Library Legislative Assembly
OCT 31 1911
VICTORIA, B.C.
169

NINTH YEAR

# 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. 10. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., OCTOBER 28, 1911. $1.00 A YEAR

Provincial Library 30 June 09

# OPERATORS AND MINERS NOW CONFERRING

## FINAL DECISION LEFT TO THE MEN OF THE DISTRICT

## FERNIE BOY IS KILLED

### Dan Ferguson Comes to Untimely Death at Westminster

On Tuesday evening a telegram reached town of the sudden death in New Westminster of Dan Ferguson, formerly a resident of Fernie, but well known in Pincher Creek, Coleman, Lethbridge and other points along the Pass.

The exact cause of death is not known, but is believed to be accidental as he was, when last heard from, in good physical condition. There are three brothers, one sister (Mrs. Wm. Baldry) and his mother still residing in Fernie.

The body will arrive over the G. N. to-morrow (Saturday) and the interment will take place from Mrs. Ferguson's house on Gemmel St.

TO DECIDE WELTER WEIGHT

Arrangements are under way for a bout between Roy Carson of Calgary, and Charles Carver, of New Michel, B. C. for the welter weight championship of Canada. A challenge was published through the medium of the News Telegram by Charles Carver for the welter weight championship. This was accepted by Roy Carson through his manager, Alf Bright. The only thing that is standing in the way is the weight. Carson says that the best he can make is 137. He says that he will fight Carver if he can make anywhere near 140 pounds, but he does not want to fight a man that is at least ten pound heavier than he is.

Where they will meet is not known as yet, but there will be a $500 side between the two men. All arrangements will be made within a few days.

EXPULSION

At a special meeting held Oct. 20th of Circolo Operaio Italiani xx Settembre, MS., it was unanimously decided to expel P. Arcuri and G. Mustachio.

This is to certify that it was resolved by the Italian Columbia Federation that Pasquale Arcuri, age 34, and Gennaro Mustachio, age 68, be expelled as per clause 60 of the Constitution of this organization, and for acting as strike-breakers at Coal Creek.

FRANK SANTONI, Pres't.
C. CRISAFIO.

A special meeting of the members of Gladstone Local 2314, called for 10 o'clock, Friday morning, to receive report of what is being done by executive.

BEAVER CREEK, ALTA.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—Things have been very quiet at this camp for the past few months. The work of construction and development which has found employment, for about 300 men recently, is almost completed and ready for operations on a large scale when the railway track reaches the mines. This line, which branches off the C. P. R. 1½ miles west of Pincher Station, should, according to contract, have been laid to the mines by the end of last month, September. Unfortunately, however, for those concerned, the strong winds of less than a fortnight ago blew down part of the high wooden viaduct spanning Mill Creek at Mountain Mill, making quite a larger gap in the structure over which the railway track will cross the chasm at that place. This will necessitate at least a couple of months to rebuild and repair.

An unfortunate accident, which might have been attended with serious consequences occurred on Monday, the 11th inst. Whilst Mr. Simon McDonald (master mechanic) and a few others were engaged in repairing the steam pipe connecting the boilers with the fan engine, when the steam pipe burst at a connection close to where the master mechanic was working at this time. The force of the explosion was terrific. The unfortunate man was knocked down with fragments of the pipe and badly scalded about the face, arms, chest and upper part of the body. Dr. Connor, of Pincher Creek, was in attendance as quickly as he could be expected, seeing the camp is 15 miles from the last named town, and attended to him at his home. At the time of writing he is, we are pleased to say, rapidly recovering from the effects of his painful mishap, and although it will be a few weeks before he can resume his usual duties, he will apparently be none the worse as the result of his accident. All the others happened to be at a safe distance when the explosion occurred, but how Simon managed to escape with his life is still a wonder to the camp.

Yours, etc.,
"DAN THE DUMP MAN."

DIED

On Tuesday, October 24th, the infant son of Mr and Mrs. W. Jefferies, born o nthe 22nd inst., passed away.

## THE PROPOSITION AS IT STANDS NOW

### Several Differences to be Adjusted Before Final Action is Taken--A Hopeful View of Present Negotiations

In reference to the various interviews I have had with your committee regarding the settlement of the dispute existing in the coal fields of Eastern British Columbia and Alberta, my understanding of the basis of agreement arrived at is as follows:

"That an agreement is to be drawn up taking the Gordon Award of the Conciliation Board as a basis.

"In this it is understood that an open-shop is conceded to the operators and a non-discrimination clause inserted in the same similar to the one now on file with the Department of Labor at Ottawa.

"That a uniform day wage scale of wages shall apply, applicable to all mines in the Association; said scale to be the scale of the Western Coal Operators' Association of the last agreement with the increased percentage provided by Dr. Gorden added.

"Contract rates to be the same as provided in the last agreements with the following exceptions.

1. An increase of three per cent in contract rates at Lethbridge.
2. A differential of five cents to seven cents per ton on all pillars presently without a differential, the application to be made by mutual consent.
3. An adjustment of the contract rates at Lille Mines so as to make the rate proportionate to the thickness of the seams.

**"The Operators agree to make deductions from Union Members' wages for union dues for such amounts as they have given definite orders from the individuals, with specified sum as limit of deduction.**

"The management of the mine is to be fully vested in the various companies.

"All employes connected with the management of the mine are not to be under the jurisdiction of the Union or members thereof.

"The term of the agreement to be for three and a half years, expiring 31st March, 1915.

"In the matter of the settling of the prices on new work, which were not determined at the expiration of the last agreement, and of the differential on pillars which was to be determined by mutual consent, it is understood that the committee for each side appointed to complete this agreement determine these prices at once. If they fail to agree, an independent chairman shall be called in to do so. If the committee fail to agree on a chairman, the Minister of the Interior shall be asked to appoint one immediately.

Yours truly,
R. ROGERS

During the current week all sorts of rumors have been in circulation regarding the possibilities of an early settlement of the strike, these no doubt were 'the wish the father to the thought.'

The arrival in Lethbridge of the Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of the Interior, recently appointed to that position in the Borden Cabinet, who came at the request of Minister of Labor Crothers to offer his services in the pending controversy between the mineworkers and the coal operators, gave rise, as is natural to considerable speculation.

He had notified the representatives of District 18, U. M. W. of A., and also of the Western Coal Operators' Association that he would be pleased to confer with them, and as a result a copy of his understanding of the situation upon which negotiations would be resumed are given in the letter signed by Mr. Rogers and acknowledged as correct and duly signed by

W. B. Powell, President,
C. Stubbs, Vice-President,
A. J. Carter, Secretary-Treasurer,
Representing District 18, U. M. W. A

Chas. Garner,
E. Wallace,
Representing the International, U.M.W.A.

Lewis Stockett,
O. E. Whiteside,
Representing Western Coal Operators' Association.

The three first mentioned members of the Executive of the mineworkers meet the operators at Lethbridge to-day (Friday) for the purpose of discussing all the details of the proposed agreement.

As there are many matters of detail to be considered these will occupy the attention of the parties interested so that they may be drafted out clearly for presentation to the members of the organization to whom they must be submitted so that a referendum vote may be taken.

We may add that it is understood that the men will be given the same working places as they had prior to April 1st, provided, of course, that application is made within a time to be specified later.

"MADAME SHERRY."

The Grand Theatre certainly proved that the much heralded three act play had come with a good report as a crowded house was noted when the curtain went up.

As a comedian, Mr. Catlett ranks with the best, and his side splitting rally, "I'm Surprised!" produced peals of laughter whenever it was uttered. The "Swede" lady of sylph like proportions played the heavy female comedienne with vim and gusto that delighted her auditors, and her "Dublin Rag" song received a well-merited encore. Yvonne, sprightly, spirituelle, sustained her role exceedingly well. In fact, taking all in all, the play was indeed well staged. The choruses were somewhat weak, and the introduction of a little more ginger would by no means diminish their excellence. The solos, duos and trios were exceedingly pleasing, and the majority of expressions heard after the show testify to the appreciation of "Madame Sherry," so much so that we understand there is a probability of a return to Fernie in the near future.

BRITISH MINE WORKERS MAY CALL A STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Unless some arrangements can be made between the colliery proprietors of England, and the miners in regard to a minimum wage, there may be a national strike of miners. The trouble has been brewing for several months, especially in regard to the rate of pay for working in abnormal places.

A large number of miners have had sectional strikes over the question of work and wages, and now the Lancashire and Cheshire miners are up in arms, demanding a demand for an increase in wages for the day wagemen and the boys employed in the pits. The coal owners have agreed to meet the men's representatives, and if no settlement is reached, 100,000 miners will strike. The miners in many districts are also demanding the abolition of piece work.

The coal owners have expressed the opinion that men working in abnormal places may not work fairly, and may be guilty of maltreating, and have decided not to give way on the question of a minimum wage. There is almost bound to be a national strike of miners in the near future.

DIED

At Elkmouth, B. C., Sunday, Oct. 22nd, Emily Maud, beloved wife of John Wotton, age 36. Interment at Fernie took place from the Baptist Church, 3 o'clock, Tuesday. Rev. D. M. Thomson officiating.

The deceased lady was a native of London, England, and has not been in Canada quite two years.

## SHAKE-UP IN POLICE FORCE

### Enforcing of Curfew By-Law Brings Officer Into Disfavor

On Wednesday afternoon, at a meeting of the Police Commissioners, it was decided to call for the resignation of Policeman Joseph Lyons.

For some time past it has been a custom of many young boys to loat in and around the entrance to the Grand Theatre. Often sent out by the management they would still persist in returning, and even when the police officer had chased them away they would come back. This, as is natural to one whose duties it is to attend to such matters was exceedingly annoying, coupled with the remarks often made by the youngsters, and with a view to inculcating what he deemed would be a salutary lesson, he seized two of these lads, taking them to the City Jail. One of the boys was the son of Fire Chief McDougall, and the father, very much incensed at the action of the officer, immediately got busy with a view to his removal, with the result as above stated.

There is one feature of this to which attention may be called. The loating around the Grand Theatre has materially decreased. Furthermore, this has usually occurred after nine o'clock subsequent to the ringing of the curfew bell in the Fire Hall, hence, unless as we have already pointed out, the ordinance be of some value it seems farcical and ought to be abandoned entirely.

We understand from the officer that it is his intention to have a thorough investigation relative to certain statements that have been made regarding the manner in which he has discharged his duties, and that for this purpose he has secured the services of Messrs Lawe and Fisher.

THE BACHELOR'S BALL

A very enjoyable dance was held in the new Dobson and Willingham Hall on Thursday night when the 'male' spinsters of Fernie gave their Bachelors' Ball. A goodly crowd attended. Excellent music was provided and everyone went home after having thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and many were the expressions that there might be a repetition at no distant date.

## UGLY METHODS OF DETECTIVES

Have you a detective in your house? If not, you ought to. At least this is what another detective agency thinks.

The agency does not hail from Russia. It has its headquarters in classic Boston, free America. From that headquarters it sent out the other day several thousand copies of an alluring letter to manufacturers, business men, and "others interested" or likely to be interested, in which it offers to install a spy, male or female in any shop, factory, or any other kind of concern to keep tab on the workers, suppress ill-feeling etc.

The same noble detective agency also announces in this letter that it has 'unexcelled facilities for procuring the private legitimate information concerning the doings of your competitors."

The espionage system of Russia could not offer more.

But the letter of the agency, whose name is not advertised here, speaks very effectively for itself. It is reproduced herewith:

—— Detective Agency,
Boston, Mass.

"Dear Sir,—Kindly accept the inclosed souvenir with our compliments.

"As you have not as yet availed yourself of our services, which have proven invaluable to the numerous manufacturing houses that have employed us, we again urge your patronage, feeling confident that it will result to your decided advantage and complete satisfaction.

"By our system of placing one of our male or female detectives amongst your help as a fellow employe to work and associate with them, we will be in a position to apprise you by a written daily report of the 'inside' facts just as they exist, and how to remove the obstacles, also if in any manner the employes are taking advantage of you; whether you are suffering impositions on the part of your foremen, etc., etc.

"In fact, you will have all in one a detective, systematizer, and one who is familiar with labor difficulties; how to suppress ill feeling amongst the help which might otherwise terminate in a strike, etc.

"We also have an excellent system for procuring legitimate information regarding the doings of your competitors.

"If our proposition appeals to you, we will gladly send you a list of our many references and any further information desired.

"We are, yours very truly,
—— DETECTIVE AGENCY
—N. Y. Call.

WILL DEVELOP ELKO'S POWER.

A Sure Sign of the Importance Elko Will Assume Next Spring

It has been learned by the Times from a source that we regard as authoritative, that work will be commenced next spring on the harnessing of the Elk River falls.

THE REBEKAH'S DANCE

Esther Rebekah Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F., Fernie, will hold their annual ball on Thursday evening, November 9, in the Victoria Hall. This is their fifth annual ball, and from what we can learn will far outshine anything of a like nature ever given by this estimable order. The committee in charge will call on you shortly with tickets, which can be procured for $2.

EIGHT MINERS SAVED BY U. S. RESCUE CAR

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—Superintendent J. W. Paull of the Pittsburg station of the Bureau of Mines, today received a telegram from Foreman Martin Burke, in charge of United States mine rescue car No. 7, detailing a thrilling experience at Lore City, Ohio, this morning.

Eight men had been caught in a mine explosion at that place and the coal caught fire. The rescue car and its crew had been in Eastern Tennessee giving demonstrations, and was on its way to Pittsburg for the exhibition before President Taft, October 31, when the foreman was notified by wire of the accident at Lore City.

The car was quickly shifted from the tracks of the Panhandle Railroad at Newark, Ohio, to those of the Baltimore and Ohio and sent to Lore City, he arrived there in time to effect the rescue. Reports from Lore City are that the mine is still burning.

SMART WORK BY LATE CHIEF

Shortly after Robert N. Clerke took up his position, similar to the one he held in Fernie as Chief of the City Police, he was instrumental in the arrest of an individual by the name of McAdam. He had approached Clerke and made him an offer of a goodly sum as a bribe to permit him to run a gambling joint on the quiet. Clerke did not give him a definite answer, but later on, with the aid of witnesses, secured such conclusive evidence of an attempt at subornation that landed Mr. McAdam behind the bars for two and a half years, for which work Clerke was complimented on the way in which he had brought this man McAdam, an old offender, to time. A full report of a highly complimentary character was published in the Vernon News at the time this incident took place.

This may correct an impression that is common around town, not of a very complimentary character to this well-known and highly efficient forme rofficer of Fernie.

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).

100 KILLED

PALERMO, Sicily, Oct. 21.—An explosion has occurred in a mine at Trabonella. It is reported one hundred persons have been killed or injured.

ONE-SIDED ARBITRATION

Failure of Australian Anti-Strike Legislation

SYDNEY,—Despite the existence of the Federal and State systems of compulsory arbitration in industrial dispute[illegible] an official report announces that during the year ending June 30 there were 88 strikes in Australia.

Mr. Deakin, the author of the Federal Arbitration Act, says that he never remembers a time when these troubles were [illegible] more [illegible]. The Commonwealth had instituted the boldest and most advanced experiment yet made with the object of preventing strikes and lockouts, but they found at the present time an unparalleled condition of unrest and turmoil.

The time had not yet arrived to strike a hopeless note, but it was distinctly discouraging to note this outcrop of disorder, dissension and distrust. "We appear," he declares, "to have been practically successful in preventing employers from locking out their men, but we seem to have been unsuccessful in most instances in dealing with strikes."

## INCREASE WAGES SAYS THE BOARD

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—The Board of Conciliation named by the labor department to adjust the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its machinists have made a report in part as follows:

"Owing to the system of payment which prevails in the Grand Trunk and which has been fully explained to us, the majority of the board do not see how it is possible for the board to lay down any schedule or minimum rate without dislocating a system [illegible] on the basis payment according to the merit and quantity of individual workmen based upon the judgment of his foreman. Evidence, however, satisfies us that owing to the [illegible] of living since 1907, increases which have been granted by the Grand Trunk since that times in rates of pay of the men have not in a number of instances kept pace with the necessities of the men, while in other instances the rates seem to be fair and reasonable. The majority of the board strongly recommends, therefore, that master mechanics take up with their foremen at the earliest possible moment individual cases in the various shops and roundhouses where lower rates of wages obtain and should make advances in pay according to the ability of the individual, so that the pressure of the increased cost of living will be relieved by an advance in remuneration.

"The majority of the board are glad to report that the superintendent of motive power expresses himself as anxious to do everything possible to meet the wishes of his men. The system of individual merit while productive of much good in its result, is open to criticism, in that the less efficient do not obtain advantages which would accrue to them under a general fixed minimum.

"The majority of the board award that the rates remain [illegible] that in our opinion the rates of pay should be advanced in a large number of individual instances.

"Mr. O'Donoghue is of the opinion that the men are entitled to have their grievances presented through a committee and that a minimum rate on par with that in force on other Canadian roads should be established. This would give to the men an increase in wages, and would in some measure compensate for the increased cost of living. He is also of the opinion that double time should be paid for overtime from midnight to 6 a.m. and that apprentices should share in the increases above mentioned."

The board was constituted as follows: Judge Teetzel, chairman; Wallace Nesbitt, representing the company; J. G. O'Donoghue, representing the men.

# MINERS DRAGGED TO DIRTY JAILS

## Men Beaten and Women Brutally Assaulted for Joining Unions--Disgraceful in the Extreme

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—In New Jersey where the revolutionists froze, starved, fought and died for liberty, methods as tyrannical if not more so, than those in operation in Russia, are being used used to break the spirit of those who toil.

Men have been dragged from their homes and forced against their will to labor in the mines. They have been beaten and put in jail; their homes have been desecrated and their wives brutally assaulted and some have been banished because they dared to be union men.

Workers in the neighborhood are horrified and astonished and when they meet ask each other this question "Are we living in the United States or Russia?"

### Tells of Outrages

The following statement is from the New York World:

"Franklin Furnace, N. J.—This mining village of 1,800 persons has within the past fortnight witnessed lawless scenes worthy of the California of '49.

"After the New Jersey Zinc Company had denied the right of its employes to organize a labor union and had discharged a score or more of its men who had enrolled as members, an armed mob of vigilants took upon itself to invade miners' houses, drag them to work or order them out of town.

"Franklin Furnace lies in the picturesque valley of Walkill, and is a straggling settlement. Its one industry is that of Ne wJersey Zinc Company. The centre of things is known as green spot, the main entrance to the mine, near which are situated the company's offices, the company store and homes of the officers in charge.

"At different widely scattered points of the company's property—and nearly everything in Franklin Furnace belongs to the company—live the miners and other employes."

### World Confirms Story

The New York World is authority for the statement, given by employes, that armed men broke into their homes, assaulted them and their wives, dragged them to jail and banished them from the town because they would not give up the union. Father McGuinness, the village priest, said:

"Men were told if they did not dress and go to work they would be taken to jail. As a result the local jail contained that day a good complement of men. They are all out now. I don't know where."

Not content with owning the ground, the undergroundd, the stores, etc., this company is determined to own the men soul and body. The union would have ransomed the men and the women and the babies, but at the point of a gun, setting law at defiance, with thugs and the village authorities, an attempt was made to destroy the labor organization and keep the workers in bondage.

On learning of the outrage the American Federation of Labor immediately dispatched Organizer Stuart Reid to defend the rights of the workers. He will be aided by several other organizers.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

### TO AID THE POOR OF JAPAN

The execution of the Japanese Socialists did not remove the causes of social discontent in that country. It seems. The poor are still poor; and as Bismarck adopted some socialisti cpolicies to allay Socialism in Germany, the Mikado's Government are similarly turning their attention to remedying the evils that give birth to redcal ideas. They have lately promulgated a new factory law which no doubt marks the dawn of a brighter era for the toilers of Nippon. Still more significant is the organization at the initiative of the leading Japanese statesmen, of a charity association in which the Mikado is taking a keen interests. Indeed, it was the Emperor that pointed the way by making a gift of $750,000 for the relief of the poor and needy. "Moved by the magnanimity of His Majesty," says the Jiji (Tokyo), "Prince Katsura, then Prime Minister, started a movement to raise $10,000,000 by inviting gifts from the wealthy class of people." The appeal has, it seems, met with generous response from bankers and merchants throughout the country, but the hereditary Peers, some of whom are among the millionaires of Japan, have been so slow in opening their purses that the Chu-gai Shogyo (Tokyo) admonishes them in these radical terms:

"While the common people of the country have proved their loyalty by emulating the example set by our benevolent sovereign, the Peers, who are basking in the special privileges granted by His Majesty, have displayed a shameful lack of patriotism and public spirit. Instead of responding to the call of charity they have tightened the strings of their purses. What have they done to deserve the privileges they enjoy? They have merely inherited the honor and title handed down by their ancestors, and are leading a life of idleness and luxury. If they intend to be respected by the common people, as they surely do, they should indicate their public-spiritedness in a case like this. Their failure to do so is an indication that they are a pitiable lot of people devoid of common sense, wisdom and patriotism."

However, the generosity of the general public has been such that a sum of $11,000,000 has already been raised, exceeding the sum originally asked for by a million dollars. As contributions are yet forthcoming the total will, the Jiji estimates, eventually reach a sum not less than $13,000,000 exclusive of the imperial donation. As to the work of the association, we are told that charity hospitals and dispensaries will first of all be established throughout the country. At the same time a committee has been appointed to investigate into the conditions of the destitute. The Chu-gai Sho-gyo suggests that the relief work be begun with the slums of crowded cities, where the struggle for existence is much harder than in the country and in smaller towns.—Translations made for The Literary Digest.


## A VALUABLE AID IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

### A Sure Home Treatment

The best way to fight tuberculosis is to prevent it. The whole basis of the Sanatorium treatment for the white plague is pure air—lots of it—good, wholesome food, and a rational amount of exercise.

It is nothing more than a process of building up the system by diet, air and exercise, combined with good reconstructive tonics to rebuild the tissues. You can have all this at home if you will. Better still, you can prevent tuberculosis by keeping up the bodily defences against the disease.

Take fresh air, fresh milk, fresh eggs and other good food with what exercise you can stand without fatigue. Keep your windows wide open at night, take Nyal's Cod Liver Compound, and you need not fear tuberculosis, even if you are run down.

Nyal's Cod Liver Compound is a delicious tonic. It builds up the waste tissues—puts on good, solid flesh and aids digestion. Every day this splendid tonic is putting on their feet people who would otherwise have drifted into a dangerous condition. It will not disappoint you. Don't wait till you are all run down and unfit for work. If you are not feeling up to your best and are losing ground, get a big dollar bottle at once.

Nyal Remedies are the best value ever offered to the public. The Nyal people had to convince us of this first before we would offer them to our customers, and this remedy we know to be all they claim for it. 12

For Sale in Fernie and Guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES


### "THE B. C. FEDERATIONIST" LAUNCHED.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has changed the name of its organ, its editor and its form.

The name hereafter will be the "B. C Federationist," instead of the "Western Wage Earner." Jas. H. McVorty having resigned, to devote all his time as managing director of the Vancouver Labor Temple, is succeeded by R(edoubtable) Penpusher Pettipiece, and instead of a monthly magazine will appear fortnightly.

With Parm at the helm there is no fear of the "B. C. Federationist" getting in the doldrums, because there will be a breezineess constantly in action that precludes such a contingency and those who may object to the point to which she is heading will be given every opportunity to make known their plaint regardless of the possible creation of squalls.

It is for the consignees to decide whether this new craft shall be properly outfitted and the price for a yearly voyage is $1.00, and to union subscribing in a body 50c. We can say that it will be worth the amount even as a cure for insomnia, regardless of its literary worth.

### AN IMPORTANT COURT DECISION

WASHINGTON—Organized labor in the State of Washington is rejoicing over a decision recently handed down by the Supreme court of the Workmen's Compensation Act, passed at the last session of the legislature. This beneficient legislation was secured through the united, continued and untiring efforts of the members of labor organizations.

In handing down the decision the court said: "A business that seeks a profit at the risk of the life and limb of human beings is subject to regulation, and that law is, or ought to be, a progressive science and the constitution must be construed in the light of our changed conditions."

The constitutional question raised were that the law deprived individuals of their property without due process of law; that it did not apply to all alike and was class legislation, that it was contrary to the provisions directing uniform taxation and that it violated the right of trial by jury.

The decision was written by Judge Fullerton and was signed by the full court.

# PLACE THE NOOSE ON THEMSELVES

### Most Murderers Are Careless as to Some Detail or Other—Clues That Led to Identity

"Four murderers out of five place the noose round their own necks," was the startling statement made by a Scotland Yard official. "No matter how clever the criminal is he is almost certain to do some stupid thing, or to omit taking some elementary precaution, which is his undoing; and the cleverer he is—as was proved in Crippen's case—the more and bigger blunders he often makes.

"And it has always been so. I could give you scores of cases in which a murderer, however, cautiously and cleverly he has planned his crime, has by a single foolish act played straight into the hands of justice.

"Poucet, the notorious French murderer, was a very clever man; but he was mad enough to be seen driving with his victim on the very day of the crime, and the same evening hawked his watch about at a public ball. Edison, the Bodmin murderer, went straight from the scene of his crime to have his hair cut. The barber noticed that, while his beard was brown, his hair was quite grey. The murdered woman was found to have a handful of brown hair in one hand and of grey in the other.

"Jarvot, a notorious French murderer, after killing and robbing a man and his wife, went straight to the savings bank in his native town, where he was known as a pauper, to lodge the exact sum his victims were known to have saved. A man called Wolff, who murdered his master, appeared immediately afterwards actually wearing a well-known suit of his victim; and Troppmann, who killed an entire family, would not even have been suspected had he not in his vanity described with such minute knowledge how the man he accused had probably done the deed that he was himself arrested on suspicion and forced to confess that he was the murderer!

"In our own country it has nearly always been the same. The Muswell Hill murderers were brought to the gallows by a toy lantern they had carelessly left behind them at the scene of the crime, and which was identified as his own property by the young brother-in-law of Milsom, one of the murderers. Mrs. Dyer, the notorious baby-murderer, was undone by an envelope which formed part of the packing of one of her victims' bodies; and Hudson, the wife-murderer, might have gone scot-free if he had not placed a sheet of blank paper in an envelope and addressed it to himself under one of the pseudonyms, with the object of throwing the police off the scent.

"James Canham Read would have proved an alibi, and thus escaped the gallows, if he had not stupidly sent a telegram which conclusively disproved this defence; and when Franz-Muller murdered Mr. Briggs on the North London Railway a good many years ago he was fool enough to leave in the railway carriage his straw hat, which easily led to his identification.

"Even excess of care often proves as fatal as such acts of carelessness. Thus, one murderer, after cutting his victim's throat, arranged everything so as to point conclusively to a case of suicide—with one exception. He hid the fatal knife, a precaution which no suicide, for obvious reasons, takes. Several murderers with a similar object have placed knife or revolver in the victim's hand, where it has been found loosely held. After a suicide the weapon is always clutched tightly.

"Wainwright thought he had effectually destroyed all trace of his victim when he buried her remains in chloride of lime. Chloride of lime, however, instead of destroying, preserves; and the body was found in an excellent state of preservation."

# PREHISTORIC MONSTERS

### Some Interesting Information About Galapagos Islands

The Galapagos Islands, which the United States is leasing from Ecuador for ninety-nine years for $35,000,000, are of extreme interest to naturalists, since they form a connecting link between the animal life of the twentieth century and remote prehistoric times.

Here, and here only, are to be found the giant tortoises, survivors of the reptilian age, when there were as yet no mammals, and all sorts of huge reptiles held sway upon the earth.

The islands lie in the Pacific Ocean, some 730 miles west of the coast of Ecuador, and are so inaccessible, rugged, and mountainous, that they were until quite recently very little visited and comparatively unknown. It is owing to this fact, no doubt, that these monster tortoises have survived there, although they and all their relations became extinct everywhere else in the world probably thousands of years ago.

Some of these reptiles weigh nearly a quarter of a ton, and they are remarkably long-lived, many of them being three and four hundred years old. They are, however, almost extinct in their wild state, owing to their having of late years been so persistently hunted for natural history collections.

The last great haul was made in 1898, when an expedition organized by the Hon. Walter Rothschild, visited the islands and brought away sixty tortoises of ages varying between 100 and 400 years.

Since then there have been other minor raids made upon them, and it is estimated that there are probably not now more than about a score of the giants left on the islands.

M. Seguin, of Marvajelos, France, has been awarded $10 damages against the railway company because a train by which he intended to travel started out of the station two minutes too early.

### NEWS OF SHOAF

The Appeal has definite information which makes it certain that George H. Shoaf is not dead or injured, neither was he kidnapped. His disappearance had nothing whatever to do with the McNamara case, or with his duties toward the Appeal, being merely a matter personal with himself.

The Appeal is in possession of a letter written by him to a young woman in New York City, dated September 13th, just one month after his disappearance. This letter was mailed from Los Angeles. There is no doubt about the authenticity of this letter. In view of the situation the Appeal withdraws its offer of $500 reward for information that shall lead to the finding of Shoaf.

From the first we have suggested that three possibilities presented themselves: Assassination; kidnapping; a frame-up on his part alone. In its issue of September 16th the Appeal gave preference to the idea of kidnapping, basing its theory on letters that had come from three sources bearing practically the same information.

Doubtless there will before many days be further developments. In the meantime let it be remembered that the Appeal said several weeks ago, "If it be proven that Shoaf deliberately planned his disappearance for the purpose of creating a sensation, it will be among the first to repudiate and denounce his action," and it was the first to print the facts about it so far as it has discovered them. In the meantime, it awaits from Shoaf, who will doubtless see this paper, an explanation of his action.—Appeal to Reason.

### THE OCTOBER ROD AND GUN

On the eve of the opening of the big game hunting season, Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Publisher, Woodstock, Ont., is to the fore with a plentiful supply of good game hunting stories, covering Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The opening story by Mr. Bonnycastle Dale is particularly good, consisting of a fine description of the gallant efforts of a fawn to escape, its rescue by the sportsman whose best instincts were aroused by its hopeless struggle, and its capture and revival by the petting showered upon it. The whole narrative makes an irresistable appeal to the highest ideals of sportsmanship and proves a capital opening for a number which includes hunting of many varities and under widely different conditions. Mr. Starratt's paper on Woodcock Shooting in Nova Scotia is another article which stands out prominently as one which cannot fail to stir the feelings and the memories of all bird hunters and make them live many of their experiences over again. Big game hunting, however, is given the pride of place in this number, and it is a foregone conclusion that in many a camp throughout this broad Dominion Rod and Gun will prove not only an acceptable, but an indispensable companion. Many an important article of the outfit would be less missed than this number. Those who have the arrangements for the hunting parties and camps so general next month throughout the Canadian woods will please take notice. A wet day in camp can be passed most pleasantly with a copy of the big game hunting number of Rod and Gun in Canada.

### IT PAYS TO KICK

There lived two frogs, so I am told,
In a quiet wayside pool.
And one of these frogs was a blamed bright frog,
But the other was a fool.

Now, a farmer man with a big milk can
Was wont to pass that way,
And he used to stop and add a drop
Of the aqua, so they say.

And it chanced one morn, in the early dawn,
When the farmer's sight was dim,
He scooped those frogs in the water he dipped,
Which same was a joke on him.

The fool frog sank in the swashing tank
As the farmer bumped to town.
But the smart frog flew like a tugboat screw
And swore he'd not go down.

So he kicked and splashed and slammed and thrashed,
And he kept on top through all,
And he churned that milk in first-class shape,
Into a great big butter ball.

Now, when the milkman got to town
And opened the can, there lay
The fool frog drowned, but limb and sound,
The kicker he hopped away.

Moral

Don't fret your life with endless strife,
Yet let this teaching stick,
You'll find old man, in the world's big can,
It sometimes pays to kick.

Ex.


## Electric Restorer for Men

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

For Sale at Blesdell's Drug Store



# GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

FOR MAKING SOAP, SOFTENING WATER, REMOVING PAINT, DISINFECTING SINKS, CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.


### THE VALUE OF SMALL SAVINGS

If a young man 15 years of age were determined to save three car fares a week, and to pay the 15 cents thus saved every week until he was 60 to the Canadian Government for the purchase of an annuity, the result of his thrift would be that from and after 60 he would receive $25.18 every three months so long as he lived. If he died before he was 60 all that he had paid in with three per cent compound interest would be refunded to his heirs, and if he died just before his first instalment of annunity fell due his heirs would inherit $771.70. A postcard sent to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa, giving your age last birthday, will secure you information as to what an annuity will cost.

(Ed.—The above taken literally might easily be construed as a conspiracy against the street car companies, and if complied with by any large number of youths would mean a decreased revenue with all its concmitant effects of fewer cars being built, thereby decreasing the number of men engaged in the car building industry, and in the transportation department. A young man of 15 years of age could also be advised to save 15 cents a week by not attending ball games, moving picture shows or any other pleasure giving amusement; save 15 cents a week by not eating as much meat, and so on, all down the line until he had reached the point where he might just as well be dead for life would scarcely be worth living.)

### DANGERS FROM ECONOMIC MALPRACTICE

Most thoughtful and valuable in all the editorial comment on the Austin (Pa.) disaster is that which the excellent editorial service of the American Economic League (Cincinnati) furnished its subscribers. Quoting its text from reports that the people of Austin feared a break in the dam but made no protest because the company owning it "was the life of the town," this Economic League editorial reflects: "That is, workers in the mill were afraid to complain for fear that they would lose their jobs. The possibility of death by drowning was not as bad as the greater danger of death by starvation. Land owners in Austin were silent for fear the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company would take some action that would depreciate land values. So the danger was allowed to continue until the disaster came. It is useless to denounce the Bayless Company. The individuals composing the concern were no more negligent than nine-tenths of those denouncing them would have been in their place. It is useless to denounce the state officials charged with the duty of inspection. The most conscientious inspector is unable to protect people from economic conditions they insist on upholding. As long as an economic system is maintained under which workers must depend on the favor of a few privileged one for a chance to earn their living, so long will it be vain to devise ways and means to protect them from dangers from which they might, under different conditions, protect themselves."—The Public.

Ed.—Beneficial system! And yet we hear loud vaunting about "freedom" and hurl denunciations at those who employ the term "wage slaves" when speaking of the proletariat. Only to think of it, workers were afraid to complain for fear they would lose their jobs and landowners were silent lest land values might be depreciated, and this in the land where "the Eagle of Liberty screams!" Truly it is a screaming farce to yell "Prosperity!" when tragedies such as the above occur! To blame the Bayless company or the land owners by those who persist in upholding an economic system breeding such conditions is crass stupidity, and if they were the only sufferers to offer sympathy is equally as sensible as it would be to mourn over the loss of the one who rocks the boat, or lights his pipe in a dynamite shed.

Human life is cheaper than dirt, and they who possess the power thro' the vote of enhancing their value and in fact releasing themselves entirely from the bondage of wage slavery are only reaping what they have sown and instances like this Austin disaster are more effective "sympathy" than a thousand sermons.

They are SLAVES whoever shrink
From the truth they need must think.
They are SLAVES who will not dare
All wrongs to right, all rights to share!

P.S.—Is every man in Canada "free"—to keep his mouth shut and avoid being fired, blown up, sawn up, smashed up or discriminated against?


### How's This?

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

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

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

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.

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

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



# 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

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*
- G. Radland

*When you're dry*
- Mutz Extra

*Livery & Cartage*
- George Barton

*Professionals*

DENTISTS
- Dr. Barber

LAWYERS
- Ross, McDonald and Lane
- Eckstein & McTaggart
- Lawe & Fisher

# AN OPEN LETTER

## *To the Residents of Fernie and District on The All Important Question*

To the Editor of the District Ledger—
Dear Sir,—

Did you ever see the Fernie Free Press, when men were killed weekly and injured daily in the Coal Creek mines, asking the reason why?

Did you ever see that paper advocating for the protection of human life in coal mines?

You have seen that same paper more than once advising that the streets of Fernie, such as were near the business houses be sprinkled daily in dry weather so that the dust would not be blown about, giving annoyance to people, and would not enter the stores and do damage to merchandise exposed for sale?

We are not taking exception to the Free Press advising about the sprinkling of our streets when dusty, but we do think it peculiar that a person of age and intelligence, such as the editor of the Fernie Free Press is, should spend so much of his time and sympathy on the condition of our streets, our public comfort, and the care of our merchandise and ignore the fact that so many men were being killed and injured in our mids, and not ask the reason why it is so?

Is the comfort of our citizens, the care of our merchandise, the well-being of our streets more important than the care of human life?

To judge from what we have seen written in the Free Press we can but think that the editor of the Free Press thinks that our comfort, our goods and our streets are of more value than our miners.

We are not absolutely sure that the editor of the Free Press has entirely overlooked what has occurred at Coal Creek and what will probably occur at Coal Creek again, not having read every issue of the Free Press, we are not sure on the matter.

If the editor of the Free Press has written of these things, if he has tabulated the deaths of those men who have been killed, some of whom now lay on the hillside, and some have not even received that decency, but lie amongst the scattered coal, the broken rock and timbers in the mines at Coal Creek—lie where they were slain, and forgotten, if ever thought of, by the editor of the Free Press. If he has written of these things we would be glad to hear of it.

When the husband and father was killed did the editor of the Fernie Free Press take the trouble to enquire if the wife and children were provided for, or did he think it would be all right—they would be looked after by the union.

Granted that the Free Press editor was satisfied that the widow and children would be protected, and that it was unnecessary for him to interfere, we will ask if the editor of the Free Press protested when the coal company, by the use of the "miner's friend" (!) etc., tried to deprive widows and their children of the compensation they were justly entitled to receive? If he did we would like to hear of it.

We would like to ask the editor of the Free Press (who seems to know so much about the business of other people, and more particularly of the business of the miner) a few questions. We trust he will not be too dignified to notice them:

1. When a man is killed at the mines do you think it right that those whom he was supporting should still be supported by receiving compensation, and how much should they receive, say the widow has five children (the eldest being eight years of age), how much should she and the children receive?

2. You have much to say re wages that men have been earning in the mines in this district. How much do you think an able experienced miner should receive for a day's work in the mines?

3. Should he, as far as natural conditions will permit, be guaranteed at least twenty days work per month?

4. How much per month does it cost to support a family of seven—man, wife and five children in Fernie? We would suggest you get the married ones on your staff to help you out with No. 4.

5. If it takes $80 per month, and the man earns $4 per day, and works 20 days per month, what is the man to do when he gets less than $80 per month?

6. If the cost of living is $80 per month and his pay is $80, should he be satisfied, or should he try and get more that he may have a little to save for times of sickness or old age, or some other good reason?

7. If still receiving $80 per month and the cost of living goes up to $85 per month should he ask for his wages to be made up to $85 per month?

8. Do you believe that the miners should have a union, if so, what kind should they have? If not, what should the miner do to protect his interests?

9. Which of your staff wrote the letter in your last issue signed "A Union Man?"

10. Will he inform us who is the "Treasurer" of the Union, and what is his salary, whether $100 or $125 per month?

The editor of the Free Press has had much to say about union men in general and Socialists in particular. If he has anything further to say about the latter we would suggest that he choose his time and place, and his man, and any member of that party, we are not afraid to say, will be ready to talk the matter over with him on a public platform. We hope by writing this matter that we shall not be regarded as interfering in the present struggle. We do not expect in this way to be of much assistance to the miners, as we are sure they are capable of looking after their own affairs. The Free Press would have us believe that they are not, but are being constantly led astray by their officials and the Socialists. It but goes to show how ignorant the editor of the Free Press is (and there are others quite as enlightened) when discussing or writing about this matter.

The men nominate whom they wish and elect whom they wish to be their officials, and they maintain their officials in office, and these officials do not, nor cannot, make sinecures of their positions.

They are elected to do what the men want them to do. They are kept there to do that and if they do not measure up to the standard wanted by the majority they would not long occupy office.

We read in the Free Press that the miners would accept the Gordon Report if they had the chance. Apparently the Free Press was wrong that time.

He is having another try, but is not quite so sure this time, but doubts if the majority of the men in this camp are in favor of the check-off. If he is honest in this he must think the men are about half as crazy as he is.

He might as well doubt as to whether the people of Fernie are in favor of keeping their homes through the coming winter or will they go without that protection and enjoy the pure, clear mountain air in freedom.

We know of a few miserly souls who do not want to pay their dues to the union. They took, and are willing to take the rates of wages obtained by the union. If injured they will hobble around and stick out their miserable paw for compensation got for them by the union and the Socialists—a thing they would not dare to think if there were no union to protect them. Such miserable miserly creatures ought to be kicked out of respectable communities. I suppose the editor of the Free Press would admire a man who would try and avoid paying his poll tax, road tax, his school, light or water rate?

We have been told that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.'s mines have not been profitable to work. We are inclined to believe the same, for two reasons: The first is that they have not worked the mines right. The second is they have sold to the large buyers (the railways) too cheaply. It is a surprise not to have heard the business men of Fernie object to paying $4.00 per ton for coal when they see so much of it sold at little more than $2 per ton.

How has it been overlooked by that important body—the Fernie Board of Trade, especially that select party which journeyed to Macleod to fix things up. (Or was it to Mix things up?)

To go back to our statement that the mines have not been worked right. This is no presumption on our part, but is well known by everyone, trapper to general manager; yes, and the board of directors; if they did not think so why have they had so many official changes?

The real coal miner is as pleased to see a coal mine in good shape as a sailor is to see a ship in good trim. If in good shape he knows his life will be much safer and his chance to earn money better.

But what does one see when he enters the Coal Creek mines? Roads, ostrich like, twine in and out where pillars of coal should be standing to support the roof, to keep the roads in good condition and to assist in ventilation, they are gone. They were nice and handy to the tipple and could be got out cheap, and would give an increased output, and it is such hoggish methods that resulted in nearly putting the mines out of business.

To get the mines in shape again has resulted in the high cost of production. If the mines have not paid in the past it has been entirely due to bad management.

The blame lies with the directors and they should bear the cost, and not want to get it out of the miners' wages. If the mines had been worked right they would have been profitable.

The board should give their new management time to get the mines into shape, then they may expect a profit.

Yours truly,
J. LANCASTER.

### TO FIGHT THE BEEF TRUST

The above article surely shows which way the wind blows.

The producers of cattle are evidently not satisfied with the benevolent treatment received at the hands of the trusts, and therefore intend to go to war upon them. They are not actuated by any desire of common good, but the special good of the Texas cattle raisers. Finding they are not getting sufficient for their product, instead of competing with one another and following out the old-time doctrine that competition is the life of business, they propose co-operating to better meet their common enemy, the Meat Trust. Such action is perfectly natural, as they see only their own immediate interests, and it is much easier to feel the boll on the back of one's neck than note the symptoms of the slow insidious germ of kidney trouble attacking the system of another.

They are going to put up a determined fight. As Hamlet says, "Words, words, words." It would be an exceedingly good plan for the cattle raisers of Texas could they but have the privilege of "sticking" (Metaphorically, of course), the public instead of being stuck themselves by the trusts' interests. It is not the welfare of the consumer they are looking after. They do not intend to benefit him at all, nor would they pay their employees any more unless compelled to do so. It is simply a question of SELF PRESERVATION, and self preservation alone. They have however, reckoned without their host. The Beef Trust, with all its allied and interrelated interests is so well entrenched that to combat it successfully they, the cattle raisers, must have refrigerator cars. These refrigerator cars must be transported over the railroad; also at points of distribution they will require large centers for disposing of the product, consequently in order to follow out their plan satisfactorily they must themselves become a trust, and as the handicap under which they suffer is so great there is but little hope of realization.

These instances are but lessons from the book of life showing that the natural trend of economic events is all in the direction of consolidation, which the great world trust, now foreshadowed by the creation of the whole world Steel Trust, tells the story so plainly that those who are not suffering with myopic vision see that the only solution to the problem is the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

# SLUMS ON INCREASE

## In the Large Cities--The Existing Conditions Are Deplorable

All the evils due to overcrowding of the cities of Europe and Great Britain will be repeated here if all the power of the laws—Dominion, provincial and municipal—are not strictly enforced.

The above statement was made by Rev. James Allen, M.A., general secretary of Home Missions of the Methodist church in the course of a sermon at the Central Methodist Church last week.

Rev. Mr. Allen took Winnipeg and Toronto for examples, as being the two Canadian cities with which he was best acquainted. In both these cities the character of street after street has changed during the past few years. What were once private residences have been changed into boarding houses crowded with foreigners.

There is in Canada, he said, the basis for one of the greatest continuous empires ever builded by man. The tide of immigration from the old lands has turned from the United States to Canada. With a total population only equal to the city of London, and a half continent to spread them over, yet there is overcrowding in the large cities. Even now the bitter cry of the outcast and the homeless is heard and the poor and the criminal are herded together in these city slums.

The pronunciation of the name of Jarvis Street, Toronto, changes three times between Bloor street and the bay, according to the nationality of the people living in each section of it. Within three minutes' walk of the Metropolitan church, where a large and wealthy congregation worship every Sunday, there are tenement houses and families are huddled together. In one place there are three houses crowded on one lot, with no grass lawns, no trees, no flowers, and with evil pestilence breeding outhouses. And the worst of it is, he said that little children are being reared in such filthy and unhealthy environments.

If houses were distributed properly slums would be done away with. These foreigners, many of them having behind them centuries of ignorance and superstition, and it is a difficult matter to get them to change the manner of living to which they have been accustomed all their lives, and to which they cling.

These men have votes, which count in all elections just the same as the educated man who lives in a mansion. Efforts to secure better housing and sanitation for these people meets with opposition from the landlords who are drawing yearly rentals equal to half the value of the buildings, and who say that their taxes should not be raised. Better housing and the enforcing of better sanitary laws would better the material condition of these people, but nothing but the teaching of the gospel will affect a permanent change. Education alone may be made a powerful weapon for good or evil. The idea is not to make them Protestants or Methodists, but to make them more moral and better Christian citizens.

### 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.

### DEATH OF EDWARD WYMPER, THE CONQUEROR OF MATTERHORN

Mr. Edward Whymper, the famous Alpinist and conqueror of the Matterhorn, died at Chamonix (France), at the age of seventy-two, as the result of an apoplectic seizure. He was only ill two days.

With Edward Whymper, the greatest of Alpine pioneers, the most famous of British climbers, passes away. Born in 1840, he began climbing in the Alps in 1860, and his first great ascent was that of Mont Pelvoux in Dauphine during 1861.

That same year opened his combat with the Matterhorn, for the conquest of which his name will ever be remembered. Driven back by the want of resolution of his guide, in 1862 and 1863, he made six more unsuccessful attempts, on one occasion narrowly escaping with his life.

His eighth and successful attempt on the Matterhorn was made on July 13, 1865.

### BRISTOL MINERS STRIKE

A bitter industrial struggle is now waging in the south-west part of England, where nearly the whole of the Bristol miners are on strike. For some years the men have been complaining of extremely low wages, and they claim that the wages agreement of 1907 has been violated. This agreement stated that percentages should rise and fall with the adjoining Somerset coalfields, and although this has been carried into effect when decreases have taken place in the Somerset district, when on April 20 an advance of 3d. per day was given in Somerset the Bristol owners on application refused to comply. The matter was referred to the Board of Trade, who appointed Alderman Thomas Smith, of Leicester, to inquire into the matter, "the finding under the inquiry to be optional to both sides." His award, given on September 15, said that the present financial condition of the collery companies did not permit of the advance being paid. This, of course, means that the finding was against the miner on every point. A ballot of the men was taken, when 1,441 voted for giving notices and 382 against. This ultimately resulted in the whole of the men, numbering 2,000, coming out on strike. A committee has been formed which has started an Appeal Fund for the wives and families of those who are out on strike. They number 8,000, and any subscriptions sent to Mr. Charles Gill, 6, Aubrey Road, Bedminster, Bristol, or to Mr. W. Whitfield, miners' agent, St George Bristol, will be very thankfully received.—Reynolds'.

**Shiloh's Cure**
QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

### COAL MINERS' WAGES HIGHER

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The average price of prepared sizes of anthracite f. o. b. New York Harbor in September was $4.84 per ton, as compared with $4.76 per ton in September, 1910. Wages of anthracite miners this month, which are based on the September price of coal, will be 6 per cent above the basis.

**The Home Bank of Canada**

"The man without a bank account is lacks a good friend."

Your money on savings deposit in the bank is always within reach and available in full, and with compound interest added, on demand any day during bank hours.

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

**BANK OF HAMILTON**

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

The Bank of Hamilton has made saving simple—by eliminatin gall unnecessary Bank formality.

An account may be opened with the deposit of one dollar—even so small an amount will act as an incentive to steady saving and will quickly grow to a sum worth while.

J. R. LAWRIE Agent Head Office: HAMILTON

**SPECIAL**

**$40 Acre**

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

Joe Grafton

Fernie - B. C.

# *The Life of Our Coalfields*

In the course of his presidential address at the meeting on the 2nd inst of the S. Staffs. and Warwickshire Institute of Mining Engineers, Mr. J. C. Forrest asked; "Have we sufficiently extensive coalfields to last the strain of the present or increased outputs for any length of time?"

The Royal Commission on Coal Supplies estimated that, at the assumed output, there was coal to last for 480 years. But since their final report was presented in 1905, unprecedented activity had been witnessed in the work of proving the existence of coal measures outside the boundaries of the old coalfields. Actual extensions of coalfields in England since the 1905 Report of the Royal Commission and the probable sites for extension, were sufficient to warrant saying that the Royal Commission were very conservative in their estimate of the coal supplies. The public might rest in peace for the next 900 years, and then, when the next Royal Commission was appointed, say about A.D. 2000, they would find things not so bad as Sir William Ramsay thought they were.

"It is not, in my view," said Mr. Forrest, 'the coal supplies that need trouble the public—they are ample—but the point is: Are we likely to be able to get the coal seams proved down to the thickness and depths at which we could get them if we go on increasing the costs of getting by Act of Parliament, and rates, taxes, and labor demands at the rate which we appear lately to have been pursuing?

Of course, we must expect Acts of Parliament to be passed and rates and taxes to increase. We must also expect labor to be paid increased rates as times goes on. But there is a limit to the rate of increase. That is an economic question. If we keep the price of coal so high that we were too much in advance of the foreigners, then they would get our trade, for Germany, Austria and Russia have the coalfields, and they have the labor. If they advance at the same rate as we do, and we continue to get coal as we are now doing, we shall beat them and keep our markets, and not damage our home industries. But we must remember that it is not alone the Continental competition we have to watch; the cloud is on the horizon from the East as far as coal supplies are concerned. India, Japan and China are coming to the fore with their great coalfields and abundant labor supply. They will in the next thirty years, in my opinion, sweep the market of English coal in the East. The United States will sweep it in the West—that is supply the South American market. Our home consumption may in years hence be affected from another source and that is the failure of the ironstone supply in this country. The supply in England will be reduced from known deposits in, say, fifty years, so that it will begin to affect some of our centres of production in pig iron. Of course, we now import ironstone heavily, and new ironstone fields may turn up; but to me this is as pressing a question as the coal supply. However I think that the members will agree with me in the general conclusion arrived at, that so far as coal supplies are concerned there is no need for anxiety, that new coalfields of very extensive areas will be proved as time goes on; that, among others, our Midland coalfields and our Midland industries will benefit by such proofs; and that if the coal trade is bad to-day we have only to wait for our time to come again, when we shall be booming with prosperity."—Science and Art of Mining.

(Ed. Yes, this is an economic question. The labor supply of those countries in the Orient that are now in the primary stages of development is not only abundant, but has also the saving quality of cheapness, therefore, as an offset lest the sacred god of Britain—TRADE—should be diminished the laborers might be willing to work for less wages (and again they might not); in fact, they will best show themselves truly patriotic by reducing their standard of living to a point but little above that of the Asiatic and all will be well for—for—Trade. This address makes no mention of Canada, whose vast coal areas and the approximate amount of the fuel supplies are only in the surmise stage, although what is already known to exist is fabulous in quantity. Taken all in all, there is a decided strain of pessimism noticeable in the above address and the forecast that India, Japan and China will sweep the market of English coal in 30 years is by no means an exaggerated estimate, judging from what has already taken place in those countries. Heretofore, they have been largely importers, but of their importations no inconsequent amount has been machinery which applied to its purposes creates a surplus for which a market must be found, thus the fight for customers intensifies as the market grows more and more constricted. Mighty changes are bound to ensure as the deposits of wealth that have for ages laid dormant in the Orient are exploited. Japan is alive with energy. China is in a state of chaos from which order will eventuate, and the examples of these two must necessarily influence the mighty hordes of Hindostan. This is the real "Yellow Peril" of which so much has been said, and as the years roll by must constantly bulk up larger and larger on the economic horizon, furnishing ample food for reflection to the statesmen of Europe.)

More Home Baking, Better every way than the ready made foods

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder**

A pure, Cream of Tartar Powder

*Made from Grapes*

No Alum No Lime Phosphate

**RHEUMATISM CURED BY FIG PILLS**

An absolute guarantee goes with every box of Fig Pills. They will cure RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY Disorder, BLADDER trouble, CONSTIPATION SLUGGISH LIVER and all STOMACH AND BOWEL disorders. At all dealers, 25 cents per box, or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

# The District Ledger

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

J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Postoffice Box No. 380


## TWO SIDES TO A QUESTION

WE are not at all surprised that the Free Press should take the other side of an argument to the District Ledger, and by so doing tacitly acknowledge the interests of the mine workers are being championed by their organ, and, of course, leaving the other side of the question for our co-tem. to advocate—merely a matter of economic determinism, or in plain language, devoid of any theoretical terminology, simply a bread and butter question—but we do most emphatically protest against distortion or misrepresentation, and then from false premises learned deductions builded thereon.

We published a reported suggestion of C. W. Cross, late Attorney General for Alberta, that the government should own and operate the coal mines, and yet were by no means 'quite enthusiastic,'' our co-tem. to the contrary notwithstanding, nor do we find it even a "trifle difficult to hold up Mr Cross as a shining light in economics'' (because we don't), for the very simple reason that, as a rule, on this continent governments do not enter into any undertakings which would interfere with private enterprise, provided, of course, that profit be derived therefrom. The writer of the article alluded to not only has knowledge of the Alberta Great Waterways deal, but also of the Nakusp and Sandon Railroad. Government ownership with partisan governments may build automobile roads, highways, telegraphs, schools, arm and equip armies and navies in all of which profit is not a consideration.

We do not become 'quite enthusiastic'' for Government ownership, even where it be properly administered from the viewpoint of the business man, and are by no means blind to the defects which exist at the present time in operating upon this basis. Yet, in many countries, which are much older than this, but where partisanship is not a factor, enterprises under government control, both civic and national, have been and are operated with better results than under private control.

We must congratulate our co-tem. upon the assurance he makes bold to state that "the operators would gladly give it (the tax on coal) to the men,'' as we were under the impression that the coal operators, equally as well as the miners, are looking after their own material interests, hence cannot understand why they (the operators) should suddenly become philanthropic.

As a matter of simple computation it would be exceedingly interesting to know by what method our co-tem. arrived at the conclusion that "with the money lost in the present struggle the miners could have purchased a controlling interest in any coal mine in the country,'' as it should be "fresh in the mind of some people, probably including the writer on the'' Free Press that the miners of the Fernie district, at least, have not been receiving for several years past such monthly wages that would leave them any very large margin after paying for the actual necessaries of life, hence are at a loss to understand how "they could have held the situation in the hollow of their—heads.''

"Labor is a commodity. We have it on an authority which some of the miners at least will accept. Now, while we are getting down to a mere 'cost' in coal, and other commodities why not be consistent and bring this labor 'commodity' down to cost?'' We have not the slightest objection to being accepted as authority on the commodity status of laborer, and if labor-power is not a commodity, as our co-tem. would have us believe, simply leaving to be inferred instead of boldly refuting, we are perfectly willing to be corrected on the subject, and would ask for such enlightenment as the editor of the Free Press can furnish us.

We will put aside all begging of the question and come out straight and flat-footed. "Labor,'' as understood by our censor, is a "commodity,'' which we state that like all other commodities must on the general average exchange at its cost of production, and there is no reason to ask any question regarding consistency in getting this labor down to its cost, but this struggle is simply an attempt, like all other commodity struggles, to prevent it being brought down even lower than it is at present, and by so doing decrease the standard of living, by no means a very high one in this locality.

As the writer of the article in question has seen fit to enter the arena of 'theoretical economics,'' if he has any knowledge on the subject to impart showing what may be to him fallacy, not only miners, but the writer and other students would be pleased to receive same.

There is one item, which is indeed worthy of consideration of those who continually talk of the loss that ensues when men go on strike, which is that their assumptions are based on the theory of continuous employment, which, as all know, who have lived for any length of time in a mining community, should they give the subject a little consideration, that when the market has become well stocked that there is temporary cessation of operations. On the front page of the Fernie Free Press we find a paragraph dealing with the closing down of a mine at Ellensburg for the winter. Now, as this acts in much the same manner as does any other idleness, whether strike, lock-out or inability to operate from any cause whatsoever, that there is necessarily no wages paid out. We might ask a question here. As these men are not working at the Ellensburg mine, although for a different reason than in this district, by what method of reasoning can we arrive at the conclusion that they will have been able to save sufficient to operate mines and hold the "situation in the hollow of their heads?'' We can only characterize such arguments, if such they can be called, as exceedingly shallow, even if they are not entirely "hollow.''

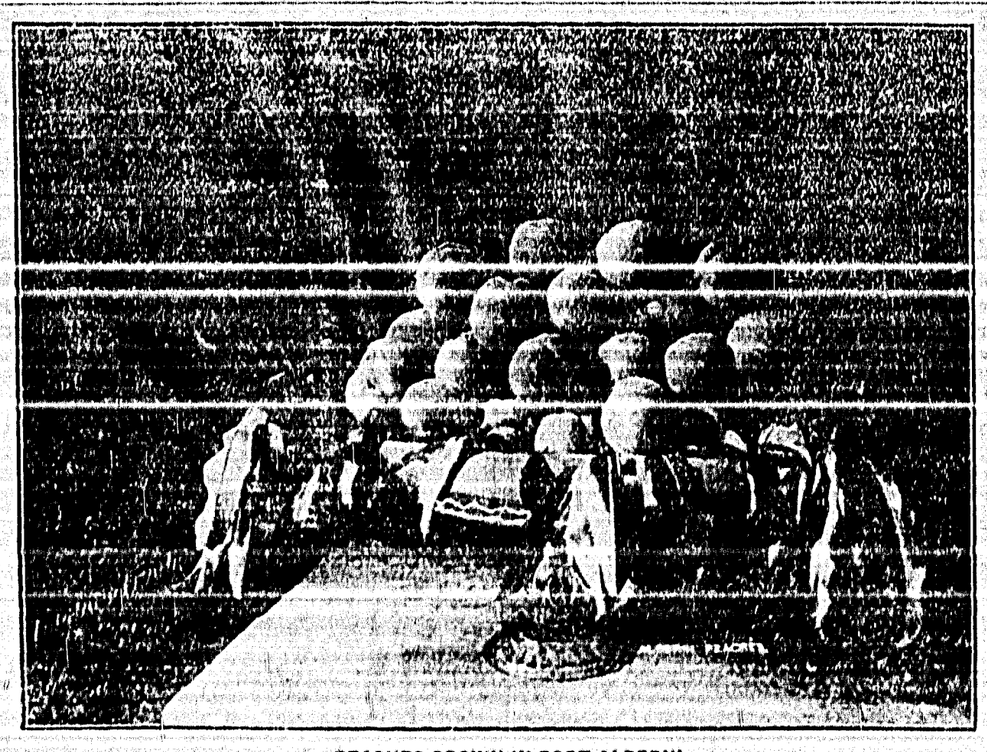
"ELLENSBURG, Wash., Oct.19.—Mine No. 6, the largest mine in the Roslyn coal fields, will shut down for the winter on Nov. 1, as the company has enough coal on hand to last through the winter. Many miners are leaving the district and upper county stores are cancelling merchandise orders in anticipation of a decrease in sales for the winter.—Fernie Free Press.''

## STRIKES AS AN EDUCATOR

FOR some time past there has been complete passivity in the relations between the two parties to the dispute at present existing throughout District 18, but on Wednesday a change took place when, through the instrumentality of the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Interior, it was arranged that a joint meeting should be held, the basis upon which negotiations should be opened to be on Dr Gordon's report and also the check-off clause.

The report that reached town on Thursday evening that the strike had been settled was premature, inasmuch as the authority for calling it off is not vested in the District Officials, as this is determined by the men themselves. This is a much more satisfactory method, being democratic, and completely dispels the illusions entertained by some that labor troubles are precipitated by "irresponsible leaders'' instead of which it is the rank and file who outline the policy to be pursued, the officials acting in the capacity of servants, not as dictators.

The inadequacy of sectional strikes daily grows stronger, but until the working class have the truth forced upon them that a lean larder against a steel chest is heavily handicapped from the start, we may expect these labor troubles to recur from time to time, but with each turn of the cycle lessons are learned that may eventuate in the complete disappearance of conflicts between laborers and capitalists as a sequence to the awakened realization that if men and women are to be real MEN and WOMEN and not merely animated packages of barter in the labor market and a prey to the conditions that govern other commodities, the wages system must be abolished entirely.



PEACHES GROWN IN PORT ALBERNI

## "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.

Frank, Alta, Oct. 24, 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—I believe it is just as well that I give you a true account of the assault upon me at Blairmore by Chas Chestnut and James May. I was informed that Jas. May and James Padon were going to work in the Blairmore Mines on the 17th, so I hit upon a simple yet novel way of letting the citizens of Blairmore know of this fact. I made use of my gramophone horn as a megaphone, calling out the names of these two men, but not a word about Chas. Chestnut. I stood at all the principal parts of the town so that all were able to hear me. After leaving the main streets I went on my way home in the dark, but once more stood to give a parting call to the same effect, when I was waylaid and knocked down by Chas. Chestnut, and then whilst down May commenced kicking me. After requesting them to desist I asked Chas. Chestnut why he had attacked me in this cowardly way. He replied: "I will teach you ——(oh! unprintable!), calling my name out in the street." In court he admitted I had not mentioned his name, so that you see he had no reason to say or do anything to me.

It is obvious to anyone knowing the facts of the case why he attacked me. James Padon is a great favorite with Chestnut, and was making big money on pillars, the averages, as brought out in Dr. Gordon's report. Now you would have expected men of this type to stand firm in the struggle and not scab. He is a member of Blairmore Local, and therefore a traitor to his obligations, and deserves the fate of Judas Iscariot.

Now, had three union men attacked Chas. Chestnut I venture to say that heavy terms of imprisonment would have been their portion, not a ten dollar fine. Observe the difference in treatment to one of the union men. He committed the offence of speaking to a man going to work as a scab and asked him not to go. He was on trial two days and sent down to Macleod in irons and kept there two days until $1500 bail was provided, and still they say every man is equal before the law.

I trust when the next great struggle comes between Labor and Capital in Canada that we will organize industrially as they now are in England, and as resolved at the Trades and Labor Congress at Calgary, when we can beat them to a standstill. That will happen when every working man is wise enough to put his cross opposite the name of the candidate serving under the Glorious, Logical and Just Banner of Socialism.

In Blairmore they are laboring under great difficulties and unfairness as men, members of Lille, Coleman, Frank Michel and Hillcrest are scabbing. They are ashamed to do this in their own camps so come sneaking in here. If we forget these men in the future we deserve all we may get, and if allowed to join any local to which I belong I will not rub shoulders with them.

If we cannot see which tradesmen in this town are on our side and vice versa, well we must be dullards, and it is up to them (the men) to rub it in well next time.

Now, I will close, having written a longer letter than I had intended, and beg to remain,

Yours, in the fight,

ROBERT EVANS.

Hosmer, B.C., 24th Oct. 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—In the Fernie Free Press of October 20th, 1911, there is a communication by one who at least signed himself as a "Union Miner,' addressed to men of District 18, U. M. W of A., making certain, sneering, and in my opinion totally uncalled for remarks touching the integrity of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America; also charging the officials with demanding the check-off contrary to the wishes of the large majority of the membership. It is evident that this correspondent who signs himself a "Union Miner" had only one object in writing, and that was to knock, but it may be perhaps news to this "Union Miner" that a knocker's hammer drives no nails.

The writer of this brilliant communication shows himself remarkably ignorant of the Constitution, and especially so for a "Union Miner," or he would never have written the piffle about the bonding of responsible officials, nor would he have made any observations about the check-off not being acceptable to the greater number of the members of District 18, and this "Union Miner" would also have known that the officials of the organization have at no time demanded anything than that which the rank and file of this district unanimously instructed them to demand. This the correspondent must have known, had he attended a union meeting since January of this year.

With regard to the bonding of responsible officials, which seems to trouble the "Union Miner" so sorely, I would refer him to Article 4, also Article 3, Section 4, of our District Constitution. It is surely up to our members to see that regulations are not violated in any way, instead of squealing through the Free Press.

In conclusion I would like to draw attention to the way in which this correspondent hides behind a nom-de-plume, and the knocking of District 18 through the correspondence columns of the Free Press looks to us a little strange. A Union Man should not be ashamed of using his name to any communication he may write, at least, not when there are 75 per cent. on his side.

Trusting you will give this communication the same prominence as the one in question, and thanking you in anticipation,

I am,

Yours truly,

J. A. TUPPER

Michel, B. C., 25th Oct., 1911.

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—I noticed in your last issue a letter from Charles Burrows of Frank challenging Charles Carver for the Welter Weight Championship of Canada. Burrows states in his letter that he has written two separate letters to Carver accepting his challenge but failed to get any reply. I might state the reason why Carver never replied to his letters was: Twelve months ago myself and Mr. Carver were down in Frank, when Mr. Burrows approached Carver and challenged him to a bout. In reply Carver stated that he did not think Burrows would be much of a drawing card to box him anywhere in the Pass, but if he would put $200 as a side bet Carver was only too willing and eager to take

(Continued on page 5)

The Original and Only Genuine

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

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT
ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER

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

DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce is equipped to issue drafts on the principal cities in the following countries without delay:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | Crete | Greece | New Zealand | Siberia |
| Arabia | Cuba | Holland | Norway | Soudan |
| Argentine Republic | Denmark | Iceland | Panama | South Africa |
| Australia | Egypt | India | Persia | Spain |
| Austria-Hungary | Faroe Islands | Ireland | Peru | Straits Settlements |
| Belgium | Finland | Italy | Philippine Islands | Sweden |
| Brazil | Formosa | Japan | Portugal | Switzerland |
| Bulgaria | France | Java | Roumania | Turkey |
| Ceylon | Fr'ch Cochin China | Malta | Russia | United States |
| Chili | Germany | Manchuria | Servia | Uruguay |
| China | Great Britain | Mexico | Siam | West Indies, etc. |

The amount of these drafts is stated in the money of the country where they are payable; that is they are drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, florins, yen, taels, roubles, etc., as the case may be. This ensures that the payee abroad will receive the actual amount intended. A233

FERNIE BRANCH L. A. S. DACK, Manager.

STOVES! STOVES!

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

Ranges and Cook Stoves

J. M. AGNEW & CO., ELKO

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

And Nothing but the Best in Fresh and Smoked Meats, Fresh and Smoked Fish, Dairy Produce, Poultry Etc. Etc., go to

THE 41 MARKET CO.

SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONE 41

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

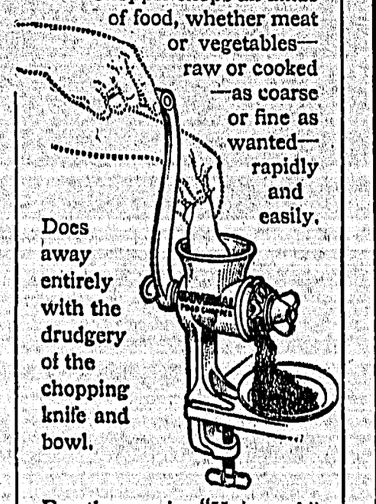
Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

Food Choppers that don't chew — many sizes

90c to $3.50

J. D. Quail

THE "Universal" Food Chopper chops all kinds of food, whether meat or vegetables—raw or cooked—as coarse or fine as wanted—rapidly and easily.



Does away entirely with the drudgery of the chopping knife and bowl.

Buy the genuine "Universal."

GET ONE

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, $1.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Nowhere in the Pass can be found in such a display of

Meats

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

PHONE OR CALL

Calgary Cattle Co.

Phone 56

Waldorf Hotel

Mrs. S. Jennings, Proprietress

Rates $1.50 and up

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

Meal Tickets, $6.00

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

Special Sunday Dinner 50c

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

The Comfort Route East

The Great Northern Railway

Close conections with the main line trains. Longer, higher, wider Berths, Individual berth and seat lights in sleepers and coaches. Vacum cleaned, Electric lighted on-time trains, the latest models from pilot to tail lights.

J. S. THOMPSON, Agent, Fernie
Phone No. 161 P. O. Box 305

Shiloh's Cure
STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS PRICE, 25 CENTS

Ledger Ads Bring Results

# News of The District Camps

**Fernie Dairy**

FRESH MILK delivered to all parts of the town

Sanders & Verhaest Brothers. Proprietors

**SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO**

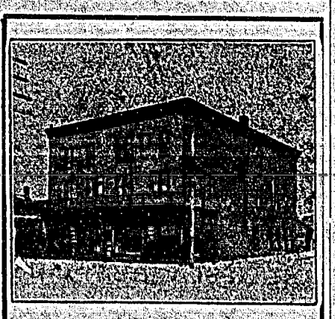
WM. BARTON
Agent Fernie Branch
Pellatt Ave. North

**KING'S HOTEL**

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, - Prop



**Coleman Hotel**

W. H. Murr - Prop.

**Passburg Hotel**

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

**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

## Our Letter Box

(Continued from page 4)

him on. The winner to take all gate receipts. But Mr. Charles Burrows did not want to put up any side bet and did not like the idea of the winner taking all gate receipts.

Mr Carver would have no more to do with the said gentleman.

I might state that Mr. Carver is now in Alberta ,and I am communicating with him, so if anything should turn up in the shape of a contest, and if Mr Burrows is willing to put up from $200 to $500 as a side bet, Mr. Carver will only be too glad to meet him at any time or any place where they can get the contest off.

Yours truly,

JOE MORRIS

---

Blairmore, 24th Oct., 1911

The Editor, District Ledger—

Dear Sir,—Would esteem it a favor if you would permit me space in your valuable paper to express my heartfelt thanks for the kindly services shown during the sicknes of my departed wife and also to those who have given me so many evidences of their kindly sympathy in my bereavement, especially to Mesdames Lindsay and Palma Renacco and the Presbyterian divine. Also express my deep sense of the appreciation shown by the Italian Society of Lille and other friends in attending the interment.

Thanking you for the courtesy,

Yours very truly,

ALEX. CATRANO.

---

Fernie, B. C., Oct. 25, 1911

To the Editor, District Ledger:—

Dear Sir,—There is one strange thing in the running of this town that I would like to say a few words about, and that is how does it come that a man who is not a tax payer can get work when a man who does pay taxes and is out of work, cannot get a job work out of the city. Is this city, which pays its mayor a salary and the aldermen $5.00 a meeting, to be run for the benefit of the whole people, or is the position of a public officer to be used for his own private benefit? If a man does not do his duty in keeping public order then he ought to be let out, but when he does do it and it happens not to suit somebody else how can you expect to get good men to look after the city affairs.

I hope that the taxpayers of Fernie at the next election will see to it that men are put into office who look upon a public office as a public trust.

Yours etc.,

A DISGUSTED TAXPAYER

---

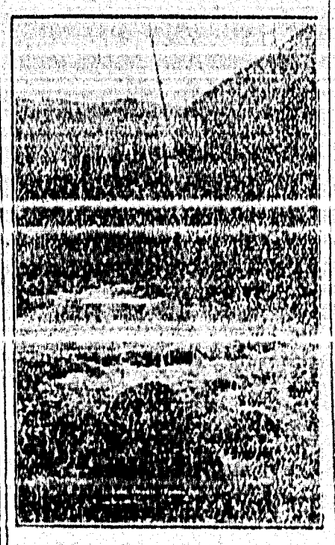
As is generally known the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company secured the power rights from the government some years ago, and have held them ever since, and, in fact, it is alleged that there was a clause in their charter which disallowed of them either selling or leasing their power rights.

We understand though that this was overcome by the Crow's Nest Company allowing it to revert back to the government when it was taken up by another party.

The company whom it is believed will start work on the development of power in the spring is that of Smith, Cary and Chase, of Toronto, one of the largest engineering and contracting firms in the Dominion. Mr. Smith, the senior member of the firm, was west this fall, and while here, inferred, in conversation with a well known business man that his company would commence work next year.

Shortly after this another gentleman, one of the district managers of Mr. Smith's company, informed the same gentleman that his company would do the work, and would commence next spring.

This will certainly be good news to everyone in Elko and the Elk Valley district and the Times is pleased to be the medium of conveying the intelligence.—The Elk River Times.



L. H. PUTNAM

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc.

BLAIRMORE, ALTA.

### COAL CREEK BY 174

The Rev. Mr. Dimmick, of Fernie, will preach in the Methodist Church up here on Sunday evening, Oct. 29th. A hearty invitation is extended to all to be present.

There has been great expectations up here as to the outcome of the visit of the Hon. Mr. Rogers to Lethbridge, which up to the present has turned out —NIX!

Mrs. B. J. Barnes, her sister and son, left here last Monday for Merritt in the Nicola Valley, where Ben is at present working.

Mr. J. Wyllie, an old resident of Coal Creek, drove up here from Hosmer on Monday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Adam Watson, returning to Hosmer on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Robert Schram returned home last week-end after spending a few weeks at Fort Steele.

Mr. W. V. Bell and Jos. Dixon left here last week for a trip to the coast.

### MICHEL NEWS

Summonses have been issued to some of the boys for using violence and threats to some of Andrew Matusky's hirelings. The boys have no fear of the results, and they no doubt will be discharged.

Mr. Rory McDougall has left for Wardner, where he has got a position as chief engineer for a lumber Company up there.

We regret to announce the death of little Georgie Carr. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved parents.

What is the matter with Ed. Stacey? Have not seen him lately. Some say he's in the matrimonial market.

Mr. John Owens (Yorkie) who for the past few days has been taking the place of chief engineer at the New Michel Saw Mill Company's plant, has done gawn quit. Yorkie says one boss is enough; don't want two.

Mr. Wm. Stewart has left for Cumberland, where he has secured a position. Good luck, Bill! Hope you like your new surroundings.

Mr. John McDougall, brother of Rory McDougall, was in camp Tuesday. Just from Nova Scotia. He was quite surprised at the mountain scenery and the magnificent hovels that this town sports.

We are glad to hear of the progress that Mrs. T. Robinson is making towards recovery from a long period of sickness.

Mr. Harry Lowe is once more around town after having been laid up and operated on for appendicites. Though not quite in his usual form, he is making rapid steps towards recovery.

Mr. Len Morton, who has been in Camp for the past few days, returned to Sandstone, near Calgary.

We are glad to see Messrs. Mercer and Ryan back in camp; there's no place like home.

On Monday night through the hospitality of Mr. John Waddington and the generosity of Mr. Charles Webb, a social was held at the aforementioned gentleman's home.

Music and singing with a goodly supply of the stuff that cheers, was furnished until the late hours of the night. When all returned on their way, rejoicing.

Mr. Michael McLean has returned to camp. He has been working at Finch for quite a while, but now intends taking up his abode in the camp again.

Mr. Tom Wilson has left Camp for New Westminster, where he has secured a position in the foundry.

### CORBIN NOTES
By Warbler

Billy (not the Goat) is on the warpath again. Would George and Harry quit butting in and leave him a clear field.

Uncle Bennie was up a short time visiting his old friend Mike Williams. He assured the boys before setting off the train that he had not come up here to scab. No fear, Uncle Bennie has lived too long in this world and been through too many labor troubles to start in that game at this late date.

Miss Gwen Ryan, of Michel, has been the guest of Mrs. Ball for the past few days. What was wrong with Tommy on Saturday night?

The management of the Social Club are running it in fine shape now. Nothing doing!

Any person who does not kow what "a closed town" is could easily find out by coming up here. Pay office, telephone office, post office, store, etc., all rolled into one.

J. W. Chambers who has been tramping about in the hills for several days past returned to camp having been chased by a ferocious squirrel!

We have noticed the teamsters drawing coal from the "big showing" not for shipment (nit) but to supply the houses.

We are pleased to hear that Jack Twigg is doing well in Alberta, and is seriously thinking of getting married. We'll all come to the wedding, Jack.

Denis McLafferty has left here to work on the wagon road near the Crow's Nest.

Johnson and Brace, the strawbosses, are still discussing and cussing and recussing the Ledger as they say it is very aggranoying to get so much cheap advertising.

It would be interesting to know the difference in the output per man between what is got out now and when the more intelligent miners now on strike were working.

Corbin Lodge of I. O. O. F. added two new members to their roster Monday last.

What's the matter with the dances now? Perhaps the ladies don't appreciate the acquaintance of those who by their actions stand for low wages, child labor, etc.

The Bo is still agent for the Elk Valley Brewing Co., and is already to take your order.

After service on Sunday last a numbre of ladies held a meeting in the home of Mrs. Hughes Bell with a view to organizing a Ladies' Aid Society.

Jim Sharp must be intending to start in the poultry business as he has had quite a number of "generous workers" building a chicken house. Virtue is its own reward, but ——

Martin McGary was over here Sunday visiting friends. George and he were certainly interested when the ladies were admiring them through the opera glasses.

Mr. Harry Clayton, of Cranbrook, is on a visit to old time friends up here. He intends having a week's hunting before he goes back. We wish him good luck.

Richard Jones, our Union Secretary, has again been ordered out of Corbin. We wonder if this is the "freedom" that the politicians talk about and is found in the dictionary, but does not exist in all places. "Be patriotic! Stand by the ting, boys!" Sing, "Britons never shall be slaves," and a lot more of such dope is peddled and then he told to get out of the country by a foreigner. Really, it is funny!

The Union men who are standing faithful to their organization are now compelled to go into the bush like so many criminals to hold their meetings. Bob Redhead has been presented with a chicken coop by the Coal Company for faithful service.

Bob Stewart's family arrived here from the old country.

Two more "goats" added to the office staff, which means two more votes at the next public meeting.

Now that the strikers have been ordered out of town the Company has thought it advisable to dispense with the services of some of their high salaried hunters, and they have left town.

Wm. Harmison, who has been in Michel for the past few days, on important business, has left here for the Flathead.

Big Carl Theodorvitch, the International Organizer ,was here last week to address the foreign brothers.

It is quite true that Gus Smith, the Resident Superintendent, burst into the union shack while a meeting was in session to elect a delegate to attend the special convention at Lethbridge. He directed some men to pull part of the building down. It is generally understood that this individual has had quite a lot of experience in such matters in Colorado and as actions speak louder than words we do not think any more words are necessary.

## DISTRICT NOMINATIONS

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
J. O. Jones, Hillcrest.
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, Tabor
Sub-District No. 4:
W. Lees, Bankhead, who was returned without opposition.

### TRADE CONDITIONS IN SCOTLAND

The leading industries, or most of them, are about fully employed, although labor troubles undoubtedly cause some feeling of uncertainty. The settlement arrived at in the shipping trade has been satisfactory and there seems little danger of further trouble in the immediate future; but the extravagent claims of the men, which the shipowners were powerless to refuse, has resulted in an all-round advance both in freights and passenger fares, and the increase will naturaly fall upon the general trader. Scotland, happily, suffered little inconvenience from the railway strike which played such havoc in the southern part of the Kingdom. The country's release from trouble was due in no small measure to the timely intervention of the Government, but while a royal commission is still inquiring into the condition of labor in the railway world, a feeling of uneasiness prevails, and unless the commission comes forward with a thoroughly practical scheme which enables the grievances of the men to be dealt with impartially and without undue delay, it is feared that the discontent, which is still smoldering will break out afresh.

In other spheres of labor, although trade generally has not been so good for many years, the same feeling of unrest prevails. In almost every branch of industry where an advance has not already been conceded there is an agitation on foot for an increase. In the coal trade wages are regulated by selling prices, which are easily ascertained. But while the miners have no ground for complaint, so far as wages are concerned, there are several other minor matters which are engaging their attention and in various centers trouble is threatened. These, however, are mostly local in character and will not affect the trade as a whole.

Within the past few weeks a strike took place among the shipyard holders-on, on the Clyde, and other parts of Scotland. The holders-on are associated with the riveters, and their occupation is of no little importance in the shipyard industry. Their grievance was not against the shipbuilders but against their fellow workmen, the riveters, who receive 1s. for every 9d. the holders on receive, the entire squad being paid by results. Fortunately, after the strike had been in operation for eight days the officials of the Boilermakers' Society, to which both parties belong, stepped in and work was resumed, pending an inquiry in the alleged grievance.

With this exception, work in the shipyard has been going along splendidly; on the Clyde alone the tonnage launched since the beginning of the year exceeds 436,000 tons, which is easily the best since 1907 (the record year), when the output for the corresponding period was 460,000 tons. With the enormous amount of work on hand there is every prospect, provided there are no further strikes, of another record being established. In regard to shipping, the Trans-Atlantic companies have had an exceptional season. As a rule emigration from the Clyde comes to an end about mid-summer, but this year it has gone on without interruption and the weekly sailing list from this port averaged about 2,000 for September.

In the South, woolen and hosiery manufacturers are doing well. Linen and linoleum manufacturers in Fife are also doing well and other leading industries, with the exceptions of the muslin weaving trade and lace curtain trade, which are experiencing somewhat bad times, are in a satisfactory condition.—Dun's Review.

**Shiloh's Cure**
STOPS COUGHS, HEALS THE LUNGS
25 CENTS

### 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.)

**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

**CLUB Cigar Store**

W. A. INGRAM

Wholesale and Retail

**Tobacconist**

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

Victoria Avenue
FERNIE, B.C. Phone 34

# Germany Labor Movement

By John C. Kennedy.

These are stirring days in Europe. Scarcely a week passes without news of some great strike, some popular demonstration or some Socialist victory. The workers, down-trodden and exploited for generations, at last are realizing their powers, and are boldly attacking the citadels of tyranny and oppression. To be sure strikes, demonstrations and Socialist victories are no new thing in Europe. But never before have the masses been so generally discontented, never before have they been so thoroughly organized and never before have they been so intelligent and ready to march forward to victory.

### Organizations

Probably the best organized section of this great international army of labor is to be found in Germany. The German workers have been building up their political, economic and educational organizations patiently and persistently in the face of tremendous opposition, until today they have a well-balanced labor movement which is a model for all the world.

### Political

On the political field the German workers are represented by the Socialist party, which has 836,000 dues-paying members, including 107,000 women, and which polled in the last general election over 3,250,000 votes. On the economic field they are represented by the trades unions, which altogether, have nearly 3,000,000 members. About 2,275,000 of these workers are in the "Free" trade unions, which work hand in hand with the Socialist party. These unions have magnificent labor temples in most of the large cities, which are the headquarters for labor and Socialist activities. In some cases these centres, which belong entirely to the trade unions and the Socialist party have cost over $500,000.

### Co-operatives

In addition to the Socialist party and the trade unions, the German workers have built up a powerful co-operative movement which already have 1,151,000 members, and owns and operates 3,545 stores. These co-operatives employ 19,000 workers under the best trade union conditions, and do a total annual business of $108,000,000. Sixteen million dollars' worth of products are manufactured in their own bakeries, mills and factories.

### Press

All of these organizations are fostered by the Socialist and labor press, which consists of eighty-one daily newspapers, scores of trade union journals, and dozens of weekly and monthly magazines devoted to various phases of the Socialist and labor movement. Some of these printing plants of the Socialist and labor press are among the finest in Europe. For instance, the plants of the Hamburg Echo, the Berlin Vorwarts and the Metal Workers' Journal of Stuttgart, have the most modern printing machinery in Germany, and employ hundreds of union printers under the best conditions.

### Solidarity

Perhaps the most striking phase of the German labor movement is the way in which the different elements work together. The Socialist party helps the trade unions and the unions help the Socialist party, and both party and unions help the growth of co-operative societies. Yet no organization attempts to dictate the policies of the other. The Socialist party is expected to work out the tactics that will best meet the needs of the workers on the political field, while the trade unions are expected to work out the form of organization that will best protect the workers on the economic field. Within the party some of the members emphasize the ultimate aim—the complete abolition of the capitalist system of production and the substitution therefor of a Socialist co-operative system. Others emphasize the immediate demands, such as better workingmen's insurance, better factory legislation and better housing for the working class. Within the trade unions, likewise, some members emphasize one type of an organization and one sort of tactics, while others advocate another type of organization with another sort of tactics. But, while in Germany, as in America, there are differences of opinion regarding tactics and methods of organization, it is everywhere recognized that the political problems should be settled by the political organization and the economic problems by the economic organization. In this way the Germans have avoided much of the misunderstanding and friction which has arisen between the trade unions and the Socialist party in America, where some of the members of each organization feel that it is their special mission to criticize the methods and tactics of the other, and to tell it how to run its affairs. Moreover, within the dfiefrent organizations of Germany, where certainly the members do not hesitate to express their opinions as to policies and tactics, they very rarely indulge in attacks on personalities. They discuss the issue at stake, and consider them on their merits.

### Education

Another striking feature of the German labor movement is the emphasis put upon education. There is no labor movement in the world that is more thoroughly working-class in spirit and membership than the German labor movement. But there is no labor movement in the world, or any other kind of a movement which has a higher respect for science, learning and culture. While the German workers cherish no illusions about being delivered from [illegible] by one great leader, or [illegible] leaders, yet they recognize the [illegible]tance of leadership and give due weight to the opinions of able men. And it makes no difference whether these men are men from their own ranks, like Bebel, Legien and Molkenbuhr, or whether they are men who have come to the labor movement from other classes, like Marx and Engels, Lassalle and Liebknecht, Kautsky and Bernstein, Singer and Von Vollmar, Sudekum, Lindeman, and David. Consequently there is no foolish attempt to divide the organization into "proletarians" and "intellectuals." On the contrary, a continuous campaign of education is carried on through the press, the lecture bureau and special educational organizations to make "intellectuals" of the whole working class.

### Power

Indeed the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been on the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution, because they combine dogged determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.—N.Y. Call.

## THE PRICE SHE PAID

By Max Worth in Twentieth Century Magazine

Once upon a time there came into the world, not because anybody wanted it, nor because it had any particular ambition to come, but just to make trouble and worry, a little wedge of red, wrinkled humanity, with a shock of brick-colored hair. The auspices were propitious, and it was a girl.

Days passed and the red wedge ate and grew. Moreover, it indulged in noises, varied in character, but always keyed high and given at the full capacity of the lungs.

No one paid any attention, however, for this was the eighth visitor that had come to the two dingy rooms on the third floor, and it was treated accordingly.

In the course of time, the baby changed into a little girl who could dry dishes and run to the grocery store besides minding the tenth visitor, but lately arrived via the Stork Aerial Navigation company.

While she did these things with her hands, in the girlish mind under the red mop she wondered and dreamed.

She wondered why there was so much noise and dust and dirt everywhere; she wondered why Pa and Ma both went out early in the morning and worked till late at night; she wondered why her hair was red; she wondered why the baby cried; she wondered why she felt so tired after eating her breakfast of black coffee and dry bread and sweeping two rooms before the time for school.

And sometimes she dreamed. She dreamed she was an old woman, wrinkled and bent like Grandma, who did the washin every Monday; she dreamed that she had a big automobile and went rushing through the streets; she dramed that she had a doll with legs that moved, like the one she saw once in a store; she dreamed that she was married to a man who kissed her every day, and never swore at her nor kicked the children.

Sometimes, when she dreamed, it seemed so real that the tears would start from her eyes and she would cry out for joy. Then the baby would wake and cry out, too.

Every morning since she could remember she had heard a horrible shriek. At first it had frightened her, but when they told her that it was the mill sirene she was no longer afraid.

One day her father stayed at home from work, and after the breakfast was eaten and the dishes put away he told her to give the eleventh visitor to the ninth, and then they went out together. Where were they going? To the mill. She was going to work there and she trembled at the thought.

It was not hard work, but every day and every day the same, and the mill took the place of the genii in the fairy tale that the teacher had read to her at school.

Each morning the monster raised his head and whistled shrilly on his thumb and fore-finger and then she must arise and swallow her coffee and bread and hurry away.

The mill gate was the genii's mouth. Through it the mortals rushed and then the whistle sounded again, and the teeth began to grind, grind, grind, till there was nothing anywhere but grinding.

And she would stop her ears and cry aloud, but no one heard her, for the teeth still made a great noise.

One day she was hurrying, she was late and hot—her foot slipped and the teeth seized her arm. She shrieked and struggled, but it was useless. Suddenly the teeth stopped grinding and she lay on the floor with a crowd of gaping faces all around. A month passed, six months, a year.

Every morning the genii whistled, but she lay still in bed. Never again! Oh, never again! and she laughed softly to herself.

How cheaply she had bought her freedom. She had given only one arm. She still had the other.

## DARWIN'S BIG HIT

### RETOLD BY BRYCE

British Ambassador Records the Sensation Produced by "Origin of Species."

The world has changed much in the fifty years that have elapsed since the publication of "The Origin of Species," and few now recall, as those who read it in those days can do, the immense sensation which it produced. Its effect in the field of humanistic learning, in history, and in the historical sciences generally, has, I venture to think, been exaggerated. The idea of what are commonly called evolutionary processes was in those sciences no new idea; and though they, like every branch of study, were being affected by the progress of the sciences of nature, they had already for a long time before 1859 been pursued in a critical spirit and by critical and exact methods of investigation.

But in all the braches of natural history and biology the effect was tremendous. Everybody who read anything serious read the Origin; everybody talked about natural selection. I was at the time an undergraduate at Oxford, and well remember how at breakfast parties and wine parties and on country walks we discussed the theory with the greatest ardor, and indeed with a positiveness that was often in inverse ratio to our knowledge.

It was the same all over England. There was a good deal of alarm created by the book, especially in religious circles. The minds of thinking people had, of course, been long occupied by what used to be called "the conflict between geology and religion," so that the bearings of the new doctrine on the account of the creation given in the Book of Genesis did not find them unprepared. Nevertheless, the shock on the ecclesiastical world at large was severe, and much of the debate that followed at scientific gatherings as well as in the press, was hot, too hot for courtesy or fair play.

The most striking and dramatic conflict between an ecclesiastic and a naturalist occurred at the Oxford meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1860. Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, then bishop of Oxford, having been well primed with facts and arguments against the doctrine of natural selection and Darwin's theory generally, came down to the battle. He was a man of remarkable oratorical powers, with a swift and flexible mind, witty as well as acute and persuasive. He attacked Darwin's views with even more than his usual rhetorical skill, ridiculing them and their author, and especially ridiculing Professor Huxley, whose ardent championship of the Darwinian views was then rising him into fame. Turning to Huxley at the end of his speech, the bishop asked whether it was on his grandfather's or his grandmother's side that the professor was descended from an ape. A burst of laughter and applause from his friends followed. Then Huxley rose to reply. After setting forth with all his energy, and, of course with ample knowledge, the serious part of his argument, he observed that the bishop had quizzed him on his supposed descent from an ape. For his own part, if he were obliged to choose between having for his ancestors an ape, or having for an ancestor a man who, enjoying a high position and a great reputation, possessing brilliant rhetorical gifts and a fund of sarcastic wit, were to use that position and those powers for the purpose of obstructing the investigation of truth and pouring ridicule upon those who were patiently trying to discover it, "then, indeed," he proceeded, "if I were obliged to make the choice, I would——" At this he paused, and added, "but perhaps I had better go no further."

The turmoil broke out afresh in 1871, when Darwin's book, entitled "The Descent of Man," was published. But by this time people had recovered from their first alarms, and Darwin's wisdom in taking no part in the controversy had helped to carry it into the region of general argument and quite away from him personally. Only once I think, did he answer an opponent in print. Though he was eagerly interested in the doctrine of selection, and anxious it should prevail, because he was convinced that it was sound, and though he was ardently grateful to those who espoused and defended it, there was no pugnacity in his temper, little personal sensitiveness and still less vanity. What he cared for was truth. Ample recognition was at last accorded to him by a host of scientific societies and learned bodies all over the world. 1870 the University of Oxford, the traditional stronghold of orthodoxy and conservatism, offered him, along with Helmholz, the honorary degree of D.C.L., which the weak state of his health prevented him from coming to receive. During the last twenty years of his life he was the acknowledge leader of British science, honored and venerated as perhaps no English man of science since Newton had ever been. That honor and that veneration are now accorded to his illustrious memory, and they are accorded by none who were privileged to see and know him as he lived.


## HAD BAD SORE FOUR YEARS

### ZAM-BUK HAS HEALED IT!

Mrs. Wilson, 110 Wickson Ave., Toronto, says: "About four years ago a sore spot appeared on the right side of my face. This spot increased in size until it became about half an inch in diameter and very painful. I went to a doctor, but the ointment he gave me did not have any good effect. The sore continued to discharge freely, and was most painful. I had it cauterized, tried poultices and all kinds of salves, but it was no good, and I continued to suffer from it for four years!

"A sample of Zam-Buk was one day given to me, and I used it. Although the quantity was so small, it seemed to do me some good, so I purchased a full size box.

"Each box did me more and more good, and, to my delight, before I had been using Zam-Buk three weeks, I saw that it was going to heal the sore. In less than a month it was healed!

"I know a lady in the east of the city, whose husband suffered for years with an open sore on his leg. On my recommendation, Zam-Buk was tried in that case. The other day, when I saw her, she told me that it had healed the sore completely.

"My daughter, who lives in Lethbridge, Alta., has also used Zam-Buk with the same satisfactory result. I think it is, beyond all doubt, the finest healing balm known."

Such is the opinion of all persons who have really tried Zam-Buk. It is a sure cure for eczema, piles, abscesses, ulcers, scalp sores, ringworm, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box, all druggists and stores, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. In case of skin disease use also Zam-Buk Soap, 25c. tablet.


## 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 | ☐ |

## COAL MINES BILL AND FIREMEN

In a lecture at Chirk, Mr. E. Williams, General Secretary of the General Federation of Firemen's Associations, said that upon several occasions some of their members had asked him his opinion regarding a certain clause in the new Mines Amendment Bill. He was able to tell them something they would be pleased to hear. He would read it out to them as he received it later on. Mr. Williams, continuing, said during recent years several questions in connection with mining had been of a very controversial character, and one of the most prominent was the necessary qualification of firemen, which, as they well knew, the new bill had decided upon. Well, he was inclined to think that, with a very few exceptions perhaps, the firemen had no objection, as everyone acquainted with ming knew very well that recent developments demanded an increased standard of knowledge to direct practical miing matters. However, he could not but resent many statements made by irresponsible persons regarding the qualifications of the present day firemen, as at no inquiry into the case and circumstances surrounding recent disasters had such statements been justified, and he has inclined to think that however much attention legislators paid to firemen, the real rewards would not come about until everyone who entered the mine participated in that education, and at least possessed the elementary knowledge of dangers with which his work was atteneded. Upon the firemen developed great responsibility, both in the interest of the owner and in compliance with the Coal Mines Act. He should be a man chosen from the most steady and trustworty of the workmen, and should, before being initiated into his work, be made thoroughly aware of his duties and responsibilities. It was a wise rule that fire men should not be in the same union as the workmen under them, but form unions of their own, for the reason that undue influence was liable to be brought to bear upon them by the men through their unions in the discharge of their duties. Such duties may involve reporting men for breaches of the rule, and the carrying out of the Coal Mines Act in its strictest sense, which it was their duty to enforce. Mr. Williams then stated that the following clauses of the Coal Mines Bill as agreed to in Grand Committee: Nothing in this Bill shall: (a) Prevent any person who is less than 25 years of age from acting as manager of a mine if he was lawfully acting at date of the passing of this Act; or (b) Prevent any person as fireman, examiner, or deputy, notwithstanding that he has not obtained a certificate of his ability to measure the quantity of air in an air current, if he was so employed as fireman, examiner or deputy at the date of the passing of the Act.—Science and Art of Mining.


JOHN BARBER, D.D.S., L.D.S.
DENTIST
Office: Henderson Block, Fernie, B.C.
Hours: 8.30 to 1; 2 to 5.
Residence: 21, Victoria Avenue.

W. R. Ross K. C. W. S. Lane
M. A. Macdonald
ROSS, MACDONALD and LANE
Fernie, B. C. Canada.

L. P. ECKSTEIN
Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor,
ECKSTEIN BUILDINGS, Fernie, B.C.

F. C. Lawe Alex. I. Fisher
LAWE & FISHER
ATTORNEYS
Fernie, B. C.

THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.
A. McDougall, Mgr
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber
Send us your orders

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

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

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

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

Royal Hotel
Stanley St. - Nelson
Best Family and Working man's Hotel in City; nicely furnished rooms with Bath. Beds, 50c. each, meals, 35c.
A Union House
Prop., J. S. BARRATT

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


## 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. Ross, Sec.

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

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

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

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

# *The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers*

### POURQUOI L'ALLEMAGNE VEUT-LA GUERRE

Sous prétexte de sauver son commerce au Maroc, l'empereur Guillaume affirme à l'égard de la France des prétentions que blame toute l'Europe. Cependant l'Allemagne ne détient que dix pour cent du commerce total du Marco qui se chiffre par 150 millions.

Les privileges que demande l'Allemagne font l'effet de demandes capricieuses, d'enfants gatés experimant des désirs impossibles; ses exigences sont tellement contradictoires qu'on se demande si ce sont sérieusement des hommes d'Etat qui les ont formulées.

La situation privilégiée que demande l'Allemagne au Maroc est une exigence inadmissible parce qu'elle lese non-seulement les intérets de la Franco mais les intérets des autres puissances et les droits que leur accordent les droits que leur accordent les traités. L'Allemagne a toujours laissé croire qu'elle défendait au Maroc les droits de l'Europe et l'Europe appelée par l'Allemagne a donné tort a l'Allemagne.

Les prétendus droits qu'elle demande ne sont que des privileges. Le perpétuel bourdonnement des prétentions allemandes finit par énerver l'Europe toute entiere et il n'est pas difficile de saisir que c'est parce que l'Allemagne n'a pas de prétentions sérieuses a revendiquer qu'elle est forcée de faire tout ce battage. Il est facile de saisir que le spectre du Socialisme est la cause unique qui pousse Guillaume et ses parlementaires a chercher querelle d'allemand a la France, afin d'arriver a un conflit qui ait pour conséquence une guerre entre les deux nations, et elle est persuadée que cette guerre serait le meilleur et le plus efficace dérivatif a la marche a fond de train du Socialisme en Allemagne!

La Guerre, tuerait-elle, est le médicament souverain et supreme qui doit guérir le peuple allemand de l'idéal auquel il aspire, qui doit lui faire oublier ses miseres, son asservissement et sauver ainsi le vieux trone du tombeau. Mais, Guillaume dans son affolement a oublié de penser que les prolétaires socialistes de tous les pays ont vu son jeu, et qu'ils sont résolus a employer toutes les forces vitales de leur parti, qu'ils sont décidés a concentrer tous les efforts d'actions possibles pour empecher le socialisme d'etre noyé le sang.

Et quoi qu'il arrive et malgré tout, les vieux régimes et toutes les iniquités sociales qui en dérivent sentent le tombeau, car semblable au malade miné depuis longtemps par une fievre lente le vieux monde n'a plus qu'un sang pale et dégénéré qui coule dans ses arteres; seuls les nerfs lui donnent encore la force de lutter avec quelque énergie contre l'esprit nouveau qui anime les générations nouvelles, et tous les criminels projets de tous les bandits de la terre n'empecheront pas les gouvernements oppresseurs et leurs [illegible]rans d'aller au néant pour laisser place au systeme d'égalité qui seul peut apporter le bien etre matériel et moral a l'humanité.

### LA BATTAGLIA NELLA COLUMBIA BRITANNICA

Fernie, B. C.

Il 1. mo aprile del corrente anno tutti i minatori posti sotto la giurisdizione del Distretto 18, dei Minatori Uniti d'America, decisero di smettere di lavorare, in seguito al rifiuto 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 afiatto inutile l'opera degli sbirri, avvocati, dottori e becca morti. Costoro potrebbero essere benissimo collocati nella classe dei disoccupati, cosi scarse 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 una 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 ilo 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, pei loro interessi, d'ingannare le famiglie delle vittime tacendo 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 dei Minatori del Distretto 18 ed assicurandovi d'essere sempre disposto a contraccambiarvi la cortesia, sono sinceramente vostro.—J. W. Bennett, redattore del "District Ledger."

### 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 congrès 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.

Puisque les juges de la Colombie Anglaise ont décidé que l'intention de la loi était de payer cette compensation seulement a ceux dont les dépendants demeuraient 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 compesation 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.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—The executive council of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada will shortly seek an interview with Premier Borden and the new minister of labor, Hon. T. W. Crothers. The deputation, which will be composed of President J. C. Watters Victoria, B.C., Fred Bancroft, and J. C. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the congress and representatives of labor from cities from coast to coast, will, it is said ask for amendments to the immigration, Lemieux, and Alien Labor Acts, all of which it is stated vitally affect affect wage earners throughout the Dominion. As the labor men note that some of the daily papers have been prophesying that the department of labor will be merged with that of commerce they state that such a move, if undertaken will meet with the united opposition of organized labor. Representatives of labor consider the department of labor the only one which looks after the interests of the largest class in Canada, and that instead of seeking to have it merged with another department that it should be extended with a view of increasing its usefulness to the wageearners of the Dominion.

## List of Locals District 18

| NO. | NAME | SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS |
|---|---|---|
| 29 | Bankhead | F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta. |
| 481 | Beaver Creek | P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher |
| 431 | Bellevue | J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta. |
| 2163 | Blairmore | 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. |
| 2407 | 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 |
| 2829 | Maple Leaf | M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta. |
| 2334 | Michel | M. Burrell, Michel, B. C. |
| 14 | Monarch Mine | Horace Woodfield, 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. |

### WAARSCHUWING

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

## DUMB ANIMALS

**Some Queer Habits of Cats, Mice, Flies, Snakes, Goldfish and Sheep**

A fly on a window pane will crawl to the top, fly back to the bottom and crawl up again. This order is seldom reversed. Why, no one knows. It is on record that a fly crawled up a window pane thirty-two times, returning each time a-wing.

Hens scratch for food with the sun behind them, the reason being that the rays reflect on the minute particles. A blind hen will pick grain and not miss a kernel

Cats seldom lie with their feet to the fire. Usually they lie on their left side. Dogs lie with their forepaws to the fire.

A mouse will ignore a food supply sufficient for a meal and run great risks to nibble at a wholesale supply. It will hide at the source of food supply and not depart therefrom until actually disturbed. It is not true that a mouse runs to its hole at the first alarm.

Find a harmless little snake the length of a lead pencil and provide a box for it in the house, visit it daily, and at the end of three months it will crawl to you for food.

Goldfish usually swim around a globe to the right. They can be taught to take a fly out of the hand in six weeks' time. The presence of other fish in the globe is generally ignored by goldfish. Drop a piece of chip on the surface of the water and it will frighten a fish.

Sheep spend more time grazing than do cattle and horses. Sheep will eat for twelve hours out of the twenty-four.

## DRY PICKED POULTRY

**A Series of Recent Experiments in Cold Storage**

Canadian exporters of poultry should be interested in a recent series of experiments in connection with the cold storage of poultry, which have shown that the method of scalding chickens by plunging them in water just below boiling point to facilitate the removal of the feathers affects the keeping quality of the prepared birds. This method in the past has been very commonly practised by exporters of poultry in the United States and other countries. The experiments under review revealed the fact that deterioration is greater in the case of scalded fowls than in those that were dry-picked; and the bacteriological examination proved that the number of bacteria was increased when the birds were drawn before being placed in cold store. Dry-picked birds in good condition, promptly stored and kept for three and six months, are stated to have been hardly distinguishable from freshly killed fowls.

## NOT AN IDLE DUKE

**Norfolk Has Charge of the Coronation Preparations**

One duke at any rate cannot be accused of leading an idle life. This is the Duke of Norfolk, who, as Earl Marshal of England, has practically the whole of the arrrangements for the Coronation in his hands. He has opened special offices to deal with the many matters of detail with which he is confronted, and is at work there early and late. The Duke is a particularly fast worker, and has the routine of his department at his fingers' ends, while his memory is little short of marvellous, and he can recall without much effort what was done at the last Coronation.

## THE MISCHIEVOUS MATCH

**One of the Chief Causes of the Daily Fire Loss**

The common match is a Canadian mischief maker. It was one of the chief causes of an average daily fire loss last year of $64,639, or $3.14 per capita. It helped to swell the list of deaths by fire, numbering 256.

## OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN

**Sir Oswald Mosley is a Type of Old Times**

A living copy of the familiar figure created by artists to represent John Bull is Sir Oswald Mosley, who is endeavoring to popularize wholemeal bread. And not only has Sir Oswald earned for himself the title of John Bull by reason of his appearance, but also on account of his characteristics. He is a country gentleman of the old school, a keen agriculturist, a great breeder of short-horns, an extensive gardener, and possesses a fine museum of British birds. But he takes to modern pleasures gaily, judging by the fact that he is as keen a motorist as he is a lover of horseflesh. He owns a number of cars and is a prominent member of the Automobile Club. It is because he considers that present-day indigestion and decay of teeth is due to fancy white bread that Sir Oswald is encouraging the villagers of Rolleston, Staffs, of which place he is squire, to use wholemeal bread.

### BEAVER IN THE WEST

A strange animal has been attracting the wonder of residents along the banks of the Assiniboine river in the vicinity of Armstrong's Point. The district is thickly wooded, and some mystery surrounded the movements of the visitor. A young man decided to do his part in unraveling its peculiar features, and procured a gun, went out late one afternoon recently, and on sighting the animal burrowing in the snow, shot it in the head. On investigation he was surprised to find that he had killed a beaver.

## SIR HIRAM MAXIM

**He Retires From the Directorship of the Great Firm that Bears His Name**

Few men have crowded more into seventy-one years of life than Sir Hiram Maxim, who is retiring from the directorship of the great business which bears his name. More than half a century has passed since he put together his first gun, a pea-shooter, in his father's workshop at Sangerville village, in Maine, and eschewed Fenimore Cooper to revel in Comstock's "Natural Philosophy." His scanty schooling over, the budding inventor had two spells as apprentice to coach-builders before he began his roaming in search of fortune.

He was in turn mechanic, foreman in carriage works, and in a surgical instrument factory; and saved enough in these lowly roles to buy a house and farm for his father. But he had to wait until he had passed into the thirties before he patented his gas-generating apparatus, and later an improvement in electric lamps, and got a firm footing on the road to fame and fortune. At forty-four he was settled in England, with a gun-factory of his own in Hatton-Garden, a snug estate, and a fortune in shares.

## YOUNG GIRL OF TO-DAY

**Lecturer Says She Has an Appetite for Intellectual Culture**

Monsignor Henry Bolo, in a lecture in London on "The Young Girls of To-day," said that between the girl of 1900 and her sister of 1910 a great gulf lay. The modern girl was distinguished by an intense appetite for intellectual culture. She wished to study everything, and she indeed learned a great deal. Monsignor Bolo was not quite convinced that the change was altogether for the better. He did not like young girl authors or students any more than he liked those who nourished themselves on the garbage of cheap novels while making skirts which were trousers in disguise or hats which might serve for sentry boxes.

His sympathy was reserved for the young girls who wished to breathe a higher atmosphere and who refused to consider the domains of art, science and literature as closed to them. The young girl of to-day deserved to be encouraged in her aspirations towards intellectual culture, and Monsignor Bolo roundly censured Schopenhauer for his definition of woman as "an animal with long hair and a short mind," and his declaration that her reading ought to be confined to prayer and cookery books.

## BOGUS MONEY IN SCHOOL

**The Building Used at Night for Making Spurious Money**

A remarkable story of the manufacture of spurious money comes from Austria. The educational authorities had been advised that a village schoolhouse needed repairing, and a commission arrived unexpectedly to examine the building. During the course of the inspection in one of the class-rooms a strange looking apparatus was found, which proved to be a press for the manufacture of bank-notes. Further searches revealed a small closet which had been turned into a regular mint, and there were bagfuls of ready-made silver and copper coins. It appears that the schoolhouse, where principles of morality were inculcated into the village youth by day, was employed at night by many of their parents to make their fortunes on somewhat different lines. Several prominent residents have been arrested.

## THE HORSE SHOW

**Canadians Will Exhibit at the Big Event in London**

It is now practically certain that a team of German officers will compete for the King Edward Cup at the International Horse Show in June—a competition from which the Germany Army has hitherto held aloof. The Russian and United States armies are also entering teams for the first time. France and Belgium are again entering teams, but the participation of Austria-Hungary and Italy is doubtful. The officers of King Victor Emmanuel are such accomplished masters of equitation that their absence, owing to the celebrations of the jubilee of the House of Savoy, will be greatly regretted. The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Ottawa, is attending the show again this year, and his son, Lieut. Sifton, will be in the Canadian team. The hope is also entertained that teams representing Australia and South Africa will be picked out of the troops which are coming over to attend the Coronation.

### In an Old Coat.

Bank notes and securities worth $60,000 were found in an old coat belonging to a Greek beggar who died at Kasakn, Roumania. His widow, who found them, had believed throughout her married life that her husband was a poor man. She had never dared to search her husband's pockets, as some wives are said to do.

### Wolves in Quebec.

Wolves are reported in large numbers in the neighborhood of Bauchette, Quebec, and Mr. Alf. Thorien, of 31 Mile Lake, succeeded in poisoning three of these pests, obtaining a good price for the pelts as well as the bounties. Mr. S. Day, of Cameron, obtained a very large wolf in the same way and presented the tanned pelt to Rev. B. S. Robinson, of Ottawa.

### Brought Down a Cougar.

*Melton Beam, of Creston, B.C.,* shot a cougar after his dog had treed the animal. When measured it was found to be over eight feet long. As there is a bounty of $15 on cougars and the hide was sold at a good price, the hunter did a good day's work.

### INFORMATION WANTED

Anyone having any information concerning Joseph Victor Trottier, who is believed to have worked as miner in either Alberta or B. C., is earnestly requested to communicate same to

Mrs. M. TROTTIER,
277, Sackville St.
Toronto, Ont.

Other labor papers please copy.


# The District Ledger

*The Paper that gets there*

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

¶ Selecting the medium is important—the publication that reaches the people—the wage-earners—should appeal to the discriminate purchaser of space.

¶ Its an easy matter to acquire space in a paper but its another point [illegible] adequate returns from the outlay.

¶ Advertisements that sell goods are the ads that change often and make interesting reading from time to time, giving facts and figures.

¶ Any arrangement of type matter and words in a paper is not advertising. A well written and neatly displayed ad is a source of information that will not be easily passed undiscovered. Discover your business with the use of Printers Ink.

¶ Get acquainted with your customers, meet them weekly through the columns of this paper, gain their confidence through doing as you advertise to do and when you do this you have gone a long way towards being a success.

¶ Let the new comers know who you are and advertise your business.

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

*Complete Job department*

*Address all communications to*

**The District Ledger**

# The Crow's Nest Trading Company, Ltd.

## The Store of Good Values

Note the Special Grocery values offered for Saturday selling and get the benefit.

"B. C." White Burbank Potatoes, guaranteed good keeping stock. The special price should be an inducement for you to put in your winter supply.

$1.50 per 100 lbs

Try some of our Famous Eastern Township Creamery Butter. Eastern Canada is known as the producer of the highest grade Creamery Butter, and the quality of our stock fully upholds their reputation. Special for Saturday.

3 lbs. for $1.00

| | |
|---|---|
| Quaker Brand, Peas, Corn and Beans, 5 tins for | 55c. |
| 2 lb Tins Shredded Pineapple | 15c. |
| Domestic Sardines, 5 tins for | 25c. |
| Canada First Cream, 20 oz. tins, 3 tins for | 25c. |
| Sherriff's Jelly Powders, 4 pkts. for | 25c. |
| C. and B. and Robertson's Marmalade, 1 lb. jars | 20c. |
| 3 lb. Bags Table Salt, 4 for | 25c. |
| Sunlight and Lifebuoy Soap, 6 bars for | 25c. |
| Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 tins for | 25c. |
| Oval and Flat Toilet Paper, 5 pkts. for | 25c. |
| Salada Ceylon Tea, regular 50c. lb., special | 40c. |
| 5 lb. Pkts. Quaker Oats | 25c. |
| Toasted Corn Flakes, 3 pkts for | 25c. |
| Post Toasties, 3 pkts for | 25c. |
| Imported Water Biscuits, regular 50c. per tin for | 40c. |
| ¼ lb. Glass Imported Potted Meats, Fish and Game | 15c. |
| Soot Destroyer, for cleaning chimneys and stove pipes, regular 20c., Special 2 for | 25c. |
| Colgate's Toilet Soap, regular 40c. to 50c. special, per box | 30[illegible] |
| 2 lb. Tins Table Syrup | 10c. |
| Fine Sweet Valencia Oranges, regular per doz. 35c., Special | 25c. |
| 2 lb tins Preserved Cherries | 15c. |

# You Are Ready for New Overcoats and We're Ready to Supply Them.

THE "long night" is coming. So are the snow storms and the bitterly cold days.

You and your big Overcoat are going to be close companions for several months. Whether you become good friends or not, depends a lot on what kind of an Overcoat you buy.

Why not put it right up to Fit-Reform, and make satisfaction a certainty, by getting a Fit-Reform Overcoat?

At $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30 and up we will show you the very "cream" of the new Overcoats—the big, roomy, cozy kind—that make friends with you at once.

When you are ready to select your Overcoat, here's the place to come for it.

Fit-Reform

The Crow's Nest Trading Co.


## Here and There

Monday is Thanksgiving Day, and therefore a legal holiday.

Mike Robichaud was in from High River over Sunday.

W. G. Barclay made a flying business trip to Macleod early in the week.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. J. Hughes has sufficiently recovered to return to her home from the hospital, where she recently underwent an operation.

On Sunday next, October 29th, there will be a Thanksgiving service at the Anglican Church at 11 a.m. to which all are invited. Special music will be rendered suitable to the occasion.

Jesse Stackwood, formerly of Michel, Fernie, and other points along the Crow, has decided to abandon the trade of coal digging and is at present brake twisting between Frank and Burmis.

Ferguson has accepted a position with W. A. Ingram, of the Club Store, and is dispensing the coffee and edibles behind the lunch counter, which has become quite a resort for Fernie business men.

Fred C. Armstrong, who has been making a visit to the effete East, to the haunts of bygone days, returned home again on Wednesday, and his genial face is now noticeable in the Fernie Billiard Parlors.

At the "shoot" of the Civilian Rifle Association last Sunday all the trophies were carried off by Harold Minton—two cups and a shield. Harry Gould was successful in landing the turkey for the best score at the 500 yards range.

R. E. Beattie, of Cranbrook, who has for so long filled the position of postmaster in Cranbrook, has resigned. Alderman Joseph Jackson assumes the duties. Mr. Jackson, whose prefix is "Joe," is very well known along the line of the Crow consequent upon his lengthy connection with the C.P.R.

[illegible] and Chancellor C. H. Rawlinson from Nanaimo, executive head of the Knights of Knights of Pythias in the Province of British Columbia, arrived in Fernie on Thursday morning from Cranbrook. He reports that matters in Pythian circles at all points visited up to the present are in a very flourishing condition.

Charley Claridge, Mayor of Morrissey, and one of the former bright entertainers of Coal Creek, made an informal visit to the city on Thursday. Charley reports "All well" at Morrissey and hinted that owing to the state of the money market he intends to introduce a motion asking for a salary of $200,000 per annum from the council of that burgh! I'm Surprised!

There will be Special Services in Fernie Methodist Church on Sunday, October 29th, 1911, when the Rev. Mr. Dimmick will preach a Thanksgiving Service in the morning. The afternoon and evening is in charge of the Sunday School children, when a musical programme will be rendered, which will be pleasant to hear. Everybody Welcome.

In our last week's issue we made allusion to the doings of a Japanese exponent of the art of high finance, and have since learned that Fernie is not the only city honored by him in his exemplification of the ways that are peculiar. Probably he may attempt like tactics in Macleod, Lethbridge and other points. Therefore, would suggest that the bankers and business men be on the lookout for this clever subject of the Mikado.

The next Dry Farming Congress will be held in the City of Lethbridge and for the purpose of covering the expenses incident thereto, the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture in the Province of Alberta, stated that a bonus of $10,000 will be given. There are also promises of assistance from the province of Saskatchewan to the extent of $5,000, the Canadian Pacific Railway $5,000, and Premier McBride on behalf of British Columbia, has also promised a like amount.

An Economic and Speakers League has been formed under the auspices of the Fernie Local, Socialist Party of Canada, and holds meetings every Sunday afternoon from 2.30 to 4.30 in the library room of the Grand Theatre. There are over twenty members at present, and as this is open to any who desire to commence the study of social economics a cordial invitation is extended to affiliate with same. The work under consideration just now is "Value, Price and Profit."

Three mighty Nimrods, who may have or may not have (modesty forbids a full account of their doings) hunted lions in the wilds of Africa, the fierce bull gopher on the plains of Alberta, or the musk-ox in polar climes recently decided to go after the grizzly on the Lizard Range. We are pleased to report they all came back safe and sound. One, however, fell by the wayside, leaving a poetic effusion suspended on a tree to notify stragglers that he had returned to civilization. The strains of "Home, Sweet Home" were heard to break the otherwise peaceful surroundings, but this has now been superseded by "Every Little Movement."

During the past week the stork visited the home of Mr and Mrs. C. J. Minns.

The "Madame Sherry" Opera Co. were the guests of the Waldorf Hotel whilst in the city.

Special Thanksgiving services will be held on Sunday in the Baptist Church. All are welcome.

C. E. Lyons reports good business in Macleod real estate, especially Parkview addition, for which he is the selling agent.

A correspondent writes: "There is one strange thing in the running of this town . . ." Is that all? I'm surprised!

The ladies of the Methodist church are giving a Hallowe'en Social in the school room of church, Oct. 31st, eight o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

Tuesday is Hallowe'en, and the night for innocent pranks by the younger generation. Hang your signs or gates on the inside. (Likewise your wad!)

"But it is safe to say that 75 per SENT of the men in District 18 do not want the check-off. . ." (vide our contem.) Is this so?—I'm surprised!

A number of the local Shriners journeyed not by camel train, but by the C. P. R. to attend a celebration of the mystic order given in Cranbrook on Wednesday.

The Rev. I. W. Williamson and Mr. Cook will address a meeting in the Methodist Church on Friday evening, November 3rd in the interests of Sunday School work.

A fond parent has been scouring the country for his lost son and heir and we are glad to announce that the prodigal has been discovered. Said the father: "I'm surprised!" So was the boy.

Lest we forget! Mr. J. W. Gray is still "At home" to his many friends who are cordially invited to call, not forgetting, however, to bring their working tools, as well as own commissariat.

The Public Works Department of the Fernie City Council have just completed an excellent piece of work on Thompson Street between Howland and Pellatt Avenues. Engineer Potter was in charge and it is needless to say that the work has been well done.

Donald McKenzie, of the Fernie Home Bakery, has found it necessary to discontinue the up-town store for the present, and after Tuesday next all orders will be taken and attended to from the old stand on Pellatt Ave. North. Phone number 180. All customers please note.

I ask you to think with me that the worst that can happen to us is to endure tamely the evils that we see; that no trouble or turmoil is so bad as that; that the necessary destruction which reconstruction bears with it must be taken calmly; that everywhere—in State, in church, in the household—we must be resolute to endure no tyranny, accept no lie, quail before no fear, although they may come before us disguised as piety, duty or affection, as useful opportunity and good nature, as prudence or kindness. —William Morris.

### OURS IS THE WORLD

Every day furnishes fresh proof of the rapid growth and spread of the ideas we represent. On all sides there is tumult and push. The dawn of a fair day is drawing nigh with mighty stride.

Let us then ever battle and strive forward unconcerned as to "where," and "when" the boundary posts of the new and better day for mankind will be raised.

If, in the course of this great battle for the emancipation of the human race, we should fall, those now in the rear will step forward. We shall fall with the consciousness of having done our duty as human beings, and with the conviction that the goal will be reached, however the powers hostile to humanity may struggle in resistance.

Ours is the world, despite all—that is, for the worker and for woman.—Bebel.

### QUITE WRONG

Heckling is often entertaining, although sometimes a tiresome, incident of political meetings. The experienced public speaker is usually able to turn the laugh on the interrupter, but in the present case the man in the audience was victorious to the last.

A political speaker was attacking the government with more venom than reason. A man at the back of the hall at last cried out:

"You're wrong, sir!"

A little nettled, the orator continued without heeding. Presently, in answer to another strong assertion, came again:

"You're wrong, sir!"

The speaker looked angry, but continued on the warpath.

"You're wrong, sir!" again rang out.

Angrily addressing the persistent interrupter, the orator cried:

"Look here, I could tell this man something about the government which would make his hair stand on end!"

"You're wrong again, sir!" came from the critic, as he stood up and removed his hat. His head was as bald as a billiard ball.

### WILL REARRANGE MILITARY SYSTEM

**New Minister Issues Invitation for Important Convention to Handle Problems**

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 26.—Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia and defence, has decided upon a step calculated to greatly improve the military service of Canada. He has sent out invitations to all brigadier-generals of the volunteer forces, heads of colleges and representatives of cadet corps and of boy scouts and prominent men to come to Ottawa shortly before the opening of the session.

The gentlemen thus invited will constitute an informal advisory board and will discuss matters of interest with the minister. It is deemed advisable to form regiments in various universities and also to encourage drilling and similar military exercises in schools throughout the Dominion. An effort will be made to provide a plan by which armories for individual companies can be erected and maintained at a small expense. Problems of providing rifle ranges throughout the country will also be under consideration and representatives of D. R. A. and of the provincial rifle associations will be invited in the advisory board.

Among the topics to be discussed at the first meeting will be the organization and training of forces, annual camps and pay, rifle shooting and other matters pertaining to the welfare of the force in general. It is not unlikely that the government may be memoralized by the board to furnish transportation to the representatives of each unit to the annual meeting of the D. R. A. Another matter to be discussed will be the advisability of dominion grants towards aiding officers entitled to a commission to purchase their uniforms. The general object of the meeting will be to secure an expression of opinion as to the immediate needs of the volunteer-militia.

(Ed.—Oh no! the Boy Scout movement is by no means intended to inculcate militarism, perish such a thought. It has a nobler and more exalted purpose than that of training the youth of the country to become scientific butchers. It is intended to make them manly, honorable, improve them both physically and mentally. Yet is it not strange that those who are closely connected with the military affairs of the world are such enthusiastic supporters of this Boy Scout movement? We have amongst others such peace loving gentlemen as Lord Roberts and Kitchener, the Emperor of Germany, the President of the United States, and that benign individual, under whose sway so many have worn the "Stolypin necktie," the Czar of Russia.

Now from the above we note that the redoubtable, meek and peace loving, Col. Sam Hughes, the new Minister of Militia, has sent out invitations to cadet corps and Boy Scouts representatives. This must naturally create in the minds of the people a belief that hypocrisy is not yet dead, and the real object to be attained is the manufacturing of suitable material for powder should future clashes arise, and likewise, as has been demonstrated already, merely as a matter of preparatory education, the use of Boy Scouts in the honorable profession of strike breaking.

### CRITICISM OF "SLUMS ON INCREASE."

(See page 3.)

(Ed.—That there are many foreigners, likewise others, who have centuries of superstition and ignorance behind them none can dispute, but ALL foreigners have not is equally correct, neither does the vast majority like to live in places such as those described, but necessity is the great 'incentive," compulsory "thrift," perhaps would be a better term. We feel confident that if the reverend critic were to ask these people if they would not prefer to dwell in buildings that have some semblance of decency with surroundings of a more congenial character, the reply would be "Of course we would, but cannot afford to on account of the small wages we get." He might then go to some of the employers of these people who are members of the various churches with the advantages of "the teaching of the gospel" for years, and ask them why they don't pay wages sufficient to enable these foreigners to live like human beings instead of worse than swine, and very probably he will be politely informed that the small profits of the business will not permit and he may also be given to understand that he is meddling with matters outside of his province, and his action regarded somewhat in the light of an impertinence bearing upon how the business should be conducted. It is not at all improbable that some of the landlords may have had the benefits of "the teaching of the gospel" and more difficult to get them to change their methods of rack-renting than to get the foreigners "to change their manner of living." Rent, interest, profit, the triune God of Capitalism must be conquered first before the effects, at which well intentioned individuals though they be of the type of the Rev. Jas. Allen, utter denunciations and preachments, will disappear. But then we must remember that this is what the Socialists advocate and "Socialism would destroy the home" and also make the positions of secretaries of Home Missions unnecessary. "Education alone may be made a powerful weapon for good or evil." This is axiomatic, but it is not only the foreigner would need it, these Utopians, with their quack remedies need to be led out of the slough of ignorance themselves before they are qualified to pose as instructors. Lay the axe at the root instead of buzzing around the tree top.)

"The Chicago Daily Socialist" has weathered the financial storm in spite of those to whom the wish is father to the thought and have been chortling with ante-mortem obituary notices.

Dr. C. H. Parkhust says of the standing of the rich and poor in court today:

"A poor criminal has no show; a rich one has. Court procedure is so vitiated and emasculated by technicalities that legal counsel, versed in the intricacies of the profession—and such ones are to be had if there is the money to pay them—can deliver his client in the face of almost any evidence, direct or circumstantial, that can be adduced against him.

"It is a question whether a defendant who is rich as well as guilty is not quite as likely to be acquitted as one who is innocent but poor."

It is the general opinion that the courts represent propertied classes as they are constituted today. Socialists propose to put on the bench men who represent the working people.

The other day a young urchin walked into a butcher's shop and asked the butcher for a sheep's head.

"Sorry, my boy," said the man, "but I haven't a sheep's head in the shop. The only head that is here is mine."

"Oh," exclaimed the boy, "that won't do. I want one with brains in."

The butcher's feelings are better imagined than described.


# Thanksgiving Specials

| | |
|---|---|
| Cranberries, 2 lbs. | 25c |
| Lettuce, per lb. | 35c |
| Mixed Nuts, per lb. | 20c |
| Apples, McIntosh Reds, 4 lbs. | 25c |
| " " " per box | $2.25 |
| " Jonathans, 5 lbs. | 25c |
| " " per box | $2.00 |
| " Greenings, 5 lbs. | 25c |
| " " per box | $1.85 |
| Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs. | 25c |
| Tokay Grapes, per basket | 50c |
| Concord Grapes, 10 lb. Basket | 60c |
| Squash, Pumpkin, Citron, per lb. | 2c |
| New Season Table Figs per lb. | 20c |
| Fresh Eggs, 3 dozen | $1.00 |
| Eastern Townships Butter, 3 lbs. | 1.00 |
| Lowney's Fresh Chocolates, per lb. | 25 |
| Wagstaff's Mince Meat, 5 lb. pail | 60c |
| Armour's Toilet Soap per box | 20c |
| Colgate's Toilet Soap reg., 50c. for | 35c |
| " " " " 35c. for | 25c |
| " Dental Powder per pkt. | 20c |
| " Cream " | 20c |
| " Shaving Powder " | 20c |
| " Stick " | 20c |
| " Mechanics Paste, per tin | 10c |

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 9, West Fernie. Im.n.p.

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


# MOVED

We beg to announce that for the present we are removing our stock from the Victoria Avenue premises to the old stand on Pellatt Avenue, and there hope to meet all our customers.

By a strict adherence to business we trust to merit a continuance of your valued patronage.

FRESH CATABLES AND PROMPT SERVICES

Fernie Home Bakery

Telephone 180



**Shiloh's Cure**

QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS