unemployment through the enlightening and humanizing glasses of personal experience. There was scarcely a newspaper I could take up in which I did not find a record of some poor soul who, returning to such a home after the wearying tramping of the streets in the quest of work and overcome by the additional horror given to such a quest by the stifling atmosphere, found no escape from the hideous prison of poverty and life but self-inflicted death. And then I went back in memory to the first summer I ever spent in London. It was a summer very like that of this year; it was stifling hot, and I had just come from a country where we never knew such extremes of climate. I had just a few pounds in my pocket, and before me the prospects of either employment or starvation. How, as I read these records of these fallen brothers of mine, I recalled also how I walked the streets of London under the terrible heat in that awful and hopeless quest for work, looking at the big letters in which newspapers announced their existence, but with every door of them closed to the penniless stranger that had come within the mighty portals of London, and only asked a chance of work to save him from hunger. And then the return to the miserable little room, and the sinking down on the sordid bed and relief in profound sleep from the fatigue and the oppression and the cheated hopes and vanishing chances. And what was my experience but the experience of millions of mankind in every country and in every race of the world. And now let me add this little point to this retrospect of my own days of travail, that at that very moment hundreds of thousands of German and French peasants and artisons were mowing each other down on bloody battlefields, for the year of my arrival in London was the year of the war between France and Germany.

Marching to Death

I remember then that I applied a test to these soldiers which even today, more than forty years afterwards, seems to me the true test to apply to an army. In the consideration of humanity, as of other phenomena, it is always well to descend from the general to the particular. You do not realize an army and its components and temper if you think of it merely as a mass of human beings, all alike, with common emotions and temperaments. You must get down to the individual soldier, and then try to realize what he is. Aud thus it was that when I read of a gallant charge of soldiers into the valley of death, I thought of the individual soul of each of them; and what, then, did I realize? There were plenty among those gallant fellows marching to death who were husbands and fathers—especially on the German side. Do you suppose that inside the bosoms of those poor fellows—in their heart of hearts—there were not visions of wife and little ones left at home, and that high above the din of battle, there did not reach their inner ear the wail of the wife, the cry of the children? But they had to go, dealing death and getting death from other poor working men and peasants, in whose hearts, too, there was more thought of wife and child and home and the struggle for existence than the desire to kill, or, perhaps, even the terror of being killed.

This to men is one of the most tragic things in war—that it is mainly conducted by poor men, who have no animosity in their hearts except the natural and instinctive uprising of the brutal instinct for self-preservation, and the resolve to kill rather than be killed. Between these two armies thus composed there is far more of common emotions, common interests, common sufferings, than there is difference. The struggles of countries and of armies is largely a class question; the class of one country who exploit it using the poor of their country to fight the exploiters of the other country, at the expense of the life and limb of the workers and the poor. A true conception of the world, in my opinion, sees a natural fraternity between the poor of all countries, and a natural union of antagonism to the exploiting classes of their own country and the country of the so-called enemy.

Anti-Military Sympathies

And this is the final judgment on war to which we ought to try and bring the working classes of all countries, namely, that the workers of one nation are far more allied to the workers of other nations than they are divided by the so-called conflict of material or other interests. I confess to a certain sympathy with those men in France and Germany who are making war against war, and on these lines, namely, the solidarity of the poor of all countries. Regard some of our recent wars from this point of view, and how tragically ironical the whole iron game of war will reveal itself. Take, for instance, the war between Russian and Japan. In both cases the millions of soldiers were taken for the most part from the poverty-stricken home—in most cases from the field and the plough. Consider the Japanese soldier. He came from a little farm or a little shop, or from the streets of big cities, where, with the labor of a beast of burden, he earned the few pence necessary to give a little handful of rice and now and then a bit of poor-class fish to himself and his family. He is a pathetic figure, that little Japanese soldier, with his smiling face, his good humor, his small wants, his fierce struggle for existence. But is he one whit more pathetic than this high, loose-framed, stolid and illiterate Russian peasant whom he is killing or who is trying to kill him?

In all the books I have read about Russia, and I read every book about Russia I can lay hold of, in every Russian work of fiction as of reality, the figure that always absorbs my attention is the peasant. With all his illiteracy, his simplicity, narrowness of vision, his weakness, even his vices, he is a touching and winning figure. In the works of Stepniak you will find pictures of the Russian peasant as, after his wanderings for work in different parts of his big empire, he sees again the little cottage in which he was born and where he has left his wife and children behind, which it is difficult to read without keen emotion. And then transform this poor devil to Manchuria ,and think of him daily with this vision of his home and his family haunting him, and imagine him finding no better work in this world than going out to slaughter or to be slaughtered. And to slaughter whom? Another poor peasant like himself, different in language, in color, even in race, and yet a brother far more than an enemy in his hard lot, his oppression, his exploitation, and his intense love of wife and child.

And see how this ghastly tragedy of war re-enters after the few days of hours of truce. In the Franco-German war you read of how German soldiers settled for the moment in a French town, used to spend their days in nursing the babies of their French foes. In our own South African war you read of moments when the soldiers on both sides exchanged tobacco and little luxuries and friendly conversation with each other. But the bugle calls, the regiments fall into line, the ghastly machine of war is once more put together, and lo! these people, who a few moments before had nothing but friendly feelings to each other, are tearing each others limbs, disembowling each other, sending each other to early death in agony. Was ever there a contrast so ghastly ,so gigantically absurd?

DOES YOUR STOMACH NEED HELP OCCASIONALLY?

Natural and Artificial Aids Investigated by Specialists

You've often noticed how ravenously healthy children clamor for their meals and how easily they digest meals that would give a good many of us "grown-ups" a horrible attack of indigestion.

Now you continue to get occasional attacks of indigestion without trying to locate the real cause of the trouble.

In the case of healthy, romping children, through the fresh air and the ceaseless activity, rain or shine, the salivary processes are constantly excited to a high activity. They haven't any greater digestive capacity than we have, but nature properly prepares the food for easy digestion. That's the way Nature intends it to be done, and if we lived right we would crave and enjoy our food just as much as any child.

For years you perhaps have been treating indigestion the wrong way.

Stomach specialists have found out that the trouble is not always in the stomach itself, but in the improper salivation and preparation of the food for digestion. They now treat indigestion by producing proper conditions before food reaches the period of digestion, just the way Nyal's Digestive Tonic acts. It works on the preparatory salivatory process, excites its activity, so that food digests naturally—not artificially.

This not only gives you comfort instead of pain, but gives you what is far better, a natural appetite for food that you digest and assimilate. That's what rebuilds the tissues and puts real flesh on your bones.

If you try this remedy we know you will be pleased. Nyal Remedies we sincerely believe to be the best medicine values offered. 17

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. GUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES

COAL FOR CENTURIES

Rich Deposits Staked in Far North by Former Fernie Citizen

VANCOUVER, B. C. — James McEvoy, of Toronto, formerly of the Dominion geological survey, and later chief engineer of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, is here from the coal locations of the Western Development Company, with headquarters at the western branch of the Skeena River, 180 miles north of Hazleton. He directed extensive development work there the past season. The locations were made in 1903 by McEvoy, who, with Montreal and Toronto capitalists is interested in the proposition, which he regards as having great possibilities.

"There are a number of seams of workable smokeless coal, carrying from 81 to 83 per cent fixed carbon, and well adapted for domestic and steaming purposes, which have been opened up this year. The field is large and coal will be available for centuries according to McEvoy.

"Samples show the coal runs less than 6 per cent in ash. The coal measures have been traced across the divide in the Stinkine River valley, where locations were made this summer by other parties. We own 16 claims en bloc," said Mr. McEvoy.

WELSH MALE CHOIR

Twenty-four quarrymen employed in the slate mines of Moelwynn have arrived in eastern Canada and will make a tour of the Dominion and the U. S. for the purpose of raising funds to construct a tuberculosis hospital as a memorial to King Edward.

Civic Federation and the Boy Scouts Severely Rapped

ATLANTA, Ga.—The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers has lined up with the United Mine Workers of America in attacking the National Civic Federation as an organization hostile to union labor. The delegates in convention here passed the following resolution:

Hits at Civic Federation

"Whereas, at Chicago, Illinois, in the year 1901, there was formed an organization known as the National Civic Federation, and

"Whereas, the object of this organization is to create harmony among the employer and employe; and

"Whereas, An official of the American Federation did receive $6,000 a year while a member of the National Civic Federation; and

"Whereas, There can be no harmony between the employer and employe, as the employe wants more wages and better conditions, and the employer wants lower wages and longer hours. and

"Whereas, The employer does not spend money to better the conditions of the employe; and

Has Done Nothing

"Whereas, During the ten years of its existence the Civic Federation has done nothing to better conditions of the working class; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the I. B. of B. and H. in convention assembled, demand that no member of our organization can be a member of the National Civic Federation."

The following resolutions on the boy scouts was adopted:

"Whereas, The employing class of this country control the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government; and

"Whereas, The monarchs of the industrial world are still eager to build up another power to suppress the working class of the nation by launching the Boy Scouts; and

"Whereas, the original promoters of the movement hope to cultivate the killing instinct in the youth of the country, that they may not hesitate to shed human blood in the interest of exploitation; and

Would Create Big Army

"Whereas, Their real object is to create a big army which can be hurled upon the working class whenever they make an effort to improve their condition of living; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the delegates of the I. B. of B. and H., in convention assembled that we denounce this latest conspiracy of capitalism and we call upon all labor unions throughout this country to exert all their power and influence to keep the youth of this country from becoming professional man-killers in the interest of the capitalist class; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the incoming officials and executive board of the I. B. of B and H be instructed to draft a circular letter to be sent to all local unions of the brotherhood, requesting them to do everything in their power to stamp out the Boy Scout movement."

Officers Elected

The convention delegates elected the following officers:

J. W. Kline, of Chicago, president.

C. N. Glover, of Chicago, first vice-presiden.

W. G. Powlesland, of Toronto, Canada, second vice-president.

Thomas Flannigan, of New Orleans, third vice president.

Roy Horne, of St. Louis, fourth vice president.

John Tobin, of Philadelphia, fifth vice-president.

Richard Brereton, of New York, sixth vice-president.

W. F. Kramer, of Chicago, recording and financial secretary.

WOMN CHARGED WITH FRAUD SHOWS CANADIAN CHEQUES AND CREDENTIALS

A strange case was unfolded by the Edinburgh Police recently of a series of attempted frauds in Edinburgh by a woman stylishly dressed, giving the name of Jessie Renwick, age 27.

There were three charges. In two she pretended to shipping agents that she was going to travel with her maid from Glasgow to Montreal, and produced a cheque given on the 13th July last by Andrew Renwick on the Imperial Bank, Toronto, in favor of herself for £25 to pay for the passage and a ticket to Dundee, receiving the balance in money.

It is also alleged that she produced a cheque drawn in similar terms in a shop in Princes Street and received a fur-lined coat and the balance in money.

She was apprehended as she was proceeding to Leith, where she had booked a passage to Newcastle.

The woman is also alleged to have pretended that the Lord Provost of Dundee and Mr. Renwick Hawick, ex-M.P. for Northumberland, were her uncles. She is said to be wanted by the Liverpool police, and it is stated that while in Canada she posed as one of the leaders of the Suffragette movement in this country.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Summer Tourist Excursions to Eastern Points

Tickets on sale Oct. 17th, 18th, and 19th. Going transit limits 15 days from date of sale. Final return limit No. 15th, 1911, with stop over privileges in both directions.

Points in Ontario, $90.50 to $99.70. Points in Nova Scotia, $122.90 to $130.05. Points in New Brunswick, $120 to $121.65. Points in New York State $91.50 to $108.50. Other Eastern points at exceptionally low rates. For further information apply to C. P. R. ticket office.

Electric Restorer for Men

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

For Sale at Blesdell's Drug Store

CATTLE OWNERS' WILL WAR ON TRUSTS

Texas Raisers Organize With Intent to Share In Profits Made by Packers

SAN ANTONIO, Oct. 16.—Backed by 3,000 members of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and 300,000 Texas head of cattle and who annually market more than 1,000,000 head, Ed. C. Lasater, president of that association, has started a fight more equitably to distribute the 300 per cent profit which it is alleged is now realized of the producer to the time it reache sthe consumer.

It is charged by Lasater that the greater portion of this enormous profit goes into the coffers of the packer. While the packers are growing richer and richer each year and the consumer is paying more and more for his beef, figures recently compiled show that the producers of cattle are receiving less for their output, beef steers often selling for less than the cost of production. The movement launched by Lasater, and which will be made nation wide, seeks to know why the price of beef goes up when the price of cattle goes down.

The determined fight is the result of a conference recently held at Fort Worth, called by President Lasater, of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, which was attended by representatives from the Texas Farmer's Congress, the Texas Farmers' Union and delegates from many commercial bodies.

At the conference it was shown that it cost $21.06 to raise a yearling steer on the ranch, and that by the time the steer was of age and in condition for butchering the average cost is $73.09. Lasater recently marketed 279 head and received an average of $19.21 less than the actual cost a head for production. This condition means ruin to cattle producers. Despite the fact the producer is not getting the cost of production, the steer which costs the packer $54.28 is sold to the consumer at close to $165 gross. Who gets this 300 per cent, addition is what the producers as well as consumers are anxious to find out.

To fight effectively the great packers with their millions of dollars of capital the Texas cattle producers and the consumers of beef have decided on the organization of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Sales Directing Agency, with a capital stock of $8,000,000. The principal office will be in Fort Worth, with branch offices in St. Louis and Chicago. The purpose is to assist the producer in getting better prices for his cattle, hogs, sheep and calves, and to instruct him regarding the greater markets. The Texas cattle raisers will subscribe $1,500,000 of the stock. This amount will be obtained by levying $1 a head on the cattle turned over to the association. The remainder of the $3,000,000 will be subscribed by other interests. It will work in the same manner as the Truck Growers' Association of this state, which has saved millions of dollars annually to gardeners.

The real reason why the great packers can easily fix the price of cattle is due to the financial grip on the producer. The producer must go to the St. Louis, Kansas City or Chicago banks, which are controlled by the packers, for the money to tide them oevr the fattening season. This money is lent only with a proviso that he must market his cattle on demand of the banker who advances the money. Thus he has no choice as to shipping dates. The banks can force large numbers of cattle on the market and the shipper must accept the price offered during the slump which results. It is probable that the new association will finance these loans, thus giving the producer some option in the matter of shipment and in a manner regulating the demand and the supply.

Lasater is one of the largest cattle producers in the world. He has the largest and finest registered dairy herd in existence, this feature of his business being capitalized at $1,000,000. In addition he has thousands of head of cattle which range over his 250,000 acre ranch in southwest Texas.

In addition to forming the sales agency, Texas producers will urge the attorney general of the United States to become more active in pushing the case now pendinf against the beef trust. Discussing the fight, Lasater said:

"The cattlemen are at the mercy of the packers in marketing because the packers control the stockyards. If the selling agency does not produce the results we anticipated, we will go into the packing business ourselves. Plenty of capital can be secured for that purpose. The price at which meat is now sold is the same at all the packing houses, showing conclusively that a trust exists.'

To show how packers get ahead of the consumer, Lasater called attention to the fact that bacon is heavily wrapped in paper which costs 3½ to 4 cents a pound and for which the retailer and consumer pays 24 to 25 cents because it is weighed as bacon. The wrapper of a six pound side of bacon averages seven ounces in weight. This selling of paper swells the profits of the packers.—Calgary Daily Herald.

HIGH PRICED NEWSPAPERS

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The city of Paris is to have a new high-priced newspaper. It will be called Le Journal International, and will be edited by Theodore Stanton, an American, although printed in French. Copies are to be sold at ten cents each. The object of the publication will be to regard all affairs, particularly those of a political nature, from an international standpoint. An international advisory board, composed of prominent statesmen from the chief countries of the world, will meet once a year to consider the policy of the paper.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Authorized .... $10,000,000 Capital Subscribed .. 6,000,000
Capital Paid Up ..... 5,944,278 Reserve Fund 5,944,278

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

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

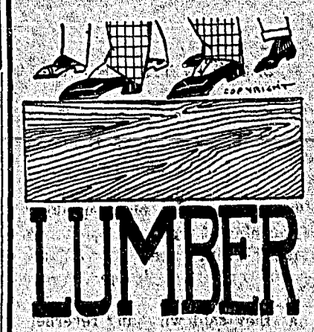
Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

KENNEDY & MANGAN



LUMBER

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

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

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

Buyers' Guide

For DISTRICT LEDGER Readers

Spend Your Money with These

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

Butchers
"41" Market Co.
Calgary Cattle Co.

Dairy
Fernie Dairy

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

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

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

Sewing Machines
Wm. Barton

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

Lumber Supplies
Kennedy & Mangan
Fernie Lumber Co.

Billiards and Pool
W. Ingram, Club Cigar Store.

Wines & Liquors
Pollock Wine Co.
P. Carosella.

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

Second Hand Store
C. Radland

When you're dry
Mutz Extra

Livery & Cartage
George Barton

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

MINERS AND A STRIKE

Momentous Decision at the Federation Conference Held Recently

THE RIGHT TO DECENT WAGES

There was a wise restraint about the proceedings of the National Miners' Conference which opened at Southport on Wednesday. Mr. Edwards, the president, used the utmost discrimination in his address. At the outset the president admitted that great strides had been made during the last fifty years in the conditions under which pitmen work, but he said that the pit lads today have not found Paradise by any means. The feeling of the Conference was very evident when Mr Edwards dealt with the wage question, every word being listened to with a quietness that betokened a most acute interest. "We have," he declared, "been dealing during the last few days with a principle that was the origin of all Trade Unions, namely, the right of a man to the wage he has worked for. Methods and systems of coalmining vary. Very largely it is carried through by contract, and it has redounded to the credit of both employers and workpeople that these contracts have been carried through at all. What we have been trying to drive at is that however these contracts may be fixed, they shall, at any rate, yield the workman a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Call it by what name you like, but at the end of the week the money must be in the workman's paybox. There need be no ambiguity about this demand. It is one of the first planks of the Federation platform that men, young or old, shall be guaranteed their day's wage. I am averse to strikes, and I do not believe the colliers want to strike simply for the sake of striking. We are not anxious to precipitate an open attack, with all its serious consequences, but I think the Conference will be justified in forcing to the hilt this question now raised that a weekly wage commensurate with the work a man does be assured. The great mass of miners have never shirked their obligations, and will not shirk them to-day.

A resolution was then passed demanding such a change in the law as would prevent employers from evicting workers from their houses during the time of a dispute. Another resolution urged that every effort should be put forth to secure legislation for proper housing accommodation for the working classes of the country, while a third referred to the need of getting the Workmen's Compensation Act so amended as to compel employers to pay compesation in all cases until the injured workpeople had entirely recovered, or for every day they were unable to work through incapacity, and to take immediate steps to compel employers, if possible, to reinstate at work all men and youths after recovering from injuries.

During the day the figures of the ballot of the South Wales miners for the three seats on the Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain were made known, and much surprise was expressed at the defeat of the three old members, Messrs. W. Brace, M.P., T. Richards, M.P., and A. Onions. The result was as follows Elected: Vernon Hartshorn, 20,548; C. B. Stanton, 20,479; George Barker, 20,181. Non-elected: W. Brace, M.P., 18,244; T. Richards, M.P., 12,087; J. Winstone, 12,802; A. Onions, 11,834; T. J. Mardy Jones, 7,480; J. Manning, 3,602; H. Jenkins, 2,522; W. Hancock, 2,348; P. Jones, 2,269. The other four candidates received less than 2,000 votes each. There is unlikely to be an changes in the Federation Executive apart from South Wales.

The morning session of the Conference on Thursday was private, and the subject discussed had reference to the Northumberland miners being supported to the extent of a national stoppage if necessary to secure better wages, abolition of the three-shift system, and restoration of all short shifts.

Mr. Albert Stanley, M.P., informed the press representatives that the Conference had unanimously decided to support the application regarding a minimum wage. He also stated that the Conference had unanimously agreed to support the Northumberland claim for the abolition of the three-shift system instituted since the passing of the Eight Hour Act. In addition, Mr. Stanley said, "The miners of Bristol are now on strike seeking an advance in wages equivalent to an advance secured in the neighboring coalfield of Somerset. That is an advance of 1d. in the shilling on the wages earned. The conference decided to make a grant of £750 a week to the 2,000 members of the Federation at present on strike in Bristol."

Questioned as to whether that meant that the conference had decided to support Northumberland to the extent of a national stoppage, Mr. Stanley replied, "I cannot tell you what it means."

The Miners' Federation on Friday decided to take immediate steps to secure a minimum wage in individual districts. The masters are to be interviewed and refusal on their part may mean a general stoppage.—Reynolds'.

ADVERTISING COMPETITION

The Commercial of Vancouver, has just completed an advertising contest and from the following announcement of the Review will be seen that C. B. Hume & Co. have won the first prize for the best written advertisement in the province, while the Mail-Herald gets a first for the best composition of the said advertisement.

"After the most careful and painstaking consideration of the great number of advertisements submitted from every portion of the province of British Columbia, the prizes have been awarded as follows:

"First and Second Prizes amounting to $75.00, divided equally between C. B. Hume and Co., Revelstoke, B. C., and Lees Limited, New Westminster, B. C.

"Third Prize, $10.00, Cowichan Merchants, Limited, Duncans, B.C.

"Fourth Prize,—$25.00, offered for "Fourth Prize, $5.00, The Trites Wood Co., Limited, Fernie, B. C.

(This advertisement appeared in the Ledger, and in connection with same Mr. A. J. Buckley received a diploma and cheque last week.)

"The Prize, $25.00, offered for the best set-up ad. was necessarily under the circumstances divided between the Daily Columbian of New Westminster and the Mail-Herald of Revelstoke—$12.50 each.

"Reasons for the decision, together with illustrations of the advertisements, will appear in our next issue. Cheques have been mailed the winning contestants.

"To win in such a contest is an honor. We extend our heartiest congratulations to the winners."—Revelstoke Mail-Herald.

WARNING

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

TO TEACH THEM THROUGH THEIR STOMACHS

A reader of the Miners Magazine in Chicago, sent the following clipping, taken from a late issue of a daily journal.

"After a weak opening today there was a sharp rally in the stock market, and nearly every issue was carried above yesterday's closing figures. The rally continued during the greater part of the day.

"The strength was almost entirely due to covering by shorts among the professionals. The opinion was prevalent that prices even lower than Monday's rock-bottom marks would soon be recorded.

"Absence of support by the big men of Wall Street strengthened the suspicion that the financial interests were not opposed to a financial election, in order to 'teach the public a lesson.'

"The attitude of Wall Street was best expressed by the head of one of the biggest Chicago and New York brokerage houses, who telegraphed from New York to his Chicago manager today as follows:

"'I think the situation will be decidedly worse before it improves.

"'There's only one way to appeal to many people in this country, and that is not to their intellectual faculties, if they have any, but through their stomachs.

"'In other words, idle men, closed factories, absolute cessation of new enterprises and the retirement from office of such unworthy public servants as men of the Wickersham stripe are necessary before any material improvement is possible.

"'We may have to advance a few points on short covering, but bad conditions are here and lower prices ahead.'"

"After opening at 55⅝ to 54⅝ and sinking to 54, United States common was caught in the rally today and rose to 57 1-8. Steel preferred, which had opened at 104¼, more than a point under the previous close, rose to 106⅜.

"Union Pacific, after sinking 2¼ points and touching 155, rose to 158. Amalgamated Copper, which had sunk to 46 1-8, rallied to 47½. Even American Smelting, upon which the bears had concentrated Monday and Saturday, rose a point over the day's low figure.

"Transactions were again on an enormous scale. More than 460,000 shares were sold during the first hour.

The above statements from the lips of a representative of a giant brokerage firm, indicate the steps that are to be taken to coerce and intimidate the people.

"Big Business" is angry and the people are to be "taught a lesson" through their stomachs instead of their heads. The people must not ask for any legislation or any change in the system of government that will curtail profits for exploiters, unless they are ready to be taught a 'lesson thro' their stomachs."

The people must be slaves, mute in their misery and wretchedness, while brokers, bankers, industrial kings, and commercial brigands are holding high carnival on the dividends extracted from sweat and blood. The giants clothed with economic power, are to bring on a panic by closing factories, 'absolute cessation of new enterprise,' retiring undesirable men from public office and adding more thousands to the increasing idle army that is now threatening the peace and safety of a nation. These pirates of the twentieth century entertain the belief that the people can be made gentle through the pangs of hunger.

They believe that an industrial depression and a financial stringency that will cover a continent, will seal the lips of the oppressed and impoverished, and that "Big Business" will be given a perpetual license to continue as legalized highwaymen.

"Big Business is making a mistake. "Big Business" has not felt the pulse of the people, or "Big Business" would know that the people are in no mood to fall upon their knees before the power of corporate combinations.

The people are in rebellion, and their fighting blood is warmed to meet any emergency that may be precipitated by capitalism.

A lighted match may start a conflagration, and a panic might resolve 90,000,000 of people into an army, that will remain upon the field of battle until capitalism becomes a corpse.

Bring on the panic, and the Croesus of today may be the Lazarus of tomorrow.

HIS OWN MEDICINE

The druggist had died and his spirit appeared before the golden gate.

"What do you want here?" asked St. Peter.

"I'd like to come in," answered the spirit.

"I'm sorry that we can't let you into heaven, but we have something just as good that I can cheerfully recommend."—Judge.

TEACH THE CHILDREN WAR

But Tell Them the Whole Sickening Truth About It

Henry L. Turner, a former colonel of the Illinois National Guard, wants the school children given instruction in war and military matters. In an article in the Hamiltonian he says:

"I would have every child taught: What war is; what a battle is; what is a private soldier, a corporal, a sergeant, a captain, colone; and general; what a company, battalion, brigade, division, corps and army is; what a skirmish line, a line of battle, a charge, and a flank movement is; what a modern rifle is; what artillery is for; how soldiers are fed, clothed, and all the 10,000 details which would be not merely educational but vitally interesting to a child."

After they are taught all about the instruments of killing and the titles of the people who direct the killing, and the signals they give for the killing to begin, why not go further and show them why they kill and whom they kill?

Why not give to the son of an American workingman the picture of a workingman's home in another country, with little children gathered around the father, and say to the pupils:

"This is the man the soldiers are to kill. He did not do anything wrong and he loves his little boys and girls, but some day some big, powerful men who rule this country will fall out with the big, powerful men who rule this country, and then your papa will have to go to war and shoot this little boy's papa, or maybe this little boy's papa will shoot your papa."

Why stop with the alluring description of the glamor of war? Why not tell the whole truth to the children?

We teach them to abhor murder of birds and four-footed friends. Why not teach them to abhor murder of human beings?—The Chicago Daily Socialist.

SWISS COLONY FOR ROCKIES

Guides Imported by C. P. R. to Form Alpine Village in West

GENEVA, Oct. 16.—This year will witness the migration of a colony of Swiss to the Canadian Rocky Mountains. The nucleus of the colony will be a corps of Swiss guides who are taken annually to that region by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to assist mountain climbers.

At the end of the present season instead of returning to their native land, they will be joined in Canada by their families and will make their homes permanently in a highly picturesque, "ready-made village," which is now being prepared by the railway company, to be named Edelweiss.

The village is situated on the terraced slopes of the mountainside, the houses having the high-pitched roofs and other features of Swiss architecture. Ultimately, it is hoped that a string of these Swiss villages will be established throughout the Rockies. As the work is permanent and the pay high, it is thought that the best Swiss guides will also emigrate with their families.—Evening Telegram, Toronto.

CANADA WILL CLOSE THE DOOR

Associated Charities to Register a Kick at Ottawa

At a meeting of the Associated Charities of Toronto held recently dissatisfaction was expressed with the manner in which the immigration laws of the Dominion were being carried out, and steps were being carried out, and steps were taken to have the defect immediately remedied. The association claims that the Canadian officials at some of the border towns allows almost any vagabond to cross the border into Canada. On the other hand it claims that the United States officials are too severe and in many cases go beyond their powers in refusing Canadians entrance to the United States.

The attention of the association was directed to the state of affairs by Rabbi Jacobs, who said that he had read statements to the effect that at the present time two million men were out of employment in the United States, and that this number would be increased to four million in the near future. Rabbi Jacobs, moreover stated that in the past two weeks he had secured evidence to prove that many people out of work had crossed into Canada. He feared if they were allowed this free entrance to the country, that by the middle of winter the different charitable institutions of the city would be so overtaxed that dire distress could only be the result. He put forward a resolution that the association should instruct its Secretary, Mr. Arnold, to write a letter to the Minister of the Interior requesting that for the next six months at any rate the immigration law be strictly enforced. The motion was seconded by Rev. W. S. Dean, and was passed unanimously.

Organized for Winter

The association began its work of organization for the winter, and several committees were appointed. Dr. Turnbull, Mr. Arnold, and Rev. W. S. Dean were appointed to select a committee to endeavor to secure a larger measure of co-operation from the affiliated societies. Miss Allen of the Fred. Victor Mission, Mr. Hanna and Canon Dixon were named to secure co-operation amongst those who distribute Christmas cheer, so that the abundance generally subscribed may be wisely administered without overlapping. A third committee was appointed to investigate the condition at the jail, under which many women who are physcally unfit to mingle freely with others are allowed to do so.

TREATING INEBRIETY AS A DISEASE

By Dr. Edward B. Burns . . . .

The New York Board of Inebriety has held its first formal meeting and it is expected that in a couple of weeks the plans for treating habitual drunkards will be put in active operation. An eighty acre farm is offered on which chronic alcoholics were to be sequestered. It is planned to treat drunkardness as a disease, instead of as a crime, and the results of the experiment will be watched with interest by all who have given the problem any thought.

Instead of imprisoning the drunkard, he will receive hospital treatment. He will then be taken to the farm, where he can be restrained and given healthy outdoor exercise. If the victim of the habit has a desire to reform, he will be afforded every assistance, and in this way it is hoped to restore to manhood many of those who worthy of every encouragement. The drunkard is a sick man—sick physically, mentally and morally. The results of his enforced sequestration from the haunts of his Bacchanlian temptations in giving nature a chance to rehabilitate wasted nerve cells and oxydize alcohol superaturated tissue, cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

Manual labor in the pure air, and under the blue skies, normally induced fatigue followed by deep restful sleep—"Great Nature's second course; chief nourisher in life's feast," must indubitably work great good.

If the detainment is sufficiently long for the "periodicity" of the alcoholic attacks to be broken up, and the effect of positive sugestion enhanced, so much the better.

If the poor sodden wretch recovers moral virility, and the ability to utter the most difficult word in any language—"No"—and mean it, his regeneration is complete—temporarily.

Then, what?

Send him back to the same environment in which he so signally failed before.

Ship him to the hopeless hell-murkiness of his sweatshop, or some equally cheerless prison house in the castle of industrial slavery?

Return him blithely to his former slum haunts and habitation?

Show him the beautiful mirage of independence and freedom, only to thwart him with his chainbound restrictions under economic determinism?

What boots it to "keep the word of promise to his ear and break it to his hope?"

For unless the economic environment of the average drunkard be radically altered, he is as much a slave to his intemperance as ever was jin to magic lamp.

He is as hopeless as charmed moth to the hellocentric attraction of burning candle.

No, gentlemen of the New York City Board of Inebriety, your aims are high and noble and worthy of all commendation—as far as they go—but you haven't approached the problem from the right end. You are trying to cure an effect without removing the cause.

First, the reprehensible partnership between the United States and the liquor interests (almost as degrading as the Russian enforcement of the sale of vodka) should be involved, even though we sacrifice an income of 120,000,000 dirty dollars a year thereby. The government should itself undertake the manufacture of pure wines and beers, light in alcoholic content, as Norway and Sweden do. They should prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors, rocking in alcohol, and encourage the substitution of light wines and beers, as Mr. Arthur Brisbane has long contended.

Next remove the curse of poverty—wipe out that blot upon civilization, the slum. Give every man an opportunity to labor in this world teeming with plenty, and give him due return for his labor.

Then, and only then, will you cure drunkenness. For drunkenness, vice and crime are largely slum-born—preponderatingly determined by the economic conditions of these "submerged."

Give them healthy labors, pure air, model dwellings, bathtubs, nourishing food and wholesome amusements and they'll have no incentive to get drunk—and stay drunk.

Some there are who will bear the stigma of alcoholic degeneracy to their graves—who may bequeath the accursed appetite atavistically, if not restricted by humane surgery.

These incurables maintain on your model farms, but for the others, change their living conditions; give them a chance to become decent, manly and independent; encourage them to be self-respecting and self-supporting, and the drink evil will solve itself.

UNITED STATES TURN TO THE ARGENTINE FOR RECIPROCITY

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—There are vast possibilities for American manufacturers and exporters to increase business with the Argentine republic, and this best can be achieved by readjusting the beef tariff and subsidizing a merchant marine, was an opinion expressed recently at the first Argentine trade conference held in this city. It was contended that by reciprocity the United States could secure a good share of Argentine trade nine-tenths of which is now controlled by Germany and England. Similar conference will be held in Detroit Chicago and other cities.

ARTIFICIAL LUMBER NOW

American Forests Will Be Saved By Almost Perfect Imitation

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.—So nearly perfect is artificial lumber made from paper that there is no longer cause for great worry over forest conservation, said J. B. White, chairman of the executive committee of the National Conservatism Congress here. He has just returned from a trip through eastern States. Much of his time there was spent in investigating the manufacture of "lumber" from paper.

"A superior quality of artificial lumber can be manufactured cheaper than natural lumber can be grown," he said. "Take 57 per cent. waste paper, 22 per cent. straw, 5 per cent. jute and 16 per cent. wood fibre, a ton of fibre board, one-fourth inch thick, or 1,100 feet of inch lumber, can be produced."

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J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380

CALGARY CARSHOPS AND CROSSINGS

IT is definitely settled that the C.P.R. shops will be located at Calgary, much to the chagrin of Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, et al. Hooray! likewise Hip! is chorused by dealers in and owners of real estate.

The public-spirited and ultra-patriotic railroad corporaion is entitled to commendation upon the business acumen displayed, not only in its choice of location, but likewise for the insignificant request made that the City of Calgary should bear the cost of construction of all subways and grade crossings, thereby transferring responsibility, in the event of death or injury, being inflicted upon a citizen while attempting to cross the track when a train was speeding over it.

Such incidents are always a source of annoyance to the claims department and will, per contra, afford the city's attorney an excellent opportunity to prove his worthiness in discharging his duties as the Fides Achates of the treasury should attacks be made upon it by those dependents of the victim of the accident whose desire for compensation outweighs their zeal for civic welfare.

The patriotism of Canada's great transportation company was proven up to the hilt only a short time ago, and yet we deem it our bounden duty to call attention to a significant defect, which probably was overlooked in the hurly burly of the political campaign by those disinterested souls who guide the destinies of the C. P. R., and when attention is drawn thereto they may undergo a change of heart—

"The tie that binds us to the Mother Country should not be loosened, nor should we in this great, glorious, magnificent, broad (no objection to the addition of a few more adjectives) Dominion of ours coquet with the republic to the south of us," may be considered the composite quotation of many flamboyant orators on the hustings so loudly and vociferously applauded, which must have appealed most forcibly to the electorate, judging by the result.

"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear," and hearing take due note thereof—

In the "corrupted and greed besodden" United States they have Grade Crossings, whereas in the 'dear' Mother Country they do not.

The mere mention of this fact may induce the C. P. R. instead of looking to the City of Calgary to construct the subways and crossings to undertake to do the work itself at once, thereby obviating the direful pessimistic possibilities hinted at that might occur because of the failure to safeguard life and limb and also forever silence those casting asperions upon its loyalty to British institutions in preference to those of the "money mad and wicked Yankee."

Possibly some apologist for the "Stand Pat" policy may say "What has served Calgary for 20 years past is good enough to-day." Such fossilized notions are entirely out of harmony in a community whose population and consequent expansion are destined to place Calgary in the foremost ranks of metropolitanism within the next decade. For further particulars see census returns, and real estate pamphlet prognostications.

The happy-go-lucky hit-or-miss policy may not be followed by any deplorable results for a long time, and again, it may. Cities, like individuals are too prone to take chances only to wish that they had locked the stable door before the steed was stolen; in other words, avoid the necessary outlay entailed by such improvements as elevated crossings or subways until some victim has been secured probably on the assumption that it is cheaper to kill individuals provided the slaughter is not too great, than put in safeguards.

The story is told, and of course, of an Irishman, who was observed diligently pushing a dollar bill down between the planks of the sidewalk, and when asked for an explanation of such a crazy action replied, "Oive drapped a nickel under th' sidewalk, and O'im shovin' the dollar down so that it'll be worth mi while to pull th' boards up!"

This is akin to the policy of private individuals and public bodies who, rather than expend a relatively small sum as a precaution, incur the risk of a serious loss by taking chances. Should nothing happen they congratulate themselves upon the economies effected, but if it does, then the outcry is raised, a big noise campaign exploited by the "indignant' citizens who have sat supinely silent, and there is an insistent clamor about "respect for the people's rights," "We must curb the Octopus," votes of censure for the city fathers and similar post mortem nonsensicalities and demagogic onslaughters on "vested rights!"

Of course, *today* it is a case of "selling our birthright' (another political cant phrase) and in an attitude of "though the heavens fall" let not Calgary's prosperity be retarded by such trivialties as the possible slaughter of a few innocuous citizens, but rather let us pass resolutions of condemnation upon them as stupid mortals and render a verdict of "involuntary suicide," then, as an evidence of "sympathy," open up a subscription for a tombstone bearing the epitaph:

"Dulce et decorum est pro Calgary mori."

(Sweet and becoming it is to die for Calgary.) or "Sic itur ad astra." (Thus the road to immortality). (stars).

"NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN."

A CORRESPONDENT in a recent issue of "The Bulletin," Sydney, N. S. Wales, says:

"One would think, by the way the law is contravened by the big mining companies that they had been handed the Departmental wink. The B. M. Co. is a transgressor in this respect like the rest of them. Their mines, from Lancefield through the Gwalia, Waroonga, Oroya, Black Range, and Youanme to the Fingall, are full of Skis (Austrians and Poles) and many can't speak English. As a matter of plain, bald fact, labor troubles are threatening to stick out as big as cathedrals in W. A. in the near future, and the big companies are looking to the Ski as a probable strikebreaking tool. They are living in hopes he will prove a whole souled 'scab" when the trouble blows in, and they are treating him rather decently on that account, and handing him jobs in preference to Australians. But the Ski will very likely prove a broken reed to the mineowners when the hoops are being tightened up. The Italian . . . . is a keen pence collector and knows which side of his bread the butter is on. The motion that unionists shall not work with non-unionists, which was carried by such an overwhelming majority in Kalgoorlie recently, and which has since been subscribed by the A. W. A. all over the state, looks like being the rock on which the split will occur. If it proves so, the indications are that on that question, anyhow, the Italian will flock to the union standard like one man. The fact that he 'held up' the Kalgoorlie firewood supply last year shows what he will do when the screw goes on."

Remember, however, that this is from a man on the spot in that portion of the hemisphere where industrial peace was supposed, from the reports we read, to have its natural habitat. "Distant pastures look green," while a closer inspection discloses the truth of the old saw — "Nothing new under the sun." Another significant feature, too, is that the tool that the mine owner expects to make use of, the "ignorant foreigner," may, when it comes to the showdown turn out to be a two-edged sword, thus does solidarity grow even under the Southern Cross. And likewise we learn that capitalism's tactics vary but little, no matter under what clime they are practised.

The native Australian mineworker will find, like his brother on this continent, that once the "foreigner" is shown that the interests of all workers are identical, mere geographical or racial distinctions will be swept away, and the force of that memorable phrase, "**Workingmen of all countries unite**" made manifest.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

"TWO hundred less office employees in the lumber industry as a result of change of system," was the report circulated by the press. This has been corrected by Secretary Anstie, who places the figure at 20 or 25. This is a quantitive distinction nowise affecting the principle involved and to the individuals to be immolated on the altar of economy is of small consolation to them whether there are to be 20 or 200 scalps to fall in the basket as their own is the only one they possess.

It is not to be expected that those upon whom the axe falls will appreciate the blow, still why "should the spirit of mortal be proud" when he is afforded an excellent opportunity for contemplation by the distinction bestowed upon him that he is a cog in the wheel that spells "Progress and Economy." Moreover, an enforced vacation will enable the victims to put on their thinking caps and ask themselves what has became of the great wave of "Prosperity" so insistently yelled from the house tops by press and politician; surely it is a case of recession without any poetic compensation, save in this prosaic work-a-day world means—hustle for another job.

To bemoan the loss of a position is natural, yet futile, as the whole trend in the business world is toward the elimination of waste energy; this is scientific, consequently, "Why kick against the pricks?"

To blame the Lumbermen's Association for their action is the sheerest folly, as they are not interested in the industry for altruistic reasons but for PROFIT, therefore, upon discovering a means whereby a saving can be effected, whether by the installation of better machinery, the extraction of values from the sawdust, or by centralization of their offices with its consequent decrease in wages expense, they would be lacking in business principles if they failed to adopt such measures. The lumberman is looking after his own material interests and not operating a humanitarian institution.

His first consideration is making the enterprise pay, to accomplish this he employs the best means procurable, whether it be the inanimate or the animate factors, when he has attained his object and finds it essential to close down, the machinery can be overhauled, oiled and protected, the horses and mules put out to pasture, and the "hands" discharged.

These are facts that defy refutation; still, we hear it prated that "the interests of Labor and Capital are identical," when it should read "antagonistic," as the instance referred to should disclose even to the dullest brain.

To inveigh against the capitalist is demagogic; the fault is with the wage-earner who does not accept his commodity status. Such incidents as these under consideration are excellent lessons if he will but study them, and more convincing than a whole army of professors of political economy.

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"Our Letter Box"

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

AN IRRETRIEVABLE LOSS

To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—For the last two weeks the readers of that organ of public opinion, fairness, truth, light, justice etc., etc., etc., has been serving up to its readers "the real dope" about the strike situation. Now, whether its editor or some other well-informed (?) and sapient scribe is responsible for these "efforts" I cannot say. But I noticed that the first one got jammed in above his editorial heading! while the next one was presented to us last week upon the front sheet of this great weekly publication, which has the welfare of our burgh (and incidentally its own) so very much at heart. (Pause here and contemplate, ye miners; ye, who although your toil is so necessary to this town; whose quarters and fifteen cents we so eagerly covet, should dare to cease your toil! Know ye not that ye have forfeited the sympathy of the PUBLIC—And look! Oh, look, how much that has been worth to ye! Ungrateful creatures, have you no care but for yourselves?)

First our most enlightened and inspired co-tem dwells at some length upon the situation and the absurdity of the miners' attitude and—the evils of Socialism.

We have to accept "present day conditions" away with all the piffle of "theoretical economics"!

Now, Mr. Editor, I really don't know much about this situation, and of course, never read (only the great organ of light, truth, and fairness) but I really would like to give you an instance of "Theoretical Finance; or How We Served It to the Conciliation Board." As an instance of pure, unadulterated humbug I feel sure it's is worthy of reproduction (even in our co-tem).

Many of your readers, I feel sure, are unaware of the great philanthropic concern that we have in our midst, so you must lend me your space to tell them. Well, we have a concern in our midst that upon the figures of its accountants, and the word of its manager sells coal at one cent less than it costs at the mine. But, of course, you must not forget that the railway company who purchases this coal is one of the coal company's best customers! Subsidiary? No, absurd! Nothing but a sort of Platonic friendship. What, never heard of such a thing in business? Well, well! Come to Fernie and we will show you scientific accounting and scientific management, or "How to Get Rich by Kindness."

Why, it is so beautifully plain that the whole of the operators on the Conciliation Board were only prevented by the impartial ruling of the chairman from bursting forth and jigging that the famous Gilbertain chorus—"There Really is no Possible Doubt; No Shadow of Doubt Whatever!"

Now, I have only been told this, and it is just possible that they did "let it go" a bit—in private. But I presume that the ruling from the chair prevailed and prevented anything so unseemly as possible. Still this may serve to impress those miners with an idea of what they are missing by neglecting to assist in this great philanthropic undertaking.

Of course, I quite understand that many of the public have to pay a few cents or dollars a ton more—but then they are the public and have the privilege of withholding their sympathies from the miners, should they wish. And further, they would not; nay, they could not object to paying this trifle more for their coal, and if they did well—well—the operators would be well within their rights to tell them to go to a place where the carboniferous matter is not required, as the temperature is never below 3,000,000 degs. in the (s)Hades.

Why, sir, I read in our worthy publication, which seeks to elevate, enlighten and instruct, that some individual suggested a referendum vote of the consumer to ascertain whether they might not be willing to pay a little more for their coal! Faugh! Nonsense! (Likewise, Tut! Tut!) 'Fancy asking the consumer! Why, sir, who ever heard of such a Utopian idea! Why I believe if you were to ask the consumer "Are you willing to pay more for your coal?" he would die. Yes, sir; he couldn't withstand the shock. He's not used to it. Why, sir, he doesn't own the mines, the companies do; and surely you recognize that he can have nothing to say about the price of coal—that's the mine owners' and railway companies' privilege! (How ignorant some people are!) And just to remind thost individuals who are inclined to remark that "If the people were not there that the railways would not be," let me remark, in the words of our co-tem "that would not help matters!"

Now, Mr. Editor, there is that five fifty-five! Some of those foolish miners tell you that this was only offered to a certain class of men, and that some mine workers, quite as much entitled to it as others, were omitted from the increase. Now, again, there are other wicked individuals who will tell you that the operators did this knowing full well that the mine workers could not accept such a proposition, which was directly against all principles of unionism. What sentiment! No wonder public sympathy is withheld from such a body of men.

Again, "Even before any evidence was taken the miners refused to be bound by the report of the Board. This was a serious blow to public sympathy." I should say it was; just fancy knocking good old public sympathy about like that! Too bad! Too bad! ("Oh, Stop You're Tickling, Jock.")

"The Board of Trade, who more than any outside of the miners themselves are desirous of having a well paid body of men in their respective communities . . ." Why certainly!

But, I suppose a badly paid body in preference to one in receipt of no pay, Eh? Of course; of course.

Now, sir, I sincerely trust you will have this letter reproduced in pamphlet form and distributed among those miners (especially the Socialists) so that they may be brought to realize what they have forfeited in the shape of "PUBLIC SYMPATHY" according to our co-tem; that they may realize and that they have to exist under "present day conditions," and not to entertain any notions of "theoretical economics."

In conclusion I should like to remind those miners who feel disconsolate, for they are not alone in their loss, and according to the words of the song—

"Adam missed it—
And a d*** good job for Adam!"

Yours truly,

I. N. O. U.

COMMUNICTED WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Mr. Cheap Guy

To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—At a social event held in one of the hotels of this city lately, a well known young man in commercial circles had the daring impertinence to enter therein without an invitation. On

(Continued on page 5)

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A233

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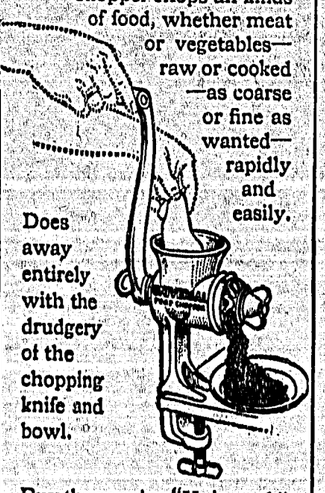

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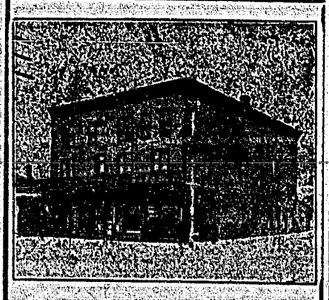

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Our Archie made the type up neat—
You've seen how neat is the Ledger's front sheet—
But in his zeal he failed to note
A par that his well modesty smote.
He raved at the Devil, to no avail,

Our Letter Box

(Continued from page 4)

being asked to subscribe to the coffers of the society he reluctantly admitted that he was "broke," and had the "brass" to request the gentleman who approached him in the matter to call around at his place of business the next morning, when he would produce the funds required.

The strange part of the event just recorded, is that, after he was approached to produce his invitation, and failing to do so, he "beat it," although he had arranged to stay.

Moral—Don't try to cut a dash when you haven't got the cash.

Yours truly,
ONLOOKER.

Frank, Alta., 18th October, 1911.
To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—For the past few weeks a challenge has appeared in your paper whereby one Charles Carver claims the Welter-weight Boxing Championship failing the receipt of a reply to his challenge.

I beg to inform you that I have now written two separate letters to Carver accepting his challenge, but cannot obtain any reply from him. Under these circumstances I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish this letter in your next issue, and insist upon Carver's challenge being withdrawn unless he consents to meet me.

My record in the ring is well enough known to establish my right to object to any other boxer claiming the welter weight championship without having first tried conclusions with me.

Yours truly,
CHARLES BURROWS

Michel, B. C., 19th October.
To the Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—Kindly give the enclosed space in your valuable paper and oblige

Yours truly,
J. MORRIS,
Secretary, Michel F.C.

An Open Letter to Mr. J. Graham, Secretary of the Coleman Football Club and of the League.

Dear Sir,—I could not help noticing your letter which appeared in the Ledger of the 14th inst. and which appears to me to be a poor apology for the high-handed, unsportsmanlike manner in which your club has taken re the Crahan Cup. In this apology of yours you state that a suggestion was made at Frank that the winners of the League and Mutz Cup should play for the Crahan Cup. This is not correct, and when appealing to the sporting fraternity you should give them the true facts of the case so that they may judge rightly. It was not a suggestion at all, but a motion passed at a regular league meeting, at which all the clubs in the league were represented and there was only one dissenting vote there, and that was that of the Coleman representative. This is proved by your letter of October 2nd. inst.

Surely the power that decided as to how the cup should be played for last season should be judges as to who should play for it this year?

You state that Coleman has not had a chance to defend it. This statement of yours is ridiculous. Your team, like all the others in the league has had an equal chance through the season, and if you have failed to keep your appointments, etc., it should be no reason that the sport of the Pass should come to a standstill.

If all the teams had been like yours there would have been no football this season.

This action of yours is purely a selfish one, this can be proved by your conversation of September the 16th, when you approached our captain and myself. It can also be proved by your correspondence of the 25th to me.

Our club, like the others in the league are willing to stand by the minutes of the league, and your action in refusing to hand the cup over to be played for is anything but that of a sportsman, and if such actions are upheld the football of the Pass is doomed.

Yours, for Sport,
J. MORRIS.

A SPLENDID MOVEMENT

By Eugene Derue

At the national convention of the "Columbian Federation," an organization composed of Italian societies of the United States and Canada, held last at Pueblo, Colo., a project was launched which will no doubt serve as a precedent for other organized bodies to follow.

This federation is composed of fraternal societies, whose chief object is mutual aid, but from the date of its organization it has protected and welcomed unionism in all its branches.

The "Columbian Federation" stands out today as the foremost of the Italian federated societies of the United States and at the present time has a membership running up into the thousands, daily growing, with lodges in almost every mining camp and city of importance in the western half of the country.

For a number of years this federation had had embodied in its constitution an article which savors of unionism, while not saying so in as many words. Article 60 says that in the event of a strike in any of the camps that those members of the affiliated lodges that go to work as scabs will be immediately dismissed from the order and their names published in the official organ.

Certainly a splendid part of a constitution, especially when you take into consideration that this order is a fraternal one. It proves most conclusively that the friends of labor are to be found everywhere, and that the movement tending to emancipate the masses is steadily growing with the advance of time.

Not only was this splendid article again confirmed by the delegates in convention, but to further display their loyalty to the workingman's cause it was strengthened in such a manner as to leave no doubt as to its meaning.

There was added a clause that all affiliated lodges must have the union label on all of their printed matter and as far as possible that the members must give preference to goods bearing the union label.

When we think of the good that has been done in this country by the unions we cannot hesitate to hope that the Article 60, as also the new clause of this worthy article, is complied with to its fullest meaning.

The union label promotes good citizenship, it elevates the standard of labor, it abolishes unsanitary conditions, it protects the homes, it forbids conditions which endanger the community, it improves the environment of those who labor, thereby enhancing the quality of citizenship, it prohibits child labor; all in all it has a tendency to increase independence and decreases dependence.

All members of organized labor should hail with loud voices of approval the splendid movement towards the advancement of the workingman's cause just made by the "Columbian Federation," and the leading spirits of other fraternities should endeavor to follow in the footsteps of this greatest of all Italian organizations.—U. M. W. of A. Journal.

COST OF COAL LOWERED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct 14.—The Faroe Island, which are rich in coal deposits are being mined by the government and the coal shipped to Copenhagen.

An American firm of mining engineers is conducting a full survey of the entire coal fields of the Islands for the Danish government. High prices had much to do with the government's undertaking the project.

FOR SALE—At a bargain; a brand new Bicycle; English make, never rode on. Apply, Wm. Barton, Pellatt Avenue. 9-t.f

COAL CREEK BY 174

Mr. Joe Thompson, the Great Northern agent, of Fernie, and Customs agent, Mackintosh, paid a business visit up here on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Wilson, of Hosmer, is taking charge of the Presbyterian Church up here until the new minister is appointed.

Mr. A. Pierpont, of Michel, was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fairclough up here this week.

Dr. Corsan, of Fernie, paid a short business visit up here on Thursday afternoon.

Quite a bit of grading and repairing has been done to the roads up here this last few months, but it would be a great benefit to teams if a little grading could be done to the Church Hill before the bad weather sets in.

Born at Coal Creek on Monday, Oct. 9th, to Mr and Mrs. William Wilson, a bouncing boy. Mother and child both doing well.

Mr. Francis White, of Fernie, was up here on business last Saturday.

Mrs. Jos. Knowles and family left here last Wednesday for Vancouver to join her husband.

Mr. Hannon, the Methodist minister, left here last Friday to spend a few weeks at Wycliffe. Mr. Best occupied the pulpit up here last Sunday.

The special meeting of the Gladstone held at Fernie last Friday caused the Creek to have a very deserted appearance all day.

Postmaster Johnson, of Fernie, was taking in the sights of the Creek last Monday.

Mr and Mrs. G. Page and son returned here from the Mission at Cranbrook last week-end.

The twelfth supply of provisions, etc., were distributed around here this week.

Mr. A. J. Fisher, lawyer of Fernie, paid a business visit up here last Sunday.

Mrs. Robt. Johnstone and family arrived back in Camp last Monday after spending an extended trip to England.

Mrs. Spruston, of Michel, is visiting her two daughters (Mrs M. Bell and Mrs. W. Joyce) this week.

Old Jock Arbuckle was able to come home from the hospital last Monday, although he is still in a very weak condition.

Quite a number of Creekites took in the I. C. S. banquet and dance Monday night, and had a very enjoyable time.

HOSMER NOTES.
By "Kritik."

Rev. Mr. Wilson left on Saturday for Coal Creek, where he will remain until No. 1st. Afterwards he will go to Rossland, where he will have charge of the Presbyterian Church for some time.

Rev. Bryce H. Wallace, returned from Scotland, has charge of the Presbyterian Church, succeeding Mr. Wilson.

The Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church held their monthly meeting at the house of Mrs. Marlatt, and a very pleasant and profitable afternoon was spent.

The carpenters who were employed at the new station finished up on Wednday and left for High River, where they will be busy for some time.

Mr. H. Kinsman was married at his home on Friday, his bride arriving from Scotland the same day. Rev. Mr. Wilson performed the ceremony. The young people have the best wishes of a large number of friends.

Mr. Jack Kennedy, C.P.R. painter, has charge of the painting of the station and expects to have finished and ready for occupation in about a week.

Miss Sunstrum, of Blairmore, spent the week-end with Mrs. McMeekin.

Miss Ray Pickering, of Fernie, is visiting Mrs. Musgrove.

Mrs. and Mrs. Waters went to Pincher Creek on Sunday to visit their little daughter in the Kermaria Convent.

Rev. Father Jeune held the services at the Catholic Church on Sunday in the absence of Father O'Neil, who is gone to Rossland.

Miss Dell Fletcher spent several days visiting at Crow's Nest this week.

Dr. Cochlain, of Trail, spent Wednesday the guest of Dr. Nay.

Mr. W. T. Watson returned with his bride Friday and is once more hustling about the little station, cheerful and obliging as ever.

Don't forget the Harvest Thanksgiving at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening, Oct. 29th, at 7.30 p.m., when special music, quartette and solos will be rendered.

Also on Thanksgiving Day, Monday, Oct. 30th, the "fancy hat" social at 8 p.m. Lots of fun and a real good time can be depended upon. Dramatic sketches, songs, games, refreshments, etc., during the evening. Hosmerites, make a note of these dates and come up strong. You will have a good time and help a good cause.

A NOVEL AND STATESMANLIKE Solution

While the doctrine of private rights and public rights is being interpreted in the Crow's Nest Pass in a fashion which would make it appear that the first was everything and the second a negligible matter; while coal prices are soaring high and hardship on the homestead looks a likely visitor, different papers are discussing the cure. The trouble in the mines in Alaska, and the probable action of President Taft in the matter, shows what the people of the United States think as a solution. The Bulletin, the organ of the ex-Minister of the Interior, in an editorial remarkable for its shallow treatment of a deep subject, advices "buying early" as a solution fog a problem of class war, a problem of the interests of the individual as opposed to those of the community; a problem touching the grave matter of the ownership of the earth itself. This from the newspaper medium of the man who was one-time the trustee of the people of Canada in the administration of the most valuable estate ever owned by a nation. "Buy early" as a solution for the coal difficulty is as substanceless and empty as some of the Oliver defence editorials.—Town Topics, Edmonton.

COAL SHORTAGE IN A LAND OF COAL

The coal shortage predicted all over the prairie shows, as nothing else can, the fallacy of alienating these necessary natural resources to a few members of the community. In a territory more liberally provided with the carboniferous heater than any part of the Dominion, if not the world, people are likely to freeze to death. While this disaster is imminent, a few lords of the earth sit tight on their coal properties and talk of "bursting the miners' organization." Town Topics has never yet seen the schedule of wages for mining which would make the underground work of a miner look good to us, and therefore are completely in sympathy with the men. A growing feeling in favor of the collective control of natural resources, with collective operation for use and not for profit, will spread, and in spreading will be adopted by even the most Conservative citizens, if the mine-owners' foolish policy of strike continues. —Town Topics, Edmonton.

THE DAILY MENU

Turkey with Italian dressing is not very prominent on the daily bill of fare, but from recent reports there is a row on in the crockery department, judging by the rattling of China's closet. Canton may fall any moment and Hankow's plate is in jeopardy, as the rebels (patriots if they succeed) are after the mint, as they mustered their forces strongly to make a determined assault on the "dough," so that ere long the band will play the classic tune "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night!"

MICHEL NEWS

On Friday morning, the 13th inst., Joseph Krall met with a serious accident at his home. It appears from all accounts that the injured man had found a parcel in the cellar which contained powder, unknown to him, and whilst opening same, some ashes fell from his pipe causing it to explode. The unfortunate man lost three of his fingers and is also liable to loose an eye.

James and Robert Yates have returned to camp for a trip in the hills after big game. Jim got a grizzley bear and Bob a ram's head.

Thomas McGovern left Wednesday morning for Fernie, from which place he will start on a hunting trip with the Gorrie Brothers.

Messrs. Porter, Davis and John who have just returned from the hills, from a hunt, in which they killed three Welshmen (goats), gave a dance Wednesday night to celebrate the occasion.

The C. P. R. are busy fencing in the railroad track. If much more of this is done the only place that Michelites will have the privilege to go will be "straight up."

A car load of something that might have been coal was unloaded for the bank here last week. It did not come from Michel, but we presume from a camp quite handy, as there is quite a lot of dirt up there.

Mr. James Dalley is in town once more recuperating his health. Here's a go, boys; good luck, Jim!

Steve Korach whilst hunting in the vicinity of Frank Zwick's Ranch, up the Elk River, last Friday, met with a serious accident. The unfortunate man had put a rabbit up and in getting on a log to get a better view of it, fell, and in falling, the gun, was discharged, the charge entering his side.

The unfortunate man was brought to town in a rig by Mr. George Spencer, where he was attended to by Dr. Shaw. At the present time of writing there are no hopes held for his recovery.

Miss M. Briscoe returned Wednesday morning from Beaver Creek, where she has been visiting friends.

A certain person in town this week was frequently heard to remark "I'll not go out with Millett any more!"

It's reported here that whilst the Corbin boys were holding a meeting to pick a delegate to attend the recent convention held in Lethbridge, that some coal dump official climbed on the roof and tore it off. We are not surprised. Dirt is cheap in Corbin.

Charles Carver, of New Michel, left last Sunday for Red Deer, Alberta, on a visit to his brother-in-law. Charlie will come back if anything in the shape for a fight is forthcoming.

Messrs. George Pine and James Mercer left last week for Union Bay, Vancouver Island, where they have secured employment.

Mrs. J. L. Stephenson left last week for the coast to join her husband, who has got a position there.

George, the little Carr child, is dangerously ill, suffering from inflammation of the lungs. The little one has to be watched night and day. We hope for a speedy recovery.

The Duke of Sparwood, Mr. Henry Pryor, whilst returning from a hunting trip from the Elk River, was suddenly taken ill. The cause of his sickness was the report being given him that the strike was settled on the Gordon Report. After having partaken of the stuff that cheers at the Elk Brewery, which he reached with much difficulty, with the aid of his partner he was able to proceed home.

CLUB Cigar Store

W. A. INGRAM

Wholesale and Retail

Tobacconist

Barber Shop
Baths
Shoe Shine
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Hazelwood Buttermilk

Victoria Avenue
FERNIE, B. C. Phone 34

A Policy

is a soldier to help you in the battle of life. When your buildings are insured,

You Feel Free

You know that wood and stone may be destroyed; but a policy in our company is indestructible. While the house is burning the policy changes into money.

M. A. KASTNER
Insurance Real Estate

But on twigging another, he turned quite pale!
"How the D**** did that get there?
Then he gave the bunch an awful stare.
He's tried to guess, but none can tell
Who performed the dead atrocious and foul,

SCENE FROM "MADAME SHERRY" at the Opera House, Wednesday, October 25th, 1911.

Weber's STORES

New Michel & Blairmore

A Warning to Coal Miners

The Lesson to be Learned From the Explosion at Mineral, Kansas, in a "Non-Gaseous" Mine.

The recent disaster following a gas explosion in mine No. 16, at Mineral, Kans., where five lives were lost on account of an erroneous belief on the part of both operator and miner, compelys me to issue a warnig to all other pels me to issue a warning to all other similarly situated. I do this in the hope that ultimately lives and property may be saved. We have no state law directly throwing any responsibility on me in this and similar cases, but there is a higher law of human love and human sympathy which in a degree will condemn me if I remain quiet. The explosion occurred about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, March 18, 1911. The day's work had been completed and three shot firers went below to fire the shots. One of them reached the surface with almost no injury, but the other two were killed. As soon as it was known that something had gone wrong the superintendent, Mr. Joplin, with two assistants, rushed below, whereupon another explosion occurred which destroyed their lives.

Previous to this no explosion had occurred in this mine, nor in this immediate vicinity. It was confidently believed by Superintendent Joplin, and by all the miners, that no gas whatever existed in the mine. The mine floor was usually wet and muddy, so that they believed there could be no danger from dust explosion. With these beliefs firmly fixed in their minds, apparently no special precaution was used or had been used to guard against explosions. Every one underground carried ordinary lamps, because there was no danger from explosion. Even when Mr. Joplin and his party went to the rescue they did not carry safety lamps, the belief in safety from explosion being so thoroughly fixed in their minds. When I visited the mine a few days later I found an abundance of safety lamps belonging to the company, showing that Mr. Joplin might have provided himself with them had he deemed it necessary, or even advisable.

Mine No. 16 is fairly well developed, and at this time was worked to the uorth of the shaft. The old and abandoned mine No. 7 lies to the north and northwest of shaft No. 16. From the foot of shaft No. 16 the entry leads 876 feet to the north, then 700 feet east, then 900 feet north. Throughout this last 900 feet two main entries had been driven about 30 feet apart, with only a few doorways cut through the coal between them. Seventeen rooms had been developed on the outside of each of these entries. Two of the shot firers presumably went together to the extreme north end of these two entries, when one of them began firing the shots in the rooms lying east of the east entry and the other one began firing shots in the rooms to the west of the west entry. If they had worked with equal speed the two should have come out at the south end of these two entries about the same time. It so happened, however, that the shot firer on the east outran his companion, and had fired the shots in all 17 of his rooms before the explosion occurred, while his companion had completed firing only the shots in the north 11 of his 17 rooms.

Now, it seems that the first shot for the east entry broke through into the old workings of mine No. 7, and this is what caused the disaster. It is reasonably sure that explosive gases had accumulated in mine No. 7 during the time it had been idle and that these gases rushed through the opening made by the first shot and mixed with the fresh air in mine No. 16, and that the shot firer, on account of his speed, was able to have traveled this entire 900 feet before the southward migration of the explosive gas overtook him. But finally it did overtake him and was ignited either by a flame from one of the last shots he fired or by the open lamp which he carried.

Mine No. 7, the same as No. 16, was supposed to have been entirely free from gas, and further was a wet mine, so that there could be no danger from dust explosion. The coal was reached in No. 16 at 60 feet from the surface, while at shaft No. 7 it was 110 feet from the surface. The point of meeting of the two mines near where the explosion occurred was approximately midway between the two shafts. The floor of the old mine, No. 7, therefore, rose approximately 25 feet from the foot of the shaft to the wall which was broken through by the shot above described. No. 7 had been abandoned for years, during which time it had filled with water considerably more than enough to form a water joint at the foot of the shaft. In this way the air and gas in the mine southeast of the shaft was carried southward toward mine No. 16. How much pressure would be generated by this process as the water gradually accumulated in mine No. 7, which in point of fact I have not yet learned in detail However, it is well known that the water was a number of feet deep and subsequent events showed that the air and gas were under pressure, probably at least 2 or 3 pounds per square inch above that of the air in mine No. 16.

As time passed after the shot the pressure in the old mine would gradually become reduced by the escape of gas and air into No. 16, and ultimately would become the same in the two mines.

We know first, that with comparative suddenness conditions were changed throughout the northern part of mine No. 16 so that a number of explosions occurred. Mr. Gilday, State Mine Inspector, was called from Pittsburg, and reached the mine about 2 o'clock Saturday night. Immediately he went below and worked his way northward, ultimately reaching the face at the northern extremity, and found the opening which had been broken through into the abandoned mine No. 7. His statement is that at this time, fully 7 hours after the explosion, he found a hole there approximately 8 to 12 inches wide and from 3 to 4 feet long through which air was rushing so rapidly that it was with the greatest difficulty he could stop up the hole by any means at his command. He used canvas and hay and anything he could get hold of in the mine, and finally succeeded in holding these obstructions against the opening and piling masses of coal against them until practically no further exchange of air occurred. He suspected at once that this was the cause of the trouble and made arrangements to clear these northern parallel entries of gas as rapidly as possible by shifting the direction of the air and by increasing the action of the fans.

As late as Tuesday afternoon, Mar. 21, substantially 72 hours after the explosion, some natural gas was still lingering in these entries. A careful examination of the ground showed that the east one of the two entries was swept clean by the onrush action of the air at the time of the explosion, while the west one showed decidedly less effect of the explosion. The mine inspector reported that during Saturday night and Sunday, from time to time, when in the west one of the two parallel entries, he would force the canvas away a little at a doorway connecting the two entries and would insert his safety lamp a foot or more into the east entry, through which he now had a strong current of air driven by the fans, and that for more than 24 hours after he reached the scene the lamp showed that there was sufficient gas in the east entry to be dangerous. He also found from these and other similar tests that the amount of gas in the east entry gradually diminished until the conditions were reached, as already mentioned, on Tuesday afternoon, the 21st.

It was early tests of this character which determined the mine inspector's actions, to force free air northward into the west entry as rapidly as possible, and carry it entirely to the north wall of the mine, then carry it through to the east entry and force it back south, hoping in this way to carry out of the mine the gases which had entered the east entry in such large quantity. The mine inspector acted with the best of judgment in the way he located the seat and cause of the trouble, and in the methods he employed for fighting the difficulty.

During the period between the first explosion and the time Mr. Joplin and his associates reached the south end of the east entry, a fresh amount of gas had migrated southward from its supply store in No. 7 and was mixed with fresh air supplied by the fans to the extent of producing an explosive mixture, so that the lamps which Joplin and his associates carried caused this second explosion.

The fundamental error made by every one connected with mine No. 7 and mine No. 16 is the assumption that no explosive gas would accumulate in either of these two mines. This error is the one which has called for this present report. I wish to emphasize with all the power at my command that nobody has any right ever to assume that dangerous gases will not accumulate in a coal mine. An historical study reveals the fact that "firedamp" or natural gas, is liable to occur in any coal mine.

Any abandoned mine of any nature whatever, which has prop timbers or any organic rubbish, sooner or later becomes dangerous. The danger is vastly greater if the mine is in stratified rocks and in any way connected with coal or carbonaceous shale.

Apply this to old shaft No. 7, a mine which while being worked either gave no gas or so small an amount that the ordinary ventilation kept the mine free from dangerous quantities. The same mine is abandoned and in the course of time is opened up under such peculiar conditions that the air and gas are found to be under extraordinary pressure. Here are two elements of danger—one from gas and the other from the extraordinary pressure under which it exists.

It is recommended that no one ever assume that any coal mine is free from fire-damp, or natural gas. It is a most dangerous assumption. A mine may have so small an amount of fire-damp in it that ordinary methods of ventilation will prevent its becoming dangerous while ventilation is kept up to a proper degree. Any shot at any time in any mine is liable to break into a gas reservoir and permit a dangerous amount of gas to rush into a mine. This has occurred over and over again in Kansas and elsewhere. But it is vastly more dangerous to assume that an abandoned mine, or an abandoned part of a mine being operated will remain free from gas. Don't make such an assumption.

It is recommended that all mine operators at once make provisions for relieving the air pressure in all abandoned mines which are at all likely to be broken into by development in adjacent mines. This can be done easily and cheaply by drilling one or more holes from the surface into the part of the abandoned mine where the roof is the highest. Suppose, for example, that a 6-inch hole had been drilled from the surface into the abandoned part of mine No. 7 at Mineral. Then accumulation of water in the mine could not have caused this extra pressure in the air left in the abandoned mine, and as a result, even though the gas were there it would not have rushed through into mine No. 16 the way it did, and therefore the explosions could not have occurred. Care should be taken to drill these vent holes so that they will tap the abandoned mine at places where the roof is the highest, and a large drill bit should be used, so as to make a large hole, not less than 6 inches and larger if possible. The drill hole should be cased so it will remain open permanently.

Now, as natural gas is lighter than air, the gas which is likely to accumulate in all abandoned mines will escape first through the drill hole, and later such air will escape as is necessary to prevent an excess pressure should water enter the mine. This is a simple remedy, and I fear on account of its simplicity will not appeal to operators and miners as it should. But I consider it important, as human life and human property are valuable.

All operators and all miners should require a drill hole to be kept in advance of development wherever development approaches an abandoned mine. This has been enacted into law in many states on account of the well-known fact that gases do accumulate in abandoned mines. Had it been obeyed in this case enough gas would have rushed through the little drill hole to give an alarm, and more than likely the explosions would not have occurred.—Erasmus Haworth, State Geologist, of Kansas, in Mines and Minerals.

SUFFERERS FROM PILES!

ZAM-BUK HAS CURED THESE!

Friction on the hemorrhoid veins that are swollen, inflamed and gorged with blood, is what causes the terrible pain and stinging and smarting of piles. Zam-Buk applied at night will be found to give ease before morning. Thousands of persons have proved this. Why not be guided by the experience of others?

Mr. Thomas Pearson, of Prince Albert, Sask., writes: "I must thank you for the benefit I have received from Zam-Buk. Last summer I suffered greatly from piles. I started to use Zam-Buk and found it gave me relief, so I continued it, and after using three or four boxes I am pleased to say it has effected a complete cure."

Mr. G. A. Dufresne, 183-185 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch, Quebec, P.Q., writes: "I can highly recommend Zam-Buk to everyone who suffers from piles."

Magistrate Sanford, of Weston, King's Co., N.S., says: "I suffered long from itching piles, but Zam-Buk has now cured me."

Mr. William Kenty, of Upper Nine Mile River, Hants Co., N.S., says: "I suffered terribly from piles, the pain at times being almost unbearable. I tried various ointments, but everything I tried failed to do me the slightest good. I was tired of trying various remedies, when I heard of Zam-Buk, and thought as a last resource I would give this balm a trial. After a very short time Zam-Buk effected a complete cure."

Zam-Buk is also a sure cure for skin injuries and diseases, eczema, ulcers, varicose veins, cuts, burns, bruises, chaps, cold sores, etc. 50c. box all druggists and stores, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations.

Try Zam-Buk Soap, 25c. tablet.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS PROSPER

The paid-up capital invested in the railways of the United Kingdom amounted in 1910 to £1,318,515,000, having increased by slightly more than four million sterling on the figures for 1909. The net earnings out of which dividends were paid amounted to £47,356,000, an increase of £2,222,000, or 4.9 per cent on the year before.

This was the net result of an increase in both receipts and expenditures, says Engineering. The traffic receipts, the highest on record, showed an increase of three and a half millions sterling, the amount being 114.2 million pounds, of which £52,750,000 came from passengers' traffic and the remaining sixty-one and a half millions from goods.

The number of passengers carried exclusive of season ticket holders, was 1,306,720,000. There was a large increase in the proportion of third-class passengers, chiefly due, perhaps, to the action of the Great Western Railway in doing away with its second class service on long-distance trains. This would not account, however, for the total increase of 44,000,000 in the number of third-class passengers.

The freight receipts a train mile are the highest on record for 1911, being about 95 pence, compared with about 71 pence for ten years previously.

"But the struggle for the complete industrial emancipation of the wage worker will go on until the wealth producer shall receive his own."—T. L. Lewis.

Official Ballot
Election of Officers Dist. No. 18.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA DISTRICT No. 18

For President
Vote for One

POWELL, W. B.	Coleman	☐
SMITH, J. E.	Fernie	☐

For Vice President

STUBBS, CLEM.	Bellevue	☐

For Secretary-Treasurer

CARTER, A. J.	Michel	☐

For International Board Member
Vote for One

EVANS, ROBT.	Frank	☐
GRAHAM, WM.	Coleman	☐
HARRIES, T. J.	Michel	☐
JONES, J. O.	Hillcrest	☐
McNAB, D.	Lethbridge	☐
REES, D.	Fernie	☐
TUPPER, J. A.	Hosmer	☐

For District Board Member
SUB-DISTRICT No. 1

GRAY, J. W.	Fernie	☐

SUB-DISTRICT No. 2
Vote for One

CARRUTHERS, W.	Frank	☐
CHRISTIE, E.	Bellevue	☐
HYSLOP, D. E.	Coleman	☐

SUB-DISTRICT No. 3
Vote for One

BROWN, E.	Taber	☐
MOORE, L.	Lethbridge	☐

SUB-DISTRICT No. 4

LEES, Wm.	Bankhead	☐

Voting on Tuesday, December 12th, 1911

Cost of Living Takes Jump Upwards

TRENTON(N. J.—Again the price of foodstuffs is soaring, and now it costs more than it did a few years ago to set a meal. And the end is not in sight. It is said that prices will soar still higher.

Wheat and flour have advanced to sky-high prices. Oats, too, are way up. Coffee and sugar are again raised a notch. The same thing applies to all foodstuffs.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey for 1911 which is now nearing completion, will show for a list of fifty-two selected articles of food supplies which prevailed in the principal cities and towns of the state during the month of June, 1911.

The same inquiry has been a feature of the annual report of the bureau each year since 1898. The rule has also been strictly adhered to of having the price lists filled by the same dealers each year, and always the figures quoted are those that prevailed during the month of June.

The practice has been to make comparisons of the prices each year with those of the immediately preceding year, and also to compare them with those reported for 1898, thus showing the increases of each year, and also the aggregate of the same for an increasingly longer period, which now amounts to thirteen years. A clear chart showing the trend of food cost throughout the state is thus furnished.

The averge cost of the entire bill of goods throughout the entire state is $13,743. In 1910 the average cost was $13,143; an increase is therefore shown in the cost of these food supplies as a whole, amounting to $600, or 4.56 per cent. Of the fifty articles which appear on the list, thirty-six show decreases, and fourteen show increases.

The preponderance of increases over decreases, notwithstanding the much greater number of the former, is due entirely to a remarkably great advance in the price of new and old potatoes, which averaged $904 and $239 more per bushel, respectively, in 1911 than in 1910. Excluding potatoes from the bill the comparisons would show a net reduction in last year's prices for the entire bill amounting to $543, or 4.13 per cent.

The average yearly earnings of all classes of labor, skilled and unskilled, including men, women and minors, employed in manufacturing industry in New Jersey for 1910, the latest wage statistics available, was $531.04, which was an increase over the previous year of $15.37, or 2.97 per cent.

A further blow to consumers may result when maltsters have studied the situation in the barley markets. In some centers the price advanced as much as 8 cents. This, if maintained will probably mean increased cost of material to brewers, and, as has been the history of previous similar conditions, the smalled-sized beer glasses may again become popular with saloon-keepers.

COULDN'T POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN A SHAREHOLDER (!)

The Canadian Pacific Railway was given millions of dollars by the Dominion government. It was given twenty-five million acres of land. It was given a completed railway worth millions of dollars. In consideration of all these things a clause was put in its charter whereby, after ten per cent was paid on the capital investment of the railway, the rates should be reduced so that the benefit might go to the shippers of the increased prosperity of the country. Last year the net profits of the C. P. R., exclusive of the land sales, were over $36,000,000. Its net profits are between seventeen and twenty per cent upon its capital. Rates are high on the road. Last session of Parliament W. F. Maclean, M. P., for South York, Ont., introduced a resolution into the House of Commons calling for the investigation of the C. P. R., and the fulfillment of the ten per cent profit clause in its charter agreement with the people of Canada. HE COULD NOT GET A SECONDER TO HIS MOTION. You see the C. P. R. is a great profit sucker and why should capitalist M. P.'s stop the operations of the capitalist system?—Cotton's Weekly.

(Ed.—Oh, where; oh, where were the people's(!) representatives?)

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

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

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

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

Typographical Union No. 333. 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

DOPISI

Fernie, B. C., 26 Sept, 1911.

Cenjeno uredništvo: —

Kakor je bilo že enkrat preje poročano v Proletarcu, so vsi premogarji spadajoči pod 18. distrikt U. M. W. of A. sklenili, da se s 1. aprilom t. l. perneha z delom, ker so premogarski baroni kratkomalo zavrgli opravičene zahteve premogarjev. Ta boj je še danes v vsi moči in polnem tiru.

Iznevrilo se je štrajku le par slabotnežev, in še ti ciučaji so bili le v malih naselbinah. Obnašanje štrajkarjev je občudovanja vredno; tako mirno je vse naokoli, da so policaji, advokati, zdravniki in pogrebniki skoraj brez dela. To je zanimivo zlasti zato ker se kapitalistično časopisje trudilo na vse načine, da bi dokazalo, kakšna drhnal so strajkarji. Za tako taktnost ni vzoren red je pripisati največ dejstvu, da je večina strajkarjev starih premogarjev, ki so bili preje vposleni v premogovih rovih v Angliji, Skotskem in Walesu; da so tu Francozje s Severa, Belgijci iz velikh premogovnih okrajev v Belgiji, Italijani s Severa, kakor tudi iz južnih premogarskih pokrajin. Nemci iz West Fallna Cehi, Slovenci, Ogri, Rutenci, Svedi, Crnogorci, Poljaki, Finci in celo Kitajci imajo svojo zastopano število.

Pred kratkem se je vršil v Calgary, Alberta, strokovni kongres. Na tem kongresu se je zaključilo, da se razpiše na clane 10 centov posebnega asesmenta. Ta korak se je storil vsled sledečega.

Pred nekaj leti nazaj, ko so bile dve stranke tako politično razdeljene, da so njih moči izkoristili v svoje namene tedanji trije socialisti, ki so bili v parlamentu in so predložili načrt, ki določa, da dobi vsak delavec, ki se pohabi ali usmrti v podjetjih 1,500 dolarjev odskodnine. Ta predlog je postal vsled razkosanosti starih dveh strank zakon. Posledica tega je bila, da se je ta naredba upoštevala in da se je dedičem ponesrečenih delavcev izplačevalo to svoto brez kakih ugovorov. Toda nastopili so veliki politični preobrati v deželi ni stara, konservativna stranka je prišla v parlamentu zopet do svoje stare moči, tako da je bila prosta zopet vsakega socialističnega in liberalnega vpliva. V tem času pa je eden njih član, korporacijski advokat v službi neke ugledne premogarske družbe v okraju Britiske Columbije, podvzel akcijo proti tej odredbi in razlagal ta zakon v taki luči, da bi, ako bi bil po njegovem razlaganju predrugačen, zgubil vso veljavo za delavce, ki niso pristojni v okraj Britske Columbije.

Razlaganje tega zakona po tem advokatu je tako, da bi bili do te podpore, oziroma zapuščine opravičeni le tisti delavci, ki spadajo legalno v ta okraj.

Mi smo že preje videli, da so tukajšni delavci razne narodnosti in da bi vsled te razlage postal ta zakon v tem smislu zelo malo vreden za tukajšne delavce.

Z namenom, da se začne proti akcija te nečuvene razlage zakona, s katero se strinjata že dva višja sodnika, je strokovni kongres določil, da se razpiše po deset centov asesmenta.

Cela zadeva je namreč sedaj v rokah apelnega sodišča v Angliji in se pričakuje odloka o tej zadevi enkrat v marcu prihodnjega leta. Želeli bi, da bi obvestili vse starokrajske liste, s katerimi stojite v zvezi, naj opozore svoje čitatelje glede teh razmer v Canadi, kajti razne — po angleških kapitalistih in vladi plačane agenture, parobrodne in druge — pišejo in vabijo s sladkimi besedami o dobrosrčnosti angl. vlade in kapitalistov, da bi zvabili čim več ljudstva v Canado, kjer se baje cedi za delavstvo med in mleko —J. W. Bennett.

PIDWOTSVIA WY SRAJKOLOMY

Pidwotysia i skarit szezos na sebe—Skeb.—Skazaw Yubijnyk

Paru den menulo jak kilkoh lindej widdviduwaly swojih znakomyh w Yaznycy Ohio, Columbus, kotri wid buwaly swij czas za jakus karu.

Ikliucznyk porowodyw tyh lindej czeroz toti Diury hde sedily nrosrtantnyky i jak roz podyboly odnoho arysrtantnyky i jak roz podyboly odnoho arysrtantnyky ko kotrij znaw odnoho syh lindej srcro za osoba.

So osoba hotila za howoryty do Areszale win nase widpowiw do kliuernyka.

Yaje ubijnyk ale nemozu howorty zi Skebom inoj win nedumoje srcrojatokij crolowik jak win hoc ja ubijnyk skeb-skeb. Wozmy jeho zwitsy ojak nie to budu widpowidoty za dwi osobi. Scroro ja zrobyw tozrobyw jak crolowik zizlos tyw inhto neskare srcro-ja zijsrow tok nysko ar srcrob domeny skeb howoryw. Towarysri srcror wy dumajete nase srcrob crolowik kotrij toke zrobyw i kardej den dumoje osobi abo srybynycie anie to kriminoi nacaly rijtie. A odnok swojiu prowynu neklaw do seho skeba. Robitnyky cry wam ne ustyd no tomaty strajk i braty na sebe toke pohane toke nurdenne i srkaredne slowo skeb oj je was dosyt tu w tim nosrim srtrojku a budete pewni srcrowy to honorowy slowo budete nosyty ar do samoji smerty i jak kotrij zwar nowit y umre. Ahtos ucruje i bude pytoty hto pomer a toj toj skeb adruhij skore aby win i ne ustaw. Robitnyky wze cros srcrobysty ruzumity to solwo toz jeh kotiw was noz waty robitnykomy koly nymoru to musru skebom bo i noksre newypadaje.

Wasi Robitnyk znokomij.

LE GRISOU ET L'AERAGE

Des Travaux de Mines

L'air atmosphérique que nous respirons est composé, comme on le sait de 69 parties d'azote et de 21 parties d'oxygene, ainsi que d'une petite quantité d'acide carbonique, évaluée a un millieme.

L'air dans les travaux souterrains de mines, au contraire, est composé non seulement d'air atmosphérique, mais aussi de gaz, qui se dégagent des travaux de déhouillement en cours d'exécution, comme aussi des anciens travaux, de maniere que l'air des travaux de mines est toujours vicié.

Il est d'ailleurs reconnu que les gaz qui se dégagent ordinairement de ces travaux sont; l'azote. l'acide carbonique et l'hydrogene carboné, trois corps nuisibles lorsqu'ils entrent en trop grande proportion dans l'air des travaux souterrains.

Les deux premiers éloignent les lumieres et asphyxient les personnes qui les respirent, tandis que la presence du troisieme est plus dangereuse encore pour l'ouvrier mineur, a cause de sa propriété de s'enflammer avec des commotions d'autant plus fortes qu'il existe en plus grande abondance en transformant ensuite l'air des travaux en gaz déléteres.

Jusqu'ici les moyens employés pour aérer les travaux de mines ont été, les cheminées aspirantes; les foyers d'appel placés a une certaine profondeur dans les cheminées aspirantes pour chauffer l'air en établissant ainsi un systeme de circulation; l'introduction de la vapeur pour chauffer l'air dans les puits d'aérage. les machines pneumatiques placées sur les puits d'aérage, afin d'aspirer, en établissant un courant continu, l'air des travaux souterrains; la vis d'Archimede procurant les memes résultats que les machines aspirantes, etc.

Tous ces divers moyens sont basés, les uns sur la différence de pesanteur spécifique entre l'air froid et l'air chaud, d'ou il résulte que le premier tend toujours a descendre et le second a s'élever, ce qui doit établir une circulation, tandis que les autres sont basés sur la propriété de pouvoir établir une circulation en faisant un vide que remplace l'air venant des travaux.

L'experience a prouvé que tous ces moyens, d'une utilité incontestable pour aider la circulation naturelle de l'air dans les travaux houillers, sont pour ainsi dire toujours insuffisants pour le renouveler completement.

L'azote, l'acide carbonique et l'hydrogene carboné se dégagent quelquefois avec tant d'abondance, ou tous les moyens et tous les appareils aspirants employés jusqu'ici sont impuissants pour les emporter, et la preuve en résulte de ce que dans certains puits d'extraction, comme dans certaines galeries souterraines, l'on a déja constaté non seulement une assez forte chaleur, mais aussi que la tombée de

WAARSCHUWING

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

l'air atmosphérique était insensible et sa circulation stagnante.

Ce fait ne démontre-t-il pas que la majeure partie de cette chaleur ne peut provenir que de la compression de l'air et des gaz qui se dégagent, tant des travaux de déhouillement en cours d'execution, que des anciens travaux? Cette compression est toujours dangereuse, car elle annonce toujours aussi un dégagement abondant de gaz, et dans cette circonstance anormale, le moindre contact due feu ou d'une étincelle enflamme presque toujours l'hydrogene carboné.

Cette chaleur que l'on ressent ne prouve-t-elle pas suffisamment que les moyens d'aérage employés n'emportent qu'une partie de l'air et des gaz qui se dégagent des travaux souterrains de mines?

La compression de l'air et des gaz est bien plus dangereuse encore lorsque les sieges d'extraction sont situés, soit dans le voisinage d'anciens travaux qui communiquent avec ces sieges, soit dans le voisinage de ceux dont les communications sont mal bouchées et dans lesquels aucune circulation n'est plus établie; car cette compression peut alors atteindre une telle force dans ces travaux abandonnés, qu'elle peut enflammer l'hydrogene carboné et déterminer ainsi une explosion.

Ces compressions se produisent par suite, soit de l'affaissement total ou partiel du terrain sur les parties de couches déhouillées qui n'ont pas été remblayées ou dont les remblais n'ont été faits qu'en partie ou mal faits, soit par un éboulement quelconque, ou soit encore par le dégagement des gaz qui se melent a l'air que contiennent ces travaux qui n'ont plus d'issue.—L'Ouvrier Mineur.

SLAVERY

I shall add that, from the experience of our planters, Slavery is as little advantageous to the Master as to the Slave, wherever hired servants can be procured. A man is obliged to clothe and feed his Slave; and he does no more for his servant. The price of the first purchase is, therefore, so much loss to him; not to mention that the fear of punishment will never draw so much labor from a Slave as the dread of being turned off, and not getting another service, will draw from a freeman.—David Hume.

See stern Oppression's iron grip,
Or mad Ambition's gory hand,
Sending like bloodhounds from the slip
Woe, want and murder o'er a land.
Ev'n in the peaceful rural vale,
Truth, weeping, tells the mournful tale,
How pampered Luxury, Flattery by her side,
The parasite empoisoning her ear,
With all the servile wretches in the rear,
Looks o'er proud Property extended wide,
And eyes the simple rustic hind,
Whose toil upholds the glittering show,
A creature of another kind,
Some coarser substance, unrefined,
Placed for her lordly use thus far thus vile, below.

—Robert Burns.

PLAIN ENGLISH

Once on a time, a party by the name of Mr. Bull
Discovered that with many schemes his hands were pretty full.
His cares of family were great. Four fine young sons he'd got;
They were, indeed, of goodly breed, a strong and hefty lot,
But Mr. Bull's domestic cares (as shortly will be seen)
Were not with them, but with his wife, whose name was Jingophine.
A foolish fad this lady had that all the boys were ninnies;
And though they grew,
As children do,
She dressed them all in pinnies.

Now, while her boys were young, John Bull engaged in business strife—
Took little heed of their affairs, and left them to his wife;
And Jingophine, who loved her lord, impressed them, noon and night,
With tales of his magnificence, his wisdom, wealth and might.
But when they talked of growing up, "and helping pa" some day,
She shook her finger at them in her stern maternal way.
"You're pa's a great big man," she said, "You never, never, Never
Can hope to be
As big as he,
Or half so wise and clever.

The boys grew into gawky lads; but their good mother still
Insisted they were only babes, despite the howl of Bill.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

This William was a sturdy youth, big-boned, and long o' limb;
Indeed, his ma was much concerned about the growth of him.
But, like the rest, she had him dressed in pinafore and bib.
Though at such clothes Bill cocked his nose and seemed inclined to jib.
In shrewish tones she scolded him:
"You, bad, ungrateful Willie!
Put on your frill."
"But,' answered Bill,
"It makes a bloke look silly!"

Now, Jingophine, like other dames of fussy frilly kind,
Delighted to have round her folk of weak and narrow mind.
Pet parsons were her weakness, also alderman and those
Who held the very strictest views, and wore the nicest clothes.
They cheered her when she praised her lord, and listened with a frown
To tales of Bill; and all agreed he'd have to be "kept down."
"He is a naughty child," they said, "a most precocious brat,
To think good Mr. Bull should have an offspring such as that!"
But Bill, despite the stern rebukes of aldermen and Wowsers,
Defied the crowd,
And shouted loud;
"Shut up! I want me trousers!"

Now, in the course of time, John Bull awakened to the fact.
That, in the interests of his sons, 'twas time for him to act.
"My dear," he said, "these sons of ours are growing quite immense;
We ought to have a business talk—I'll call a conference.
They're nearly men; and they must learn, each one to stand alone,
Each with responsibilities, and household of his own.
They can't be always at our skirt, like like great, big, awkward gables."
"Why, Mr. Bull!"
She cried. "You fool!
Those boys are only babies!"

But at the meeting Mr. Bull spoke plainly to his lads.
"My sons,' said he, "I don't agree with all your mother's fads.
You can't be always little boys; like other lads, you've grown;
And now 'tis time to face the world, and learn to stand alone.
We still remain one family; and none will fail, I know,
To aid another in distress, against a common foe.
Dear lads, I know, you'll recollect—despite success and riches—
"Your father still!—"
"Here, hear!" said Bill—
"Hooray! I've got me breeches!"

From out that solemn conference Bill marched in highest glee,
With more respect for Mr. Bull, now that his limbs were free.
"The old man, he's an all-right sort, and talks, sound, common sense.
It's time we learned to act like men, and chuck this fool-pretence.
We've done with apron-strings at last. But what will Ma say now?.
Her Wowsers and her aldermen? Lord, won't there be a row!
They've pecked at me quite long enough; it's up to me to scare 'em.
They'll howl for weeks!
But here's me breeks;
An', spare me days, I'll wear 'em!"

The Wowsers and the aldermen and Mrs Jingophine
Were seated in the drawing room when Bill came on the scene.
"He's got 'em on!" a Wowser cried.
"He's disobeyed his ma!
"Help! Murder!" shrieked the aldermen. "He'll kill his pore, dear pa."
Pell-mell they rushed to Mr. Bull—"Oh, Sir, that dreadful Bill!
He'll murder you!' He's stole yer pants. He's got 'em on 'im still!
He's wearin' of 'em like a man!"....
"Ah," Mr. Bull said. "Is he?
There, there, good folk,
You've had your joke,
Now, go away; I'm busy."

But, up and down the land they went, the Wowsers and the rest;
And Bill, besides the trousers, sported now a coat and vest.
"He's dressin' like a man!" they shrieked. "He's going to resist!"
His dear kind pa! Oh, who'll restrain this rank disloyalty?
He won't take sops from 'is fond ma; 'er pore 'arts nearly broke!
He's even gone and scoffed at us, an' treats us as a joke!" ....
And if you chance to come across those aldermen and Wowsers
You'll find them still
Abusing Bill,
Who grins, and wears the trousers.

—Sydney Bulletin.

The District Ledger

The Paper that gets there

¶ Advertising that advertises is the sort desired by persons seeking publicity for their wares.

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¶ The District Ledger has the largest circulation in the Pass and should be your special medium to tell your weekly story. Just try--can't tell until you try.

Complete Job department

Address all communications to

The District Ledger

List of Locals District 18

No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
20	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. H. Hyslop, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2387	Cardiff	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1378	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Twigg, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Charles Orban, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. Box 113, Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2329	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2234	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Horace Woodield, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Wm. Cooke, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

The Crow's Nest Trading Company, Ltd.

The Store of Good Values

Special Values

For Saturday and Monday

You will save money and your table will be supplied with the highest quality of food products if you allow our Grocery Department to supply your wants. Note the special values offered for Saturday and Monday selling, and get the benefit:

Concord Sardines, 2 tins for	25c.
Imported Kippered Herrings, 2 tins for	35c.
Imported Herrings in Tomato Sauce, 2 tins	35c.
2 lb. Tins Plums	10c.
Meat of Wheat, 2 pkts for	25c.
Old Dutch Coffee, 1 lb tins	40c.
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 2 pkts for	25c.
Toasted Corn Flakes, 3 pkts for	25c.
Post Toasties, 3 pkts for	25c.
Fry's Breakfast Cocoa, ½ lb. tins	25c.
3 lb. Tins Economic Tea	90c.
Table Raisins, per lb.	15c.
Unwrapped Toilet Soap, per doz.	45c.
Cabbage, early stock, 15 lbs. for	25c.
Cabbage, Winter keeping, 10 lbs. for	25c.
Carrots, 12 lbs. for	25c.
Turnips, 12 lbs. for	25c.
Onions, 10 lbs. for	25c.
Colgate's Talcum Powder	20c.
Colgate's Dental Cream	15c.
Soot Destroyer, 2 pkts for	25c.
Fussell's Pure Cream for whipping, 3 tins for	25c.

Further price concessions to move the balance of the W. R. McDougall Shoe Stock.

We Recognize every Man's Right to Demand Value for His Money

THE position which Fit-Reform holds in the world of fashion today, comes from the better things which Fit-Reform offers—better styles, better variety, better service and always better value for your money.

Fit-Reform is the foremost organization of high-class tailors in Canada.

Fit-Reform has become great by doing great things, and chiefly by giving unequalled values.

You have only to compare an $18 Fit-Reform Suit or Overcoat with any other at the price, to see why Fit-Reform was the first and is the first really great tailoring organization of the Dominion. 434

Fit-Reform

The Crow's Nest Trading Co.

Here and There

The Dominion Parliament is called for Wednesday, Nov. 15th.

Doris Carmichael, who has been seriously ill, is rapidly recovering.

Two basket ball clubs have been organized at the Central School.

J. T. Giddings, who is located at Hillcrest, was up with his family over Sunday.

You have a chance to pick off a $5 bill at the Isis Theatre on Saturday (to-night).

Joe Letcher was a recent patient at the hospital, having undergone an operation on his arm.

We are pleased to announce that Miss Stella Mutz is recovering from a severe seige of typhoid.

L. McLean, of the local Great Northern Railway staff, is back from the coast from his vacation.

The Juvenile Bostonians and manage ment were registered at the Waldorf durig their stay in town.

Mrs. J. W. Quinney was at home on Tuesday evening to a number of young friends in honor of her sister, Miss Lawton, who is paying her a visit from Calgary.

In your own green garden you'll find weeds,
If you will not grub for your neighbor's their seeds.

—Edmund Vance Cooke

Probably one reason why there were not more "kickers" present when the Tax Commission visited Fernie was the fact that the notice only appeared in the columns of our co-tem.

Mrs. Shearer, and her son (Jackie) were passengers on Wednesday's west bound en route for Merrett, where Mr Shearer, formerly of the local Co-operative staff, has assumed the management of a co-operative store.

Those who talk so glibly about the "dignity of labor" very rarely labor at digging, although quite frequently they dig at labor if as is the case in the Pass just now—he (the laborer) refuses to dig.

Donald McKenzie, of the Fernie Home Bakery, received the sad news this week of the sudden death of his only sister, in Scotland, the result of a fall on the pavement. His many friends here sincerely sympathize with him in this hour of bereavement.

The selling price of seats to "Madame Sherry," Grand Opera, on the 25th inst. have been reduced to $2, $1.50, $1 and 75c., owing to the strike being still on. These prices are considerably lower than those charged at other towns where this company has been performing, but concessions have been made here on account of the strike. A splendid opportunity of seeing a high class grand opera that should not be missed by Fernie theatre-goers.

IT FAILED TO COME THROUGH

Rumors were current around town this week of a very large business transaction being put through, which necessitated the transfer of an account from Vancouver to Fernie, but there was a break in the circuit somewhere, and the Oriental gentleman, an apt student of up-to-date western methods has taken his departure after enjoying the hospitality of some of those who saw the vision "Profit" written in caps.

THE TERZETTO BUFFO

Brilliant Travesty on Grand Opera in "Madame Sherry."

New York simply went mad over the "Terzetto Buffo," the brilliant musical travesty on the famous concerted numbers of grand opera, which is one of the many bright spots in the score provided for "Madame Sherry," by Karl Hoschna. Accepted seriously, this number would not be much unlike the sextette in "Lucia,' or the quartette in "Rigoletto"; but following the amusing situations in "Madame Sherry," and rendered by the cleverly drawn comedy characters in the piece, it becomes as hilariously funny as it is fascinating musically. And the beauty of this number, as with all other music in "Madame Sherry," is that it fits perfectly into the plot of the play, and is a plausible outcome of the complications in which the characters find themselves at the close of the second act. Theophilus Sherry, the low comedy character in the piece, has been led to believe that his giddy nephew is married and the possessor of a well regulated family, and is naturally bewildered at the unconventional behavior of his ready-made wife and children, borrowed for the occasion. To him their actions spell a terrible domestic tragedy, while to the audience the situation is screamingly funny. This peculiar mix-up, handled in clever style as to lyrics by Otto Hauerbach, and orchestrated with grand opera effect by Karl Hoschra, embodies a combination of the sublime and the ridiculous.

Prices have been cut below the usual for Fernie owing to the strike. Don't Forget—at the Grand, Wednesday, October 25th.

The Question of the Hour—What became of Fernie's census?

The annual ball by the Esther Rebekah Lodge is to be held in November 9th. Fuller particulars will appear later.

An invitation has been sent to the Creston-Erickson shoot artists to participate in a contest on Thanksgiving Day, Oct. 30th.

Mr. Fred Kirkpatrick was last heard of from New Westminster, and altho' his last epistle does not bear the address of any government institution, we—— Oh never mind.

A meeting of the Civilian Rifle Association will be held in the rooms of Lawe and Fisher on Monday, Oct. 23rd at eight o'clock, when a full attendance is requested.

The Civilian Rifle Association will have their annual shoot on Sunday next, when two cups and a shield will be contested for—these are the Athletic and Col. Mason Cups and the Liphardt Shield.

A special meeting of Esther Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 20, is announced for Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present, as business of a very pressing nature is up for dicussion.

Very encouraging reports have been received from the East regarding the little daughter of W. G. Ingram. From present indications the operation under which she is going will prove eminently successful.

Finlayson, of the Home Bank staff, was banquetted by his many friends at the King Edward Hotel previous to his departure to the Head Office at Toronto. His many friends congratulated him upon his promotion, and trust that the change of climate will be beneficial to him physically.

Andrew Matusky, of Michel, was in town this week visiting friends and acquaintances. He intends embarking in the real estate business formerly carried on by J. Hutton, the unfortunate young man who was lost some time ago in the Elk River country, but whose body, despite diligent search, has not been discovered.

Chas. Chestnut, pitboss at Blairmore mines, pleaded guilty to an assault upon Robt. Evans, and was fined $10.00 by Justice Gresham. May was brought up on a similar charge, but not having sufficient evidence to prove same, the case was dismissed, despite the fact that the local paper in its write-up states that "May's" feet were making use of him as a drum." This would appear to us as a case of "Two in One," the celebrated "blacking."

The Daily News editorial of October 19th, "Why there was a falling off" has in close proximity thereto a large ad. for Danderine. The combination may be the work of some witty "comp" (Where do you find 'em, eh?—Op.) who is not satisfied at the bald statement regarding the census enumerator's estimate of Nelson's population. However, there is no use splitting hairs over it, hence what cannot be cured by Danderine must be endured.

The Juvenile Bostonians played a two night stand in the Grand Theatre this week to houses that were not up to the usual standard for attendance. This excellent company of youngsters certainly go through their several parts in a most creditable manner. The dancing is graceful, the vocal powers in the main fairly good, while the acting of the leading members of the cast compares favorably with that of many thespians who are much their seniors in both age and experience.

Re the recent advertising contest of Rice Bros., Drayton, Ohio, brief mention of which was made in our last issue, we have now received full returns regarding the successful contestants, of which there were five winners from Canada, among whom was the Hon. A. J. Balfour (beg pardon, Buckley). As this was open to all the world the various lucky winners can congratulate themselves upon the excellence of their work. The first prize of $2,000.00 was awarded to a Publicity Expert, a manager of one of the most renowned American magazines, and the other higher prizes among those whose names are common place in the "Who's Wo" of the advertising world. Among the foreign countries from which representatives sent in work were Great Britain, China Italy, France, Mexico and numerous others.

CARD OF THANKS

Those in charge of the recent I.C.S. supper and dance wish to thank Whelan Brothers for the many courtesies extended to the gathering. Also to Mr Kastner who was kind enough to allow us the use of an exceedingly fine Mason and Riche piano, which was acknowledged by all to add materially to the pleasure of the evening. Ask the Ramsey Orchestra.

AN "AT HOME."

J. W. Gray, formerly of Coal Creek, will be "at home" at the foot of Mount Fernie, Oct. 26th. In the meantime any friends calling can be accommodated with hammer, nails, saw, or some other litterary weapon.

(P.S.—Bring your own tea and sugar, your own bread and butter, but firewood will be provided free.)

COAL SITUATION WILL BE SERIOUS

Supt. Price Thinks There Will be a Scarcity, Especially in Saskatchewan.—Dealers Won't Stock

"The coal situation is sure to be serious during the coming winter, no matter how soon the mines in the Crow's Nest Pass resume operations," said Mr. A. Price, general superintendent of the C. P. R., to the Albertan recently in discussing conditions.

"It may not be felt so much in Alberta as in the other prairie provinces, but especially in Saskatchewan, the stock of coal in store are comparatively small for this season of the year, and when the first cold snap comes the scarcity of fuel will be felt."

This he attributed to the uncertainty in regard to when the strike would be settled and the unwillingness of dealers to lay in large stocks of high-priced Pittsburg coal, which might be left on their hands if cheaper coal were placed on the market.

Mr. Price, in view of the negotiations now pending for a settlement of the strike, declined to discuss the situation in regard to it further than to express the hope that a satisfactory adjustment might soon be reached.

KNEW HIS BUSINESS

"Susie," said the handsome plumber, laying down his tools ,which he had taken up by mistake, "Susie, I love yeh.'

"Get along now, do," sniggered the coy kitchen maid. "You're joking!"

"No, I ain't," said the man of pipes and screws. "I mean it, straight."

"Well, why don't you choose a time for love-making when I'm not too busy?" answered the basement Venus, with a pout. "Can't you see I'm washing up?'

"All right, Susie; don't get cross. Look here, if I spins out this job so that it lasts till to-morrow afternoon, will you promise to get your work out of the way so that we can chat things over like?"

"Tomorrow afternoon, indeed!" snapped Susie. "You ain't in a hurry, I must say. What's the matter with tonight?"

"Tonight, in my own time!" retorted the plumber scornfully. "I don't think."

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE

Sanatorium to be Erected for Maggot Fumes Treatment

Mr. Bryant, the discoverer of the alleged cure for consumption by inhalation of maggot fumes, has achieved a notable victory. It will be remembered that about a month ago an adverse report on his claims was made by Dr. Kaye, the medical officer of the West Riding County Council, and the Denholme Urban District Council, in whose areas Mr. Bryant's premises are situated, declining to pass plans for the erection of a sanatorium. To meet certain objections raised, Mr. Bryant has had other plans prepared on a more extensive scale than the first set, and with more elaborate arrangements as to water supply, etc. These came before the Denholme Urban District Council, with the result that they were passed, and the claims of Mr. Bryant are now likely to have to have a fair trial under proper conditions.

The principal part of the treatment, it will be remembered, consists of the inhalation of the fumes arising from breeding maggots and putrefying meat. The plans submitted provide for a wooden erection to form an upper storey of the existing maggot breeding sheds, and the fumes will reach the patients through a perforated floor. Balcony accommodation is provided for on each side. It is proposed to construct the sanatorium buildings proper of galvanized iron, covered internally with match-boarding. The building is designed to give 150 feet floor space and 1,500 cubic feet air space for each patient. An administration block is intended to be erected at some future time. Altogether a hundred shelters are provided for. It may be mentioned that this method of treating consumptive patients is attracting still wider attention and maggotoriums are coming into existence in other parts of this country. Mr. Bryant has been approached to send a man to South Africa to superintend an establishment out there. He has also had communications from the United States with regard to his system, whilst the Italian authorities have written for particulars. Mr. Bryant has lost none of his faith in the efficacy of this method of dealing with the scourge, and he hopes ere long to put undoubted proof of cure before the public.—Reynolds'.

"The Winds May Blow"

New Street Dresses

Very pretty models in Velveteens, Wool Taffeta, and Panama Cloths, a good assortment of sizes, but no two the same. A splendid range of shades.

Trimmings

Embroidered band trimmings in handsome Dresden designs as well as in self colors. New Fringes, Tassels and Girdles. Allovers to match trimmings.

Women's Golf Coats

Our range of Knitted Coats is a most extensive one. The styles are sure to appeal to you. The colors embrace nearly every called for shade. Prices from $2.75 to $10.00.

Children's Knitted Coats in many styles.

Women's Coats

Owing to the increasing demand for exclusive models our assortment of coats is much more varied this season than usual, but our customers can be satisfied that their coats cannot be duplicated.

Specials

Plain Cloth Coats, full length, in Navys and and Blacks ..... $11.50 and $12.50

Plain Cloth Coats, braided, in Black, Navys, Browns and Greens ..... $14.75 and $16.75

Tweed Coats, a big assortment.. $12.00 to $28.00

Children's and Misses Coats at very, very moderate prices.

TRITES-WOOD CO. Limited

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

First class Horses for Sale.

Buys Horses on Commision

George Barton Phone 78

Here it is, Waiting for U

REPRESENTATIVE wanted at once for work in your locality Will guarantee $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto, Ont.

FOR RENT—Three-roomed shack, unfurnished or partly furnished, as desired. Apply "R," c.o., Ledger Office.

FOR RENT—Six-Roomed concrete block house. Apply, Wm. Minton, Annex. 6.tf.

WANTED—A Housekeeper; apply John Murray, West Fernie. 2t.

WANTED — A Girl for general house work. Apply, Mrs. Mutz, The Brewery. 7-t.f.

FOR SALE—Five-Roomed House, situated at Corner of Jaffray St. and Dalton Avenue. Easy terms to right party. Apply, D. Willis on the premises. 7-3 t.p.

TAXIDERMY—For first-class taxidermy work, mounting anything from a snake to an elephant, call or write, C. Reece, P. O. Box 8, West Fernie Im.n.p.

BEN TILLETT'S TROUSERS

Ben Tillett, the general secretary of the English Dockers' Union relates an amusing story of his early electioneering experiences, when he contested West Bradford as a Socialist. One of his ardent canvassers was arguing with a voter who was reluctant to admit that Br. Tillett had any claims to his consideration. He could not get over the fact that the candidate was "a working man,' and dressed the part. "Why," he objected, "wot would 'ee look like in Parlymiat?" Look at his trahsis." The loyal canvasser was deeply offended, and answered in agitated reproach, "What's that got to do with it? Ben Tillett's trousers may be shabby, but they cover an honest heart."

GRAND THEATRE 1 Night Only Wed. Oct. 25

FRANK W. HEALY and W. B. SHERMAN Present

WOODS FRAZEE and LEADERS

THE LAUGHING MUSICAL SENSATION OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Cast of Musical Comedy Celebrities including Ethel Bell and Walter Catlett

Special Orchestra Carried by the Company. Large Beauty Chorus

Plan at Suddaby's. Prices $2.00 $1.50 and $1 75c