



Industrial Unity is Strength. The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A. Political Unity is Victory.
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See Page 4 for Announcement re Competition

CRANBROOK TRAGEDY VERDICT and SENTENCE

The assizes were opened in Fernie on Tuesday last by Lord Chief Justice Murphy. As reported last week, a very heavy docket awaited the court and no less than two capital charges were included. The grand jury returned a true bill for murder against Bruno Cutri and Rex vs. Biggs.

The first case taken was Rex vs. Biggs, and this occupied the attention of the court until Wednesday midday. The result was a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty" for accused, who was warmly congratulated by his friends. This is the third trial and there is no doubt that having regard to the contradictory and uncorroborated nature of the prosecution's evidence the jury could not do otherwise than acquit. Lawe & Fisher for defence; Mr. Moffitt, of Nelson, for Crown.

On Wednesday afternoon the court had the case of Rex vs. Budwa Singh for perjury. The charge arose out of a civil action and the court exercised considerable patience in listening to the evidence. The interpreter proved an excellent witness and was particularly lucid in enlightening those who cross-examined him upon the Hindoo religion, his explanation that Buddhism, like Christianity, was composed of a number of sects and that an equally convincing counsel that the Hindoo is not alone in his love for variety.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Lawe & MacNeil for defence; Mr. Moffitt for Crown.

This was the third case on the docket and was one charging Brunl Cutri with shooting and killing one Felix Zappia at Rampart Junction between Cranbrook and Warden, on the 16th of September.

This case, which is one of the most sordid ever heard in a court of justice, is not without its thrills and dramatic episodes, the capture of accused by Constable Collins at Whitefish, Montana, and the shooting at Constable Logan at Warden, being incidents full of excitement and thrills.

The accused was arrested on Sunday, Sept. 21, by Constable Collins, and when searched had (it is alleged) in his possession a .32 Colt automatic fully loaded and loaded clips to spare. The constable must certainly be given every credit for his resourcefulness and perspicacity when arresting accused, as the description furnished was very meagre and even misleading. The fact that accused had managed to cross the line added to the constable's difficulties and it was only Collins' excellent judgment and acute observation that caused him to "sense" the accused and arrest him.

Constable Logan accused a man who answered to description of accused, and upon challenging him claims that he was answered by several shots. The constable also fired and a fusillade was kept up until both men had emptied their guns.

The shooting took place on Sept. 10 near the switch at Rampart, and it is alleged that accused fired three shots at Zappia, fatally wounding him. Deceased made a dying deposition accusing Cutri of shooting him four times.

The evidence of the first witness, Marie Antoni Persecena, who was in the box most of the day, went to show that the quarrel arose over a sum of money claimed to be paid for her fare to the country. When this evidence came out His Lordship called prosecuting counsel's attention to what he termed the buying and selling of these unfortunate women like cattle, and suggested counsel to communicate with Attorney General.

Salvador Barberio, another witness who was present and claimed to have seen the shooting, proved to be so unsatisfactory that His Lordship adjourned the court to give him time to reflect upon his evidence.

The court adjourned on Thursday evening and the jury were locked up under the care of sheriff and his officials.

Upon reopening of the court on Friday the witness of previous evening was placed in box and case resumed. Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson witness denied that he had any intention of meeting Brunl Cutri or the woman when he went to Rampart Junction; he was just going for a little train ride. He also denied being with Mr. Wilson, the chief of Cranbrook police, and talking with them on the afternoon previous to the tragedy. Counsel questioned the witness several times, but he persisted that he was not with them. Asked where he bought a ticket to he answered "Warden". He was not put off train, but got off because it stopped, and stood on the platform near the train. Questioned why he did not go on with train he remarked that to the others talk the train went on. Questioned as to whether Cutri or Zappia were angry, he replied in the negative. In reply to question by counsel, he saw Felix Zappia with \$100 in \$20 bills. He did not know where he got the money from. Questioned as to shooting, he said the men walked down track to switch; he did not hear what was said before the first shot was fired. He saw the shots fired in intervals of about one second elapsing between each shot. The men were about four feet apart when first shot was fired. Both men were in middle of track. Zappia did not have his hand to his hip pocket. Asked as to what happened after the first shot, witness said Zappia stood still. After the second shot he exclaimed "He killed me!" and when third shot was fired he fell. He also stated that when deceased gave him the revolver it was not loaded. After the shooting he went up to the injured man and the woman took deceased's head in her lap. The accused ran off the track to the wagon road. He then went to the depot and read the police; he did not meet any other wire from Rampart that day. He

Report of Delegates to the Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress

To the Membership, District 18, U. M. W. of A. Greeting: The Congress was called to order at 10 a.m. on Monday, Sept. 22, by J. E. Foster, President of the Trades and Labor Council of Montreal. Speaking in both English and French, he welcomed the delegates to the city. He was ably supported by Alphonse Verreille, who also spoke in both languages. The Mayor of Montreal was next introduced and he said for him he made a very sensible address. During his speech he made suitable reference to the work of the city comptroller, who, by the way, was a labor man.

Next we heard Joe Ainy, city comptroller, who received quite an ovation, undoubtedly the mayor's testimonial having something to do with it. He fittingly mentioned how nice it was that the chairman, an Englishman, had welcomed the delegates in French while he, a French Canadian, was doing his best to speak in English. Wm. Thorne, M. P., fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, was next called upon. He very plainly drew the Congress attention to the fact that not many years ago, mayors, aldermen and such like would not think of welcoming a Congress to town, yet now it was getting to be an established custom, showing plainly the progress of unionism, the various authorities recognizing labor not because they liked it but because they were forced to.

Thorne was proud of the fact that he was the first British fraternal delegate and stated he represented 3,000,000 workers. A. McSorley, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, briefly thanked the parties for their speeches of welcome on behalf of over 2,000,000 unionists of America.

Stidholme, M. P. P., a gray-haired old veteran, made a very neat little speech, humorously referring to the fact he was so young that he had not much to say.

President J. C. Waters was then introduced to the Congress and was very well received. He thanked the various parties on behalf of the delegates for their addresses of welcome. He then appealed to the delegates to make the Congress as successful as they possibly could, pointing out that there may be some who come there to air grievances. However, he pleaded for harmony and finally asked that what organs transpired, let not differences of opinion lead to personal differences.

The Congress was then officially called to order and a credential committee appointed. On presenting a list of 320 delegates, including two fraternal delegates and 23 representatives of international unions. Later a report was brought in and accepted, which stated 345 delegates. The committee made mention of the fact that a credential had been received from George Pettigrew, Vancouver Island, International Board Member, for that district, but that he was detained by the kind administrators of justice on the Island on what appeared to be a trumped up charge, but not being allowed. A suitable wire expressing regret and also hopes for victory was sent to Bro. Pettigrew from the Congress. The contents of same have already appeared in the District Ledger. Miss Alice Henry, editor Life and Labor, Chicago, addressed the Congress on behalf of the female workers of the country, pleading for better attention for them.

On Thursday morning, whilst discussing a certain resolution, a colored delegate stated that the capitalist class were ably defended with four b's—bullets, bayonets, Bibles and bottles, not forgetting our friends the sky pilots, now known as sky aviators.

The next order of business was the addresses of the fraternal delegates. Mr. Sorley, A. F. of L., read an address touching chiefly on legislation passed in the interests of the workers in the States. He evidently forgot to mention the maladministration of the various statutes; for instance, the actions of employers in West Virginia, Colorado and Calumet, Michigan. He pointed out that 17 Congressmen, one Senator and two members of Wilson's cabinet were union men, still holding union cards in their respective organizations. One important amendment he mentioned was one giving postmen the right to appeal for better wages, conditions, etc. Previous to the passing of this act they were not allowed to ask for increases or anything else. Another important feature was in connection with watches on board ships. Masters and mates had been on times forced to stay on watch 60 hours and over at a stretch, the consequent danger being obvious to anyone. Such practice is now prohibited, a bill being passed instituting a three watch system.

Wm. Thorne, M. P. Great Britain, was next called upon. He outlined the mode of procedure governing British trade union congresses. He reported that he represented nearly three million workers and was proud of the fact, more especially so seeing he was the first British fraternal delegate. The Gas Workers' Union, to which he belonged, was about the strongest, it not the strongest, laborers' organization in Britain, Canada or America. They had approximately 120,000 members, with about 500 branches or locals. The last British Congress was the largest yet held, 544 delegates being in attendance. He deplored the fact that the Irish workers had seceded from the English workers' union, some ten to fifteen years ago, for reasons best known to themselves. During the last two years wonderful progress has taken place, having an increase in membership of 300,000 in both Great Britain and the United States, yet there's lots of room for further progress. In Great Britain out of twelve million adult workers only three millions were organized. Among the nine million unorganized undoubtedly many of them have been members at some time or another, but had some petty cause for not continuing in membership. The British Congress, unlike the Canadian Congress, do not appoint organizers, although the last Congress granted \$500 for the purpose of assisting to organize the agricultural laborers. Joseph Arch, ex-M. P., made a good attempt along this line, he being an agricultural laborer himself. The work of organizing these men is extraordinarily difficult, inasmuch as they are usually in small segregated bodies unlike laborers in an industrial centre. Again the chances to organize is hindered owing to the fact that it is almost impossible for the farm laborer to pay a cent toward the upkeep of a union. The highest wages paid them is about 14 shillings a week or \$3.50; then they have eight cents a week to

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NELSON PEOPLE WILL BUY STREET RAILWAY

Shareholders Vote to Sell Utility at 50 Cents on the Dollar

NELSON, B. C., Oct. 22.—By the overwhelming majority of 17,925 to 2,070 stockholders of the Nelson Street Railway Company last night voted to sell out to the city for fifty cents on the dollar, payable in twenty years, five per cent annuities. A bylaw to authorize the issue of bonds will come before the council tonight and will be submitted to the people with the bylaw to purchase a gas plant for \$50,000.

REMOVED FROM OFFICE

Mr. Sulzer Ceases to be Governor of New York—Is Succeeded by Mr. Glynn

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Mr. William Sulzer ceased to be Governor of the State of New York at noon today. He was removed from office by a vote of 43 to 12, two members not voting. Mr. Martin H. Glynn, Lieutenant-Governor, was sworn in as his successor.

VANCOUVER ISLAND TROUBLES RECITED

VANCOUVER, Oct. 21.—Those who attended at the Empress theatre last evening had a first-hand account of the labor troubles on Vancouver Island from "Bob" Taylor, one of the miners who has played an important part in the events of recent date there.

Mr. Taylor told how the government had come into the district and had highhandedly made its object to suppress the miners and their organization. The result, stated Mr. Taylor, would only be the strengthening of the union. He said that the right to assemble had been taken from the miners and they were not allowed to hold a public meeting. He described at length how the miners were surrounded while meeting peacefully in their hall and arrested and submitted to indignities by soldiers with loaded rifles. At that time, he declared, the miners were taunted and almost incited to revolt, but they took the peaceful way, though the militia had openly stated they wished to have some trouble with them.

The men who were then detained were still held in jail without a trial in conditions that were anything but the best. Many of them were suffering in health and would never be the same men again. Yet the speaker found some consolation in the fact that more men would be stirred to think more after these events and they would seek the remedy which would make such things impossible.

FIRE AT THE IMPERIAL HOTEL

The fire bell aroused the citizens of Fernie at 3 a.m. Friday and the brigade received an urgent call from the Imperial Hotel, a portion of the basement of which was on fire.

It would appear that the fire originated under the floor of the kitchen range and burnt down through floor boards and joists to the coal store adjoining the boiler house. The whole wood-work of the floor was burning fiercely when the brigade arrived and some difficulty was experienced in reaching the fire, owing to the inaccessibility of the cellar. However, the fire chief and his men succeeded in pouring a sufficient volume of water onto the floor and into the cellar to prevent the fire spreading into the dining room. The damage is not of a very serious nature and, thanks to the fire-proof construction of the cellar, is confined almost entirely to the kitchen floor and joists.

The residents of the surrounding buildings and Waldorf Hotel were greatly alarmed, several of the occupants donning night attire and making a hurried exit.

BROTHER AMANS LABALLE'S BENEFIT DRAWING

At the late Thursday Night Drawing for the above, which was advertised for Thanksgiving Day, was unavoidably postponed on account of several people failing to make return for tickets sold. While many people were disappointed, it was thought advisable to get all returns possible before holding the drawing and thus avoid any feeling of dissatisfaction among those who had purchased tickets.

The management of the late drawing, which was held at the Hotel de la Reine, was a most successful one. The prizes were as follows: No. 375, G. Mowch, first prize, \$50.00. No. 774, W. Shorch, second prize, \$25.00. No. 786, Maril Gates, Fernie, third prize, \$10.00. No. 919, E. Grier, (name not decipherable), \$5.00. No. 624, Bartolotti, \$5.00. No. 774, Mary Gills, \$5.00. No. 772, name undecipherable, \$5.00.

The holders of lucky numbers are requested to forward their tickets to the office without delay and we will forward prizes.

EXPLOSION ENTOMBS MINERS

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 22.—Between 230 and 280 miners were entombed by an explosion in mine No. 2 of the Stag Canyon Fuel Company at Dawson, N. M., at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The entombed men include General Superintendent Frank McDermott of the mine and several other American miners. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Meagre advices received tonight were that only five miners had been taken alive from the upper level. These reports stated that most of the day shift were employed below the second level, where the shaft was blocked with debris resulting from the explosion.

Accounts from Dawson and Raton were uncertain as to the possibility of rescuing any of the men alive, while a statement came from El Paso, expressing hope that most of the entombed men would be found alive. This belief was based on the fact that the workings of No. 2 mine are connected by a tunnel with mine No. 5, while an air shaft is expected to furnish another means of exit.

Immediate relief work was undertaken by men from the night shift and neighboring mines. Appeals for aid started scores of experienced miners from Trinidad and the surrounding coal camps shortly after 6 o'clock and they were expected to reach Dawson before midnight.

DAWSON, N. M., Oct. 22.—Two hundred and thirty miners are entombed in shaft No. 2 of the State Canon mines here when an explosion occurred at the property at 3 o'clock this afternoon, according to an official estimate. Two men found on an upper level were taken from the mine tonight. Rescuers have been sent from all parts of the southern Colorado coal fields. The Stag mine is owned by the Phelps Dodge company of New York.

Drilling Through Debris Immediately after the explosion all shifts were called to the work of rescue and those miners who were employed in other shafts were put to work drilling through the debris, which was said to have blocked the mine below the second level.

Three Rescued Three Italian miners were rescued alive from the debris at the opening of the Stag mine at 9:30 o'clock tonight. This makes five miners who have been rescued. The rescue party is making slow headway against tons of coal and debris which is blocking the mine. The five men rescued were separated from the main body of the miners at the time of the explosion and could tell nothing of it.

By 10 o'clock tonight the rescuers had penetrated more than 100 feet into the mouth of the mine and had reached five of the entombed miners, who were alive. From conditions which have been met by rescuers since digging within the debris, it is now believed that air supply is plentiful, as it has been found to grow better as the rescuers progress toward the centre of the mine.

Relief Camp Mayor E. L. Kinney of this city has organized a relief camp at the mine, where rescuers are being cared for and where miners as they are taken out will be given medical assistance if necessary. The mayor declared tonight that it was impossible to make any conjecture concerning the possible loss of life and that none of the mine officials or rescuers on the ground would care to make any statement.

The air supply within the mine is now the chief concern of the rescuers, who believe they will be able to reach the interior of the mine by tomorrow night at the latest.

In the relief camps situated several yards from the entrance of mine No. 3 are gathered the women and children of the entombed miners. Miners' families are cheered by the knowledge that Superintendent McDermott is among the main body of the miners entombed and they have confidence as to the mine officials, in the superintendent's resources in such a disaster.

Tonight the rescue work is proceeding by shifts. As one group of rescuers is driven back for air another takes its place, so that the work is continuous. That system is to be continued until the last of the men known to have been caught in the explosion will have been found.

TOTAL NUMBER KILLED IN COLLIERY DISASTER IS 436

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Tribune, in a special cable from London, says: There is no hope of bringing any more men alive out of the burning pit at Senghenydd, south Wales. As well as can be now estimated, 435 men are still entombed. This number, with 51 bodies brought up, with four deaths supervening after rescue, and with the bankman and another rescuer killed, brings the total of victims to 436, an unparalleled number in this country. A relief fund has been opened by the lord mayor at the Mansion House, and a fund has also been started by the lord mayor at Cardiff. Splendid donations have already been received. The King has sent £100 to the Cardiff fund.

There are some heartrending cases of distress and the need for immediate assistance is urgent.

The Road Tax and the Civic Voters' List

Householders will not be on the Voters' List if they do not call at City Police office and pay the \$2.00 Road Tax before the end of October. If you don't do this you will not be on the list and will be denied a voice in the management of this city.

Don't delay—pay the \$2.00 and have a say in the management of affairs. Next pay day will be too late, find the \$2.00 this week and pay it to the Chief of Police; then go and ask the City Clerk to put you on the list. List closes October 31st.

AIRSHIP EXPLODES KILLING THIRTY

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The new naval Zeppelin airship "L-2" exploded in the air near Johannisthal today and was completely wrecked. All the crew were killed.

Fell on Highway

The craft fell on the main highway leading into Johannisthal, its blackened wreck a twisted aluminum framework. The cause of the accident is unknown. The dirigible had just left its shed and traversed hardly a quarter of a mile in the direction of Berlin.

Accidental Deaths and Injuries

Many minor accidents have happened to other air vessels of the same type involving a large number of killed or injured.

The airship exploded at 10:15 a.m. while it was over the outskirts of Jo-

Report of Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress

(Continued from page one)

pay for insurance, so that they can ill afford to pay union dues with their many other wants out of \$3.50 weekly. He dwelt next with the extraordinary number of strikes that have recently occurred in the British Isles. He pointed out that the leaders were not anxious for same, but that it was a big task to keep men from striking. He touched on the Black Country strike in Warwickshire and Staffordshire of something like three years' duration, striking for the magnificent sum of 25 shillings per week for men and 12 shillings for women as minimum wage. However, they did not accomplish their ends. Then the late dock strike with the militia and gun boats and then the Irish transport workers' strike. Here it is worthy of note that although Larkin was primarily the cause of the withdrawing of the Irish workers owing to a quarrel between himself and another leader named Sexton, it seems that the cause of the trouble was that 15 years ago, just as soon as the Irish workers went to Ireland to spend their holidays, they were told by the authorities that they were not to be allowed to go to the coast. They were told that they were not to be allowed to go to the coast because there were no policemen. He pointed out that our organizations can do great things, but they cannot abolish poverty. The workers who assist in electing bosses as parliamentary or municipal representatives are doing nothing but political blacklegging. What difference was there whether they were Tory, Liberal, Democrat, or any other "Crats," they do not represent your class, hence are no good to you. He next drew attention to one or two of the things that the party in power are doing at present. Three million acres of land is kept idle in Scotland for the aristocratic gentry to go out shooting on. If land was cultivated along scientific lines, the British Isles could feed 100 millions and as yet they had but barely 40 millions population. Again, 74 millions sterling, or over \$370,000,000, is spent on armaments, an increase of \$45,000,000 a year since Lloyd George took the office. He claimed it was time that men looked after their own welfare and quit petty quarrels and jealousies, etc., and especially such trivial things as when their leader happened to be stout it's "look at the fat-bellied bounder!" If his collar happened to be dirty it's "look at the filthy brat!" and so on. He appealed to men to rise above the and be up and doing and not satisfied to let their stomachs act as sewers for any old garbage the employing class cared to dole out.

Quite an argument took place on Friday morning over a question of finance. Your representatives clashing rather sharply with the secretary of the Congress. P. M. Draper pulled his argument through, but sorry to say some men have not sufficient courage to participate in a standing vote.

In the afternoon session on Friday we were treated to as fine a bit of political work as ever the Hon. Dick McBride, Billy Ross or any of their ilk could pull off. This was over the election of officers and fraternal delegates. The three resident officers were re-elected. From observation it would appear that at least a dozen men had made the necessary arrangements for the nomination speeches, etc. They would evidently have been sorely disappointed had just an ordinary member of the rank and file so far forgotten himself as to get up and nominate

one of the ticket and thus partly spoiled the slated speech maker from having the first crack at it. A. Verrill, M. P., nominated by J. W. Wilkinson, of Vancouver, was elected as fraternal delegate for the British Congress, and Gustave Franco, Montreal, was elected as fraternal delegate for the A. F. of L. convention. The party man in this case, nominated by Vice President Bankcroft, was defeated.

Here we would recommend that the United Mine Workers at least urge by resolution at the next Congress that the officers and fraternal delegates get elected by referendum vote. It was unanimously decided to hold the next convention in St. John, Vancouver and Windsor, Ontario, appealing for the 1915 Congress for their cities.

It is to be hoped Nova Scotia will be considerably strengthened by the Congress sessions next year, as they certainly need the stimulating effect of some such body.

A few amendments were made to the constitution, chief among them being one that requires resolutions coming before Congress to be submitted at least ten days prior to the convening of Congress, the resolution committee to be appointed and meet one day prior to convention to receive their work. This will greatly facilitate the work of the Congress, also amendments to be better in many ways. Before a resolution can be moved off the floor of the convention two-thirds of the delegates will have to give their consent.

The special committee on immigration made their report. Among other things they pointed out the necessity of labor bodies placing all available data before an Imperial Commission, who will be taking this matter up in the near future. Numerous instances were cited where the emigration laws were flagrantly violated, the employers setting them aside without the least qualm.

President Waller of the Photo Engravers' Union delivered an excellent address, dealing mainly with the photo engravers' strike, showing how ally government officials assisted in trying to break this strike, giving abundant proof, explaining how shipping agents, etc., were in league. Regardless of immigration restrictions, the engravers held four men in Halifax for a long time waiting for the institution of deportation proceedings. Minister Crothers, Scott, and others continually made excuses and deportation has not yet taken place. Positive proof was given how employers, in order to evade the money qualification, gave men they intended to use as strike breakers a draft for \$50.00 drawn on a bank in Toronto, conditionally, that upon presenting this draft at a certain place they secured employment, merely a breach of the law. Justice Gagnon, of Toronto, gave a ruling regarding this matter—the effect that a man in possession of money, no matter how he procured it, should be allowed to pass. This ruling is given notwithstanding the fact that the immigration laws distinctly state that no court shall interfere with the administration of the act.

Crothers, when interviewed on these violations of the immigration laws, worms out such excuses as it would not be policy for him to institute proceedings under the act, but suggested the Toronto city clerk would be the man to act and we will play havoc afterwards. The Toronto city clerk, after all kinds of beating about the bush trying to evade the question, says "You write us a letter of complaint and we will write these offending employers warning them of their conduct." However, no prosecution has taken place and the effect of the warning (if any was given) has been more strike breakers coming in. But it is pleasing to note that the photo engravers with picketing, notes, deposits and all places they could, succeeded in getting 30 out of 38 to join their organization, paying the fare of 15 back to their homes. This speaks well for the engravers' organization, as they are less than 200 in number in Canada.

The committee on union labels brought in many valuable suggestions. Suffice for us to say it is the duty of every organized worker to always ask for union label goods. It is certainly foolish on the face of it for a man to be persistent about the affairs of his own organization and yet all his food and clothing to be the product of scab shops. We trust our members will seriously consider this question, inasmuch as unless there is a demand made of the trader for union goods he will not stock them.

The ways and means committee recommended the following disbursements: Vancouver Island clothing fund, \$500.00; Congress secretary, \$1,000.00; assistant secretary, \$500.00; interpreter, \$50.00; fire brigade benevolent fund, \$50.00; hall employees, \$25.00; door keeper and messengers, \$30.00; immigration committee, \$100; fraternal delegate to British Congress, \$50.00; fraternal delegate to A. F. of L. convention, \$100.00; also the hotel expenses of Wm. Thorne and A. McSorley, fraternal delegates.

A resolution was placed before this committee, but reported on unfavorably, having for its purpose the paying of delegates' transportation out of the general funds in order to equalize the expenditure among all locals. However, this did not pass. A motion was moved from the body of the hall and carried unanimously granting the chairman of the resolution committee \$50.00 for his work. It is pleasing to note that the Congress departed a little from their established rules and granted the \$50.00 towards the Vancouver strikers.

James Simpson of Toronto was suitably thanked for the very able report he gave on the work of the work of the commission appointed in 1910 (of which he was a member) to investigate the needs of the country re technical education. They visited various countries in order to get the necessary data. It is pleasing to report that educational advantages and increased knowledge gained by Simpson would on this trip are being used exclusively for the benefit of the workers.

P. M. Draper, Congress secretary, is to be complimented on the very able report he presented as fraternal delegate to the British Trades Congress held in Manchester, England. Arising out of his report a resolution was carried in favor of the effect that we negotiate with International Secretariat or Labor Bureau in order that the Canadian Congress may be represented in that body.

It was also on Draper's recommendation that Congress decided to follow the British Congress by having resolu-

tions in hand ten days before meeting, so that all resolutions would be ready to be presented.

Very suitable presents were given Brothers McSorley and Thorne, fraternal delegates, and a few others by the delegates. It is worthy of mention that Bro. Thorne, in returning thanks for the gift, mentioned he had had no schooling in his life, having worked in one form or another from the early age of six.

In dealing with the various resolutions placed before Congress it is only fair to our membership to explain that the scant consideration of the overwhelming majority of the resolutions received at the hands of the delegates does not warrant us giving a detailed account of same, hence we will only deal with the few important ones that really received attention. It is certain that a number of resolutions were voted on with delegates not knowing their contents.

Resolution No. 3, Cumberland, re-removal of Asiatics from underground. Carried.

Resolution No. 4, re withdrawing militia from Vancouver Island. Carried with the deletion of the words "Government lackeys." (Evidently some people do not care to call these herd their proper names.)

Resolution No. 5, Cumberland, re-emigration received considerable attention. A class conscious colored delegate said in part he had much use for Crothers as he had for a Bengal tiger or any other carnivorous animal. In quoting another it is said no man can serve two masters, hence Crothers could not be expected to serve the workers and the masters. He very ably illustrated another point stating that when he was a little nigger boy he sometimes asked why it was they were so poor, down trodden, etc. "In reply he told him that they tried to fight for freedom, but they had been taught to hold the gun the wrong way and each time they pulled the trigger they shot themselves. He appealed to the convention not to take to be hoodwinked any more but shoot the right way, etc. His remarks, though brief, were well put and captivated the Congress, demonstrating that the workers in general can appreciate the truth when it is plainly illustrated to them in the way the colored brother did.

Resolution No. 6, Cumberland, was evidently submitted for a purpose and is worth quoting in part. "Resolved, that all officials of the Congress be requested to inform themselves of the commodity nature of labor power and of the labor theory of value and of the Marxian theory of the process of surplus value, that said officials may be able to impart to the Congress member the knowledge which is necessary to the working class for the achievement of their emancipation." After a few technical objections were offered, the resolution was carried by adding the words "and members" after the third word "officials."

Resolution No. 22, Brandon Trades Council, placing the Congress on record as being opposed to union men joining the militia and approving the action of certain international unions that forbids its membership to be members of militia. This was carried against two modifying amendments offered by apparent defenders of militarism.

Resolution No. 26, Sydney Trades Council, dealing with haphazard method of appointing coroners' juries, offering suitable amendments—Carried.

Your representatives and the Congress secretary had quite a discussion on Resolution No. 34, Brantford Trades Council, wherein they asked for itemized statements of certain accounts, four out of the six resolutions were non-concerned on. It was very clearly pointed out by delegate before voting on the resolution re the Socialist Party already referred to that the Socialist Party were not pandering for endorsement of any body because they realized that once the workers recognized their position in society no such endorsement will be thought of, inasmuch as the workers would all be inside the party and not endorsing it as outsiders.

A resolution dealing with the necessity of industrial unionism was not debated, time being limited, and a motion was moved to table, hence killing the chance to discuss same. This was carried by 110 to 60. Possibly many of the 110 were voting to expedite matters by getting through the resolution any old way, forgetting the principle involved. However, that is merely our opinion.

Resolution No. 70 showed where eight school books in the Province of Quebec cost \$1.58, whilst same could be obtained in Ontario for 65c. It was decided to try and get such books at cost price pending free distribution.

We submitted a resolution having for its purpose the elimination of sectional strikes and endorsing the principle of industrial unionism, but same was not discussed inasmuch as a resolution had already been tabled dealing with industrial unionism, and, as aforementioned, time was not taken to discuss resolutions properly.

Resolution No. 97, wishing May 1st to be recognized as International Labor Day.—Lost.

Resolution No. 116, calling on road grounds for the repeal of the Lemieux Act was concurred in by the resolution committee and carried by convention on an aye and nay vote without a dissenting voice. We were certainly surprised the very next moment to hear P. M. Draper moving a motion to reconsider the matter. The motion was carried and on a second vote the Congress practically reversed the first vote, despite the fact there was not one dissenting voice heard previously. Something similar occurred at Guelph last year, the Congress going on record with only three dissenting votes in favor of the repeal of the act. Yet strange to say the committee on officers' reports recommended the repeal of the act unless certain amendments could be obtained. This recommendation was voted upon favorably, hence we feel the Congress didn't know exactly where they were. Here it may be mentioned that while due respect should be given to the advice of officers, yet it behooves the rank and file to think seriously for them-

selves. We are of the opinion that the first vote of the delegates at Guelph and Montreal in favor of the repealing of the act was the right stand to take. However, the delegates permitted themselves to be influenced by a few men and practically negated their vote for repealing both at Guelph and Montreal.

The wording of the resolution referred to more or less outlines the workers' position and is worth quoting: "Whereas the Lemieux Act in its present form has been used as a weapon against organized labor, inasmuch that it gives lots of time to organized capital to prepare against any action of organized labor in which they may seek to gain fairer working conditions and decent living wages, and whereas, even when a board of conciliation is appointed to investigate, capital often ignores the board altogether even to the extent of refusing to appoint a man to investigate in their behalf, therefore be it resolved that this Congress use every effort in its power to have the Lemieux Act repealed as it has proven to be wholly in the interests of capital."

In all 120 resolutions were dealt with, or rather disposed of, because they were certainly not properly dealt with.

Summing up in brief the work of the convention, it can be said there is much useful work that the Congress can do, but somehow or other the majority of the delegates do not appear to attach the importance to work of Congress that it warrants.

Again it might be pointed out that whilst we are not opposed to pleasure, still as far as delegates to a Congress are concerned the old saying, "Business before pleasure" should apply. The people of Montreal were certainly to be commended for the able way they catered for the entertainment of the delegates, yet there is this feature to be noted, that might have been spent in profitable discussion. We are of the opinion that our locals should submit resolutions to such Congresses

FARRINGTON IS TAKEN TO TASK

The Mining and Engineering Record, a Coast publication, in the course of an article on the Island, takes Frank Farrington and the officials of the U. M. W. of A. to task and insinuates dishonest methods and intentions on their part.

Nor does this estimable authority fail to take a dig at us, saying: "... their official organ, the Fernie Ledger, supports the outbreak." This is a deliberate untruth. The Ledger does not countenance rioting or strife. The attitude we have taken with regard to the disturbances at the Coast is: The authorities know only too well that men were being imported to stir up strife among the striking mine workers and we have telegrams in our possession received prior to the disturbance that prophesy trouble is likely to occur. We anticipated this rioting, which we know was deliberately precipitated by the unscrupulous methods of the operators and the apathy and indifference of those responsible for the preservation of peace.

The bone of contention with this writer is that Farrington is a foreigner! That he should be deported! Well, suppose we grant the sapient scribe that he was a foreigner, can he remember this with the fact that Joe Naylor, Foster and Pettigrew are not aliens, and they have received the same consideration as Farrington from the operators? Does he not know that here in the Crow's Nest Pass we had an eight months' strike? Foreign agitators did not run the strike, neither were the strikers aliens; as a matter of fact the bulk of them were British subjects. Did these facts influence the operators? Not a bit. But like the Island operators, they just hated the U. M. W. of A. because it enabled the workers to fight and resist them. This is just what is disturbing the equilibrium of the Coast operators. The talk about aliens and deportations is piffle and cant. In fact it would weary a child in the first primer class to attempt to argue with these buccolic humpbacks who howl and shout about Canadian unions and foreign agitators.

The following is the sequel of the Engineering Record:

"This is a day of labor organization and the fact must be recognized by employers. The management of the mines had made no objection to the local union formerly organized; and it is not likely they would have offered any in the future. What they did object to was the demand by Farrington, a foreign subject, and made from a foreign country, seeking to run their mines; and setting at defiance existing agreements between them and their employees."

The first sentence is an admission of the right of labor to bargain collectively. The second is an apology. The third is an unadulterated admission that they want a "local union" or limited bargaining. Now, consider: What sort of shout would the operators of the Island put up if they were compelled to employ Island capital? What right have they to have shareholders and stockholders in Great Britain or the States? Don't ask us to explain again: When capital recognizes international boundaries then also will labor.

The fact that one company can sell an agreement and work under what has been described as "intolerable conditions" is sufficient evidence that there is no logic in the Engineering

State of Ohio, City of Toronto,) ss.
Lucas County,)
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is a senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that he knows the contents and truth of the foregoing statement, and that he makes the same for the use of HALL'S CATALYTIC CURS.
Sworn to before me this 25th day of December, A. D. 1913.
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embodying their wants, etc., because whilst Congress cannot very seriously impress either Federal nor Provincial legislation, still by this means each section of the workers get to see what their fellow workers are in need of, hence, sooner or later the common ground we all stand on will be so clearly defined that even those possessing the most conservative ideas will be awakened to the consciousness of said fact. Our members must keep in mind the constitutional change which calls for the sending in of resolutions ten days prior to the convening of Congress.

We again wish to state that we believe it would be to the best interests of the Canadian workers to have the Congress officials and fraternal delegates elected by referendum vote. We believe our locals should recommend this by resolution to the next Congress. Whilst we have no reason to believe that the existing officers will be other than the present incumbents, yet elections by vote of the rank and file (whilst they may have some drawbacks) is the proper method to adopt in any industrial organization.

We will refrain from further comment at this time, trusting our members will go through this report, and when either of the undersigned visit your locals we will only be too pleased to answer any questions or go into further details on any particular questions you desire. We realize there may be many things our membership would like to discuss, hence, as already stated, it will be a pleasure to us to further elucidate anything herein mentioned which does not happen to be satisfactorily explained.

Fully appreciating the honor of representing you at the Congress, and thanking you for conferring the favor upon us, trusting also that our work will meet with your approval, with best wishes,

We beg to remain,
Fraternally yours,
JNO. E. SMITH,
DAVID REES.

Record's argument, while the fact that the operators in the Crow are enjoying a more prosperous period than ever before is but additional evidence that the U. M. W. of A. is reasonable in its demands and does not do anything more than voice the opinion of its members and aim to secure a betterment of conditions.

The millions spent by this great industrial organization is sufficient answer to the insinuations that they are after the Canadian brothers' dollar. If they are, then all we have to say is that so far they have been remarkably unsuccessful.

THINKS BOY SCOUTS
FOSTER MILITARISM

Dr. W. Darby Evans, in Addressing Women's Council, Deplores Spirit of War Instilled into Youthful Minds and Condemns the Idea.

Such movements as the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, cadets and school military, are but endeavors to instill military sympathies in the youthful minds of the growing generation. Dr. W. Evans Darby, secretary of the International Peace Congress, yesterday afternoon told the members of the women's council who met in the board of trade rooms. Dr. Darby's remarks in the course of a brief address were enthusiastically received by the women of Vancouver who, to the number of more than a hundred, had gathered in one of their regular sessions, not so much to hear the distinguished peace advocate as to hear the mooted question of "High Cost of Living."

He held directly at the doors of armament manufacturers the military movements of today, and harked back to the "war panics," as he termed the unrest of the nations, for the past ten years. The definition of panics, he said, was "sudden fright without cause." Lastly, Dr. Darby said, came the dreadnaught panic, which is still going on, and Armstrong & Company, and other shipbuilding firms, are reaping the benefit.

Some firms, however, he said, not in the "ring" have been driven out of business and the country has not yet been able to escape the Stead advocacy of "two heels for one."

Lastly, Dr. Darby said, there has been brought about the airship panic, worked up by newspapers and firms which promote the military idea.

"There lately has come," he said, "a movement to rope in boys and girls, shown in the fact that all schools now have military drill which is no aid to education."

Boys' brigades, boy scouts, girl guides and other military organizations he characterized as merely endeavors to instill in the youthful mind military ideas. He added, before closing his brief address, that he had spoken on the peace movement in schools where he passed through stacked muskets to reach the speaker's stand.

Previous to Dr. Darby's address, Dr. Elliott S. Rowe, commissioner of the Progress Club, spoke to the women on the patronage of home products. He was followed by Mr. F. R. Stewart.—Vancouver Sun.

POLICE ROUTED
BY SUFFRAGETTES

Fierce Struggle in London Hall—Platform Stormed—Chairs Versus Truncheons—Many Injured

LONDON, Oct. 22.—After a house struggle, police arrested Miss Stewart Pankhurst in the east end of London tonight where she was making a speech. But when they got her outside the building with the intention of placing her in a taxicab and rushing her to Holloway jail, the militants attacked the police so savagely that they let her go and she escaped. Miss Pankhurst, who has an unfinished term of imprisonment to serve, was not recognized until she threw aside the disguise which enabled her to elude the police and enter the building. She was warmly applauded when she stepped on the platform, but had been speaking but a few minutes when detectives, accompanied by a body of uniformed police with drawn truncheons, entered the hall and made a rush for the platform.

The audience rose to their feet and chairs began to fly through the air,

the invaders being the objective point. Some of the people in the galleries even dropped benches on their heads.

The police gained the platform and for ten minutes a desperate battle waged, the officers using their clubs freely and those on the platform utilizing chairs as weapons.

The police succeeded in dragging Miss Pankhurst down to the floor of the house while reinforcements cleared the hall. Outside the struggle was renewed with greater fury. Men and women were thrown down and trampled on. Concentrating the attack on the policemen who had the militant leader in their grasp, the women, with the assistance of several men, succeeded in tearing her from their grasp and she slipped away. Some of the women afterward complained of having been thrown down and kicked by the police, and many after the fracas were seen nursing bruises.

Mrs. Lee, who presided at the meeting and took a conspicuous part in the attack on the police, was arrested. Miss Pankhurst later announced her intention to address a meeting at the Poplar town hall tomorrow night.

Under the present system the worker is nothing but a dividend producer. The faster he can be made to work the more dividends he will create, so the speeding up system is applied with all its force. When the gray hairs appear on his temples he is looked on with suspicion as becoming too old to follow the pace, and at the least sign of a slow down he is thrust aside to make room for a younger slave.



SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of marketable coal mined an day, the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. Cory,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
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Cough mixtures go—not to the lungs and about at all, but to the stomach. There is absolutely no direct connection between stomach and lungs.

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A free trial packet will be sent you. All drug stores and stores sell Peps at 10c. box.



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Power Attained With Knowledge

By August Claessens

The greatest obstacle to a more speedy attainment of the Socialist goal is the indifference of the workers to our movement. This indifference is largely due to ignorance, and ignorance is our mightiest foe. Ignorance and contentment are twin sisters, for the more ignorant the worker, the more contented he is in his misery. There is a common argument among persons who ought to know better, and often uttered in moments of angry impatience, that the workers are really not pressed hard enough, and that they deserve all that's coming to them, and more, with the curious conviction that still greater poverty would stimulate discontent and dispel ignorance.

A little reason will soon show that quite the opposite is true. For illustration, take an electric light. Somewhere off at a power house, under a boiler, coal is burned, which transforms water into steam, which then is gauged to move vast machinery to friction, whence is transmitted the current that illuminates the lamp and gives us its light. Our bodies work somewhat on the same principle. The food in our stomachs and the air in our lungs is burned into energy, and is also gauged so as to send the life current to every part of our bodies.

As with the electric light, just as soon as we neglect putting coal under the boiler, the steam condenses, the machinery comes to a standstill, and the light dies out; so also when insufficient food and poor air enter our bodies, our energy leaves us and our eyes, hearing and brain become dim and out of order. And yet still different is our body as compared to the power house; it has but a limited supply of energy, varying with various persons. Normally, after eight, ten or twelve hours of toil our daily supply is exhausted in the quest for material existence. For the average worker to make use of this leisure time for intelligent recreation, we must have enough energy left, after a day's toil, to keep alert our eyes and brains, conducive surroundings to inspire us, and our minds free from the destructive fear of economic insecurity.

Take an average worker, for example. See him open a book of a serious nature. After laboriously passing the first few pages, his eyelids commence to blink, his chin slowly descends to his chest, and the sounds of slumber issue from his nostrils. "Aus gespielt!" says the German. Again, take a young woman, factory, store or shop worker, particularly one that uses her eyes all day long, and watch her reading a novel. After going through about the first chapter, she immediately turns to the last of the book to hastily see its ending. She hasn't enough patience to read it from

page to page. And this impatience, I believe, is largely due to the lack of energy. The lack of space prevents me from going into numerous other well known manifestations of this mental fatigue, and its hindrance to education.

To sum up, it is generally a fact that workers are dull, stupid and coarse. But human beings are not born as such; it's not a hereditary cause, but largely an environmental effect. For example, take a number of children out of an average working class family, and place them in a well-to-do home with all the advantages that surround it, and with little exception they will grow up bright, intelligent and cultured. And on the other hand, a group of others taken from a well-to-do home and placed in an average working class home, with all its disadvantages, and again, with little exception, they will grow up just as dull, stupid and coarse as the average worker's child.

And pitiful as it seems, like a pig in his pen, the worker becomes contented with his miserable lot, often drowsily exclaiming, "This always was and always will be so." But fortunately the more intelligent workers who read and think (and may their tribe increase) know that this is not so. We are generally discontented in proportion to what we know contentment consists of. When we know the comparison between what we have and what we are entitled to have, but are defrauded of it, then that discontent becomes the mother of progress and hastens social justice. To read, to think, and to know is to live. Without this, life is but pig existence. And to know the wherefrom, why and whereto of social evolution is to hasten the abolition of our social wrongs.

Logic shows the power of knowledge.

For illustration: In numbers the workers are strong, their greatest might lies in their vast numbers. In numbers the exploiters are weak, their greatest handicap is their lack of numbers. But while the workers are strong in numbers, and could easily sweep their tormentors into oblivion, yet their greatest weakness lies in their lack of knowledge. And while the exploiters are weak in numbers their great strength lies in their possession of knowledge. No, not that they actually possess it, but that they haven't themselves; they buy, hire or prostitute. So, comrades, let us hasten the day by obtaining shorter hours in every way possible, for clearly we see that knowledge makes for power, and power brings with it might, and might makes right. Thus, when the workers get knowledge they will obtain power, and with power they will possess might, and when they have might they will make things right.

Socialism and the Municipalities

By Henry L. Slobodin

I attach more importance to the Socialist municipal campaigns than do many other Socialists. I do so because I believe that much more can be achieved for Socialism with a proletarian enlightened, well-housed, well-fed and well-clad, than with the proletariat ignorant, degraded and abiding in economic misery. And it is through the municipality more than through any other agency that the living conditions of the proletariat can and will be improved.

The economic elevation of the working class means more power. But there are other reasons equally weighty, that will make the municipality an important factor in the social revolution.

All the great revolutions of the past centered in and around the cities. I have not in mind ancient history when city and state were synonymous concepts. Nor the medieval time when the rise of the cities led to the overthrow of feudalism. I refer to modern history. The French revolution was a series of municipal uprisings. The same may be said of the revolutions of 1848 and the recent Russian and Chinese revolutions. Certainly, it was a struggle of classes, but territorially and politically, the revolt found in the municipality the most fertile ground.

I see no reason to believe that it will be different in the future. On the contrary, the political emancipation of the municipality is approaching fast. Particularly in this country. What between concentration of political power in the Federal government on one hand and the development of municipal self-government on the other, the state as a political entity is bound to shrink and shrivel. In that as it may, there can be no doubt that the political self-determination of the municipalities is at hand.

Economically, the municipality seems to lead an existence which is almost parasitic. Yet appearances are misleading. The municipality pays in kind, that is in labor, for all the labor which it consumes. It does depend upon the country for its raw material. The country could starve a city in short time. It would not be so, if the city were in control of the supply of the raw material. To achieve this

end, the cities are now reaching out to control the supply of food stuffs and other raw material. These attempts are now in their infancy and weak. But they are bound to grow until the municipalities will be freed economically as well. To elaborate on this phase of the problem would involve us in a theoretical discussion.

To those who still have faith in the social revolution as a coming event and as a present factor in the uplifting of the working class, it must be obvious that the success of the revolution will depend much more on the number of the municipalities controlled by the social revolution and the degree of the control than on the number of revolutionary representatives in Congress.

There is another reason, not of as far-reaching but of more immediate moment, why I view the municipal campaigns with deep interest.

Long before the Socialists will have in Congress a representation of any controlling effect, they will be in control of hundreds, nay, thousands of municipalities, wherein they will have an opportunity to demonstrate their revolutionary reconstructive energies and abilities. Without any choice in the matter on their part, the Socialists will be put in a position where they will be compelled to repel the attacks of the capitalist state on Socialist propaganda pro-municipal. And to carry on such a propaganda effectively, the Socialists will have to develop a municipal program of which the present Socialist program is a very weak beginning.

If there is anything worthy of note in our present municipal program and activity, it is the lack of ideas, initiative and audacity. So far the Socialist municipal activities have been a very weak imitation of the reformer's. After we captured Milwaukee, we set out to "Milwaukeeize" the rest of the country. We raised a dust and hue and cry that blinded and deafened no one but ourselves. After we recovered our sight and hearing, we saw and heard that we failed to "Milwaukeeize" even Milwaukee. No one in particular is to be blamed for that. But we must discourage the huzzah and dust-raising campaigns. The work is much more solid and hard.

Let us set to work with an earnest will.—The New Review.

Unemployment

The capitalist papers delight to picture the western wheat fields calling the lazy city loafer. They picture the city unemployed clad in rags and stretching lazily and fulfilled on a city park bench while the western farmer frantically calls for help to harvest his grain.

The smug classes, seeing such cartoons, smile in a satisfied manner. The lazy, unemployed, you know, are themselves to blame. If they would only take what work offered their difficulties would be over. Such a cartoon recently appeared in

the Montreal Star, that organ of the plutocracy which does not hesitate to inveigle the quarters out of the pockets of the unemployed through playing up the "want ad" game.

Such a cartoon is a damnable lie and a cruel outrage upon the working class. In Canada labor is largely seasonal. In summer the sun is warm, the ice is out of the rivers, the ground is not frozen. Outdoor work can be done. Hence there is forestal activity. Water navigation, which is closed in winter, is open in summer. Building oper-

ations, which close largely in winter, are in full blast in summer. The farmers also have to rush in summer and the climax of their seasonal occupation comes in the harvesting of the grain.

They cry for help, and they cry in the busiest season of the year. It is surprising that at such a time so many thousands of workers can be found jobless for a short period of time. It is a horrible exposure of the expropriated nature of the wage worker when thousands can be derelicted in the busiest period of the year and flung thousands of miles for a short-period job.

Winter is the time when unemployment becomes rife. In British Columbia around Christmas the lumber camps close. The canning tush is over. On the prairies farming operations are slack. In the cities building operations close down. On the rivers and lakes navigation ceases.

Then the unemployed throng the streets. Then the soup kitchens open. But the smug classes, the labor skinners, the parasites who have fattened on the labor of the workers when busy, remember that cartoon of the farmer crying frantically for help, and say, "The beggars won't work."

The beggars will work. They are anxious to work. We have a letter from a worker who is lamenting that he gets 20 cents an hour and the time the works run has been cut to 40 hours per week. He has a wife and four children to support and cannot do it on eight dollars a week. He wants

the shifts made longer so he can work more and get more pay.

It is the lazy capitalist who won't work. It is the lawyer, the stockbroker, the landlord, the speculator who won't work. Their labor, what little they do, is as much use to society as is the labor of a tramp who walks a couple of miles to sneak chickens in the night. The plutocrats and their henchmen are the beggars who are the ones who should be made to work.

The workers have been too eager to work. They have been willing, not only to support their own families, but to heap luxury beyond the dreams of former kings upon a whole class of parasites.

We have unemployment. Under Socialism there will be no unemployment. All will have a chance to work, and all will have a chance to take holidays. When the working class have produced enough, the working class can take its ease. Now the working class takes the hard work while the job lasts, and has to work hard hunting a job when the job is over. The masters take their ease all the time.

Socialism will make the present master class earn their own living by doing useful labor, and will give useful labor a chance to take its ease.

If you workers want slavery for yourselves, the master class is giving it you. And while they give you slavery they sneer at you for your simplicity. If you want freedom, join with the awakened members of your class who are working for it.—Cotton's.

Who Has His Quarrel Just?

When the miners' officials requested the operators of Colorado to meet them in joint conference, before the strike was called, their invitation met with no response.

Said the operators: "Our men are satisfied; you do not represent them; call your strike if you wish, the men will not respond."

The strike was called and fully 95 per cent of the miners of Colorado indicated, by promptly laying down their tools, that they were far from satisfied; that the officials only voiced their discontent, their determination to demand alleviation of the hard conditions under which they were laboring, when they asked the operators for a conference where these matters might be discussed.

The United Mine Workers prepared for the strike, with tents, with food for the men, women and children whom they knew would need them immediately.

The operators prepared for the strike by combing the "tenderloins" of the cities for hard-case gun men, thugs and crooks.

The miners prepared for a peaceable slogan. The operators for a campaign of terrorism.

And soon they wished to supplement their paid ruffians with the State troops, to be paid by the citizens of the State of Colorado.

The Governor of Colorado sent into the strike zone one of his official family, Commissioner of Labor Brake, and he promptly reported that everyone was peaceable there except the toughs brought in by the operators, who were staging sham battles, and inciting real battles by their ruffianly conduct.

Secretary of State Pearce was the

next man despatched to the strike field; his report tallied with that of Commissioner Brake.

Congressman Keating, who represents the affected district in the national legislature, investigated conditions of his own volition, and in an interview with the Governor also reported the miners were absolutely law-abiding and peaceable, and that what trouble had occurred was caused solely by the agents of the operators in the hopes of inciting reprisals which might result in bringing the militia to the southern field.

And now we hear the Governor has sent his secretary, Claude W. Fairchild, and assistant State adjutant-general, Colonel George M. Lee, to the strike field, to once more investigate the advisability of declaring martial law.

We are reminded of the story of a passenger conductor of the old school, who was asked "what disposition he made of cash fares he collected?"

He answered, "I toss up one of the coins, and if it comes down 'heads' I keep the money, see?"

"Yes, but what if it comes down tails?"

"Why, I toss it up again, see?"

The miners have ever stood ready to submit their case to any impartial investigator. The national government sent in such a one in the person of Hon. Eichelbert Stewart of the Bureau of Labor.

The miners willingly submitted their case to him; the operators treated him with insulting disdain.

We invite comparisons; who dares submit his case? Who can stand the light of an investigation?—The United Mine Workers' Journal.

MINE WORKERS WILL ASK OPERATORS TO SIGN SCALE

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 20.—Thomas Haggerty, dean of the International Mine Workers of America, stated to the Citizen last night that the conference which was held with the executive committee of the Kanawha Operators' Association and himself and President Cairnes representing the miners, adjourned with both sides having a better understanding as to the Kanawha scale.

The representatives at the conference discussed fully the signed up agreements with the various companies on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek and the points under discussion were explained more fully and better understood when the meeting adjourned.

The conference, which was to have been held Thursday between the miners' representatives and the operators of Little Coal River, did not take place because of the failure of the operators to arrive. The miners' representatives were in the city and held a long conference with Dean Haggerty and President Cairnes on the situation with the result that committees with representatives of the organization will wait upon the coal companies with the view of having them sign the scale which is now in effect in the Kanawha field.

UNITED MINE WORKERS TO CONDUCT ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

In the Non-Union Coal Fields of West Virginia to the End That the State Be Thoroughly Unionized

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 22.—Mr. Thomas Cairnes, president of District No. 17 of the United Mine Workers of America, returned last night from Indianapolis where he has been attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Board of the organization.

With Mr. Cairnes was Senator S. B. Montgomery, Attorney Belcher and John Brown, who placed before the board important matters pertaining to the organization of United Mine Workers in West Virginia.

When seen last night on his return Mr. Cairnes said: "The United Mine Workers expect to conduct an active campaign in the non-union fields of West Virginia in order to bring in line the entire state with the Kanawha and New River fields which are so splendidly organized. We do not intend to put West Virginia out of the coal business but instead we will try to place it at the head of the coal states."

"We expect to organize every part of the state to protect the coal trade and we will not work any hardships on the operators. All we want is fair treatment."

The United Mine Workers organization has been charged time and

CANCER AND KING COAL TRAVEL TOGETHER

An Eminent British Surgeon Makes Interesting Statement in London

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The conclusion reached by Charles E. Greene, of Edinburgh, that there is a distinct relationship between the occurrence of cancer and the kind of fuel used for domestic purposes, was accepted as decisive by Sir William Bennett, the eminent surgeon, in his presidential address today at the meeting of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society.

Sir William Bennett said investigation had shown that cancer was limited to those who lived where coal was the staple fuel.

No exception was yet discovered to this rule, he said, except in districts where the pent was a hard black substance which crackled like coal, and was quite unlike the smouldering ordinary coal. Sir William Bennett, in conclusion, spoke strongly in favor of gas as a substitute for coal.

SVNDICALISTS CITE SIR EDWARD CARSON AS EXAMPLE IN RESISTING AUTHORITIES

James Larkin Calls on Sympathizers to Send Ammunition and Fighting Men to Dublin—Will Thorne Speaks on Labor and Politics to Toronto Audience.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Ben Tillett, secretary of the dockworkers, wharf, tramway and general workers union, of Great Britain, addressing an international syndicalist meeting, said that he thanked Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, for giving the working classes a lead. When they had courage enough to follow his example, Tillett declared, they were going to fight the government.

James Larkin, one of the leaders in the Dublin strike, telegraphed from that city today: "I appeal to all comrades to send ammunition and bring fighters here. The matters admit they are on their marrowbones."

Addressing the Trades and Labor Council at Toronto, Ont., recently, Will Thorne, Labor leader in the British House of Commons, said the La-

The Dangers of Indigestion

You simply can't be well—that is, really well—if your digestion is bad, for your very food may poison you unless it is digested. That is why indigestion (imperfect digestion) is the root cause of nearly all our minor ailments and of many serious ones too. Food should nourish your body, and make good the daily waste which never stops, but it can't do that unless your stomach digests it. No wonder dyspeptic men and women are always weak and ailing—they're starved and often poisoned too. Starved, mind you, not for lack of food, but because they don't digest the food they eat. Poisoned, not by eating bad food, but because their stomachs are weak and their bowels inactive, and so the food they eat ferments and gives off poisonous gases—the stomach, liver and bowels—that it is still, after forty years' testing, the best known and most successful remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many distressing ailments which are traceable to a weak or disordered condition of these important organs. Success breeds imitators, and there are many so-called substitutes for Mother Selge's Curative Syrup, but none of them contain the combination of more than ten herbal extracts upon which the restorative and curative value of Mother Selge's Curative Syrup depends. If you suffer from indigestion, and wish to give Mother Selge's Curative Syrup a trial, be sure you get the genuine article.

Price \$1.00. Trial size 50c. For sale by

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Only High Grade kept in stock Satisfaction, Guaranteed.

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bor party had voted for the Home Rule bill to get it out of the way so that more attention could be given to matters affecting the working classes.

He predicted a speedy collapse of the Ulster opposition to the bill, and said the news cabled over here regarding the determination of the people of the northeast to resist Home Rule was a mere bluff.

If the King refused to sign the bill an agitation would be started immediately for the abolition of the monarchy, he said. The majority of those present appeared to agree with the speaker's sentiments.

Mr. Thorne strongly urged the local labor men to forsake the present political parties and to form a party of their own. It was the only way they could possibly obtain remedial legislation.

He advocated universal free trade and told his hearers that under the Canadian protective system they were paying the railways for all the necessities of life.

The millowners and employers of Canada were accumulating wealth too rapidly. The wage earners produced the wealth and made paupers of themselves at the same time. The idle rich must be made to bear a greater share of the burden of the country. He also severely condemned all expenditure on the army and navy.

When employers accept collective bargaining, they make a virtue of necessity. We do not argue that the strike is the only way or the best. It is not. We do say the strike weapon has brought permanent advantage to the work people, who would be fools to give it up until they have forged a better.—Daily Citizen.

Shiloh 25

The District Ledger

Published every Saturday morning at its office, Pellatt 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.

F. H. NEWMAN, Editor-Manager
Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380



MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION

In our correspondence column a letter will be found in which the writer suggests that the working men of this city get together with a view of electing representatives upon the next civic council. No attempt is made to criticize, adversely or otherwise, the present administration, but opinion is expressed that it is time the workers of this city took a more active part in administering affairs of same.

When we consider the number of miners and workers who have qualified for municipal representation, it is no small wonder to us that they have been content to let others direct the city affairs so long, taking but a spasmodic interest in same. Whether this is a case of diffidence or indifference we are not prepared to state, but recognize that there is no better medium for education, or giving a true sense of responsibility, than being called upon to bear a share in administering the affairs of a city or town. Not only does it broaden the minds of men, permitting them to become acquainted with various methods of administration, but it also enables the worker to more thoroughly understand the complex problems of society by bringing him in close contact with same.

The individual who has served on a civic council will, in most cases, be found to be tolerant and broad minded in his opinions, and inclined to think twice before committing himself to any expression. All this is helpful to the workers and the labor movement.

To carry out a project of this nature requires three very important conditions, the first of which is absolute unanimity and the obliteration of all personal prejudice (the other side always hope to save their skin by our differences); the second calls for a sane and rational platform in which the welfare of the majority will be studied, while the third demands a determined effort on the part of all to use every possible legitimate means to get the chosen candidates of the workers elected.

You are too well acquainted with the methods usually adopted to defeat any working class movement to expect that such a project will be received with enthusiasm by the opposition and no intelligent worker who has resided in this city will attempt to underestimate the determination and machinations of those who oppose us. There will be the usual arguments, stale, it is true, but often effective, that the worker does not possess the administrative capabilities, while attempts will be made to impugn the honesty of his motives. For this you will have to be prepared and the first consideration is—GET ON THE LIST.

You have your own hall, your own paper, your own machine, learn to use these for the smaller objects and you will more readily understand and appreciate their value when you require to advance to provincial or federal administration. The civic council should be but a stepping stone to further efforts to advance your cause politically.

TO OUR READERS

This paper belongs to the workers; its object is to protect their interest, to express their opinions and to champion their cause. It is the principal means whereby you may give to the public your side of the question and fight your battles with those who so bitterly oppose every aim and ambition of the worker.

Criticisms and suggestions that will help the workers' condition or improve this paper are always welcome. If you have any complaint or criticism and fail to acquaint us with same, it is not

helpful to your cause or this paper. We must know your wants so that they may be provided for.

If the critic will stop and consider for a few minutes, he should more readily understand the position of this paper. Its policy can not be the expression of any individual opinion, although it may be used to express the opinion of an individual. This may seem an anomaly, but it is not. One understands that there is a proportion of the workers who have advanced further in the study of economic and labor conditions than others, and the expressions of these men must carry more weight than those who have but a superficial knowledge of the working class movement, and it is the writings of such students that should find expression in this paper.

This is a journal published essentially for the benefit of the worker to educate and enlighten him, but at the same time, to be sufficiently interesting and newsy to find a place in every home. The housewife is as much entitled to enjoy her column of social or town gossip, as is her lord and master to digest articles dealing with the complex problem that beset society today.

Admitted, then, that this is your mouthpiece to express opinions, air grievances and place on record any injustice or unfairness to which you may be subjected from time to time, we want you to see that the Ledger faithfully expresses your views, and to assist by your contributions and communications.

Of course some of these matters may require careful handling, although why it is necessary that the burden of caution should rest more heavily upon us than upon the other side we sometimes fail to see.

It has been found necessary within the last few months to cut out of this paper a considerable portion of advertising that was not considered of a remunerative character and also much of the real estate advertising. On the other hand we are carrying from nine to ten columns of camp news, and this week have reduced the size of our type considerably. Thus our readers are getting practically the same amount of reading matter in an eight page paper that they were previously receiving in ten pages of the larger sized type. This, of course, means considerable additional expense, but if the workers will support their own journal there is not the slightest doubt that this additional outlay can be met.

We have recently circulated every local secretary asking that union notes or comments of union business that is not of a private nature be forwarded from week to week, and by so doing we feel sure the object of this journal and the interest of labor are being more thoroughly served. We trust, therefore, that the camp news and local union notes will be increased considerably within the next few weeks.

THE COLORADO STRIKE

Possibly the most revolting and bloodthirsty crime that has been committed against organized labor since the coal barons of West Virginia introduced their armored train is the use of machine guns mounted on the rear of autos by the Colorado sheriffs. We give the following extract from a daily of the dastardly outrage: "The fiendish joy of using a machine gun on human targets is responsible for the death of Luke Vahernik, a striking coal miner, and the serious wounding of Milka Vanlori, another striker. . . . Nine bullets from the machine gun, operated by the 'guards,' passed through Vanlori's body. . . . The rapid fire machine gun blazed away at the camp with deadly effect and the scream of the women and children had no effect in stopping the brutal instincts of the gun men."

There are those who will foolishly tell us that this cannot happen under the British flag in Canada. But we know that what has happened both on the other side of the international line and in South Africa is likely to happen any day even in our own town if the workers succeed in putting up any effective fight against the loathsome thugs that capitalist is permitted to employ when protecting (1) the "right to work." The awakening may appear to be a very slow process but its consummation is as sure as the rising of the sun. The workers in every land, in every country, province or state, are realizing that they have absolutely nothing in common with those who exploit them and can never expect to achieve anything when they cry for bread but the clubs of the police or the bullet of the hired scab-herd or thug.

Our Heading Competition

We apologize for keeping our readers guessing about the above, but have decided to disclose same, the scheme of which is as follows:

Three or four handsome prizes will be put up in each camp. Remember, these will not be shoddy, but something of real worth. The description of prizes we hope to announce next week.

What you have to do: First of all, save all headings. Each heading contains a number. To the person who sends us in headings the total of which exceeds any other competitor, we give first prize in each camp. To the person who sends in the second highest aggregate we will give a second prize, while we will deposit a sealed lucky number with the manager of local bank to be opened when we declare competition closed.

There will be hundreds of dollars distributed to the readers of the Ledger. This is no fake or attempt to catch our readers. We want to popularize the Ledger and give our readers a handsome Christmas present.

A special \$30.00 prize will be given to the reader who secures the greatest number of subscribers for the Ledger from now until the close of this competition.

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

Coleman—(Continued from page 5.)
sermon from Central India, preached at the morning service in the Institutional Church on Sunday.

Mrs. Grenier, wife of G. Grenier, of W. L. Oulmette's store, arrived in Coleman on Thursday morning.

Wm. W. Routhead, of town, and Miss M. McGuire, who arrived from Scotland, were the principals in an interesting marriage ceremony at the Institutional Church on Friday evening. Rev. T. M. Murray tied the nuptial knot before a large audience, which assembled some time before the event took place. A reception for the bride and groom was afterwards held at the Opera House, where they received the congratulations and good wishes of a host of friends.

Principal Mitchell of the public school, who resigned his position some two weeks ago, will complete his engagement with the School Board at the end of October. It is understood that the vacancy will be filled by Mr. Black, of Vermillion, who was one of the large number applying for the position. Mr. Black's qualifications are of the first order with respect to both training and experience.

While out hunting last week in the region north of Crow's Nest Mountain, Albert Yagos, Louis and Joe Sartoria shot a large grizzly bear as well as getting other trophies. They are making arrangements to have their prize mounted.

BELLEVEUE NOTES

Mrs. Samuel Shone, who has been in camp for some considerable time, left here Thursday for her home in Lancashire, England. She was accompanied by her son Richard and daughter.

Mr. Charles Burrows, Jr., went to Burmis on Saturday to spend Thanksgiving. He will be returning on Tuesday.

Billie Walters, who has been in camp for some time with Billie Cole, left for St. Louis on Friday last for St. Louis, where he spent some time previous to coming here. His many friends were sorry to see him leave, as Billie was one of the most popular young men of this camp.

Mr. Luther Goodwin left camp Saturday to visit some friends at Fernie. He will be returning on Monday night.

Mr. Joseph Radford, who left here some time ago for his home in the Red Deer district, returned to camp this week and has started to work at No. 1 mine.

Mr. Noble McDonald, who left here some time ago for his home in Nova Scotia, returned to camp on Friday.

The Bellevue football team journeyed to Blairmore on Wednesday to play Coleman in the semi-final in the Cranham Cup and came home a badly defeated side, the score being Coleman 4, Bellevue 0. It's too bad, but you may do better if you live until next year.

Miss Lizzie Crawford, of Cranbrook, is in camp visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford. She intends returning home on Wednesday.

Mr. Geo. Mitchell, from Seaboard Harbor, county Durham, England, arrived in camp this week and is staying with his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Liddo. He has started to work at No. 2 mine.

The game of football on Monday in aid of Mrs. Harry Fisher, between Hillcrest and Bellevue, was a fairly good one, the teams being evenly matched. The first half ended 3-1 in favor of Hillcrest. In the second half Bellevue scored three and the game ended 4-3 in favor of Bellevue.

Quite a crowd of the young men of Bellevue went to Hillcrest to help with the concert in aid of the skating rink. The Bellevue Sketch also went along to help. They all report having a good time.

Mrs. Jas. Callan was visiting in Pincher Creek on Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. Gilbert and Mrs. Douglas Cousins were visiting in Fernie this week. The social and dance in the Workers' Hall on Monday night was fairly well attended. The music for the dance was furnished by the Crawford Orchestra, recently of Beaver Creek but now of Bellevue.

Mr. Palmer, of Frank, is in camp this week with his traction engine moving a boiler from No. 1 mine up to the new wash house at No. 2.

Mrs. Geo. and Miss Mary Newdick, who have been in camp visiting Rev. W. Irwin and wife, left Tuesday for Regina, where they will spend a couple of weeks before returning to their home in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Copeland spent Thanksgiving Day in Bellevue, the guests of Mr. John Hutton.

Some of the boys around here are inquiring where the man who plays the piano at the picture show learned the boxing stunt.

The Bellevue Band are practising hard of late. There is practice Sunday and Wednesday night in the Church. The band are getting ready for a series of Sunday night concerts.

Quite a few of the boys went to Mitchell on Monday to take in the final of the Cranham Cup.

Miss Tennant, of Lethbridge, is in

camp visiting her brother who has been here for some time.

Saturday was a day of great excitement at Jas. Naylor's store, when all the people who had keys came to try them. Mr. Matt Varva was the lucky man to win the sewing machine.

The new hospital is progressing very favorably. It will be finished about November 1st.

Jas. H. Naylor has received a large shipment of new overcoats.

The Rev. W. Irwin and wife entertained a large number of people at their home on Monday evening.

Mr. Johnson wishes to announce that he will commence his daily change of pictures on Thursday, October 23rd, instead of the 27th as announced.

BELLEVEUE LOCAL UNION NOTES

The appeal of the editor for Local Union notes was hearkened to and Mr. J. Brooks appointed as Local Union correspondent.

The first matter of interest was the appeal from International amount a 50 cent assessment indefinitely, or rather until some of the wars which are now being waged for a little more freedom are brought to a successful issue. The appeal from International brought forth many comments of ways and means for dealing with these appeals, but of this more later. The local was, however, unanimous in endorsing the executive's appeal.

An appeal from the A. F. of L. calling for financial aid for the Michigan miners was also accepted to.

Coming to our own troubles we had further indication of what to expect as wage workers when the board of arbitration gets through with any dispute. The following is the chairman's finding:

"Matters in dispute re-price to cover three piece sets, in breasts up to the pitch, No. 1 mine, Bellevue:

"In arriving at a decision in this matter I have carefully considered the written statements of the case as presented by Mr. W. P. McNeil on behalf of the coal company and Mr. J. E. Smith on behalf of the miners. In taking up this case the mode of procedure is clearly laid down in that part of the existing agreement under caption of 'New Work,' viz:

"In making the prices for new work the committee shall be governed by existing prices in the same mine or other mines in the neighborhood."

"Upon making investigation of prices paid for similar work in 'breast up the pitch' in the surrounding mines, I find that the following clause applies to practically all cases for this class of work: 'Rooms—timbers, maximum to be 10 inches in diameter at butt and 16 feet in length, \$1.00 per set. It is required to set timbers of larger dimensions to be paid for in proportion, or set by the company.'

"It has been contended that a price should be set for this timbering, based upon the length of time taken to perform this work, also the pitch of the seams to be taken into consideration, but as this committee must be governed by existing prices in the same mine, or other mines in the neighborhood, and as an attempt to make a sliding scale of prices according to the various inclinations of the coal seams now being operated would tend to disrupt the entire existing agreement, I would decide that the following clause be applied as covering this case: 'In breasts up to the pitch, where roof conditions require the timbering to be set three piece sets with lagging, maximum size of timber 10 inch at butt and 16 feet in length, this timbering to be paid for at \$1.00 per set. If required to set timbers of larger dimensions, to be paid for in proportion or set by the company.'

"Respectfully submitted,

J. O. HANNAH.

"I concur"

W. F. McNEILL,

Commissioner Western Coal

Operators' Association."

The outcome of the above was to the effect that Pres. Smith will get a patient and courteous hearing if he will call and let us know how the above decision was arrived at, as the company have paid \$2.43 per set pending the finding of the board.

The next item of importance raised was the question of our present unjust method of paying dues. It began with the outside men, who work for a wage of \$2.47, but it did not stay there by any means, as we found from collecting contract miners' statements (as is our practice) that there is a big difference in wages earned. Various information, which is not generally known, more being the pity, came out, one of which was to the effect that each Local Union had power to make its own amount of dues. But recognizing the difficulty of each Local having a different method of making its own amount of dues, the matter was ordered tabled and our delegate or delegates to next District and International convention will give vent to the opinions of Bellevue Local. The matter will be discussed next Sunday, October 26th, when a special meeting will be held. All members please note and try to get to the Workers' Hall at 2.30 p.m.

Various committees made their reports, all being accepted with one exception, that of the auditors, who failed to bring in an itemized account. This concluded a lengthy and profitable meeting.

(We have called President J. E. Smith's attention to the above and he informs us that it is his intention to visit Bellevue shortly and tell the members of that local not only how this decision was arrived at, but how all other decisions are reached by the various boards of arbitration.—Ed.)

POCAHONTAS NOTES

The mine only worked three days last week. Two or three days a week seems to be the best we can get just now.

The new pool room erected by Frank Villeneuve is rapidly nearing completion. This will be a big improvement on the ten formerly used.

Every day sees an exodus of miners quitting the camp owing to the dull condition of work.

The dancing classes conducted by Prof. Morrison have proven a decided success, and the manner in which the elusive intricacies of the various dances are dealt with testifies without a doubt to the ability of Mr. Morrison as an instructor of the art. About twenty-seven pupils are at present enrolled and remarkable progress has been made considering the short time since the classes started. We wish the Professor success, and would suggest that the club building committee take immediate steps to accommodate the influx of dancers which is sure to ensue after the termination of the classes.

The arrivals in camp last week consisted of Mrs. Robert Evans, who had been visiting friends in the old country; Mrs. W. James, also visiting in the old country; and Mrs. Steve, accompanied by Mrs. Keefe and her three children, direct from Scotland. Mrs. Steve and Mrs. Keefe were met in Edmonton by Mr. Steve and Mr. W. Carruthers, who escorted them from thence to the end of their destination. Mrs. Keefe is at present residing with Mr. and Mrs. W. Carruthers.

Mr. Dan Blimton left for his home in England some days ago.

Mr. Robt. Maxwell was a visitor from across the river on Saturday night and Sunday. Bob reports having spent a pleasant evening with his many friends here.

GIGANTIC MERGER OF LABOR UNIONS BEING PLANNED

Miners, Railwaymen and Transport Workers of British Isles May Unite—If Strike Result Would Be Disastrous Tie-up—Bellevue Strike of Millon and Half Men in 1915 Will Be Outcome of Organization.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—It is reported today that the miners' federation will shortly issue invitations to the transport workers and railwaymen's unions asking them to confer with miners' representatives with the object of inaugurating the world's greatest combination of labor organizations. All the unions are said to be in agreement with the principle of the proposal, and only the details remain to be worked out. The object of the combination will be the co-ordination of all movements for improved conditions, so that if necessary they may all strike together.

It is well known that the colliery owners and miners are preparing for the big fight that seems bound to come, probably in 1915, when the present arrangement existing between them is timed to come to an end. The railway men are about to give the required year's notice to termi-

to the constitution of the conciliation board which was established under the settlement of 1911. The transport unions are ready to strike whenever the time is considered most favorable for success.

The proposed combination of workers' unions would comprise in this way 1,600,000 men and control \$12,500,000 in funds. United in this way the men believe they could help up the trade of the country.

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MINERS LOOK—Every man who has a wife should also have a home on a fruit farm in Creston. You can buy as good land as there is in B. C. from R. Lamont, Creston, B. C. Only small payments required. 82

FOR SALE—Furniture and house furnishings. J. I. Macdonald, corner Macpherson and Rogers St. 95

FOR SALE OR RENT—4 roomed house, good well, wood and coal shed. Apply Box 62 or J. Lathwalte, West Fernie. 96

FOR SALE—March and April hatched Pullets, White, Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Alesbury Ducks and Toulouse Geese. A. Davies. 98

If You Are Not Saving Piano Votes

Help one of your friends who is

Ask for Piano Votes FOR EVERY CENT of Your Purchase

We Want You To Have Them

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FERNIE B. C.

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Now Open Under New Management

Four First Class Pool & Billiard Tables

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Entries for Billiard and Domino Tournaments close on 22nd. Entrance 25c. No fee charged to use Club, which is open to all.

B. Rawson Manager

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Costumes & Suits made to measure Fit guaranteed. Steam & French Cleaning.

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COMMUNICATIONS

A WORKING MAN'S TICKET

To the Editor, District Ledger.
Sir,—The writer would like to see some action taken by the workers of this city in arranging meetings or coming to an understanding in some way to have a full workman's ticket for the respective positions of mayor and aldermen for our city. There is no denying the fact that there is sufficient good material amongst the workers for the selection of such a ticket.

Whilst I have no intention at this time to complain, or offer any criticism regarding the work of the present mayor and council, still I claim to believe the workers of this city do not want to see the present municipal election ticket in the next municipal election.

It will be well enough remembered that when the workers had a good chance of electing a workman's ticket, some of Fernie select requested this and some individual found a way of obstructing to a considerable number of those who had voted in several municipal elections.

However, I merely wish this to go out as a feeler and if there is sufficient interest exhibited probably we can get a letter or two in the Ledger discussing the advisability of such proceedings and offering valuable suggestions.

Trusting to see someone taking up the work and thanking you in anticipation of giving this space.

Yours truly,
RATAPAYAN
Fernie, B. C., Oct. 23rd, 1913.

ROAD TAX COLLECTED—ROADS NEGLECTED

To the Editor, District Ledger.
Dear Sir,—I would like to ask the people of Fernie about this road tax of \$2.00 that we are about to pay. I myself have no objection to paying it, but can anyone of your readers show me where we are getting any benefit from it? Take our main street, Victoria Avenue, which I think is a disgrace to our city. You can walk down the sidewalk on the two-inch planks and they are up and down all the way. When you cross from the Fernie Hotel to the Magazine you have to go up two steps to get on the sidewalk and in front of the Fernie Hotel on Saturday night there was a hole about three inches wide and about two feet long! This is the sidewalk for which we pay \$2.00, and the roads are disgraceful! There is about ten inches of mud all over. Could any of your readers let me know what the city is going to do with the money they are about to get for the road tax? Are the city roads and sidewalks going to be looked after with money or is it going to be a little grat?

I remain, yours, etc.,
A READER,
Fernie, B. C., Oct. 19th, 1913.

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir and Bro.—In reply to yours of the 14th inst. re notes by the Gladstone Local Recording Secretary with reference to Local meetings and doings.

I quite agree with you that the best use is not made of the space given to camp news, and that the columns give

reference to what is happening in the Locals. This is due to a great extent to the apathy of members and to the fact that the transaction of Local business, as a rule, is left to the officials and a few loyal members who attend all Local meetings. The majority of members will not attend Locals in sufficient numbers to transact business in a proper manner, and content themselves with criticizing what has been done either in the wash houses or at street corners. No doubt a resumé of what is taking place in the Locals under a special heading, if carefully handled, would be both instructive and useful as well as entertaining.

While camp news and social events are no doubt interesting reading, and most people like to know what is happening in the camp they live in, and the places they used to live in, yet I fear too much space is sometimes occupied with stuff that is neither news nor gossip, but simply trawled up space that could be put to a better use.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN LOUGHRAN,
Deaver Mines, Oct. 23rd, 1913.

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A world's record for throwing the 12-pound hammer from a seven-foot circle was made today at Cullin Park, L. I., by Patrick Ryan of the Irish-American Athletic Club. Ryan's mark was 235 feet 9 inches. The old record was 207 feet 3 1/2 inches, made by John Flanagan three years ago.

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK NOTES

Saturday last was pay day up here and a fine time was had by all. The bank in consequence was crowded with the crowd of state of the train. The picture shows received a fair percentage of patronage.

A large number of Creedites took in "The Bachelor's Honey-moon" on Thursday last, the late train being well appreciated.

Many and varied were the reasons offered (in the minds of some) for the postponement of the Crahan Cup final from Saturday to Monday. We wonder why?

The vicinity of Coal Creek depot suggested an excursion morning on Thanksgiving Day; the attraction being our sturdy boys in "red" who were travelling to Michel to fight for the Crahan Cup. A large concourse of followers accompanied them. From accounts we learn that the boys put up a sturdy fight, but had to retire beaten but not disgraced. "How hath the mighty fallen!"

A large number of local "Moose" and their wives and lady friends took in the "Moose" social on Monday evening. Fifty is too late a start. "Punctuality is a virtue" the Creedites having to miss the dancing.

The Dancing Class held a social dance in the Club Hall on Monday, being well attended, the members of the gentler sex being in prominence. Now you "male" dancers, there are lots of partners waiting for you. Watch the bill board for next dance.

The tonsorial artist at the Club is fully established in his quarters and, judging by the amount of "patients" seen emerging from his room, he bids fair to fulfill a long felt want. We wish you luck, old fellow.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening in the Club Hall to discuss the advisability of forming a class for mixing students under the tuition of William Mazey. We hope in the next issue to give an outline of what form the class will take.

George Crabbe was the holder of the lucky ticket for the Winchester rifle drawn for up here on Monday. We anticipate some big game now, George.

"Wanted—All local 'Moose' and others to know that tickets are now on sale for the grand show run under the auspices of Fernie Lodge, L. O. O. M., to take place on Oct. 30th in the Grand Theatre. Don't forget the date. Tickets \$1.00, 75c and 50c.

Jack Arnold was in camp visiting old acquaintances during the week end. Let it be known to all.

The Methodist Church was filled to overflowing on Sunday last, Thanksgiving services being held. The Church was beautifully decorated by the products of mother earth. The service took the form of a service of songs, entitled "A Californian Nugget," ably read by Rev. Jos. Philip, whose delivery of some promised appreciative remarks from his hearers. The choir greatly added to the interest by the impressive singing, the various solos and duets being taken by Misses Finch, Huggall, Hall and Newberry, and Messrs. Haddon, Luxmore and Davidson. The services were reported as the best attended ever since the formation of the Church.

On Monday evening a social and sale of fruit took place in the Methodist Church under the chairmanship of Rev. Jos. Philip. Mr. Harry Hundley disposed of the fruits and vegetables to the highest bidders in his own intangible style. Songs and duets were given by members of the Young Peoples Union, Mr. Tonks being the accompanist. The efforts of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the Harvest Festival have resulted in the exchequer being increased by the sum of \$43.00. Congratulations.

The Church committee desire to tender thanks to all who contributed in any way towards the success achieved during the weekend.

Where guns and hammers fall a long handled shovel succeeds in the slaughter of horses. Will ask Billy.

HOSMER NOTES

Born, Oct. 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Glubert, a son. Hosmer still keeps growing.

Hosmer's football team did not make the journey to Hillcrest on Thanksgiving Day as expected, the final at Michel proving too much of an attraction. It is to be regretted that a little more effort was not made to make the journey, especially seeing that the proceeds were for charity.

Also McGilvie had the misfortune to have his face cut with some falling coal and is at present taking in the sights round town with one eye.

Thanksgiving Day seems to have been quite a lively affair at Hosmer. Weddings, dances, christenings and wakes all had a place on the program. Boor was king and clubs were trumps in some cases, some of our amorous young men not finding the course of love as smooth as they liked, also took the opportunity to drown their sorrows in the plentiful supplies on hand. "Oh, you scoundrels."

B. Honta, charged at Fernie asizes with unlawfully wounding F. Loesch, was acquitted.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Owen of Carleton were Hosmer visitors last week end.

A team belonging to the Hosmer Livory & Transfer Co., ran away Friday last and came pretty near putting Hosmer's telephone service on the floor. The wires managed to keep the pole up.

Mr. Frank Newman of Banstead, and formerly Hosmer, was renewing old acquaintances here over Thanksgiving holidays. "What's the attraction, Frank, the town or the girls?"

Mr. D. L. Thorne, our residential engineer, was in Calgary on business last week.

T. H. Williams, mine inspector, was making one of his usual inspection tours round the mines Friday and Saturday last.

The law committee were also on duty last week, so everything was well inspected.

All members of the Hosmer Athletic Association are earnestly requested to be on hand next Wednesday, Oct. 23rd, at 8 p.m. in the Athletic Hall, when a general meeting is to be held. Come

Hosmer Local Notes

We haven't had long to wait for criticisms about the Local Union notes, Mr. Editor. Some of the brothers who don't wear much shoe leather out coming to the meetings are expressing the opinion that everything should be kept a big dark secret. However, it's just a matter of opinion; don't know there's much to hide, it all becomes known as a rule anyway.

Nothing of much importance transpired at Tuesday's meeting.

Satisfaction was expressed that at least one employment agency grafter had had his wings clipped (a member of the Local at that, too). It's claimed there's more of it to come out yet. The quicker the better.

Tool stealing was again discussed. The guy with No. 129's saw had better watch out; he's a doomed man.

A compensation case of about three years' standing was discussed. We'll have to do a Rip Van Winkle stunt and then we must see it settled.

And isn't that official administration some bo? We beg to inform him that the Hosmer local secretary resides at Hosmer.

Get the fellow who works with you in the union.

MICHEL NOTES

Harvest thanksgiving service was held at the Methodist Church last Sunday. The Church was very prettily decorated with evergreens and the fruit, vegetables, etc., were displayed in front of the rostrum in a tempting manner. There was a large and appreciative audience in attendance; special music was rendered; solo, Mrs. Mason; duet, Messrs. J. B. and R. Stewart; solo, Mr. Hudson; quartet, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Bell and Messrs. Stewart Bros. Monday night an entertainment and fruit banquet was given. About one hundred were present and spent a very enjoyable evening. The pastor introduced the chairman, Mr. Greaves, the principal of Michel School, who in well chosen language gave a short address on the meaning and custom of thanksgiving. Following this the items rendered were: Song, Mr. Hudson; song, Mrs. Gullett; duet, the Stewart Bros.; song, Mrs. Bell; reading, Mrs. Donaldson; song, Mr. Samuels; song, Mrs. Gullett; song, Mr. J. B. Stewart; song, Mr. Hudson. At the close of the entertainment the fruit and vegetables were sold, Mr. J. B. Stewart acting as salesman.

The Rev. W. Irwin will commence his series of meetings, commencing Monday, October 27th, at 8 p.m. in the Methodist Church. His subjects deal with the vitals of Christianity from a scientific basis. Discussion invited at each meeting.

PASSBURG AND VICINITY

It seems that there has been some misunderstanding about the date of the concert to be held at the Presbyterian Church by the Passburg Male Voice Choir, but it is now properly fixed for the 12th of November, when it is to be hoped that there will be a good attendance, as the program to be given is the best seen around here for some time.

Mrs. Dick Beard paid a visit to her many friends at Michel last Saturday, returning home on Monday in time to hear Dick singing "Come back to me, sweetheart." However, it does not happen very often and Dick must have felt lonely.

We are all glad to see our old friend George Richards well again after a week's sickness. George does not look so well, but is of the never-say-die type and always considers there is a chance.

There is no reason why a person should get jealous, whether he leaves home morning or night, but it seems it does not take much to make some people feel that way inclined.

We are sorry to report that a young fellow by the name of Welch got injured at the mine last Wednesday. It is to be hoped that it is not going to prove serious, and that he will soon be around again.

Bill Pickett, an old timer from French, is now working here at Passburg and staying with his brother Dan on his ranch.

Sec. Harries, while doing a little organizing at Maple Leaf, found that the company is badly needing men, but it would seem that statements having \$1.80 per day does not appear to be any great attraction for a man even when out of work.

Dancing seems to have taken a firm hold on the boys of Polloe Flats. A passerby may at any night see their glistening figures passing up and down the street when they please upon, as practice makes masters, the boys should be in great shape for the coming season.

A grand concert and dance will be held at Durais on the 7th of November on behalf of H. Yearby, who was seriously injured about seven months ago. It is to be hoped that it will be a great success, as our friend surely needs a little support.

The mines at Passburg and Durais are now working fairly steady, and the car shortage is expected to be soon cleared up. It seems to be in trouble for high tide.

No one is admitted on the premises at the Maple Leaf mines, so says a notice that is posted to that effect written in the English language, un-

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

Monday being Thanksgiving Day and a scheduled holiday, the mines were all idle.

The Slavonic Society held a social and dance in Miners' Hall in the evening. Practically all the members were present and all enjoyed the evening to the fullest.

Jim and Andrew Peacock arrived back last Thursday morning from Lancashire, England, where they were on a visit to their old folks.

The Amateur Minstrals of Medicine Hat, who were at the Majestic Theatre here last Friday and Saturday evening, did not receive the patronage expected. The company, as a whole, were fair for amateurs. One particular feature was the excellent singing of several members of the troupe, especially Bert Bryan. We regret to learn that the venture has not been a success financially.

Paul Lezerski, who had his leg broken in the month of July last, resumed work yesterday. During his incapacity he has been receiving the maximum of compensation, namely, ten dollars per week.

Albert Klopch has quit the mines, as he intends going into the coffee business, for which he is erecting a frame building 60 feet by 24 feet. We wish him every success in his venture.

Pete Jones and family have removed to Chinook Collieries, where Pete has accepted position as pit boss.

It seems we were misinformed as to Sub District 3 Board Member Larson holding Organizer Karl's office until his return from Colorado, as the former has again resumed work at No. 6 mine.

J. Moore, another of the fire bosses engaged at No. 6 mine, has moved to Hardloville, and J. Taylor is endeavoring to rent his house of Twelfth Street with the intention of moving out there also. Hope this is not a criterion of the severe winter weather ahead of us.

The ratepayers of the north side held a meeting last night in Kennedy's Hall, at which they elected officers for the ensuing year. The object of these meetings is to fully discuss the capability of the several gentlemen seeking office in civic affairs. This year the matter is of a more serious nature than heretofore, as in 1914 we will be subject to a commission form of government, of which there will be three who will rule the coal. On the street the names of several gentlemen are being discussed though there are only four up to now who have finally decided to put their names before the public. It is to be hoped that the ratepayers will give their serious consideration and elect their very best men apart from party or personal friendship.

A. J. Carter, District Secretary, and J. Burke, Sub District 2 Board Member, were in the city latter part of last week on business with J. P. Palmer, District 18 collector.

BEAVER MINES

With the exception of Thanksgiving Day, the mine here has worked steadily for some time and is likely to continue so for quite a while, but, of course, the number of men at present employed is very much less than formerly, and although men keep pulling out no fresh men are started to fill the places. The fact, however, that the company keep sending valuable machinery to the camp is a sure indication that they intend commencing developments on a large scale at no very distant date.

Last week end a new and powerful locomotive of the latest design was delivered here, whilst a new snow plow and a dinky for hauling the coal from No. 1 to the tipple are also under way. Previous to this the locomotive was used from the C. P. R. The snow plow used last winter also belonged to the C. P. R. and as it was not always available when required, the mine was laid idle on several occasions when the lot became blocked up with snow.

Bob Muir, who held the office of treasurer for this local for the past few months, left Beaver this week for Hillcrest. Bob had good work in the mine here, but his daughter, Mrs. Leaga, is removing to her hubby at Hillcrest, and apparently Mr. Muir prefers living with them.

Mr. Leaga has been running the picture hall at the Crest for the past few weeks, and as Bill has had a good deal of experience, not only in manipulating the reels, but in selecting the class of pictures that will interest his patrons, all those that patronize his entertainment cans always rely upon seeing a good show and having a good time at the Union Hall.

Tom Brownthorn has picked up this week and is leaving the camp. His son Ernest left here for Fernie a fortnight ago and since then Tom never appeared again.

At last Sunday's local meeting it was agreed to take a referendum vote of the members on the question of continuing the 50 cent levy until the strikes are satisfactorily settled. It was also agreed to take a ballot of the members at the same time on the question of forming a sick and accident benefit club in connection with the local.

John Loughran, local secretary, wishes on behalf of the local, to thank the following for not only for warding club rules, but tendering some very useful information in connection with the formation of a local sick club: Mr. T. G. Harries, Passburg; Tom Uphill, Fernie; James Gorton, Hillcrest, and others. Seeing that all sick and accident clubs are practically governed by the same general rules, although differing somewhat in details, the question occurred to the writer: "Would it not be possible to draw up a code of rules that would form a working basis for all clubs, and have the rules printed in large quantities at the Ledger office? If this were done, any local having a majority of members in favor of forming a sick and accident benefit club in connection with their local, could do so with little trouble and expense than at present. Besides, if the contributions, benefits and general rules of all clubs were the same, a rule providing for the transfer of club members from one local to another could be easily fixed up. In this way club members having paid into sick and accident benefit funds perhaps for years at camps where such clubs were established would not have to bear the hardship of losing their membership in the club they left, and having to take chances or join afresh and wait the prescribed period if they were fortunate to get started at a camp where a similar club was in existence. Further, the benefits offered by the union are scarcely sufficient to hold members together in times of adversity, with the result that unless some trouble is brewing our local meetings are either deserted or very sparsely attended. By adding a sick and accident club to the local, however, members would have something to interest them in local business and in time would become better union men.

The above, of course, is only the opinion of the writer, but if the editor of the Ledger would provide space for the opinion of club secretaries and others, no doubt some valuable experiences and useful information on the matter would be obtained.

TABER NOTES

Thanksgiving Day being a legal holiday, there was no work at the Canada West mine. The only mines working in this district were Rock Springs and Superior, where the men are not yet very well organized.

On Sunday a meeting of the men employed at the White Ash and Block Coal Co.'s was held and a local organized. The meeting was addressed by Vice Pres. Graham and A. McRoberts. The local has a membership of forty-five to start. The organizers were accompanied by a quartette of the Miners' Band.

On Wednesday the men of Rock Springs were interviewed and arrangements made to hold a meeting on Friday night. The operators are very busy weeding out the leaders among the men. On Tuesday, at Superior, a machineman who had gone around with the checkoff was discharged on a very slight pretext, and at the Block mine two men who had been hired on Saturday and joined the local on Sunday were told that no union men were wanted and that there was no work for them.

On Sunday the congregation at the Methodist Church was very large, a surprise when the preacher, Rev. Mr. Craig, announced that instead of the usual thanksgiving sermon he was going to preach on the economic questions of the day. The rev. gentleman pointed out the great inequalities that existed under the present conditions, but did not take very kindly to the Socialist remedy. Instead he offered reform of the present system and men get relief into their hands, when the word of the worshiper of the poor. While we don't agree with the rev. gentleman, we are very glad to see one of his cloth have the courage to handle his subject from the pulpit in the manner he did. It shows that the question of Socialism is coming to the front in most unexpected places.

Another body of worshippers that received a severe jolt on Sunday night was the people who attended the Methodist Church. The speaker had been talking on the priority of the country, and alluded to the immigration from Southern Europe as being the very thing the country needed, and that a great thing it was to be able to do manual labor. (Of course, the gentleman in question is generally an exploiter of labor.) At the end of the discourse he asked if any one in the audience would like to ask any questions or have anything to say on the subject. This happened to be some minutes present and one of them immediately got to his feet and pointed out that the object of the immigration was to keep a supply of cheap labor on hand and as our friend happened to be a member of the I. W. W. and pretty well posted all round, he gave those people such a talking to that they adjourned the meeting before he was finished. It's getting nowadays that the worshippers have more to say than they call for questions.

Quite a number of the men who formerly worked at the mines here are in town this week handling grain. It's the same old story, a small crop and nothing for it. Well, boys, we don't think we see the prospect better for the guilty, but a little more of this will help to get those fellows' eyes open and see where they stand.

Another busy young Scotchman arrived in town on Saturday, in the birth of a son to Wm. Diaz.

Tom Snedden has moved in from the homestead and started to work at Superior mines.

Jack Harvey and Jim Hartmann were in town this week with a load of grain.

Dick Groves was a visitor from Grassy Lake on Wednesday.

Ernest Marsh had the misfortune to lose part of his nose last week in a band saw accident. He was cutting a tool and, missing his footing, fell, and happened to catch his finger with the above result.

COALHURST NOTES

The Miners' Hall is receiving its double coat of paint this week and new comers into the camp will be told that the green building with white trimmings is the Miners' Hall. So with these distinctions we hope to see the Hall packed to its full capacity many times this winter.

At the regular meetings held last Sunday a resolution was passed to the effect that we assess our members the next month to assist the striking miners and their families in the Island. A rider to the above was added "that we get up a concert and the amount cleared to be added to the assessment, said concert to be held November 17th." We hope and expect to see a large number respond and buy a ticket for the concert and have a good time to support a good cause.

Sick benefit was again brought up at Sunday's meeting, but nothing being accomplished as usual except laid over until the next meeting for further discussion.

We are pleased to learn that John Henderson, who got hurt on Sept. 29th and has been in Diamond City hospital ever since, is now making good progress. Peter Melling, who got hurt the same time and place as Henderson, is also doing fine and expects to be back on duty in a few days' time.

Peter Hutchings arrived back in camp this week after spending about four months' vacation in the old country.

We are pleased to learn that the picture man is getting along with less trouble now than when he first started up, having some kind of contract now with the company. There is no danger of being put in the dark. No doubt he had to pay in advance for the lights or else he would soon be in the dark. We never heard tell of the company letting anything go unless they get the money first and yet they get all their production on credit. It's strange, very strange.

The late tippie dumper man is now on the water wagon selling that precious commodity to the people of Coalhurst at the rate of twenty-five cents a barrel, his late occupation having a little too much red tape tied on. Three and one and four bells, etc.

Johnny Baleski had his car tied on behind on move powerful and took a trip through the country on Thanksgiving Day. Quite a number of farmers ask Johnny when he would be along to do their threshing.

Anthony Sendeski came up out the mine early on Saturday with slight injuries about the legs and body. Dr. McCacken was right on the job and bound-up the injured parts. The vet was also there and advised the injured one to get in an extra bottle for Thanksgiving Day, as his nerves were shattered more than his legs. So after Sendeski had a smoke he thought the vet was right and got two kegs of beer and a Hudson Bay bottle of rye and got fixed up in good shape.

Elroy Tabor was a visitor to Coalhurst last week. We learn he hired on as a driver but met a black cat first morning as he was going to work and Elroy took the next freight out without saying good-bye to his college friend.

There is a rumor that Delaney, the butcher is going to put in a grocery store this winter so as to keep in line with all the other business men of Coalhurst. Opposition is the life of trade. There ought to be some life in Coalhurst.

Mr. Cecil Durham took a flying trip to Beaver Creek on Saturday and returned for duty on Monday morning. Cecil intends moving his wife and family to Coalhurst as soon as he can get a house suitable.

Julius Lavanna, coal mine operator of Winnifred, was a visitor to Coalhurst on Wednesday of last week. Jules says his mine is coming along fine and the mineral is of the best domestic quality. He was looking for a few good men to take along with him to fill the demands of his market.

John Conway drew his back time Tuesday morning and pulled his freight same day for the west.

Walker Tym left the employ of the company this week and is off with the C. P. R. He expects to move to Moose Jaw right away.

A basket social was held in the Church on Thanksgiving night. A good time was enjoyed by all who attended. About twenty baskets were put up for auction by Mr. Boyd, who made an excellent salesman, and about \$75 was realized. The bidding was very slow at times, two bids being about the limit in most of the bids; at other times a little competition was shown.

Mr. Maxwell was a visitor to the collieries on Tuesday looking over the plant both below and above ground.

The boys who travelled by the last train from Lethbridge to Kipp on Monday night must have felt good when they got off the train just after crossing the viaduct and walked home. Evidently they preferred walking, but Alca says he will be more careful next time.

COLEMAN NOTES

Principal Mitchell of the Public School returned from Lethbridge Monday evening, where he had been in attendance at the Southern Alberta Teachers' Convention during the latter part of the week.

W. R. Fair, of Calgary, representing Balfour & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., transacted business with Coleman merchants on Tuesday.

E. D. Black, of York Creek, spent several days in town last week at the Coleman Hotel.

Mr. Curry, auditor for the C. P. R., spent several days in town last week attending to work at the company's local offices.

A large crowd of Coleman enthusiasts journeyed to Michel on Thanksgiving Day to see the final mix between Coleman and Coal Creek for the Crahan Cup. Word was received about five o'clock of the victory of the local team and preparations were made for a reception to begin when the 51 train arrived at nine. The train was met by a large crowd and the town band a procession made its way up the street to the business section where enthusiasm held its place and little was left undone by the crowd in the effort to show appreciation for the

BOYS WHO HAD BROUGHT HOME SO MUCH GLORY AND SO MANY CUPS.

Miss S. McRury, of Fernie, spent Thanksgiving in town, the guest of Mrs. D. A. Macaulay.

Miss E. Fulton, of Blairmore, spent Thursday at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Porter.

Miss Murray, of Fernie, was the guest of Mrs. T. R. Ross from Saturday to Monday.

The public school concert held on Friday evening last was a great success, the opera house being crowded with a great throng of children and their parents of many nationalities. The program, which was concluded shortly after nine o'clock, was followed by a dance, which lasted till shortly after midnight.

A. Hutchinson, principal of the public school at Lundbreck, visited Coleman on Friday.

WEDNESDAY EVENING IN TOWN, RETURNING THURSDAY MORNING.

E. J. Walsh, of Moose Jaw, spent Wednesday in town, we hope pleasantly and profitably.

A. H. Green, of Nelson, has been enjoying the scenery and other good things around Coleman for the past few days.

D. Rees, of Fernie, was a Coleman visitor on Saturday.

Rev. Dr. McPhedran, a medical mis-

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A. D. Cameron returned Wednesday evening from a trip to Calgary and other points north. While away Mr. Cameron visited the Brazeau coal fields.

R. W. Holmes, of Calgary, was a visitor here on Saturday last.

E. B. Collect, Geo. J. Smith and A. P. Donnelly, all of Vancouver, were guests at the Hotel Coleman over Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Haines, of Brocket, Anglican-Indian Mission, preached in St. Alban's Church on Sunday last, morning and evening. Mr. Haines returned to Brocket on Monday.

C. J. Ingram, of Lethbridge, transacted business in Coleman on Monday.

P. N. Anderson, of Calgary, was in town Monday.

P. W. D. Stottford, of New York, is a guest at the Coleman hotel.

Wm. Chalmers and Geo. Machin, of the Summit Hotel, Crow's Nest, spent

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Mine Gas and Coal-Dust Ignition

From "Engineering," London, England

When the proceedings of scientific and technical societies are scanned it is clear that the dangers threatened by mine-gases and coal-dust are being investigated all over the world. Yet the miner complains that scientists fail to provide what he wants. Old experiments are repeated and extended; the fact is confirmed that coal-dust is in itself explosive without the presence of fire-damp, and that improperly damped shot-holes, sparking electric machinery, temporary arcs between wires accidentally brought into contact, and broken constitute serious sources of danger. All this, or most of it, was known, and, if not sufficiently appreciated years ago, has been understood for some time. The man who has to work underground is more anxious to hear of real remedies and perfectly safe processes than to listen to discussions of the special conditions under which apparatus and practices, which must be considered dangerous in general, become fairly safe. He naturally distrusts elaborate regulations, which he feels may not be observed conscientiously by his superiors than he observes them himself when they are irksome or seem superfluous under the particular conditions. The experienced miner recognizes that a reliable cure can scarcely be found before the problem has been fully studied. Yet he may fairly object that what has been done so far has more interest for the chemist and physicist than for himself. We have kept our readers informed as to researches on mine explosions, and the mentioned objection might be raised against at least two investigations which have been recently made and published.

Last year Professor W. M. Thornton read before the Institution of Mining Engineers a paper on "The Ignition of Coal-Gas and Methane by Momentary Arcs." The research was undertaken because the Coal Mines Act of 1911 prohibits the use of electricity in mines where more than 14 per cent of fire-damp may be present, and because it limits the pressure of electric signalling circuits to 20 volts in places where bare wires might cause momentary arcs by accidental contact. The experiments were made with electrodes of several metals crossing at right angles within glass vessels, which were filled with the respective gas mixtures and closed by cotton-wool plugs, which gave way in case of an explosion. A continuation of these experiments, dealing with the "Comparative Inflammability of Mixtures of Pit-Gases and Air by Momentary Electric Arcs" was recently communicated to the same body. Professor Thornton had two sources of pit-gases at his disposal: one contained 87.4 per cent and the other 93.3 per cent of methane, in addition to about 1 per cent of other hydrocarbons and 12.2, or 6.5 per cent, respectively, of nitrogen. In comparative tests, he made use of a very pure methane prepared by distilling Trinidad pitch. The nitrogen present in the natural pit-gases acted as a diluent; its effect was marked in poor mixtures of the gas and air, but scarcely so in mixtures rich in gas, as might be expected.

The pit-gases proved clearly less inflammable than the pure methane. The minimum current intensity required for insuring ignition decreased rapidly at first and then slowly, as the voltage was raised from 50 to 500; with copper electrodes 4 amperes were required at 50 volts, and 0.15 amperes only at 500 volts; for iron electrodes higher values were found—7.3 and 0.15 amperes respectively. When keeping the volts constant it was observed that gas mixtures of about 6 or 7 per cent were most inflammable, the current-gas concentration or ampere-per cent curves being of the V type. For instance, no ignition could be obtained with 4.5 per cent of gas—methane. The inflammability then increased rapidly to its maximum, as the concentration rose to 6 or 7 per cent, and fell off again quickly when the concentration exceeded 12 per cent. These figures apply to continuous currents of 50 volts; with 100 volts the maximum inflammability was near 8 per cent. The curves for the two pit-gases, for pure methane and coal-gas, were very similar to one another. With alternating current the curves assumed a perfectly symmetrical U shape, the point of minimum ignition current occurring at 9 per cent methane concentration for currents of 200 volts at 36 periods. When the pressure of the alternating current was raised to 800 volts the ignition currents decreased from 40 amperes at 50 volts to 8 amperes at 200 volts, to 6 amperes at 600 volts, and to 3 amperes at 800 volts—all at 36 periods; at 100 periods the fall was more gradual, from 40 amperes at 100 volts to 20 amperes at 300 volts, and 8 amperes at 800 volts. The curves, it must be understood, have nothing to do with the violence of the explosion. As regards the mechanism of explosive ignition, Professor Thornton considers that explosive, and chemical combination in general, is due to the collision of ions thrown off by electric arcs, Röntgen rays, light, etc.

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explosions could be set up in locally rich gas mixtures. It is thus proved that explosions can be stifled by stone-dust, and that this stone-dust does not introduce a new source of explosion danger. Dr. W. E. Garforth mentioned, during the discussion of the paper, that a stagnant atmosphere might be rendered safe by creating a stone dust cloud in it; he had done this by cutting stone with a circular saw; the cloud then produced quenched an explosive blast. The other objection, that of damaging the lungs with stone-dust, remains; and it must not be underrated, though some experiments made at Eskmeals seemed to show that the danger is not serious. Professor Dixon also pointed out that fresh coal dust spread over the underground roads, and on the old coal-dust, might be stirred up by an explosion and produce a licking flame. It is pretty clear from the various trials made in mines that large quantities of stone-dust must be applied and frequently renewed in order to stifle explosions. In how far that can be done without exposing the miner to constant unhealthy conditions remains to be seen. Water zones, which have been tried before stone-dust zones, are objectionable, because working in a humid atmosphere, and in a mud too; is neither pleasant nor healthy; and Dr. Harger's suggested remedy, reduction of the oxygen percentage in the mine air below its percentage at which it will sustain combustion, will not be welcomed by the miner either; even though the oxygen is not to be taken away, but only to be diluted by the admission of inert gas. It cannot be said that the suggested remedies look tempting. We have two enemies to face—gas and dust; the latter is as bad almost as the former. We cannot mine coal without raising dust any more than we can travel on our roads, or move about in our houses without raising dust. Dust is a nuisance in general, and a danger in mines.

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SAFETY IN SHOT-FIRING

In legislating for industrial safety it is a sound principle to forbid dangerous practices when such restriction does not entail undue hardship to the community, in other words, when the remedy would not prove worse than the disease. Such restriction must logically be of a tentative nature, based upon the circumstances existing at the time and with a view to its modification in case it should no longer be needed in order to secure safety, says the Colliery Guardian.

A safeguard once imposed is generally removed with considerable reluctance, and not without irrefutable evidence that it can be finally dispensed with, however plausible the plea may be. This attitude on the part of the government is by no means unreasonable, for the responsibility is a great one, and delay possesses considerable attraction.

When means has been devised for securing greater safety, which not only render the existing safeguards unnecessary but actually incompatible with new conditions, the circumstances are entirely different, and the situation must be faced with reasonable promptitude.

A situation of this description has recently arisen in the case of the method of dealing with misfires in coal mines.

The introduction into mines of the use of explosives, early in the nineteenth century, necessarily carried with it new sources of danger, the one which first attracted serious attention being the liability of blown-out shots to inflame explosions of fire-damp; at that time the danger of coal-dust explosions was not contemplated.

It is easy to understand that accidents of a catastrophic character, like explosions, should have become more prominent, especially as, before 1850, there was no obligation upon colliery owners to report the occurrence of accidents of any description. Nevertheless, the bulk of the fatal and non-fatal accidents in mines in this country are due to less obtrusive causes. Among these is the danger attendant upon shots which have mis-fired, still exacts its yearly toll of death and injury.

upon shots which have mis-fired, still exacts its yearly toll of death and injury. Legislation for the safety of workers in mines may be said to have commenced with the Coal Mines Act of 1855, but the subject of misfires was not dealt with until 1872. At that time gunpowder was the only explosive used in mines.

The 1872 act was amended by the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and the substance of the general rule was expanded as follows:

Sec. 49, General Rule 13: "No explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a hole of insufficient size, and when a hole has been charged the explosive shall not be unrammed, and no hole shall be bored for a charge at a distance of less than six inches from any hole where the charge has missed fire."

It will be noticed that the word "powder" has given place to the general term "explosive." The reports of inspectors of mines for the year 1912 give particulars regarding misfires in mines under the Coal Mines Act, but the figures can only be taken as rough approximations, as there was no statutory obligation to keep a record of missed shots before the new Mines Act came into force on July 1, 1912. Following is a summary:

Table with 2 columns: No. of Shots fired mis-fires, No. of Electrically fired mis-fires. Rows: Fuses, Squibs, Total.

Total 42,530,424 44,391. The proportion of misfires in the cases of shots fired electrically and with fuses was about 1.5 per 1,000, and in the case of shots fired by squibs about 1/2 of 1 per 1,000—the proportion for all shots being about 1 per 1,000.

These figures are exclusive of shots fired in quarries and in metalliferous mines; the total of which is considerable, and 44,391 mis-fired shots in coal mines only during one year must be a serious source of danger.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel

FARMING MORE DANGEROUS THAN COAL MINING

Accidents in coal mines have been popularly featured in the newspapers until the reading public may be pardoned for believing that the coal miner follows the most dangerous of occupations. The truth is that his calling is safe when compared with many others.

Take farming, for instance. The average farmer runs nearly ten times as many chances of being killed while at work as the coal miner does, according to German statistics. American statistics are not so complete as those of Germany, but it is safe to assume that American farmers are in as much danger as those of Germany, for they use more machinery than is used in Germany.

Analysis of Government Bureau statistics show that the number of coal miners killed in 1912 per thousand employed was 3.15. The ratio of lives lost among Gloucester fishermen was 11.7 per thousand employed. Railroad trainmen are killed at the rate of 7.46 per thousand employed. Trainmen run nearly two and one-half times the risk that coal miners do.

In the metal mines the accident rate is higher than in coal mines. In 1911, when the death rate in coal mines was 3.73 per thousand, the rate in metal mines was 4.14. As there were an average of 348 men employed in the coal mines that year there would have been 3,050 lives lost in coal mines at the metal-mine rate, whereas the actual death roll of coal miners was 2,719.

According to reports published by the Bureau of Mines if it were possible to gather all statistics relating to metal-mine accidents the death rate would be considerably higher, while statistics of coal-mine accidents are complete. This makes the showing for the coal mines all the more favorable. According to the Bureau of Mines the number of men killed in coal mines in 1912 was the least since 1900, and the death rate per thousand was the smallest since 1899. The number of tons of coal produced in proportion to the number of men killed was the greatest on record. "These facts offer indisputable evidence that conditions tending toward safety in coal mining are improving, and that coal is now being mined with less danger than ever before."—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

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481	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Bismore	W. L. Evans, Bismore, Alta.
640	Burnis	T. G. Harris, Passburg, Alta.
7277	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
3433	Coleman	J. Johnstone, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	J. B. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
3314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gordon, Hillcrest, Alta.
874	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1781 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harris, Passburg, Alta.
3334	Michel	H. Finner, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mines	Wm. Hynd, Egan P. O., Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harris, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Gen. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
108	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

For our Foreign Brothers

SPOJENIM HAVIAROM V AMERIKE

Indianapolis, Ind., Oktobra 10ho, 1913.
Ku predstaveniu a udom Spojenich Haviarov v Amerike.
Pozdrav: Praca s organizovanim v nespokojenich clastkach non-union section) v Amerike posla surestostu a spochvalnim visietkom. Ces presly tok visej jak stiry sto novych domacich bolo zalozeno a vlacaj jako jeden sto tisíc udov pristalo do Jednoty nasej.

Medzinarodna Tabula na jej schoudzavaj sa Septembra 30hu t.r. a dokoncaj v Oktobry 31om po pozorlivom obozreny postavienia, jednolichne rozhodla na pokrakovany peknej prace ktora sa srobila v Colorado, West Virginia, Kentucky, Vancouver Ostrove a kde indej. V Colorado nadovsetko tliske musklich, zenskich a dieatok bolo vichmano sich budunkov. Ovi teras bidla pod sazami zavozadovanim skros nvo organizaciu Zima nasleduje cvo nesie zo sebov na nich dalsie obety a trapenia. My musime ich krmilt, zaodit a sreat sa s tichto zmuillich muza zenske a dieatok ktory sa ropak huzovate a zmuile s zato daly sme upomleku na majstrov dokov ze mi nepovolime aby nasti strajkujuci bratia a ich familie skros chlad boli prnuteny na ich volu.

Do tohoto casu Medzinarodna Tabula roshodla a navchuje to abi udvso hlasovalo na dalou terasu prirasku po padestat centy od kasdicho uda mesacne pokim sa stavila v ktorej nasa organizacia je teras zapletena sa neskol sobrim viedkom.

Keď ziadame Domace Jednoty priraskat aby sa pokrakovalo stimo priraskom, Medzinarodna Tabula very tobo

ze ona len vam predklada pred vas prosby: Otov Matiek a nevlich dietok ktorich domacnosti su siatre ktorie ste im vy daly.
Ony su isty ze Vy im neodopriete ich prosby. Ony su isty ze ked si predstavite obraz nevlichho dietatka ktorie krpia medzi nreboch pokritimi Vrechami v Colorado ze prispelste zaras zo srdca a jednolichne na ich volanie.

Pamatajte ze nikdo by nebol spokojni abt ste odrocily toto naruzavie naruzovava ov Medzinarodnej Tabule okrem majitelov tich dolov. Ony lesami by kecy aby ste odrocily penazitej podpore. Otaska je, ci vy budete pomahat majtelom dolov skros hlasovanie opoty Medzinarodnej Tabule naruzovaniu abo ci vy pomozete vasim strajkujucim bratom a ich familiam skros hlasovania za Tabule naruzov.

Damael Zapisnici zrobia kroky natom aby doh Domaca Jednota hlasovala na potvrdena naruzovace skros Medzinarodnu Tabulu aby sa terasie prirasky padestat centy od uda na mesiac pokrakovaly pokim sa stavka ktora je na rubach nekoncilla adobrim viedkom vo Styrtoke dne 23ho Oktobra, 1913 a odoslu viedok totich hlasov aby ony mohli so dostaviti do tohto officiu nie neskoraj jako do 29ho Oktobra.

My Vas ustujime za totu prirasku shodime seras po vibrany stavky Domace Zapisnici odoslu viedok hlasov vztach na zaobalenom harku v forme v adresovanej kovere.

My naruzive napomname nasich udov aby laskave hlasovali na naruzovavie Medzinarodnej Tabula.
Vasy odzany.
JOHN P. WHITE, Preseda.

IMMORTALITY

It is becoming increasingly hard to find where death achieves its victory. Man has perfected a hundred devices to perpetuate his mortal acts. His voice is caught on rolling disks, and held imperishable for the ears of his grandchildren. Gestures of his hands, the pantomime of his face, are recorded on films that can be laid away for a century and then unspun and projected on screens. If the breath of his body and his chance actions are so worthy of long continuing, then his spirit—that is finer than they—may be even more persisting, and impress itself on what is more durable than wax. If death cannot carry away into oblivion the tones of his voice nor his play of expression, it does not become us to doubt that death does not scatter spirit beyond recall, nor altogether end what was so ardent.

COMPENSATION FOR MINERS' CONSUMPTION IN S. AFRICA

An act that came into force in the Transvaal on August 1, 1912, makes provision for the payment of compensation to miners suffering from miners' phthisis. The compensation is given under two classes:—(1) Those cases where the miners' capacity for work is not seriously or permanently impaired; and (2) the more serious cases when it is so impaired. Those in the first category are entitled to receive eight pounds a month for a period not exceeding a year, and those in the second eight pounds per month up to an aggregate not exceeding 400 pounds, unless the amount is extended by the Board. In the case of native laborers compensation is awarded on the same scale as in the case of accidents under the Native Labor Regulations Act, 1911, the disease being treated as an occupational one. The compensation fund is raised by assessments on the mine owners and the miners.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

TO END PARASITISM

It is not without deep significance that the discovery of parasite germs as the chief cause of disease should come at the same time that the workers of the world came to a realization that their poverty was the result of parasites that were feeding upon them.

The workers have caught the vision of an ending of parasitism and consequently of the end of poverty. They are working along practical lines to accomplish that result.

Bacteriologists likewise have visions of being able to destroy the invisible parasites that feed upon the body and of thus ending disease. Paul Ehrlich, the great bacteriologist, says that is a possibility.

The enlightened worker sees that the ending of human parasitism and with that the elimination of poverty can come only through a concerted or social effort. Hence we have Socialism as a propaganda and a method.

The medical scientist also makes appeal to the state as the only force able to cope with the invisible parasites. Working so, he has already checked the power of yellow fever and is getting a grip on the throat of tuberculosis and various other diseases.

Parasitism! That is the great cause of the world's suffering. Scientists are becoming agreed as to that. Knowledge of this fact is a great step toward a cure. And the cure for poverty and for most of the diseases that have afflicted the world is in sight.—Appeal to Reason.

ON THROUGH THE NIGHT

The sun shines. The grass and flowers are enjoying the sun. Yet we are in the midst of night. How strange such a statement sounds. But, pray, do not question my sanity. Allow me to explain.

Justice may well be compared to the light of day, while injustice may well be compared to the shadows of night. Virtue, brotherhood, and peace may well be symbolized by light, while prostitution, competition and war may well be compared to the darkness of night. Injustice, crime and prostitution abound while far away in the Balkans a terrible war scourges the earth with fire and sword. Am I not right then in saying that we are living in the night of capitalism and we are waiting for the day of brotherhood and justice to dawn?

As day by day through the long night of capitalism we fight out the great struggle for existence, Socialism comes to light the way. No long

prosperity of the laborers. It was no use tinkering, all the conditions of the monopoly must be recast but on a business footing before considering the purchase of the land, which might involve an enormous endowment of the present owners and burden the community with debt which would take a long time to liquidate.
The system must be changed, he continued, and greater facilities given to the state to acquire land on terms fair to the community as well as to the owners.

DUBLIN SUFFERS FROM LABOR WAR

Miners' Federation Will Aid Strikers

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Dublin is being ruined by the continuance of the transport war, which is now in its fifth week. Peace negotiations having failed, each side is drawing on its final resources. Labor now hopes for wider imperial support, especially from Canada.

Trade is paralyzed, ships lie idle at the wharves, and the quays are piled with merchandise. Shopkeepers loiter idly, their customers having no money.

The plight of the poorer section of the population is dreadful, 100,000 men, women and children, or one-third of the city's population, being on the verge of starvation.

PITIFUL SCENE

Rain fell heavily in the city yesterday, intensifying the misery of the strikers and their wives and children, huddling together for warmth. A crowd of girls and boys lined up at the Liberty Hall, headquarters of the Irish Transport Union, to receive a dole of soup and bread.

The food which has come in the relief ships is the only thing which has kept many of the families from actual death by starvation, and any cessation of these supplies would be followed by indescribable misery. As it is, strangers are dogged by children and beggars, who implore the price of a meal without hesitation and without relaxation. Other children, more fortunate than these, are to be seen staggering home through the driving rain, with sacks of potatoes and groceries from the ship stores.

The decision of the Miners' Federation to contribute \$5,000 a week is hailed with joy by the strikers, whose confidence that with English support they will overcome their employers has never been seriously shaken.

BOOM IN OIL LAND STRIKES CALGARY

Discovery at Okatoks Sends Prices Soaring—Waits Week to File Claims

CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 21.—Calgary is in the throes of an incipient oil boom. Following the rumors of a strike in the Dingman well in the Okatoks district several days ago, and which those associated with Mr. Dingman refused to discuss, Mr. Dingman gave out a statement in which he says that oil of a very high specific gravity has been struck in well No. 1 of the Calgary Petroleum Products company, of which he is the managing director. He also says that that quality equals, if it does not excel, the finest grades of oil found in any oil territory. He adds that while oil has not been encountered in commercial quantities, the company is very much encouraged and is sanguine as to the ultimate result.

The Dominion land office was besieged this morning by a large number of men, who stood in line on the steps of the building in the snow storm all night in the hope of filing on a leasehold. The same condition has obtained, to a less degree, for the past 10 days. One man, who has waited on the steps of the land office for the past two weeks, sleeping and taking his meals there, was rewarded by securing a leasehold in the neighborhood of the Dingman holdings.

There are only two companies operating in the district, the Calgary Petroleum Products company, which is down 1,600 ft., and the Segur-McDougall company, some miles away, and whose drill is down about 1,800 ft.

The city is full of stories of deals in leaseholds. One clerk who filed on a quarter section two weeks ago, is said to have received \$9,000 in cash and a substantial interest in the company which was formed this week for the exploitation of the property. Rights that were sold two weeks ago at \$10 per acre are now being held in hundreds.

When the slaves of the old South rebelled, all they had to contend with was a whip and a few bloodhounds. We do things in no such clumsy manner today. The slaves of the south were valuable to their masters. Today slaves are plentiful, and the masters simply turn a lot of hired murderers with machine guns, rifles and bayonets loose on the slaves. The least show of resistance, and they are mowed down like grain before the harvesting machine. There is no come back, they are dead dogs and no mistake. The law of the masters is a fearful and wonderful thing.

If your union is not properly conducted it is the fault of the membership. Your organization is whatever the membership makes it—good or bad, strong or weak, insignificant or powerful. Incompetent officers indicate an incompetent membership—incompetent through negligence or lack of ability, but incompetent nevertheless. If your union doesn't amount to anything, don't blame the labor movement. It is the fault of your own membership, and the difficulty can only be remedied by that membership. Good Samaritans can lift it up temporarily, but it can only stay up if it has a membership willing to maintain it in the position. Whining about lack of assistance from others will do no good, so get out complaint of this character and go at it yourself. That is the only way to succeed.

Shiloh's Cure

QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, WEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS, SO CLAYS

"I Grow Hair, I Do"

Fac-Similes of Prof. Geo. A. Garlow



Bald at 25 Restored at 30. Still have it at 55
Young Man, Young Woman, Which do you prefer.

A NICE-FULL HEALTHY head of hair on a clean and healthy scalp, free from irritation, or a bald head and a diseased and irritable scalp covered with scales, commonly called Dandruff. SCALES ON THE SCALP or an itchy irritation is positive proof your hair and scalp is in a diseased condition, as scale commonly called Dandruff, originates from one of the following Parasitical Diseases of the Capillary Glands, such as (Seborrhea, Sica, Capitis, Tetter, Alopecia, or Excoria) and certain to result in absolute baldness unless cured before the germ has the Capillary Glands destroyed. Baldness and the loss of hair is absolutely unnecessary and very unbecoming.

ALL DISEASES OF THE HAIR fade away like dew under my scientific treatment, and I positively have the only system of treatment so far known to science that is positively and permanently curing disease of the hair and promoting new growth. The hair can be fully restored to its natural thickness and vitality on all heads that still show fine hair or tuzz to prove the roots are not dead.

I HAVE A PERFECT SYSTEM of treatment for out of the city people who cannot come to me for personal treatment (WRITE TO-DAY) for question blank and full particulars. Enclose stamp and mention this paper. My prices and terms are reasonable. My cures are positive and permanent.

"Consult the Best and Profit by 25 Years Practical Experience."

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The World's Most Scientific Hair and Scalp Specialist

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We Are Ready to Scratch off your bill any item of lumber not found just as we represented. There is no hocus pocus in

This Lumber Business

When you want spruce we do not send you hemlock. When you buy first-class lumber we don't slip in a lot of culls. Those who buy once from us always come again. Those who have not yet made our acquaintance are taking chances they wouldn't encounter if they bought their lumber here.

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Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors. SPECIALTIES—Mouldings, Turnings, Brackets, and Detail Work. OFFICE AND YARD—McPherson ave. Opposite G. N. Depot. P.O. Box 22, Phone 23.

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TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce enable the traveller to provide himself with funds without delay at each point of his journey in a convenient yet inexpensive manner. They are issued payable in every country in the world in denominations of

\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$200

with the exact equivalent in the moneys of the principal countries stated on the face of each cheque. They are economical, absolutely safe self-identifying and easily negotiated.

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Transact your business in the way of paying and receiving money through the bank. Pay your current accounts by cheque, collect money owing you by drawing upon your debtor and make your remittances by money order.

HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES IN TORONTO JAMES MASON General Manager
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA
J. T. MACDONALD, Manager
VICTORIA AVE., FERNIE, B. C.

Specials For Saturday

OUR LADIES' DEPARTMENT

Afternoon and Evening Dresses

Our stock of afternoon and evening dresses is complete. We are showing all the latest styles and colors at exceptionally low prices. These Dresses are hand finished and are superior in style and fit to any line we have shown. We have forty distinct styles with only one of each in the house. The line takes in Lace, Silk, Satin, Chiffons and Crepe de Chine.

Prices \$20.00 to \$50.00 each

Fall & Winter Suits

Specially Priced at \$15.00 each

There are just a dozen Suits, cut in the latest styles, finished with silk and satin linings. The sizes are from 16 to 38 bust measure. Every Suit in the lot worth from \$18.50 to \$22.50.

Saturday Special, each \$15.00

Corsets

Our Corset stock is complete with all the new models. We carry all sizes in Nemo, D and A, P C and P D.

Prices \$1.00 to \$6.50

Cashmere Hose

Made with high spliced heel and toe and full fashioned. They are fast color and come in sizes 8 1/2 to 10.

Saturday Special, per pair 25c

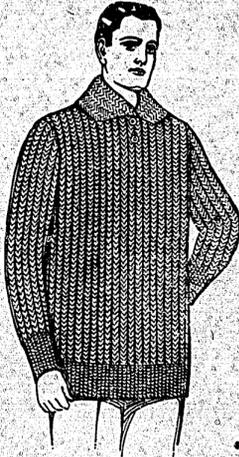
NEW PLAIDS AND CHECKS FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES

We are showing a line of novelty Plaids and Checks for Children's Dresses in all colors. They are 36 inches wide and fast color.

Priced for Saturday at, per yard 25c

A FEW SPECIALS IN MEN'S SWEATERS

Saturday Specials at the Big Store are attracting more attention each week. The week end values we offer are genuine money savers. This Saturday we



The Monarch Knit. DUNVILLE CAN. BUFFALO, N.Y.

will sell new Fall lines of Sweaters, made with convertible collar or shawl collar; colors, Green, Brown, Grey or Maroon. Regular values \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Special at \$2.50

Men's heavy all wool ribbed Underwear, double breasted, all sizes 34 to 44.

Special at \$1.75 per Suit

Men's heavy wool Sox. Regular 40c per pair.

Men's extra heavy roll neck Sweaters, all colors and sizes. Regular \$2.50 and \$2.75.

Special \$1.50



Boys' Jerseys, all sizes, in plain cashmere or ribbed, made in Navy, Brown, Green and Cardinal, button on shoulder.

Special Saturday from 75c to \$1.50

Men's Sox

Special Saturday, 4 pairs for \$1.00

Men's Black Cashmere Sox (any size). Regular 35c per pair.

Special 4 pairs for \$1.00

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

WEEKLY GROCERY BULLETIN

Fresh Killed Chicken	per lb.	28
Sago	4 lb.	25
Lima Beans	4 lbs.	25
Two in One Polish	3 for	25
Kellogg's Corn Flakes	3 for	25
Braid's Best Coffee, fresh ground	3 lbs.	85
Fry's Cocoa	1/2 lb. tin	20
Lowney's Cocoa	1/2 lb. tin	20
Heinz's Tomato Catsup, pints	each	25
Heinz's New Packed Dill Pickles	per doz.	25
Heinz's Pork and Beans in sauce, med. size, 2	35	
Heinz's Tomato Soup	small tins	10
Kelowna Peaches, 2 lb. tins	2 for	35
Kelowna Tomatoes	2 lb. tins	10
Kelowna Beans	2 lb. tins	10
Standard Peas, 2 lb. tins	each	10
Sweet Wrinkle Peas	2 tins	25
Tiger Brand Pine Apple, 2 lb. tins	2 for	25
Cedar Raisins	2 packets	15
Fresh Cranberries	2 lbs. for	25
Prairie Pride Flour	98 lb. sack	3.00
Crosse & Blackwell Jam	4 lb. tins	80
Swift's Silver Leaf Lard	5 lb. tins	80
Red Cross Pickles, 20 oz.	each	25
Paragon Pickles, 40 oz.	each	35
Japan Rice	9 lbs.	50
Toilet Soaps, assorted	8 bars	25
Nugget Tar Soap	6 bars	25
Tetley's Tea, Yellow label	per lb.	25
Tetley's Tea, Green Label	per lb.	30
Tetley's Tea, Brown Label	3 lb. tins	70
Imperial Jelly Powder	6 packages	25
Gold Standard Vinegar	quarts	25

Men's Shoes

Special display of new Fall and Winter Footwear. The latest will be seen here in Men's Gun Metal, Vici Kid or Patent Shoes. We carry the best makes, Invictus and Just Wright. Ask to see our viscolized Shoes for the coming winter season. Special lines for Saturday selling will be shown in our Shoe Department.

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

The Ladies' Guild are giving a dance on Thursday, November 6th.

Don't cook for Halloween, but come and have dinner at the Presbyterian Church.

The next meeting of the Ladies Guild will be held at the home of Mrs. Lawe, on Wednesday, October 29th.

Mr. M. E. Schofield has resigned from P. Burns & Co., Ltd., to take up a position on the staff of this paper.

Miss Coleman and Miss Thomas, of the local hospital staff, leave for Calgary at the end of the month.

Mr. McKeefe, of Vancouver, was in the city over Thanksgiving, looking up old school friends. Shall we forget it, Tommy?

W. A. Ingram is renovating and re-covering his pool and billiard tables and putting them in first class condition.

Ratepayers, Monday, October 27th, is positively the last day on which discount is allowed on the 1913 taxes. Only two more days, so make the City Hall while that discount goes.

Next Sunday will be a special educational Day in the Methodist Church. The Rev. E. W. Stanfield, of Vancouver, Secretary of Education for Methodism in B. C., will be the preacher. Special music will be rendered and all are cordially invited.

A large audience gathered last Friday evening in the Methodist Church to hear Rev. Mr. Philip give his illustrated lecture, "A Pilgrimage through Palestine." For an hour and a half the speaker held the closest attention of old and young with his vivid and realistic portrayal of scenes in that ancient land. The explanation in the picturesque language of an actual witness of customs which have been partially and obscurely known to us from childhood was to many a flood of light on familiar incidents in that historic country. The graphic account of an adventurous horseback trip through Syria and the many interesting comments on modern conditions in Asiatic Turkey made the lecture one long to be remembered by all who heard it.

THE ASSIZES

(Continued from page one.)

counsel as to what claim he had on the woman, witness stated he had paid her fare from the old country and wanted her arrested for leaving him. At the conclusion of this witness' evidence, there was some conversation between His Lordship and the prosecuting counsel with reference to charging Salvadori with perjury. The next witness was the foreman of the section gang at Rampart Junction, A. Paguri. Questioned by Mr. Moffatt for the crown as to what he knew about the shooting, witness stated he was putting a hand car in the tool house. He saw the woman a little distance away and while lifting the car off the track heard the first shot. When the first shot was fired she was staggered, at the second shot he fell on the dump, and the third shot was fired when deceased was on the ground. He saw one man running away; he went to the wounded man, whom he did not know. He could not recognize accused as the man who ran away, but he identified the woman. The men were about four feet apart. Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson: The men were walking down the track when he first saw them, but he did not know what they were doing previous to the first shot. Witness heard the woman call the men back. Asked whether he was present when deceased handed over revolver to Salvadori, he replied in the negative.

The next witness, Toni Guzzi, was on the handcar with the previous witness. Cross-examined by Moffatt: He was at the tool house on the 16th inst. at Rampart, when he saw the man and woman standing by the nearest telephone pole, while there were two men further on down the track. He took no particular attention when the first shot was fired, thinking it was a torpedo. Witness practically corroborated the previous testimony.

Cross-examined by Wilson: He was not looking when the first shot was fired and he could not say whether deceased was rolling down the bank or had reached the bottom when the first shot was fired. Constable Collins was the next witness and gave evidence as to arrest of accused, stating in answer to Mr. Moffatt that he went to Whitefish, Montana, on Saturday night and saw prisoner get off No. 44 train and walk up the town. He took stock of prisoner, fully loaded, and some 10 or 11 rounds of ammunition were found upon him; also \$135.00 in bills. These were produced in court and identified. An interesting passage at arms occurred at this stage with reference to cautioning and questioning of prisoner by the police. His Lordship refusing to admit as evidence any conversation the constable had with accused other than what was voluntarily given by accused. His Lordship gave as his authority the B. C. Law Report, stating

positively that a constable could not arrest a man, caution him and then question him.

Cross-examined by Wilson, Constable Collins stated that accused struggled when arrested but attempted no gun play. Mr. Ryan, police magistrate of Cranbrook, gave evidence as to taking the dying deposition of deceased, in which he accused Bruno Cutri of shooting him four times. This was read to the jury.

The court then adjourned for lunch.

The court reconvened at 2.15 p.m. Mr. Wilson called the prisoner, Bruno Cutri, to the witness stand, stating that the defence was pro-conviction.

Accused from the witness stand stated that he was an Italian; had been in this country some three years, and came from the southern part of Italy. He first saw Marie Antonio in Cranbrook last August. She was living with Pasquale Zappa. Her husband is somewhere in Pennsylvania. He admitted being with the woman in Cranbrook, and had given her some money that day—her train fare. Asked why he had brought the woman away he said she had lived with him in Italy and he wanted her back. Asked why he took a motor car instead of train, replied that the woman had suggested this. He knew the deceased and his brother. Witness stated that he was about to board train when Felix and Salvadori Barberio got off the train and accosted them. Some conversation took place between the parties, Felix Zappa asking why he took the woman away and then went into the depot to send wire to police at Cranbrook. Felix again upbraided Bruno and threatened to strike him. The woman intervened and separated the parties and Zappa got angry with her. At this juncture the witness was asked to identify the woman, Marie Antonio.

Felix Zappa asked why the woman left his brother and she replied that she preferred the company of Bruno. Felix then told the woman that she must give him back the \$100 paid for passage. The woman wished witness to pay over the \$100, which he did. Felix put the money in his pocket, but told prisoner that he would keep the money and would not let him have the woman. They went out the station and here again Felix told Cutri that if he wanted to go he must go alone and promised if he went alone that he would telephone the police not to come. Salvador Barberio objected to this and wanted the police to take them back. They told accused that they had telegraphed for the police to come and arrest them. The deceased and accused went down the line toward Cranbrook. Here Felix again wanted to know why he had taken away the woman. Witness stated that as the two were present he was afraid of them. They turned around and walked back. He enquired why Felix wanted the money and if he would give him the woman. Felix refused to give him the money or the woman and threatened to cut his face. Accused told him to go ahead and do it. This was near the tool house. They then proceeded along the track towards Fernie. The whole of the conversation was about the woman and the money. Cutri being quite willing to go back to Cranbrook if he had his money. When a short distance from the tool house Felix gave him back his \$100 and said he was going to take the woman back and that he intended to shoot him. The witness stated he

was afraid and he then shot at Felix. He was afraid of the two men and afraid of the threats, and he fired. The witness demonstrated to the court the way they walked down the track. He did not remember how many shots he fired. Salvador called to him to wait, but he ran into the wood.

In reply to counsel as to why he was afraid of Felix, accused said that repeated threats of deceased made him nervous. Accused suggested that Felix put his hand in his pocket and gave him the money. After walking two or three steps the accused told him he would shoot him and jumped back two or three steps. He saw the revolver as Felix was trying to draw it from his pocket. He ran away because he was afraid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moffatt: He identified the gun and acknowledged it was loaded and a shell in the breach. He went up to see Marie at her house because they were friends and had been to the house two or three days previous. The woman was willing to go away with him. She did not refuse, and he did not have any struggle with her. They had lived together as man and wife in Italy. He had not asked for a ticket to Whitefish, Montana. Counsel put question as to accused whether he denied each time. He was not walking with his arm around Felix's shoulder down the track. The woman did not say that she would rather he shot her than Felix. He had known Felix some two years, but never went to his house. He had not lived with the woman in B. C. as man and wife, and did not know the woman was living with Pasquale as man and wife. Counsel put question as to accused whether he should pay the \$100 or not for her. Felix asked the woman for the \$100 to repay his brother who had paid her fare out here.

Questioned by counsel, he did not know that \$100 had been paid for woman before. He fired the first shot and deceased started to run backwards. He did not start to draw his own gun until he saw the butt of Felix's revolver. Questioned as to how far Felix was when the shots were fired, he answered two or three paces. Asked if Felix had fallen when the third shot was fired, witness replied that he fired three shots in rapid succession. He did not grab the money and fire at the same time.

Questioned as to why he carried the gun, he answered that he was in the habit of doing so after dark. Asked if he would answer why Felix wanted to shoot him, when he had paid him back the \$100, Cutri replied because he (Cutri) was taking away his brother's woman. Pressed by counsel for further reason, he could give nothing further. He admitted telling Collins when arrested that his name was not Bruno Cutri. Questioned whether Felix did not tell him he could have the woman for another \$30, he answered in the negative.

At this juncture the foreman of the jury asked in what pocket the witness carried his gun, and he replied in the right hip pocket.

The question of whether deceased's gun was loaded or not was also raised and His Lordship remarked that he would have more to say about this later.

The court adjourned for ten minutes to consider the necessity of introducing the evidence of state agent at Rampart. Mr. Wilson taking exception to certain remarks. The case was still proceeding at the time of going to press.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Bob Walker, of Nanaimo, will speak under the auspices of the S. P. of C. on Sunday, November 2nd. Subject: "The truth about the strike."

Menu on October 30th and 31st at the Presbyterian Church.

- Turkey and Cranberry Sauce
- Roast Pork
- Pork and Beans
- Baked Potatoes
- Creamed Cauliflower
- Scalloped Potatoes
- Creamed Carrots
- Salads
- Cabbage
- Potato
- Pies
- Lemon
- Mince Meat
- Banann Cream
- Assorted Cakes
- Cheese
- Coffee

SCHUBERT SYMPHONY CLUB

At the Grand Theatre Oct. 31

The local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose have arranged for the above company to give a recital in the Grand Theatre on October 31. The company has a reputation for high-class musical recitals in which the class is tempered with humorous intermissions.

The following is from the Moose Jaw News of Oct. 18 and is indicative of the exceptionally fine talent the company will bring: "Beginning with a quartette by the four ladies of the troupe the audience recognized a dexterity and sweetness of voices which, accompanied by indications of fine culture, inspired the thought that good singing was to be the order of the evening and in this was not disappointed."

"Miss Leola Corin, after rendering 'Aria' (Barbiero Bovillo) Rossini, in pleasing manner, was warmly applauded and received a hearty encore, while no less appreciation was shown of Miss Hazel Corby's representation of the lady shopper in a shoe store when, after displaying the usual fastidiousness common to her sex in the selection of her footwear, finds, as she requests her purchase to be charged up, that she has been in the wrong store."

"The violin and mandolin solos rendered by Thomas Valentine Purcell were admirably executed and proved features of the evening."

"The program throughout was cleverly dealt with and the audience showed by their manifestations of appreciation that they enjoyed the proceedings to the acme of satisfaction."

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STRIKE OF POSTMEN AT CHRISTMAS TIME

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The possibility of a Christmas strike among postal workers is added to the rumors of other strikes. A strike among postal employees is advocated only by extremists, represented largely by Socialists, who are endeavoring to bring about a stoppage of mails at a time which would be convenient for direct action. It is said that the provinces will support the strike and it is alleged that plans for dislocation are being considered. The extremists are reported among twenty unions of postal employees.

National Strike in 1915

Joint trade union action that may lead to a national strike in 1915 is foreshadowed by one of the resolutions passed yesterday by the Minors' Federation now in conference at Scarborough. The federation decided to approach railwaymen and dockers and their labor organizations with a view to unifying and synchronizing their program of movement. This may lead to a national strike of the three organizations, although one speaker said

that the effect of combination would be more likely to prevent a strike.

Raising Political Fund. Alongside this industrial action the miners are continuing their political policy, the last ballot showing a majority of 69,843 in favor of raising a political fund immediately.

RHEUMATISM YIELDS TO ZAM-BUK

Read This Lady's Experience.

Just at this season many people find themselves suffering from aches and pains of rheumatism, sciatica, etc. For these, Zam-Buk is a sure cure. Mrs. Mary Harman, Wheatley, Ont., writes: "I had rheumatism very badly. It affected my right arm and leg, and was so bad that I could not put my hand to my head or behind me. I was quite helpless, could not do my work, and could not even dress myself, but had to be attended to like a child. The rheumatism in my leg was so bad that at times I could hardly walk. "Naturally I tried various remedies, but they seemed to do me no good. A friend advised me to try Zam-Buk. I obtained some, and had it rubbed thoroughly into the affected muscles. Before the first box was used I was very much better. I could move around the house with ease, and dress myself, and needed very little personal attention. I continued with the treatment, rubbing Zam-Buk in thoroughly every day, and in a few weeks' time the rheumatism was driven completely out of my system. The cure was permanent, and since that time I have never been troubled with rheumatism. It is just as good for skin injuries and diseases, eczema, scald sores, sunburn, piles, cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, etc. All druggists and stores, etc. box, or by mail from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price."

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PICTURES CHANGED DAILY
SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING
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THREE REEL "ECLAIR" - A story of the days when the People believed in Witchcraft
SPECIAL MONDAY
The Lion Hunters
TWO REEL GAUMONT (European) - A thrilling South American Animal story
The highest standard of Music and Pictures always maintained at the ISIS. A Feature Every Day.