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LECTURE ON SOCIALISM

Rev. Father Donnelly's Meeting on Monday at the Grand

At 8.30 p.m on Monday night, May 20th, Mr. A. I. Fisher, chairman for the occasion, introduced the speaker, who then proceeded to enlighten the small audience present on the question of the day—Socialism.

Father Donnelly introduced himself as one of the few practical Socialists in Canada, basing his claims on not being either a capitalist or wage-earner, and explaining that he labored with his brains, tongue and pen for the uplift of humanity. It is now generally recognized by all practical thinking men that labor-power applied to the natural resources creates all wealth, and from what source the "Rev. Father" derived his means of subsistence by only applying his labor power to "the uplifting of humanity" he did not say. Perhaps his explanation of "use value" serves his purpose, and we will deal with this later.

He had worked amongst all classes for the past twenty years, and admitted the question of Socialism was a serious one, but was nothing new. Aristotle, the great Greek philosopher, had the Socialist program in his head 2500 years ago, but did not mention that this great thinker also figured that the machine was going to be the servant of the workers instead of as we find today the workers are the slaves of the machine. "There are earnest men, very earnest men, who are Socialists. They are the only party really in earnest for the democracy. The old political parties fool the laboring men, but the only thing he could find fault with was that the Socialists were going about the thing the wrong way, and he did not think their methods would bear inspection.

The speaker then commenced dealing with some of the prophetic utterances of those who were considered Socialists and the idea that the workers were going to be waited on hand and foot, but by whom they could not explain. Of course, it was only too evident that under present conditions it was the working class who were doing these splendidly ideal services for the master class; who presumably represent the useful factor in society. However, as the speaker remarked, you cannot argue with a prophet, and he might have added the saints in the same category.

The question of exaggeration from both sides to this great question was then touched upon, and continuing the reverend father tackled those well-worn and almost threadbare excuses for poverty—want of thrift and intemperance. Oh, you grossly extravagant workers with your champagne suppers, masquerade dances, continental tours and other luxuries in which you indulge on fifteen shifts a month! Take a leaf from the note book of your masters, a most commendable aggregation of thrifty and temperate men who are well pleased with the blessings of the riches showered down upon them by an ever watchful providence. If you do not believe your poverty and misery are caused by these factors statistics can be produced and what further proof do you require?

Social reform should not be confused with Socialism. The former, in political economy, means the greater service for the greatest number. The social reformer believes the greater service should be attended to by the smaller number and not by the greater number, and this is where "friends of labor" clash with the awakening demands of the workers. The social reformer likes the minimum wage scheme—a definite amount under which the worker can live. A maximum wage is another question, but after all the great essential for the worker under capitalism is that he shall live as a capitalist—Oh, no! just simply as a common workingman, in that position of life in which it has pleased God to call him. The profit sharing scheme, insurance against unemployment and old age pensions, are also benefits which the social reformer can pride himself upon, but the Socialist should keep his hands off the honors bestowed upon the workers by those who are able to control their livelihood.

Now we come to the shattering of that great illusion created by Karl Marx, that "Labor produces all values." The Socialists have been deceived on this point and have overlooked that there are two kinds of value—value in use and value in exchange. Is it not remarkable that Marx should have lost sight of these two aspects of value. To those who wish to corroborate this serious oversight we recommend the reading of Marx's 'Capital,' vol. i., and if any of our readers do not happen to have this handy we will gladly inform you can secure copies.

For the benefit of those who are anxious to know what Marx has to say on the subject, we quote:

Use Value

"The utility of a thing makes it a use-value. This property of a commodity is independent of the amount of labor required to appropriate its useful qualities. Use values become a reality only by use or consumption; they also constitute the substance of all wealth. They are in addition the material depositaries of exchange value."

As use values, commodities are above all, of different qualities, but as exchange values they are merely different quantities, and consequently do not contain an atom of use value.

Now, says our friend, Father Donnelly, it is the use value that determines the exchange value, and some worker comes along with the result of his labor and can find no purchaser for his product, and, therefore, labor has not produced value, because it has failed to realize an exchange value—he has not produced a social utility. However, presuming he has appeared before another producer of commodities of use to society, and has himself a socially useful commodity. How shall these two decide on their exchange value? Bear this in mind:

"The valid exchange values of a given commodity express something equal and, generally, is only the mode of expression, the phenomenal form, of something contained in it, yet distinguished from it."

Exchange value, at first sight, presents itself as a quantitative relation, as the proportion in which values in use of one sort are exchanged for those of another sort."

It will thus be seen that exchange value is based on the value of commodities which must be of social utility, and they are presented in quantitative relation in the process of exchange. It is evident that it is not the quantity of uses to which a commodity can be put that determines its value. What then constitutes the value of a commodity?

"That which determines the magnitude of the value of any article is the amount of labor socially necessary, or the labor time socially necessary for its production.

"Commodities, therefore, in which equal quantities of labor are embodied or which can be produced in the same time, have the same value."—Marx, "Capital."

It is unnecessary to continue the analysis of value further as we believe it is pretty well understood by many of our readers who have not perhaps heard the plausible manner in which "use value" and "exchange value" can be put over such an intelligent audience as were on hand on this occasion. The question of surplus value was quietly passed over.

Causes of Socialism

The causes of Socialism were then explained as being due to:—

1. The unequal distribution of wealth.

2. The attractiveness of our program.

3. The slowness of legislation which has made the masses tired of waiting.

The cause of the slowness of legislation is the greed of the capitalist, and the power of the trust. The speaker did not show that this characteristic of the capitalist class is a splendid instance of economic determinism.

The apathy of the democracy was then dealt with showing how the workers had the votes and how they always elected the man with the biggest lie. This apathy of the workers was one of the most difficult things to solve today. The laboring man has the majority but he squanders away his advantage.

Economic Determinism

Collectivism and Economic Determinism. In discussing the question of the collective ownership of the means of production it appeared as though the speaker was very anxious to make it appear as though the Socialists advocated the expropriation of all private property. The platform of the Socialist Party of Canada contains this clause:

"The transformation as rapidly as possible, of CAPITALIST PROPERTY in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads, etc.) into the collective property of the working class."

The contention of the speaker, therefore, on the suffering the democracy will endure when the workers take control of the state is all moonshine. He must surely know what large property holdings the working class of all capitalist countries possess, and the fact that the vast majority of the wage-earners can have no hope whatever of even owning their own homes is sufficient justification of the stand they are now taking for securing control of those things which they must have in order to live. The questions of the equality of all men, and equality of opportunity are not worthy of mention, and those who are satisfied with the explanation of

(Continued on page 4)

SOCIALISTS' CONVENTION

Debs for President and Seidel for Vice-Pres. Down Direct Action

Some thre hundred delegates from all parts of the United States are at present in convention at Indianapolis. Many matters of importance are eagerly discussed, and the speeches delivered have all been imbued with the highest enthusiasm.

Karl Legien, the noted German Socialist and labor leader, is present as fraternal delegate, and delivered a highly intersting and instructive address on the relation between the political and the economic movement of the working class in Germany.

"You will be called upon," he said, "to find a solution with respect to the relations which should exist between the party and the trade unionism movement. These relations, of course, must be in accordance with actual economic conditions and with the development of both wings of the labor movement in every country.

"At least as far as Germany is concerned I may state iwthout hesitation that we have been able to solve this all important question, not only to the benefit of our own movement, but I believe also to the benefit of the whole labor movement.

Unions and Party Independent

"The party has never claimed that the unions should assume a politcal character or that they should become part and parcel of the party itself. Our Comrade, Bebel, has repeatedly emphasized the necessity of a politically neutral trade union movement in order to be able to organize the workers of all shades of faith.

"It has been left to the unions to manage their own affairs, and to choose whatever tactics they consider best for their work. For a certain time after the recall of the anti-Socialist laws, we had a number of unions, adopting the Socialist program. "They have never been really recognized by the Socialist party. Their sydicalist tendencies became clear about ten years ago and the Manheim convention of the Socialist party, which was held in 1906, decided that these unions should have nothing to do with the party, and that their followers should even be expelled from the party if they would refuse to join the neutral and centralized trade unions. They have indeed been expelled afterward. In our German movement we have no room for sabotage and similar syndicalist and destructive tendencies."

"Sabotage" Condemned

Sabotage and all its allied direct action methods of violence were overwhelmingly voted down by the National Socialist Convention. day.

It was declared that any member of the Socialist party advocating such methods shall be expelled from membership in the party.

The clash came over the adoption of "Section 6" of "Article II." defining the qualifications for membership in the Socialist party. The committee reported that:

"Any member of the party who opposes political action or advocates crime against the person or other methods of violence as a weapon of the working class to aid in its emancipation shall be expelled from membership in the party. Political action shall be construed to mean participation in elections for public office and practical legislative and administrative work along the lines of the Socialist party platform." And this is now embodied in the constitution.

Clear Class Lines Drawn

The convention also attacked political expediency as it has ben resorted to in places where the Socialists have participated in fusion movements. It made ineligible for membership in the party all office holders during their term of office. The promoters of the change declared that the effect will be to keep office holders in communities where the trend is toward Socialism from joining the party to save their jobs.

There were 5 nominations for presient but J. Harriman and Duncan McDonald retired, and three nominees were put before the delegates, the result being:

Debs	165
Seidel	56
Russell	54

Seidel immediately moved that Debs nomination be made unanimous. Russell seconded the motion. A shout of "aye" that nearly shook Tomlinson Hall made the nomination unanimous. Again the convention applauded and cheered.

Seidel for Vice-Presidency

A score of names for the office of Vice-President was placed before the convention by delegates on the floor. Most of these were by States for "favorite sons," but only three entered the race. They were Emil Seidel of Wisconsin; Dan Hogan, of Arkansas; and John W. Slayton, of Pennsylvania. The balloting on these candidates resulted:

Seidel	159
Slayton	24
Hogan	73

A motion to make Seidel's nomination unanimous was then made by Hogan and seconded by Slayton. With a tremendous shout of approval the nomination was made unanimous.

One unique motion was passed which shows that the Socialists, as yet, anyhow, have no desire to abolish marriage or refuse to recognize the marital relation. One delegate insisted on his partner sitting with him in the seats reserved for delegates. His action was questioned, but the convention came gallantly to the rescue with a motion that husbands who were delegates and accompanied by their wives should permit the latter to sit by them, and that vice versa, wives who were delegates and had non-delegate husbands in the audience should permit their masculine partners the same privilege. It was carried unanimously.

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of those who lost their lives in the great Coal Creek Explosion on May 22nd, 1902.

WILLINSKY FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

WILLINSKY TO HANG ON JULY 26

MACLEOD, May 18.—Samuel Willinsky was today found guilty of the murder of George Lakatozy in Frank on February 18, 1912, and was given the death sentence. Execution is to take place at Macleod on July 26th.

THE C. N. P. FOOTBALL LEAGUE

The above league met at Michel on Saturday, May 18th. All the clubs were represented and referees were selected for all league games. Only three clubs entered for the Juvenile Cup, namely, Michel, Coal Creek and Fernie. In the draw the Michel boys got a bye, and Coal Creek have choice of ground in their tie with Fernie. The first game was set for May 25th and the final on June 8th at Hosmer.

The draw for the Fort Steele Brewery Cup was made at this meeting and resulted as follows:

Coal Creek vs. Michel.

Fernie vs. Bellevue.

Hosmer and Coleman received byes.

These games will be played on the ground of the first-named clubs on or before July 27th.

The semi-final draw was:

Coleman vs. Coal Crek or Michel.

Hosmer vs. Fernie or Bellevue.

These games to be played on or before Aug. 18th.

The next meeting of the League will be held in Fernie on Saturday, July 27th.

FAIR WAGE OFFICER TO LIVE IN VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 10.—J. D. McNevin, fair wage officer of the department of labor at Ottawa, has arrived and will make his headquarters here and will control the territory west of Winnipeg. Mr. McNiven was a resident of Victoria before appointment.

HYPNOTISM AT THE GRAND

It is many a long day since so much laughter was indulged in in this city as was the case on Wednesday evening at the Grand when Prof. Caruthers gave a scientific exhibition of the art of hypnotism. The place was packed and some of the antics performed kept the audience in roars of laughter. The performance started at 8.15 with two reels of moving pictures. After this the hypnotic entertainment opened up and the entertainer commenced by explaining a few facts of hypnotism. Following this he called for volunteers to come on the stage for the purpose of inspecting the man who was asleep in McLean's window for thirty hours, prior to his being awakened. This was done, and the committee of inspection vouched that the man was sound asleep. With this preliminary over the awakening process began, and after a few minutes accomplished. The whole evening's entertainment was instructive and amusing. To-night, Friday and Saturday, there will be an entire change of programme.

MINERS TO GO TO WORK

Vote Nearly Unanimous To Follow Leaders' Good Advice

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 18.—By a vote of 323 to 64, the anthracite miners in convention today ratified the agreement entered into by their sub-committee with the local operators and ordered the 170,000 men and boys employed in and about the mines to return to work next Wednesday. The suspension began March 31, when the agreement entered into in 1909 expired. The advance granted will net the men about 5½ per cent.

THE ISIS

A film of exceptional merit is booked by this house for Wednesday and Thursday, May 29 and 30, entitled "Saving of a Soul," the star being the world renowned actress, Julia Neilson. This is a three-reel subject of the saving of a beautiful woman who is fast going downward. The programme for to-morrow night and Saturday is "Sherlocko and Watso" (comedy), "Best Man Wins," (comedy), "The Woman in the case" (comedy), "The Sedge Warbler and the Cuckoo" (educational), "Higher Power" (drama), "The Child's First Love' (drama) and "His Side Pard" (Western drama). The orchestra at this house is exceedingly good, and renders the latest hits.

THE ORPHEUM

Good houses are the order of the day at the Orpheum, and Manager Card is doing his best to please his patrons. On Saturday night the place was filled to capacity, and the programme good, the selections rendered by the City Band evidently appealing much to the public.

MONEY BY-LAWS

The referendum on the Money By-Laws will take place on Monday next

CIRCUIT COURT

There are four criminal and two civil cases to come up before Judge Murphy at the Circuit Court, commencing today (Thursday). The criminal cases are:

Rex vs. Ganison, attempted murder at Moyie.

Rex vs. Ing Soo, attempted murder at Fort Steele.

Rex vs. Earl, two charges of robbery, Cranbrook.

Rex vs. Weir and Wilson, robbery with violence at Crows Nest.

The first case to be called was that of Weir and Wilson and was proceeding at the time of going to press. Mr. Fisher (of Lawe and Fisher) is defending the accused and Mr. H. Herchmer is prosecuting.

SINGIN' SCHOOL CONCERT A SUCCESS

Th Knox Presbyterian Church choir excelled themselves on Tuesday evening last at the Grand Theatre, when they presented to a crowded house, and appreciative audience, that mirth provoking two act musical comedy "The Singing School." Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon J. Quinney, under whose direction the comedy was staged, the manner and uniformity with which "every little movement" was carried out speaking much for his capabilities in this direction. In addition to this, Mr. Quinney played the leading role as "Prof. Pitfin," master of the school, with much histrionic art, and to the satisfaction of all present—"if we may say so."

Where everyone in the caste carried out his or her part so well, to make special mention would perhaps be somewhat unfair, and yet we cannot help refering to the excellent singing and acting of Archie Prentice as "Calamity" and "Cy-Fur." He was undoubtedly the mainstay of the play, and his rendering of the song entitled "The Singing School" fairly brought down the house. Mr. Prentice was ably supported by R. Stewart, as "Well and Strong," who together made a humorous pair of farm hands. J. F. McDonald made an excellent "Squire Grumpo," and was ably supported by Miss Gordon, as his colleague. Mrs Grant in the part of "Elvira Ketchum" rendered some good work, her duet "Reuben and Rachel" with the Professor being repeatedly encored. Mrs Quinney as the prima donna of the school was likewise good. Other solos and duets rendered were by Mrs Cameron, as "Sophy Cushing," Miss Fisher as "Pat-ience," Miss Miller as "Ura-Kid," Mrs. Carlisle as "Ann Sowforth," P. Hesketh as "Hi-Waters." Other characters were, "Justin Style," Bert Whimster; "Al Falfor," D. Small; "Homer Games," Mr. Nelson; "Effa-Vercent," Miss Telfer; "Eva-Green," Miss Tully; "Ima Kid," Miss Russell, and "Phyllis Fate," Miss Murray.

During the evening H. Liphardt as "Tim a Hay" took off some of the young bloods and young bloodesses of the city, which kept the audience in roars of laughter.

CROWS NEST FOOTBALL

The C. N. P. football tournament is now in full swing, and all the clubs in the League were engaged on Saturday last, May 18th. In each case the home team won, and the position of the various clubs on the League table is not materially affected. Michel still holds first place, and are taking a commanding lead, which will stand them in good stead when the competition becomes more keen. Bellevue is second on the list, and their win over Coal Creek on Saturday was a highly meritorious performance.

Fernie succeeded in capturing the points from Hosmer, and as a result jump into third place on the table.

Below is the position of the different clubs on the League table:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals for	Goals agst.	Pts
Michel	3	3	0	0	6	0	6
Bellevue	2	2	0	0	2	0	4
Fernie	2	1	1	0	3	4	2
Coal Creek	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
Coleman	2	0	1	1	0	2	1
Hosmer	3	0	3	0	1	5	0

Michel vs. Coleman

Played at Michel on Saturday, May 18th. Teams: Michel—Moor, goal; Watson and Evans, backs; Jenkinson, Ferguson, Carrington, halves; Briscoe, Beddington, Hampton, Brown and McGovern.

Coleman: Carr, goal; Graham and Fraser, backs; Hall, Jackson and Easton, halves; Jenkins, Holmes, Sudworth, Killock and Muirhead, forwards. Referee: G. Coupland, Bellevue.

A strong wind was blowing when play opened and Michel winning the toss, took advantage of it. Play favored the home team and after twelve minutes' play they scored through Hampton. Even play followed for a time, but neither side looked like scoring, although Sudworth on one occasion narrowly missed with a fast drive. Toward the interval in a scrimage at Coleman goal the referee awarded a doubtful penalty to Michel, Coleman resented the decision, and play was stopped for several minutes. The field was latterly cleared and the kick taken by Watson, who scored easily, the Coleman goalkeeper making a feeble effort to save. Half-time was called shortly afterwards.

Michel, 2; Coleman, 0.

The wind had died down considerably when the second half commenced, Coleman immediately became aggressive, but the Michel defense was equal to all calls, and play was transferred to midfield. The remainder of this half was scraggy, a series of runs from end to end being the rule. Both sides lacked combination, and there were few outstanding players on either side, Beddington and Jenkins on the one side, and Jackson on the other, being the only ones worthy of mention.

Final result—Michel, 2; Coleman, 0.

Bellevue vs. Coal Creek

Played at Bellevue in a high wind, but with field in good condition.

Bellevue: Bradley, goal; R. Dugdale and T. Dugdale, backs; Miller, Tristman, Jepson, halves; A. Varley, T. Marsh, H. Varley, R. Marsh and Petrie, forwards.

Coal Creek: Banns, goal; Fagan and McLetchie, backs; McFegan, Yates and Parnell, halves; Oakley, Hesketh, Gomme, Weaver, and Johnston, forwards.

Referee: M. Brennan, Coleman.

Bellevue won the toss, and chose to play with the wind behind them. They early became the aggressors, but their attack only served to bring out the defensive qualities of Fagan and McLetchie. Play opened out latterly each side having opportunities to score, but the goalkeepers saved smartly. Banns especially being smart in his clearances. Bellevue halves were giving Coal Creek no chance to settle down to combined play, every effort being nipped in the bud. A fine passing run by the Bellevue forwards gave Coal Creek defence some anxiety, and for an infringement within the dreaded area a penalty kick was awarded Bellevue. Dugdale took the kick, and struck the crossbar with a fast shot, Coal Creek succeeded in clearing their lines, but Bellevue returned to the attack and after some good forward play, opened the scoring, young Varley being the marksman.

This half closed without further scoring, Bellevue leading at the interval by 1 goal to 0.

On the resumption of play Coal Creek opened in determined fashion, their anxiety evidently spoiling their early efforts to equalize the score.

WAGES ARE NOT RIGHT

British Miners Disposed To Strike--Trouble is Looming Up

LONDON, May 22.—The National Conference of Miners' Federation, which has been meeting this week to discuss the operation of the recently enacted minimum wage act for miners adjourned today after passing a resolution which indicates that the men are not adverse to another fight. The resolution, which was carried unanimously, records the federation's strenuous protest against awards being given by the district wages board. The board members of the federation declare fixed minimum wages for mines at a figure below the reasonable living wages which the government led the men to expect.

The executive committee of the federation was instructed to interview the government with the object of securing immediate action on this point and afterward to summon another conference without delay to deal with the government's reply.

Fast play followed, both teams being prominent in turn, Coal Creek having a slight advantage. Good work by Gomme, Weaver and Johnston took the play close in on Bellevue goal, and Gomme from three yards range unaccountably shot over the bar. From the goal kick Bellevue worked to the other end, where Banns saved smartly from Varley, punting the ball well down the field. Coal Creek had another opportunity presented to them to equalize the score, but Fagan from a few yards out shot past. Both teams were playing strenuous football and as a result it was a good game to watch. On the run of the play a draw would have been the more fitting result, but Bellevue succeeded in landing the points, and a hard and fast game ended in their favor by one goal to nothing.

Fernie vs. Hosmer

Fernie were at home to Hosmer last Saturday, and managed to secure the points by the respectable margin of 3—1, this being the home team's first victory this season.

At the outset of the game Fernie started for their opponents' goal, and within the first ten minutes half-a-dozen hot shots where placed around the posts, while a hot shot from Thornton called forth a smart save from the Hosmer custodian. The home team certainly showed better combination and played better football than I have seen from them before this season and from a pass right in front of goal Benny Smith managed to find the net.

After this Hosmer tried hard to get away, but Shields and Mills proved safe, and it was not until nearly half-time that Partridge after a lot of work managed to put one in that gave Cooper absolutely no show. Half-time: Fernie, 1; Hosmer, 1.

On resumption of play the home team came together again, and found the net twice within ten minutes. Hosmer certainly tried hard to break up their opponents' defence, but their forwards were doing too much leather chasing and packing the centre too much to score, and the game ended as stated above.

The forward line of the home team with the alteration made at half time, was about as good as it ever has been so far this season, and Jack Manning was certainly the "glutton," being on the ball all the time. He was the mainstay of the forward line and a worker from start to finish.

The game, although interrupted several times by the dulcet strains of the ref's whistle, was certainly a clean one, and we did not notice a single incident that could be questioned.

The team journeying to Bellevue to-morrow (Friday) will be as follows: J. Caufield acted as referee.

Cooper, goal; Shields, Mills, backs; Sweeney, Watson and Barr, halves; Booth, Thornton, Manning, P. Johnson and Hartwell. Reserves: Thompson.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 21.—A special from Dawson says the Yukon Valley is a roaring furnace for 200 miles between Big Salmon and Stewart City where forest fires are raging, but not near any city.

SUFFRAGETTES SENTENCED

LONDON, May 22.—Mrs. Emily Pankhurst, the militant Suffragette leader, and Mr and Mrs Pethwick Lawrence, joint editors of "Votes for Women," were today sentenced to nine months imprisonment without hard labor on a charge of inciting their followers to do damage to property.

TRADE UNIONISM and The SOCIALIST PARTY

A BIT OF HISTORY—By ROBERT HUNTER

V. CORRUPTION AND DUAL UNIONISM

By Robert Hunter

It is almost impossible to give all the reasons advanced by seceders in their effort to justify rival unionism. We have considered briefly the attempt to form unions on political lines and also the attempt of the Industrial Workers of the World to divide union men into craft unionists and industrial unionists. All seceders have, however, invariably claimed that one of their chief reasons for forming rival unions is the corruption in the American Federation of Labor.

All through the literature published by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Industrial Workers of the World we find the phrases Labor Faker, Labor Skate, Grafter, Labor Lieutenants of the Capitalist Class, the Lackeys of the System. The American Federation of Labor is a "Scab Herding organization"; it is the "Decoy Duck organization"; it is the "Faker-didden aglomeration of planless and spiritless elements"; it is "the field of pure and simpledom." The seceders have even established a "Rogues' Gallery" that is filled with the portraits of every trade union leader.

The Socialists who continue any relations with the old unions are condemned more bitterly than even the anti-Socialist leaders. "A crooke like Debs," says De Leon. Hickey's "Rogues' Gallery" includes the Socialist leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, the Western Labor Union, as well as the American Federation of Labor. The Socialist Publishing Association of New York, when it began to fight rival unionism, consisted of a "motley crew, small traders and manufacturers with fully developed bourgeois instincts, professionals more or less filled with middle class notions pure and simplers, with a Socialist varnish, insipient labor fakers in various stages of incubation, anarchists and other freaks, some of them real curiosities."

These and similar terms of endearment were the chief assets of the agitators of the new forms of unionism. Any man who attempted to dispute the wisdom of trade unionism formed on political lines, or of unionism founded on industrial lines, became immediately a traitor to the cause of labor. And no man, no matter what his services had been in the labor movement, escaped the wrath and venom of the seceders. Some of the very men who declared at one period that the labor unions should be the side show of a political party, at the next period formed industrial unions that were to make the political party the side show of the industrial movement. They denounced their later opponents with the same bitterness and venom that they had used toward their former opponents. The rival unionists changed their principles with about the rapidity that a vaudeville performer changes his makeup. The chief figures in the rogues' gallery of one day, such as Debs, Moyer, Haywood and others, became later fellow workers and Comrades. But as soon as dissension arose again these same men were reinstalled in their old position in the gallery.

All this seems strangely incomprehensible. And, in truth, the whole history of rival unionism is totally incoherent. There is nothing like it in any other country in the world. However diligently one may read and ponder over the literature of rival unionism, there seems to be no explanation for its confused policies and incoherent methods.

The Industrial Workers of the World had not existed more than a few months before the members of that organization began to denounce each other as crooks, grafters, fakers, etc. At the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World in 1906, Delegate Parks said: "It is the general opinion . . . that there was among some of the departments of the Industrial Workers of the World corruption, graft and fakeration, which would put to shame the worst of the American Federation of Labor." Delegate Hazlewood said: "Now it is an undisputed fact that there has been a lot of grafting going on in the offices of this organization . . . I want to say that the night before last there was something between $800 and $900 paid to men who are sitting around here as stool pigeons." We see, therefore, that stories of corruption played a part in the movement of the so-called revolutionaries quite as much as in the factional fights of the old time trade unionists.

Of course every movement must expect to have some of its leaders yield to corruption. In one form or another it assails the working class movement in every part of the world. Indeed, it is inevitable where classes exist, where men are human and where capitalism is supreme. Whether or not corruption is more prevalent in the American labor movement than elsewhere is a matter that we shall not attempt to discuss; but this we know, that it is the easiest and cheapest way, when differences of opinion arise, to gain a temporary victory by denouncing your opponents as corrupt. And this method of factional warfare has become a veritable vice in America. The almost universal corruption in capitalist institutions helps us to gain support for any denunciations we may make as to the corruption of those who oppose us.

The cry of corruption has been pushed to the point where it may be dismissed as ridiculous. De Leon says, for instance: "I know not a single exception of any party candidate ever elected upon a political platform of the emancipation of the working class who did not sell them out as fast as elected." The absurdity of that statement is equalled by the following: "In bringing our indictment of craft unionism to a close," says the Industrial Worker of the World, "we wish to emphasize the fact that it is part and parcel of capitalism, and that the corruption of its leaders is but the outgrowth of its principles."

The Socialist Labor party for a decade or more dealt only in such goods. They developed a genius for inventing new names with which to blacken the characters of their opponents. "Speaking of the members as I have met them," says Debs, "it seems to me they are too prone to look upon a man as a faker who happens to disagree with them. . . . I believe it is possible for a working man . . . . to so strain his vision looking for the faker that he sees the faker where the faker is not." This is perhaps as charitable a statement as one could make concerning this method of argument.

Of course, if all the accusations of corruption were true, we should indeed be in a bad way. If the leaders of all unions are corrupt; if every Socialist elected to office sells us out; if the Industrial Workers of the World was graft-ridden even in its helpless from one set of corrupt leaders will infancy, and if only the Socialist Labor party with its diminishing numbers, is pure in heart—then, indeed, the working class in this country has little hope. But, fortunately, these accusations are not true. They are mostly miserable lies that have gained a hearing only because our labor movement is divided into factions, and the weaker a faction is the more it is driven to slander its rivals. However, this must be said that whether this work of defamation is done by rival leaders, rival unions, rival factions, or by spies, it has a disorganizing and injurious effect on the labor movement and helps only the enemies of labor.

Defamation was the method used by the anarchists to destroy the International. In fact, it is part and parcel of that philosophy of anarchism which declares: "Kill off the leaders and you destroy the institution." I do not ask those who denounce the leaders of the American Federation of Labor to take this assertion of mine unsupported. That my view is correct, I call upon Daniel De Leon himself to testify. In his pamphlet on "Socialism vs. Anarchism," page 24, he has made my argument for me. He condemns there "the anarchist notion that by killing off an officer supposed to be clothed with headship, his organization is killed along with him, or falls a helpless booty into the hands of his slayer." Speaking further of the attempt to destroy De Leonism: "No men," he says, "makes the S. L. P. . . . . Its officers have not dropped down into their positions from the sky. They are a product of the organization. Vain, because anarchistic, is the imagining of whomsoever, who, aiming at capturing or killing off the organization, merely aims at capturing or killing off its officers." In another place (convention of 1900, page 33) De Leon says again: "It is not only useless to call the management bossess, czars, popes, tyrants and the like, and the rank and file oppressed and misguided angels, but it is unwise as well, because in doing so you offer an insult to the rank and file by degrading them to the level of puppets who will jump as the string is pulled." If the above is a sound argument against those who have rebelled against De Leonism, it is no less sound against all those dual unionists who rebel against Gomperism.

Dual unionism is to be condemned, however, on much stronger grounds. It is treason to the working class. It aids and abets the enemy. It offends the very foundation doctrine of Marxism, in that it places itself in opposition to the material interests of the non-unionist who knows that the union holds up his wages. If the Carpenters' Union were destroyed and wages were lowered, the non-union carpenter would suffer with the others. For that material reason the trade union movement has the moral support of millions of workers who are not actual members. Dual unionism, therefore, attacks the material interests of not only the 2,000,000 organized workers, but also of millions of others who are benefitted by the trade union movement.

No, the cry of corruption in the trade union movement will not excuse rival unionism. If it did, then it would excuse another rival union to fight the first rival union, and so on forever. And the fact is that only cowards would leave an organization of labor in corrupt hands. The very fact that the leadership of a working class organization is corrupt should be the chief reason for fighting to reclaim that organization. He who runs away run away from the next set that fasten themselves upon him.

Dual unionism, from every point of view, is to be condemned as treason to the working class. It is a cowardly betrayal, that makes itself all the more despicable when those who practice it proclaim "the class war." It is the tool of the enemy. There is only one distinction between those corrupt leaders that have betrayed the working class and the advocates of rival unionism the first serve the capitalists for the sake of money only; the second serve them without pay and with a zeal that is fanatic.

(To be continued)

DISPLACING THE MINERS

Not a very long time ago the installation of coal-cutting machines in the mines was considered as an impossibility. Experienced miners were saying that it was not practical, and any attempt in that direction will prove to be a failure. Yet the machines were installed, and their work was satisfactory, at least to the operator.

During the year 1911 the production of coal mined by machines amounted to about 200,000,000 tons. Experienced miners who thought that the only way to cut the coal was by swinging the pick found with great disappointment that the pick man was no more required and had to be content with holding the shovel, and thus the human arm became an accessory of the mechanical pick or of the grinding tooth. Miners were laid off by hundreds.

Only a short time ago a new device was constructed. It is a combination of cutting and loading machine, and the experiments have proven that with some improvements the new arrangement will work satisfactory, at least for the operator. More miners will be displaced.

Recently steam shovels were placed in operation in Kansas. And they work satisfactory, for the same gentlemen. More miners are idle.

And finally a project for abolishing coal mining entirely is seriously discussed these days. The author of the project is Sir William Ramsay, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He suggests that coal instead of being mined and carried outside, be burned in the seam as it lies, and the heat produced be served to generate power which may be transmitted electrically to the points where it is needed.

There is absolutely nothing, he says, to prevent a borehole from being put down until the coal stratum is reached and concentric tubes being used to set the coal on fire (by electricity) and to blow air down to enable the coal to burn as a preliminary operation. Coal with plenty of air gives off carbon dioxide. When half burned, it gives Dawson's gas, which is used for gas engines. If steam were blown in it will give a mixture of hydrogen and carbonic acid, or water gas, which is frequently used for gas engines. Bring your gas engines to the mouth of your pit or bore-hole and produce your power there. You would thus have 30 per cent available in fuel engines. That energy might be transformed into electricity and you could distribute it through the country—wherever you liked.

That the idea of burning coal in seam for commercial purpose is not a dream, but a practical possibility, anyone who is little conversant with the modern application of science will admit.

As a matter of comparison, a few years ago the production of sulphur was practically restricted to the mines in Sicily and the old method of mining was used, and it is still in existence. One hundred thousand long tons were annually imported to the United States. Today the deposits of sulphur of Louisiana are supplying the want of the United States. And that sulphur is not mined, but melted inside by hot air and superheated water and pumped out. The Standard Oil Company, which is operating those mines, know how to get better results at less expense.

Sir William Ramsay, the originator of the coal-burning idea, is positively confident of its success.

For the sake of science we may join in his wishes, provided that at the same time another genius may solve the problem of finding employment for the thousands of miners who by the adoption of his method would be without work.

In this line it is worth mentining that in the United States, where the quickest methds are always adopted, the only solution in so far discovered is to burn coal and men together inside of the mine.—United Mine Workers Magazine.

COAL STEALING

Coal-stealing is the fashionable crime of the moment in England, and thoroughness was the note of a robbery in a village near Newcastle-on-Tyne. The village constable got in two loads one day, and the next morning found his coal place empty, swept and whitewashed.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS

Since the national congress of 1910 two additional daily papers in the English language have been started, namely, the Milwaukee Leader, Milwaukee, Wis., and the Alarm, Belleville, Ill.

Weekly papers have sprung up in many places, over 150 of them being co-operative papers. The mailing list at the National Office shows that the number of Socialist papers now published in this country is as follows:

Daily English	5
Daily, foreign	8
Weekly, English	262
Weekly, foreign	36
Monthly, English	10
Monthly, foreign	2

Electric Restorer for Men

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

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Has now changed hands. They are going to turn out a class of work which cannot be beaten by any other laundry in the district.
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We Guarantee All Our Work

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Bone-handled Tea or Dinner Knives, at $1.25 per half doz.
1835 Wallace Bros. Tea or Dinner knives, $2.00 per half doz.
½ Doz. only Dinner Knives, best plate, $1.75
½ Doz. only Toronto Silver Plate Tea Knives, $2.25.
1847 Rogers' Bros. Dinner Knives, $2.00 per half doz.
Rogers' Best Plated Table Spoons at 45c. each.
Wm. Rogers and Son Table Spoons $1.75 per half doz.
1847 Rogers' Bros. Table Spoons, $2.75 per half doz.
1847 Rogers' Bros. Dessert Spoons $2.50 per half doz.
Tea and Dinner Forks, best plate, $1.75 per half doz.
Wm. Rogers' and Son Dinner Forks, $1.50 per half doz.
Wm. Rogers' and Son A1 Tea Forks, $1.75 per half doz.
A. C. LIPHARDT, JEWELER

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And Nothing but the Best in Fresh and Smoked Meats, Fresh and Smoked Fish, Dairy Produce, Poultry Etc. Etc., go to
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"The store that is owned by the people"

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Children's stron SCHOOL SHOES, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 pair.
Children's strong SCHOOL SHOES, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 pair.
Children's CANVAS SHOES, 45c., 50c., and 70c. pair
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A large stock of LADIES' SHOES just in, button and lace, $1.80 to $4
The only genuine SLATER SHOE FOR MEN, $4.50 and $5.00.
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Dry Goods
Newest shades in LADY CLOTH, wide, splendid quality, $1 yard; in navy, tan, green and black.
White or Blue SERGE, 70c. and 90c. yard.
SATIN CLOTH, every shade, 50c. yard.
LUSTRES and CASHMERES, 50c. yard.
CASHMERETTES, 7 yards 90c.
A great variety of WASH GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, from 10c.
Newest CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINOS.
Patterns on Application

PRICES ALWAYS LOWEST. QUALITY ALWAYS THE BEST

HUNGRY MEN OFFER TO SELL BLOOD

150 Respond to Physician's Advertisement

NEW YORK, May 15.—More than 150 men of all nationalities, their threadbare clothes betraying their need, besieged Lebanon Hospital from 5 a.m. until 1 p.m., seeking to earn $25 in exchange for their blood. They came in response to an advertisement which read:

"Men Wanted — Strong, healthy men for a blood transfusion. Twenty-five dollars compensation. Apply at Lebanon Hospital between 10 and 11 o'clock today."

Blood transfusion is the last hope of saving the life of Mrs. Y. Herrmann, 22 years old. Last Wednesday Mrs. Herrman fell from the fourth storey of the apartment in which she lives to the yard below and fractured her skull. She lost a great quantity of blood, and her physician has to have recourse to blood transfusion to save her.

When Dr. Kakels began to look the volunteers over every man demanded that he be taken. The physician finally indicated a big, strapping mechanic out of employment as being the man he wanted.

Even after the choice had been made the disappointed volunteers stood about the hospital door hoping others would be required.

MONOTONOUS TASK CAUSES ACCIDENTS

SPOKANE, Wash., May 14.—Monotony of task, not fatigue, is the chief cause of accidents to workingmen, according to C. A. Pratt, chairman of the Industrial Insurance Commission of Washington, which has received reports of thousands of causes since the workmen's compensation law became effective in this state. As a remedy he suggested recesses of 15 minutes morning and afternoons. Statistics compiled by the commission covering a period of months show that accidents are most frequent between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning and between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, also that the largest number of accidents result from automatic action on the part of the workmen, principally because of the monotony. Contrary to the general belief, the last hours of the morning and afternoon, when workers may be expected to become careless through fatigue, are comparatively safe. Mr. Pratt discussed his plan at length with lumber mill operators and manufacturers while in Spokane recently and several plants are planning to give it a thorough trial the coming summer.

IS BITTER IN DENUNCIATION OF ASTOR WILL

Clergyman Makes Odious Comparisons

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Have the U. S. Government seized all but $2,000,00 of every multi-millionaire's fortune upon the possessor's death?

Let the government own and run all express, telegraph and telephone companies.

Take over for government control the Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Trust.

Have the government confiscated all coal lands.

These are some of the methods of preventing the accumulation of swollen fortunes advocated by the Rev. Geo. Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Episcopal church here, whose bitter denunciation of the will of the late Colonel John Jacob Astor has created a furore today.

The Rev. Mr. Richmond compared the terms of Astor's will handing down the bulk of his great fortune to his son, with that of Dr. Francis Bacon, the late surgeon of Yale University, who out of a $400,000 estate left $100,000 to be used in the fight on tuberculosis, a few thousands to other worthy causes, and the remainder to help poor boys through Yale.

"We are filled with patriotic shame after reading the will of John Jacob Astor," declared the clergyman. "He stands forth at the judgment bar before the Christian conscience of the American people.

"It is a disgrace to leave a fortune of $50,000,000 in these days."

VERDICT FOR $5,000

Counsel for Defendant Asks Non-Suit on Technical Grounds

A verdict of $5000 damages was given in the Supreme Court last week to Mrs. Vesta Vincent, widow of Fred Vincent, a brakeman, for the loss of her husband, who met his death while coupling cars at False Creek in the service of the B. C. Electric Railway Company in February, 1911.

The company offered the widow $1500 damages under the Workman's Compensation Act, but she claimed $3,600 under the Employers' Liability Act and unstated damages at common law. The special jury that heard the evidence awarded her $5000 under the common law.

WOMEN'S QUARTERS AT BARRACKS LIMITED, SO GIRL ESCAPES JAIL

Magistrate Sanders, of Calgary, took the somewhat unusual course recently of changing the sentence of Bertha Thomas, convicted of vagrancy from one of two months' imprisonment at the barracks to a fine of $20 and costs. The ward for women at the barracks which, like the quarters for men, is rather limited in accommodation for a city the size of Calgary, and is rather crowded now so the court decided to give the woman a chance of paying a fine. It was stipulated that she must leave the city at once, however, and was told that she would have to stay away from there.

WOMEN THINK FASTER THAN MEN SAYS AUTHORITY

Celebrated Physician Airs New and Surprising Theory

LONDON, May 10.—When Romanes many years ago showed by experiment that women can read much faster than men, where men have more decision of character, he expected no explanation of his discovery.

Such an explanation was given recently by Sir Jas. Crichton Browne, the celebrated physician in his presidential address to the Child Study Society at the University of London. In women, Sir James said, the posterior region of the brain receives a richer flow of artereal blood, in man the anterior region. The work of the two regions of the brain is different. The posterior region is mainly sensory and concerned with seeing and hearing. The anterior region includes the speech centre, the higher inhibitory centres which are concerned with will, and the association centres concerned with appetites and desires based upon internal sensations. There is, Sir James thinks, a correspondence between the rich blood supply of the posterior region of the brain in women and their delicate powers of sensuous perception, rapidity of thought and emotional sense and between the richer blood supply of the anterior region in men and their greater originality on higher levels of intellectual work, their calmer judgment and their stronger will.

A curious fact which Sir James brought up is that the difference between man and woman runs through many details of their organisms. The crown of the female skull is more elevated than that of the man. The woman has a plantar arch flatter than that of the man which accounts for her partiality for high-heeled shoes.

"ADVISE" EMPLOYEES HOW TO CAST VOTES

Newark Firm Encloses Letters of "Instruction" in Pay Envelopes—To Be Prosecuted

An instance of the frequently resorted to practice of "pay envelope campaigning" to "persuade" employes to cast their votes in the interest of their employers, was brought to light in Newark, N. J., recently by City Counsel James R. Nugent. As a result of the disclosures steps will be taken against the firm of A. Kraeuter and Co., under the corrupt practices act for having enclosed the following letter in the pay envelopes of their employes last week.

"I spent five days in the rooms of the Finance Committee at Washington, D. C., hearing representatives of American manufacturing corcerns protesting against the reduction in tariff, as called for in what is known as the Underwood bill that passed the House of Representatives. As you know, the Democratic House of Representatives refused to grant any hearings, consequently the Democrats are responsible for the bill, and I take this occasion to make known to you that if the Democrats are able to put this bill through the Senate, six to twelve months after this new tariff schedule goes into effect there will be hundreds of thousands of American workmen idle, and the workmen of European countries will be furnishing us with our necessities, unless the measure vetoed by President Taft.

Under the circumstances, for your own protection, I would advise, when again casting your votes, that you only vote for protectionists, as that is the only way by which you are sure of a livelihood. If you see fit, talk this over with your friends and help the good cause along."

ANALYZING AND TESTING OF FUELS FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the United States Bureau of Mines in his forthcoming annual report, relating to the practice at Pittsburgh testing station in analyzing and testing of fuels, says:

A large part of the coal used by the government for its power plants, public buildings, and naval stations is purchased under contracts that specify the ash and moisture content and the heating value of the coal. The price paid the contractors who supply the coal thus purchased is determined by the analysis of samples taken from deliveries made under each contract. The collection of the samples is done by or under instructions from the Bureau of Mines, and the analysis and testing of these samples is an important part of the work of the bureau in determining whether the quality of the coal is up to the fixed standard and if it is not, in fixing the reduction in price to be paid in proportion to the lower value of the coal.

The samples are collected wherever coal purchased under contract is being delivered to the government. They represent deliveries made at public buildings in the District of Columbia, or at public buildings, naval stations and army posts in many parts of the United States, and also the deliveries made at the great coal shipping ports, as New York and Norfolk, where coal is being delivered for the use of the navy or of the Panama Railway Company.

In the fiscal year 1910-11 the purchases of coal by the government under specifications providing for payment according to the quality of coal delivered amounted to approximately 1,091,400 tons, costing $3,084,800, notwithstanding the fact that the general plan is to apply this method of purchasing only to contracts of such size as warrant sampling, analysis, and heating-value tests.

The specifications applying to the purchase of coal for use on the battleships and naval vessels are somewhat different. The mines from which it is proposed to procure coal are visited, samples are taken in the mines, and these samples are analyzed. In making contracts the coal from a mine or mines is specified. On delivery the coal is sampled and tested. These tests show whether the contractor has hipped coal from the specified mine or mines. If the samples of coal as delivered indicate coal inferior in quality to that expected, shipments from the mines specified are no longer accepted. Coal purchased under specifications of this nature and used on naval vessels amounted in round numbers to 750,000 tons during the fiscal year, 1910-11.

In the collection of samples a definite scheme of procedure is followed. The number of samples taken from any given delivery of coal is dependent on the size of that delivery, and every practicable precaution is observed to insure that the samples fairly represent the coal delivered. The gross samples taken are reduced by crushing, mixing and quartering to samples that weigh about two pounds. These are sealed in air-tight containers and are sent by mail to the laboratory of the Bureau of Mines in Washington.

Most of the samples analyzed and tested for heating value at the Washington laboratory represented coal purchased under specifications that provide for payment according to the quality of the delivered coal.

Analyses of mine samples are generally made in the laboratory at Pittsburgh. Methods used in the bureau's laboratories are substantially those that were adopted at the government fuel-testing plant at St. Louis in 1904, with such modifications and changes as experience has shown advisable, and are believed to embody the essential details of the methods generally recognized as best. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, 8,230 samples were received and analyzed by the chemists in the Washington laboratory.

To determine the award of a particular contract or to advise other bureaus and departments of the government how a particular coal can be utilized to best advantage, or to ascertain what kind of coal can be burned most efficiently in a particular type of furnace, it is necessary for the bureau to occasionally conduct or co-operate in steaming tests of coals. These tests are conducted at the Pittsburgh experiment station, as government ships on which it is proposed to use such coal.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Made from grape Cream of Tartar; absolutely free from alum.

For sixty years American housewives have found Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder a guarantee of light, pure and wholesome food.

IDOLATRY OF MONEY, LOVE OF LUXURY IS CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

LONDON, May 20.—In an address to the Salisbury Diocesan Synod the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Ridgeway, speaking of industrial unrest, said:

The real blame lies at the door of most of us, certainly at the door of modern society. The idolatry of money and luxury for which it is conspicuous, the reckless extravagance, the demand, not confined to one section of society, for a more and more soft and self-indulgent life, the absurdly high standard of entertaining, the impression given to the masses from highly colored descriptions of fashionable society that this is the normal life of prosperous people, and inevitable comparison and contrast with their own circumstances—all this has done its deadly work.

It has not only created what might be a divine discontent. It has raised passions which cannot be easily quelled. It has led the poor to despise the rich, and yet with curious inconsistency to try to imitate them.

Suffered

WITH BILIOUSNESS AND SICK HEADACHE

Calgary, Alberta, July 8, 1911

I was a great sufferer for a long time with Biliousness, Sick Headache and Liver trouble. I had almost given up in despair when I decided to try.

FIG PILLS

After taking about half a box the headaches stopped and my appetite improved. I have just finished the fifth box and feel as well as ever. I can heartily recommend Fig Pills for stomach and liver troubles.—Mrs. Mary Ellson.

Sold at all dealers in 25 and 50 cent boxes or mailed by The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

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The Freight Terminus of the C.P.R. and the Canadian Northern Railway.
The clearing point of the Pacific Coast.
The city to fill a need.

The city possessing more natural advantages and commercial possibilities than any other Pacific Coast port.
A city where "Rail meets Sail," therefore a City of absolute certainty of its future.

Picture its splendid harbor, the finest in the world. The logical position as the gateway to the Orient and the Panama Canal for half the Continent of North America and all Europe, standing as the the Terminus of 10,000 miles of railway lines as the Western outlet of Canada's best cities. PORT ALBERNI destined to become the commercial rival of Vancouver and its industrial superior.

A Port with an Average Depth of 300 feet

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THE PATH OF PROGRESS

PRIMITIVE man must have been an unhappy and perplexed individual. He was surrounded by natural forces that manifested themselves both to his detriment and benefit. Thunders pealed and lightnings flashed, splitting the rock and the patriarch of the forest, and killing his companion of the chase. Flood, fire and earthquake gave their added testimony to the existence of an evil-disposed power, always near, never seen, whose awful omnipotence was beyond mortal conception. He naturally ascribed these terrors to some powerful, malignant individual, in human shape (for he could conceive of no other man then, as now, making God in his own image) who took delight in causing sorrow and distress to shivering mortals. He was the "evil one," who needed to be appeased by bribes of good things to eat, and plenty of them. Primitive man's idea of heavenly ecstasy being to gorge himself to repletion, he unconsciously endowed the figment of his brain with tastes that he himself possessed, and his conception of the attributes of his deity was necessarily drawn from the source of all his ideas—his own immediate environment. What he considered good was surely desirable to his God.

Other forces manifested themselves in an opposite direction. The warmth of the sun, the fruitfulness of the earth, the cooling breeze, the rain refreshing the parched earth, and numberless other agreeable effects could only be the results of the activity of an opposite nature to that of the evil one. This deity had to be thanked, and when a period of storm and famine gave way to one of mildness and plenty, what more natural than to ascribe it to the victory of the Good One over the Evil One? One was to be prayed to for success in the chase or in war, and for protection against the Evil One. The latter had to be appeased by the sacrifice of the most precious of his primitive wealth, in order that he might be kept in good temper.

Thus arose the ideas of God and the Devil, founded on man's ignorance of the laws that govern the forces of nature.

Every step taken by man along the pathway of knowledge has increased his skepticism as to the existence of a supernatural devil, who was responsible for the unhappiness caused by flood drought, famine, fire, earthquake or sickness. He has learnt, in a large and constantly increasing measure to control many of these forces that were wont to strike him with terror and direct forebodings when they ran amok—or at least to foretell their coming, and by preparation to minimise their effects. The science of meteorology tells him when to expect floods and drought. By strengthening the banks of the rivers he minimises the ravages of the former, by building reservoirs and dams he stores up the water in time of plenty to provide against the time of scarcity, or uses it to turn the desert into a garden. The science of seismology is rapidly becoming an exact one. It has discovered the weak spots on the earth's crust, and has explained the causes of earthquakes by a perfectly natural pulling and straining of the strata in process of adjustment, and the activity of volcanoes, with an understandable explanation of their causes.

Flood and fire and lightning have been chained and controlled, and made to perform in man's service, and the ancient tale that they were the manifestations of an evil supernatural power, let loose to punish man for his transgressions, or in malignant spite, is smiled at, and reserved as a tale to frighten little children into being good.

The veil that hid the unknown has been torn aside and the terrors that were inspired by the very existence of the unknown have been brushed aside with it.

In the same way he has discarded the idea of a beneficient supernatural deity who was his friend and protector, and the enemy of the Evil One. Observation of the effects of his own activity on the materials supplied him by nature has shown him that many of the results obtained are superior to what he had previously considered the gifts of a good spirit. With the growth of his knowledge and understanding of natural laws he can perform wonders of creation, that, in spite of the Bible, "add cubits to his stature" and multiply his strength a thousand-fold. By pressing a button he can provide or deny light and heat to thousands of his kind. By pulling a lever he can set in motion mightly machines his own creation that perform the work of a host. Time and distance he has annihilated, continents and oceans are made to serve his ends, the empire of the air is surrendering to his assaults, and the heavens he scans with his telescopes, searching their innermost recesses, classifying, tabulaing, weighing the planets, following them in their paths, predicting their coming and going in perfect understanding of the laws that govern them in their movements. And in it all he finds no God superior to himself. He has found that all things, animate and inanimate, but himself, are the blind subjects of natural forces. He alone is able to look these mighty powers in the face, bend them to his will. He has discovered that the universe is one and eternal, yielding implicit obedience to inexorable cosmic laws of birth, growth and decay in an eternal cycle of change, in utter disregard of puny humanity. The light of scientific research has been turned on the dark places.

Supernatural religion has lost its hold on the masses. Priest and parson see their influence dwindling and the ruling classes are correspondingly uneasy at the growing independence of thought among their subjects. The "Divine Right" of kings of all descriptions, whether they be of dynasty, or of mine, rail and soil, is being seen in its proper light as but the might of the strong to oppress the weak. The spell of creeds and litanies is vanishing, and the disinherited are getting ready to measure their might against that of the Lord's anointed. The churches, handmaidens of the rulers, are behaving like hens that have hatched out ducklings, beating the air and waking the echoes with their cacklings of reproachful distress at the unnatural perversity of their erstwhile docile wards, now manifesting an intention to strike out for themselves.

Militias of Christ and Forward Movements are financed by the wealthy to combat the growing tendency to independence of thought amongst the hitherto thoughtless—but all in vain.

To compensate for the vanishing efficacy of the superstitious chloroform, the rulers are strengthening their brutal forces of repession, preparing for the day when their right to rule and rob will be definitely challenged by their victims. Cadet corps, Boy Scouts and militias are being held up to the young and thoughtless element of the working class as holy and patriotic institutions for the preservation and protection of the God-ordained dispensation of capital and human slavery.

"The dog barks, but the moon sails on."

Human society moves in obedience to laws as inflexible as those that govern the movements of the planets. Capitalist production has chained the forces of nature and broken the chains of mental enslavement. Cause and effect obtain as unceasingly and unerringly in the brains of the human race and in human institutions as in the heavens. The modern working class is fast beginning to realize that the Titanic forces of modern machinery are the product of its brain and hand, responsive to its slightest touch, and that knowledge has engendered in its collective brain a growing confidence in its collective power and irrssistible might. It no longer looks to heavens of brass for a supernatural saviour or to the classes above it for a Moses to lead it out of the house of bondage, but is becoming conscious of the strength that resides within itself. It is growing in the knowledge that "he who would be free must himself strike the blow," and is equipping itself for the task that lies before it—to put the finishing touches to man's age-long struggle with nature for the means to satisfy his physical needs, by wresting the marvellous machines of modern wealth production from the hands of the few and placing them in the hands of society.

Then, with superstition and slavery behind it, its feet for the frst time planted on the soil of freedom, humanity will pass through the gates of a new dawn, and enter upon a period of achievement, for which the toilsome passage through the jungles of evolution, from cave to steel mill, has been the cruel but necessary apprenticeship.

CANADIAN COAL FIELDS

THE Dominion Government has now completed its investigation into the coal areas of Canada with reference to their economic qualities, and he report of Dr. Porter who has been conductng the enquiry has been published. From a careful perusal of the document it would appear that we are safe from a coal famine as yet, and for many years to come. This will be glad tidings to the general public who believe in the frequent prophesies foretelling the exhaustion of the coal supply of the world. The enquiry just completed by the authorities shows a stock of fuel that is practically inexhaustible.

Canada possesses a number of coal fields which may be grouped roughly into four great divisions, three of which are of present importance:

The Maritime Provinces:

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—

Bituminous coal only ..3,500,000,000 tons est'd.

The Central Plains and the Eastern Rocky Mountains:—

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia:

Anthracite	400,000,000 tons est'd.
Bituminous	30,000,000,000 tons est'd.
Sub-bituminous and lignite	100,000,000,000 tons est'd.

The Pacific Coast and the Western Mountains:—

British Columbia and the Yukon—

Anthracite	60,000,000 tons est'd.
Bituminous	40,000,000,000 tons est'd.
Lignite	500,000,000 tons est'd.

The Arctic-Mackenzie Basin:—

Lignite only	490,000,000 tons est'd.

As far as personality is concerned, a proletarian is no better equipped than a bourgeois. That which distinguishes him to his advantage from a bourgeois is not due to him as an individual, but as a member of a definite economic class. Being a member of the wage-working class, of the proletariat, he is left, by virtue of his economic condition, with no other inalienable property but his physical and intellectual labor power. This state of things carries with it the growing understanding of the fact that his might and power are not due to his own unaided individuality, but to his connection with the labor power of his class. The proletarian is thus taught by his economic conditions that he must use his power as a social one. By this means he becomes class conscious—conscious of the importance and power of his class in society. It is not difficult to understand that the Socialist aim follow from this class-consciousness. —The Proletarian Method, Eugene Dietzgen.

Lecture on Socialism

(Continued from page 1)

how today the theory of equal opportunities for all under capitalism is carried out it is surely better to leave them to the enlightening factor of practical experience.

"Capital is the stored-up product of previous labor," and we believe Father Donnelly is quoting from the old school of political economy. This is one of the many explanations offered by those who would have us believe they are so anxious to clear away the misunderstandings of the working class movement. In order that the products of previous labor may become capital they must perform two functions they must be able to exploit present labor, and secondly the resulting product must realize a profit. Wealth, therefore, only functions as capital, or to be more clear, capital is simply a condition under which wealth is used, and Marx says that under our present society wealth consists of a vast accumulation of commodities. The production of commodities is not simply for the satisfaction of human wants, but it is a requisite of all commodities that they must be of social utility before they can realize their value. As a consequence the capitalist produces commodities for a specific purpose, that of realizing a profit on them, and he stores up what our friend calls "the product of previous labor" with the definite object in view of getting a profit out of some one. Commodities on the average exchange at their value, and it is evident that by exchanging equal values our friend the capitalist will not be able to add to his quantity of "the stored up product of labor." The fact that two capitalists cheat one another on the sale of commodities does not in any way increase the value of the product of labor, and the accumulation of capital must be explained by some other method. This explanation was supplied by Karl Marx's analysis of surplus value and the happy function of the worker in this delightful process is now becoming better understood by the workers. We think it would have been well for the speaker to have explained to the audience this outstanding theory of Karl Marx, as there were many amongst his hearers who had never taken the trouble to look into the question, and were therefore not qualified to question him on economic theories.

Materialistic Conception of History.

The worst aspect of the Socialist teaching after all is the materialistic conception of history which the speaker felt meant the sweeping away of religion and the present ideas of God. What a testimony to the strength of religious ideas, but in what way this disposes of the theory of the materialistic conception of history as being incorrect we fail to see. As a result of this teaching Father Donnelly would have us believe is developed the idea of "free love," and in return we would ask if the spread of prostitution is the result of the religious or idealistic interpretation of history? Here is what Engels says in regard to the materialist conception of history:

"The materialist conception of history starts from the proposition that the production of the means to support human life and, next to production, the exchange of things produced, is the basis of all social structure; that in every society that has appeared in history, the manner in which wealth is distributed and society divided into classes or orders is dependent on what is produced, how it is produced, and how the products are exchanged. From this point of view the final causes of all social changes and political revolutions are to be sought, not in men's brains, not in men's better insight into eternal truth and justice." ("Socialism; Utopian and Scientific.")

We contend that the economic environment has an overwhelming influence on the ideas of all men and the correct understanding of the theory of economic determinism will explain the reasons why the parasites of capitalism do not look with favor on the growing enlightenment of the working class. It will also explain why it is that well-meaning men like Father Donnelly are so much afraid of the full understanding by the workers of this theory of the interpretation of history, and why it is that he is well satisfied to be neither a capitalist nor a wage-earner.

Father Donnelly then showed how it is hoped to stem the tide of revolutionary Socialism.

It is interesting. To oppose Socialism we place together the family and religion—free love and economic determinism mean the downfall of the Class Struggle. So simple it may have sounded to his critical (!) hearers, but we venture to say that the speaker knows full well the folly of such a contention.

After dealing with some questions published in our last issue, the replies to which we admit some little difficulty in following, the speaker concluded and invited questions. No questions being forthcoming a vote of thanks was moved by H. W. Herchmer, seconded by J. F. Rudniski, and the meeting adjourned with the feeling amongst some at least that the question of Socialism was now disposed of to their satisfaction. We hope they are now in a position to discuss the matter and if they are anxious to get any literature on the subject we would recommend them to see the Literature Agent of the Socialist Party in Fernie.

A TRIP TO THE OLD COUNTRY

By J. W. Bennett

Nowadays a trip to the old country is regarded as somewhat commonplace because the facilities of transportation have attained such a state of perfection that the dread of bygone days has been relegated to past history. Nevertheless, each journey has an individuality all its own, i.e., while generally there is similarity, yet there is always a variety of detail. However, before making a detailed description, a few preliminary suggestions should not be inopportune.

Firstly, as soon as the intending traveler has decided upon the trip, the ticket should be purchased, because the earlier the application be made for steamer reservation, the better the quarters that will be assigned, whereas if delayed, one must take whatever is left open.

In the latter part of November, last year, Joseph Grafton, George Vincent and the writer applied to the agent of the C. P. R. in Fernie for transportation, when we were informed that consequent upon the great demand by those going to spend Christmas in the homeland, there were no reservations obtainable on the steamers of the C. P. R., and it was with difficulty that reservations were secured on the Royal George, which with its sister ship, Royal Edward, constitute the Atlantic fleet of the Canadian Northern.

After saying au revoir to a number of friends, who were at the depot to wish us "Bon voyage," we interviewed the sleeping car conductor, put our hand baggage into the berth, and then wandered into the smoking room, where we met some congenial acquaintances. Time passed along pleasantly and after hearing the brakeman call out "Frank!" turned in, awakening next morning at Dunmore Junction, where, after a wait of about an hour along came the Imperial Limited, which we boarded. Speeding along we traversed the Province of Alberta and by dusk were well into the centre of Saskatchewan. Owing to an early and unexpected frost great damage had been inflicted upon the crops, and thousands of bushels of oats, flax, etc., were left on the fields, only a small portion of which we were informed could be saved.

Looking over the literature issued by both government and provincial authorities that is being scattered broadcast throughout the United Kingdom, no mention is made of these conditions, but couleur de rose is the tint of all publications, with the result that when those who have accepted the statements of the bulletins as the truth and the whole truth, meet with reverses, they naturally are incensed and do not fail to spread the news whereupon the press dubs them soreheads. As every thinking individual

(Continued on page 5)

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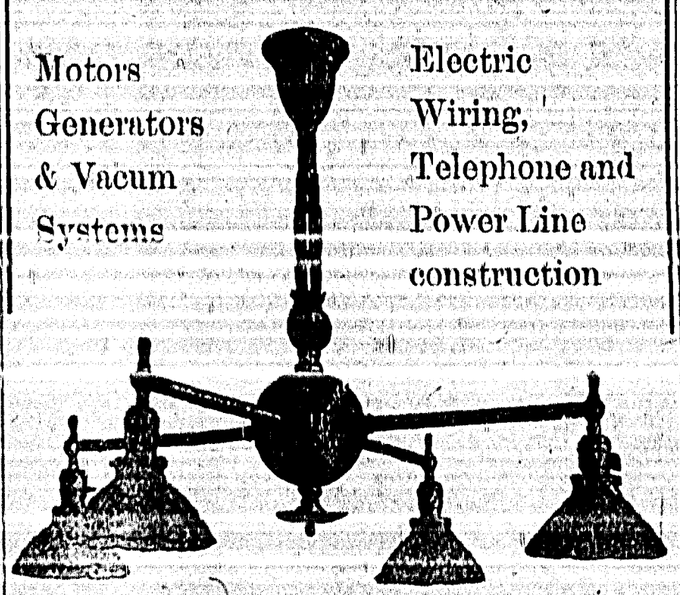

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FRANK NOTES

(The following was received too late for publication in our last week's issue)

Mr. W. T. Watson is in town visiting his brother, S. J. Watson

Mr and Mrs. Heaven have moved from Lethbridge and are making their home in Frank.

Mr and Mrs. Fowler, of Passburg, spent Monday in town visiting friends.

Miss Eastman, of Coleman, was in town over Sunday, the guest of Miss Blais.

A dance was given at the Sanatorium last Friday night and was well attended by folks from here and neighboring towns.

The License Commissioners for the Province of Alberta met at the Sanatorium on Friday night last, the business of the evening was to examine the applications for the renewal of licenses in Crows Nest Pass. The Sanatorium, the Imperial Hotel, the Frank Hotel, and the Frank Wine and Spirit Co. had their licenses renewed, but the Miners' Hotel will have to cease to exist as far as the bar is concerned. It was not through any failure on the part of its management, but owing to the fact that the hotel building was not as good as required by law.

Three special cars were in Frank last week having brought about two dozen students of McGill University, Montreal, accompanied by a few of the professors. These young men have been studying science all the year in their classes and are now being carried around to the different mining camps to get practical illustrations of their class work. They have been up Turtle Mountain and examined the North Peak from which the slide is predicted, this should give them large scope for exercising their knowledge of geology and we may expect many theories to be forthcoming from the budding scientists. They also visited the mines.

Mr. R. McGowan spent Monday and Tuesday in Macleod, where he was acting as witness in the Willinsky murder case. During his absence the Bellevue branch of the Crow's Nest Hardware was in charge of Mr. C. Patmore.

Mr. Lowe, of Blairmore, is running the furniture department of the Crows Nest Hardware Store.

The new town site is now surveyed and when a person walks over it he finds that there is as good a townsite as any town in the Pass can boast of. Now we will watch the houses move down there and later the business part of the town, and though it may be a few months before everything is in apple pie order, we are going to have a town that will compare favorably with any in the Pass.

Mrs. Lakotoz left for Macleod on Sunday night to be a witness in the murder trial of Willinsky.

P. J. Nolan, of Calgary, was in town last week.

The R. N. W M P have moved their barracks outside of the danger zone. The new barracks are near the smelter in the old metal company's office.

Mr and Mrs. Smith, of Hillcrest, were visitors in town on Saturday evening, and enjoyed a game of tennis.

Rev. Lang, of Passburg, passed through from Lille on Monday morning.

Sam Shing, our popular laundry man expects to move his staff of workers and machinery to Hillcrest next Saturday.

A public meeting was held in the Miners' Hall at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening with Abraham Brown in the chair. The object of the meeting was to organize a co-operative store, a large number of men were present who became very interested in the project.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Lancaster, manager of the Fernie Co-Operative, during which time he showed the advantages the men had to gain by owning their own store, and what co-operation meant. A committee was appointed to advocate the institute and get men interested enough to buy shares. Shares to be sold at $500 each. The following were appointed on the committee: Jas. Kennedy (secretary of the union), Abraham Brown, Frank Wejr, Frank Vejprava, William Bort, Mike Lakusta, William Jolly, Henry Blas, James Finlayson. The location is not yet decided definitely, but it will be outside the danger zone, probably in the new town. The store should be a great thing for Frank, as well as the men ,especially as it is starting up just as the town is receiving new life.

That the people of Frank are interested in the notes from the town is evident, by the number of rubs the correspondent got this past week owing to the fact that they did not appear in last weeks' issue, but whatever may have become of them after, they got into the mail box at the usual time.

The laws of Canada provide for one day of rest in seven for every working man, but does he get it is another question. The writer knows of a fireman and one engineer who work 12 hours a day seven days in the week, and they seem to think there is no way of getting out of it. We are not Puritanical in our ways of thinking, but we feel it is only just to every man to have a day to regain his physical strength. Twelve hours a day, seven days a week may be alright for a machine, but even the animals cannot stand it, to say nothing about a man.

Mr. O. A. Richardson, the proprietor of the Frank Livery barn, got a sudden call away last Friday. He got a wire saying his brother, who lived at Milwaukee was dead. Mr. Richardson left on the Flyer on Saturday morning to attend the funeral.

An interesting runaway took place in the suburbs of Frank last Friday, when Thompson's horse, with a delivery wagon made a dash off the road and over a ditch, which it found to be too much of a thing to try all at once, and fell into it. The cause of fright was a Pincher Crek grey colored automobile, that, even after it stopped looke dso strange even a Blairmore delivery horse would rather jump a ditch than pas sit. The fall occurred in the road leading from the Blairmore Football field to the smelter. In a short time one Pincher Creekite was sitting comfortably on the horse's head, while the others tried to unloosen buckles, when a few tennis players from the nearby court appeared amorg whom were the town's guardians of education and morals, and showed that both were necessary even under the strangest circumstances, by applying them to the occasion. The horse was soon on its feet and on its way rejoicing. They sad that one of Richardson's teams ran away during the week, too, but really so many exciting things happen in this town that no one man can arrange to see them all.

Jack Miller, the wel known teamster, the man who is going to make a fortune when the new townsite opens up, moving people into town, has taken a job in the mine; he is on night shift and is looking after the tracks.

Wedding bells again. That Frank people love each other after leaving Frank has once again been demonstrated. This time by the marriage of two of Frank's popular young people, Mr. McIntyre, who is working on the C. P. R. here, to Miss L. McDonald, now of Blairmore, but a few months ago a resident of this town

Mr. Acheson, the C. P. R. car repairer, went to Crows Nest for a trip on Monday night.

On Wednesday morning Rev. Wm. T. Young and J. D S Barrett left for Macleod, where they will attend the annual district meeting of the Methodist Church

Mr. Demourty who runs the store and bakery, has purchased Lang's old warehouse which stood beside the railroad track. He has moved it across the track to the corner of Main Street, where he is going to fit it up for a store.

Jean Fernho, who works at Bellevue, employed himself during the strike of last week pulling down the old Sanatorium.

A. Donamica was in from Michel on Monday.

The idea of a co-operative store is appealing to the people of Frank, every body being enthusiastic over it and many have invested in shares.

LETHBRIDGE

The work at the mines is still very slack, although the general impression is that by the beginning of June they will be in full swing.

There has been quite a steady rain for the last three days and the farmers, or homesteaders, knocking around town wear a broad smile, thereat. All outside work in and around the city is laid off, and what with having patches here and patches there of the street railway going on, and most of the streets torn up at one and the same time, puless you have a good pair of waders or a strong pair of legs, its a hundred to one (to use a turf phrase) you will stick fast and become an Egyptian mummy, or a clog poddle, as a testimony to the hustling capacity of the civic fathers.

The Rev. Father Bidault has been appointed to take charge of the outside mission, including Taber, Coutes, Diamond City, and the Rev. Father La Rose has arrived to take up his duties in this parish.

James Milliny has returned home after being in the Gate Hospital since January 3rd, through having his foot crushed so badly whilst at work in the mine that it necessitated amputation. He is able to hop around on a crutch, and we are all pleased to see him amongst his relatives again.

On Friday at noon a good many of those employed as common laborers went on strike for an increase of wages from 25c. to 27½c. per hour. They were told to wait until five o'clock for an answer, when they were told if they didn't like it they could have their time, as they could get lots of men at 25 cents. There being practically no organization amongst them, they had to accept it. If only the miners would strike up it would, perhaps, make a difference to this Winnipeg outfit. They benefited to a great extent last year through the strike, and now this year it is the same owing to work being dull in the mines.

COAL CREEK

The mines were idle up here on Saturday and Monday.

Saturday last being payday quite a large number of Creekites were taking in the sights at Fernie. The snap pitching competition at the Central Hotel drew a large number of the male element. We are pleased to report that the Creek provided the first and second prize winners, Peter Finch and Jack Crone, respectively.

Mr. James Law, of Fernie, was the guest of Mr and Mrs. R. Billsborough on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Aarron Black arrived here from Lancashire, England, and has secured a position as electrician.

The Football Club journeyed to Bellevue on Saturday last to fulfill a League fixture, and although beaten by one goal, yet they were not disgraced, as they gave a good exhibition. Let us hope they'll do better against Hosmer on Friday.

The Board of Management of the Coal Creek Club at their meeting on Sunday last decided to get up sports for the chidlren on Victoria Day, May 24th. With this end in view they got busy soliciting subscriptions, and the residents have responded gallantly. So, given good weather, we are anticipating a good time for the kiddies.

The Rev. Hugh Grant was visiting up here on Monday.

Gilbert Watson is back again in camp, he having been in Coleman recently.

Mr. Lynch, accompanied by his children, sold out and has gone to the coast to join his wife who went last week.

Mr and Mrs. Sam Clarke have left camp for scenes and pastures new.

Mrs. Grued and son Davy have gone back to their home in bonnie Scotland.

There has been quite an influx of strangers in this camp during the last two weeks, mostly of the foreign element.

The choir at the Methodist Church purpose giving a musical service on Sunday evening next.

There seems to be keen competition amongst the members of the Fernie Veterans' Association up here as to who can sell the most tickets for their smoking concert to be held in the Miners' Hall on Friday evening next.

A slight accident befel Sylvester Clear, a miner in No. 1 East on Tuesday morning, he had the misfortune to gash his hand with an axe.

The endless haulage recently installed at No. 1 East Mine seems to give satisfaction.

HOSMER NOTES.

"Looker-on."

The Hosmer footballers paid a visit to Fernie on Saturday last to play the locals. After being 1—1 at half-time the Fernie boys put on two more goals eventually winning by 3 goals to 1. It was a good game and though the boys did not win they are hoping to turn the tables when Fernie visits Hosmer. They speak well of the Fernie club. "They did not kick the ball into touch when they were winning." (Oh, stop kicking; or save it until the next match!)

Cecil Singleton left Hosmer on Monday en route for the coast He is breaking the journey at Creston to visit Mr and Mrs Edmund Bainbridge and family, late of Hosmer, who have a ranch there.

Mrs. M. J. Quinn and son, Nelson, are paying a visit to Mr and Mrs Ralph Smith.

Wm. Harrison and W. Partridge, of Coal Creek, were visiting Hosmer on Monday.

Mr. Frank Owen left Hosmer on Tuesday for Corbin, where, we understand, he is going to manage a butcher business. We wish him the best of luck.

KEBBEGE—KEBBEGE — At the Catholic Church on Many 18th, Harry Kebbege to Jeannie Kebbege, both of Hosmer.

Now, you sports, don't forget, we are going to have the final for the Liphardt Cup on June 8th, at Hosmer, and judging by the interest that is being taken in it by the juniors we shall have a record crowd.

Mrs. M. J. Quinn and son left on Wednesday's passenger bound for Edmonton.

John Popechuk is now out of the hospital, and is taking the air, on fine days he is able to get about on his crutches, and we hope the time won't be long before he will be able to throw away the sticks.

The Hosmer Rifle Club is busy stumping the ground and getting their range in order for the ensuing season.

The Hosmer footballers have been fortunate to draw a bye in the Mutz Cup and they are drawn in the semi-final at home. Now, Hosmer, make good!

Several gentlemen in Fernie last Saturday were "plunging" on the position of Coleman and Bellevue at the end of the football season.

A TRIP TO THE OLD COUNTRY

(Continued from page 4)

must realize that there is no district that is free from some drawback it would be far more sensible to give both sides of the medal, then the newcomer would know what to expect.

Boards of trade and kindred organizations are frequently so anxious to boost their localities that they are often very economical with the truth, and then if anyone comes out and fills in the omissions there is loud clamoring of "knocker," "grouch," and sundry other more or less complimentary titles.

Owing to the train having lost considerable time there was only a halt of 30 minutes in Wininpeg, which afforded but scant opportunity for sightseeing. However, there is one feature that strikes the stranger, and that is the streets are built very much on the boulevard style, that is wide and roomy.

Once again we are wheeling along over the plains, and as the scenery is not particularly interesting, acquaintanceships are made with fellow travelers, among whom we find some who like ourselves are booked on the Royal George.

The day spent in Montreal was not conducive to sight seeing, as it was both cold and wet, so after a street car ride and noting some of the peculiarities of munncipal administration, such as moving picture shows and shoe-shining parlors in full swing, but barbers forbidden to open, we went back to the magnificent C. P. R. depot, the Windsor Street Station, and resumed the interrupted journey.

At one of the stations in New Brunswisk after the train had steamed out the semaphore was suddenly pulled and upon backing down learned that one of the passengers in attempting to board the moving train had stumbled off, fortunately receiving only a severe shaking, and a few body bruises.

It was late at night when we arrived at Halifax, but having nearly two days to wait here the time passed pleasantly, wandering around, and among other items of interest visited was that black unit of the Canadian Navy, the Niobe, which met with a mishap near Sable Island, that left the Atlantic coast practically unprotected should a foreign power have decided to attack Canada! What a dreadful contemplation for the patriotic (!) Canadians!

To those who enjoy delving into the past this seaport at the eastern extremity of the Dominion will furnish abundant material as it teems with associations of the early occupancy of the British, but as we were not particularly interested, our attention was turned more to current events.

On the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 13th, we visited, the dock, produced our baggage checks, trunks, etc., were carried on board, the sleeping apartment for the voyage located, and as we were somewhat tired, when the steamer started on her journey in the wee sma' hours against the tide, we were sleeping the sleep of the just.

The next morning, Friday, every passenger was up betimes. The sea was as calm as the proverbial millpond and the brilliant sun in the heavens presented a sight which is difficult to describe. The first meal on board was well attended, and but few vacant seats noted. Then came the forming of those pleasant acquaintanceships which are so much more rapidly made on board a trans-Atlantic liner, and friendships formed which often stand the test of years, and confidences exchanged which ashore would never be thought of. There is some inexplicable attraction which draws people more closely together when they are far from the usual hurry and bustle of shore life.

There had been quite a number of croaking statements made relative to the sea-going qualities of the "Royal George," and by some she had been dubbed the "Rolling George." Allusion was made to the fact that she was originally intended for the Mediterranean service and that she was not suitable for the more stormy seas met with crossing the Atlantic, but for our own part can say that we would not wish to have a better vessel upon which to travel than this well apportioned and magnificent craft of the Canadian Northern. There were two days in crossing when the dining saloon looked as though it had been shot through, because of the wide breaches noticed at the different tables. This was due to the fact that very heavy beam winds and a choppy sea created considerable distress among those who were crossing for the first time. Nevertheless among those were not any of our party as good digestion waited on appetite and health on both from Halifax to Avonmouth. The stewards in both the dining room and the sleeping apartments were exceedingly courteous, and with the genial captain Harrison, there was no cause for complaint. The day previous to landing report was current over the ship that a stowaway had ben discovered, but upon making investigation it was ascertained that a baby had been born who will rejoice in the name hereafter of Frederick Harrison George as a baptismal cognomen—Frederick for the doctor, Harrison for the captain, and George for the ship. Sir William Mackenzie, who was a passenger, and several others, gave a token of esteem in the shape of a monetary donation to the mother, which was most thankfully accepted.

There were the usual sports held and concerts given in both the second and third class quarters, which were greatly enjoyed by all participants and goodly sums of money contributed which were equally divided between the seamen's institutes of Halifax, N. S, and Bristol England.

Avonmouth was reached early on the morning of December 21st. Rain was falling, and a general "pea soup" appearance prevailed. Quite a crowd were awaiting the arrival, and doubtless some whom we noted on the quay were meeting those with whom they were not well acquainted as there were indications that some arrangement had been made whereby mutual recognition could be effected. The most remarkable one was a portly individual bearing on his breast in large letters the hieroglyphic word "RUBE."

Once ashore all baggage was taken into the customs warehouse and placed alphabetically so that individuals could much more readily have their baggage checked. This operation was more or less of a perfunctory nature, and then many hied themselves to the telegraph office to notify friends and relatives both of their safe arrival as well as informing those in different parts of England of what time they expected to reach their destination

Great changes have taken place within the last few years at this important port, and all signs point to its becoming one of the most up-to-date landing places in Great Britain. So much has traffic increased that an additional track will be built between Bristol and London to accomodate the constantly growing business between those points.

After the usual farewells had been said trains constantly steamed into the station carrying passengers to their destination. After a wait of about two and a half hours along came the train for Bristol, which was filled to repletion. Half an hour's run brought us to the ancient city which during the middle ages enjoyed the reputation of being the second seaport of Britain. After finding quarters at the Royal Hotel on College Green we started out on a tour of inspection, and during the short stay visited many places of interest which are found in and around the southern party of the county of Gloucestershire.

(To be Continued.)

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Every convenience and attention
Meals that taste like mother used to cook
Best in the Pass
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Let us know your wants.
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We have just opened our large spring shipment of of these famous shoes and have the best range of $4.50, $5, and $6 shoes ever shown in Hosmer. See the new styles displayed this week in south window.
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The finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars served by competent and obliging wine clerks.

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Is Now Opened

Clean, Cosy and very Inviting

Just the place after the show or from the rink.

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Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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The New and Up-to-date Hotel

Every person likes to be comfortable. We have the latest design of steam heating apparatus in every room. Our menu is the best. We guarantee satisfaction. Two blocks from C. P. R. Depot. Old and new faces welcomed.

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HEATED WITH STEAM
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Rates..... $2.50 per day

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POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

A great war is now raging in the minds of the American people. In fact it might be said that there are two great wars being waged. But they are so closely interlaced that the nature is often lost sight of. Yet while this fight has a dual nature its ultimate aim viewed from either angle is freedom and the right of the people to rule. This great fight is for political and industrial freedom. So closely allied are the political and industrial conditions of a country that whatever effects one will of necessity effect the other. For many years the industrial conditions other than as they effected the balance of trade had been given very little or no consideration. The wages received and the hours of labor required of the wage earner was not considered to be of public concern. The wage earner and the employer should settle that matter themselves and the public through laws should not attempt to deprive them of the right to have their labor performed at as cheap a cost as possible. It was an infringement on the personal rights of citizens.

Laws were passed which allowed investors to incorporate and combine their wealth. This method of carrying on business was so successful that within a very few years the greater volume of business was being conducted in this manner. The individual laborer was in this manner removed from the individual employer and while technically the employe had the right to individually contract his labor it became a one-sided contract in which the employer fixed the wage and hours of employment and the employe could accept or remain idle. Pattering after their employers the employes began to realize that they too were entitled to form associations to protect their only commodity of sale, their labor. Accordingly labor organizations sprang up. It took many years for the general public to realize that the employe had the same right to organize as the employer. And even in this enlighted age we find many persons who would deny this right. It can be safely stated, however, that the majority of the people of today recognize this right. The bringing together of the employes through their unions has brought them to a realization of their needs politically. Great accumulations of wealth arbitarily used has awakened the public conscience. It has brought the people to realize that the powers that crush labor through political and industrial conditions are the same powers that would crush the people through political conditions. The people as a whole are crushed by the one means. The wage earners by two. That the individuals and same forces that would deprive the wage earners of their hire and conditions of labor are the same as would deprive the public of the right to make their own laws is demonstrated by their opposition to all progressive legislation. The stand taken by the great captains of industry against the primary election laws, the initiative and referendum, the right of recall and all laws that would place the power of government in the hands of the people have caused the people to ask who are these parties, and invariably it is proven that they are the same parties who are uncompromisingly opposed to the organization of labor. This war must continue to wage until justice is secured for all. The organized wage earner must realize that in order to secure justice for himself both industrially and politically he must take an active interest in primary as well as general elections. He can not succeed without his organization and his success will be much more secure when his organization is fortified by representatives in our legislative departments of government who will stand for justice and the rights of the people. The man who opposes political progress is no friend of industrial progress. The man who would deprive the people of the power of government would deprive the wage earner of the right to organize. The political and industrial conditions are so closely interwoven that the wage earners can not afford to ignore politics. Nor can the general public afford to ignore the great power and influence of labor organizations in the proper solution of the questions of the day.

COULDN'T WAIT TO PICK UP JEWELS

Mrs. F. Augustus Heinze Rushed Off to see Baby's New Teeth

NEW YORK, May 14—Dropping her jewel case, which smashed, scattering $100,000 worth of diamonds and pearls on the Hamburg American line pier yesterday, Mrs. F. Augustus Heinze, wife of the copper magnate, disdained to stop long enough to pick them up.

She left that task to her mother and daughter while she rushed to her home to see the two teeth her baby, eight months old, had cut while the mother was away.

Mrs. Heinze was quite unruffled by the smashing of the box, saying she had "hit the wheel" at a Maderia gambling palace and had won $4,000.

According to reports, unionists all over the Dominion are giving their support to the striking garment workers at Eaton's Toronto establishment by refusing to purchase their goods, and that the firm is feeling the effect of the boycott.

COMMUNICATED

THE LIVING-IN SYSTEM

Long Hours and Starvation in English Business Houses

Passburg, Alta., May 13th.
To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—The many years the living-in system has been in vogue and that has been allowed to pass unnoticed by the public is a disgrace to humanity. I am writing as one who knows, as I have spent eleven years with one of the largest companies in England. Most of the store men and women sleep and eat over the stores; young girls standing on their feet so many hours suffering from indigestion, varicose veins, anaemia, hands and feet swollen with chilblains, and the food in most of these stores not being fit to eat. Breakfast at 8 o'clock, dry bread and scrape (cheap butter) perhaps two hard boiled eggs (with more chicken than egg), sometimes only bread and scrape. Dinner from 12 till 1, three parties, allowing twenty minutes for each party. Dinner consists of frozen mutton, perhaps costing only a few cents per pound, potatoes and sometimes cabbage, with a few boiled caterpillers; occasionally a little rice pudding or boiled pudding. Tea at 4.30, most likely only bread and scrape. You might get a little cake to relieve the monotony; sometimes a little cheap jam. Supper after the store is closed, about 8 o'clock, and if you are late you will not get any. Supper consists of bread and scrape and cheese and a glass of milk, or coffee; some houses allow one glass of beer.

A young lady must have a good reference, be a good salewoman, good stockkeeper, good appearance and obliging. Now, I will give you a list of fines. If you are not in the store by 8.30 you will be fined threepence; if you make a mistake in your bill and charge a customer too much, threepence; if you charge not enough, sixpence; if your day book is not reckoned right, twopence fine; if you get three swop lines in one day you are liable to be discharged at a minutes' notice. Swop lines means if you cannot suit a customer. If a customer comes in late you must serve her; if you keeps you two hours nothing said about that, you get no extra pay and I will tell you that most of the women customers in England are very trying to serve, and a great many of them speak to the girls as though they were slaves.

Most of the stores you must be in by 10 o'clock; lights out at 10.30. If a light is seen in your room after that time, or if you are five minutes late getting in, sixpence fine; if the housekeeper will not answer the door and you are shut out all night, two shillings fine and most likely be discharged.

Now, remember, these fines are not taken from your salary, but off commission. In some stores you get commission, so much in the pound; some stores give premiums. You might sell an article worth sixpence and get a half-penny, or it might be an article worth thirty shillings, and then you get a shilling. It is nine years since I left England, but I do not think things have improved. I was more lucky than most of the girls, as I was a buyer for several years. The buyers get a pretty fair salary and travel quite a bit, but where there is one woman buyer there are hundreds that are not.

I think that all stores should be closed not later than 6 o'clock, as I am sure that customers can find time to do their shopping between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening. All companies should be fined if found with their doors open after that time and no assistant should be allowed to stay in serving customers fifteen minutes after time. I have seen managers and shopwalkers keep the store open two hours after closing time to see how many more customers they could get.

The sanitation and ventilation is bad and poorly heated stores need much attention. I have seen in a great many stores where the only baths the assistants would get is a jug of warm water once a week, and bathe in a basin. Some of the stores are not so bad, but they all need attention.

There is a shop assistants' union, but that is the same as every other union. There are a great many afraid to belong to it as they might lose their job. There is only one way, men and women, hold together and fight for one cause.

Why is a civilized country shutting its eyes to all these things going on. Is there no remedy?

The writer is one of those who believe that more and more will the third party (the whole people), as it becomes acquainted with the true facts, insist that justice be given the shop assistants. I hope the time is not far off when women will be allowed a voice as well as men, as women see things in a different light to men.

I see the government is passing a law for assistants to have longer time for meals. The government should abolish the living-in system or see that the food is fit to eat. Britons never, never shall be slaves! What are they to-day?

Yours truly,
(Mrs) GEORGE MARTIN.

FAMILY SUICIDES

A whole family of twelve persons—grandmother, father, mother and nine children—have committed suicide at Bucharest.

STRIKE PROBABLE OVER EMPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN CREWS ON C.N.R. TERRITORY

Peaceful Solution Unlikely

WINNIPEG, May 14.—Canada for Canadian workmen. This is the cry of Canadian Northern trainmen in regard to the operation of the trains of the C. N. R., from Winnipeg to Emerson by American train crews, employed by the Great Northern. The men assert that the Canadian Northern is not bonused by the government to be operated by Americans and have decided that unless their demands are acceded to they will seek to force the company into submission by means of a strike.

It is understood that officials of the Canadian Northern are ready to come to terms with the men, but the trouble it is said lies with the officials of the Great Northern, who declared that by reason of the treaty between the United States and Canada that they have a legal right to operate crews on this side of the line. At Ottawa no such treaty exists, and that in operating their crews the American companies are violating the laws of this country.

Trains Are Stopped

OTTAWA, Ont., May 14.—The government after council this morning issued an order on the recommendation of Hon. R. Rogers to prevent the operation of trains on the C. N. R. line from the boundary to Winnipeg, pending the decision in regard to the running of the Great Northern (Midland) trains in Canadian territory with American crews. This action is taken under the law which provides for the approval by the railway commission and governor in council of operating agreements between companies.

Agreements between the C. N. R. and Midland was not so approved. An effort by the C.N.R. to affect new arrangements with the Midland to overcome the difficulty as to the crews proved unavailing.

WINNIPEG, May 15.—R. S. Ward, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists, returned yesterday from a two weeks' trip over the G. T. P., visiting all points where there were men on strike. He says that the men are standing firmly, and that the support that they are receiving from their brethren on other roads is better than ever it had been since the strike was declared on October 10, 1911.

A Flash of Lightning

Is just as likely to strike the house of the uninsured man as that of his more prudent neighbor. No building is immune.

Better Have Us Insure

you and have a lightning clause attached to the policy. Then you needn't worry every time there is a thunderstorm.

M. A. KASTNER
Sole Agent for Fernie

MINISTER PRAISES ZAM-BUK

Tells How It Cured His Wife's Bad Sore.

When Everything Else Had Failed.

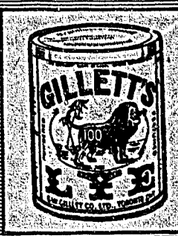
Rev. Henry J. Munton, of Blackfalds, Alta., writes: "My wife had a very bad sore foot, which it seemed impossible to get anything to heal. The sore would heal to a certain point and then fester again, and so on. I procured a box of Zam-Buk, and after persevering with this herbal balm for some time the sore was completely healed.

"We were so grateful for this cure, and Zam-Buk acted so differently to any other of the numerous remedies we had tried that I thought you ought to know of this case. I have since recommended Zam-Buk to several of my parishioners, and it always gives satisfaction."

Another instance in which Zam-Buk proved of unequalled value is told by Mr. N. L. Gerry, of Brandon, Man. He says: "I had my left foot run over by a waggon loaded with wheat. The foot was very badly crushed, and my little toe and the next toe were laid open. I applied Zam-Buk, and only had to miss work for two days. Zam-Buk healed the wound so quickly that on the third day I was able to put on my boot and walk to my work. In a very short time my toes were quite healed, and the foot is now as sound as ever thanks to Zam-Buk."

Just as good for chronic sores, ulcers, piles, blood poison, burns, scalds, eruptions, eczema, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box at all druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Try Zam-Buk Soap, 100, 25c. per tablet.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE



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SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

DISSATISFACTION IN BRITISH NAVY

Petty Officers and Men Considering Formation of Trades Union—Breach of Regulations

LONDON, May 14—According to the Daily Chronicle, the present unrest among the sailors in the British navy is due to dissatisfaction with the conditions of the service, and especially in reference to pay and punishments. This complaint has become so acute that petty officers and men in the service are contemplating a breach of the King's regulations by forming themselves into a trades union. The writer makes a long statement in this connection which the paper prints conspicuously. He says it is time for the nation and the naval authorities to realize that if the admiralty does not start immediately to reform the legitimate grievances of these 100,000 men, or if the country does not compel the authorities to measure out at least justice, the rank and file of the navy will form an association which will be strong enough to demand redress by methods with which the industrial history of the last year or two has made the country painfully familiar.

BIG LONDON DAILIES ARE AMALGAMATED—FIELD OVERCROWDED

LONDON, May 20.—The Daily News and the Morning Leader make their first appearance today as one paper, under the title of the Daily News and Leader. In a leading article explaining the events leading to the union, the editor admits the two papers had been wasteful and unproductive. He goes on: "Although both championed the same cause, appealed to the same community, and aimed at the same ends, the force of their attack has been weakened by the competitive struggle that has been maintained."

During the Chicago pressmen's strike any one of the 1,700 members of the Chicago Electrical Workers' union who buys a scab paper during the newspaper strike will be fined $25 for each offense. The organization also decided that all members of the union who are employed by any of the non-union newspapers will be called out on a sympathetic strike just as soon as the big typographical union votes to walk out.

KENNEDY & MANGAN.

Lumber for all Purposes

here at any time and in any quanity. You cannot swamp us with a large order, or give us so small a one that we will not attend to it.

THERE ARE BOARDS, BEAMS JOISTS, SHINGLES, Etc.

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ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER

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

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

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

Ask Bleasdell

For a perfume that is not weakened by adulteration or foreign chemicals. One quarter of a drop of

Madame Sherry Perfume

is enough to use. This perfume is one of refinment and rare delicacy, contains all the violet principles of the flowers. A penetrating perfume whose use suggests refinment and taste.

Bleasdell's Drug Store
DRUGS AND STATIONERY FERNIE, B.C.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office
HAMILTON

CAPITAL PAID UP.....$ 2,870,000
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It is not in its power to purchase that the greatest value of money lies. The feeling of independence, and of security against the effects of adverse fortune that a reserve fund gives you, is infinitely more satisfying than the passing gratification which you would obtain by spending it.

Small amounts—which you will hardly miss—deposited regularly, will gradually, but surely accumulate to a sum large enough to insure against the effects of business reverses or loss of employment.

J. R. Sloan, Agent

The Original and Only Genuine

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Musical Instruments

Just received, a shipment of EDISON PHONOGRAPHS and VICTOR GRAMAPHONES.

Hundreds of latest Records, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Sheet Music, etc., etc.

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You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

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Express and Delivery Wagons a Speciality

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First class Horses for Sale.

Buys Horses on Commision

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FRESH MILK delivered to all parts of the town

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The Cash GROCERY

Hosmer B.C.

Pay Day Specials

Apples, per box	$2.15
Maccaroni per box	$1.50
Spuds, cwt.	$2.25
Lemons, per doz.	.30
Oranges, regular 75 for	.60
" regular .50 for	.40
" regular .40, for	.30
Bulk Tea, regular .50, now	.25
Tomatoes, 6 cans for	$1.00
Peas, Beans Corn, mixed 9 cans for	$1.00

This Sale applies for Cash only.

E. F. RAHAL

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To cleanse the system of undigested food, foul gases, excess bile in the liver and waste matter in the bowels will impair your health. The best system regulator is FIG PILLS.

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481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2168	Blairmore	D. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Bugmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Kelly, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Jas. Kennedy, Frank, Alta.
2407	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1183	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2820	Maple Leaf	B. Parker, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	S. Moorcroft, Monarch Mine, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	J. Kluscarits, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. D. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1939	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Jas. Wilson, Taber, Alta.

Italian

LA CAUSA DI MIKE KRZUZ E VINTA

Undispaccio di Londra ci porta la consolante novella che la suprema corte D'Inghilterra a emenate sentenza favorevole alla vedova Krzuz che perse miseramente il marite mentre lavoraya nella miniera di Michel pochi anni dietro. La compagnia rifiuto recisamente di elargirgli il compenze spettantegli adducendo che trovandosi residente non nella B. C. ma in Austria perdeva in accordanza con la lege del compenze ogne dritte di compenzazione.

Il Distretto 18 del Minatori Uniti di America conoscendo i grandi principi di equita e di giustizia che in essa si concentrava, e realizzando che scappando queste punto di sestegne avrebbe apportato miseria alle vedove ed a gl'orfani che avessero issuto al di la dei dei confini della B. C. e che uno dei loro conglunti avesse capitato la medesima disgrazia che capito a Mike Krzuz impiantava una causa distrettuale ed i risultati furono a nostro favore.

Ma la compagnia (senza dubbio) sorretta di qualche altro operatore della British Columbia e della Alberta, non sodisfatta dei risultati della causa distrettuale si appello' alla suprema corte di Vancouver ed ivi due dei tre giudici giudicanti emenarono sentenza in favore della compagnia. Non rimaneva al distretto altro da fare che di portare la causa davanti al grande tribunale di Londra, cio che fece senza esitanza, e cosi una volta ancora la vittoria sorrise a noi.

Per portare a compimento questo grande problema e costate migliole di dollari e questi furoro versati dei lavoratori organizzati, ed ora i disorganizzati parteciperanno anche loro a questo grande beneficio.

UN SOLO AMICO

La classe operaia ha un solo amico al mondo ed e il partito socialista e non solo in America ma in tutte le parti del globo. Non l'amico di un' ora o di un giorno, ma l'amico di tutti i giorni, entusiasta, disinteressato, pronto a sacrificare i suoi uomini, i suoi giornali, tutte le sue risorse finanziarie fino all'ultimo soldo, in qualunque circostanza, per la classe operaia e senza attendersi compensi od onori e tanto piu fedelmente quanto e piu triste l'ora del bisogno.

In verita ogni singola battaglia quotidianamente combattuta dal partito socialista e una battaglia della classe operaia. In sostanza il partito socialista non s'impegna in nessuna battaglia che non sia una battaglia della classe operaia.

E qual'e invece l'attitudine della classe operaia, oggi negli Stati Uniti, verso il partito socialista?

Per un individuo una cosa difficile ma indispensabile per la sua prosperita e il saper distinguere chi e suo amico da chi e suo nemico. Per una classe di persone con interessi propri la cosa non e diversa.

In questa abilita nel distinguere gli amici dai nemici la classe operaia e ancora di una deficenza da far compassione alle piete. Credo che il padrone sia suo amico e che il prete sia suo amico e che il prete sia suo amico.

E se il socialista s'avvicina per spiegare come il padrone faccia ad arricchirsi e nell'interesse di chi il prete faccia le sue prediche, ecco la classe operaia gli si volge conocchio acciigliato come verso un disturbatore pericoloso e lo respinge come un nemico. Quando con una scheda in mano deve sceguiere un partito politico a tutore dei suoi piu vitali interessi scieglie il partito dei Morgan e dei Carnegie.

Strana e terribile cecita! E' la farfalla che persiste ad abbruciarsi le ali alla lampada.

Ma il socialista non perde animo per questo. Anche in mezzo alla derisione e all'indifferenza raddoppia i suoi sforzi di educazione presso la classe operaia e s'industria di mostrarle l' onesta della sua causa nelle parole e negli atti.

Le sue idee sono di una chiarezza elementare ed rresistibile. Cessas ono del sistema di sfruttamento esercitato da un uomo-il prodotto a chi produce-uguaglianza di doveri e di diritti-fratellanza-liberta. A queste idee anche alla lunga la classe operaia non potra mancare di arrendersi perche in esse sta racchiusa la fine di tutte le sue miserie e v'e il germe anche per essa di un po di sole e di felicita. E il partito socialista sara l'amico paziente e fedele che la condurra per mano.

—La Parola dei Socalisti.

Slavonian

Wyrok Wyany Przez Najwyzszy Sad

MA KOZYSC OBCOKRAJOWCOW FAMIELIJ—DOBRA NOWINA DLA WIELU WDOW I SIEROT

Podwodny telegram przymosl z Londynu dobra nowine ze najwyzszy sad wydal wyrok na kozysc pani Krzuz, wdowa po Michale Krzuz, ktory straci zycie w Michel minach okolo cztery lat temu, Crows Nest Pass Kompania nie chciala wyplacic posmiertnej zapomogi poniewaz ze ona i jej dzieci zyli poza granicami prowincyi British Columbia, w Austryi, Wdowa niemogla zkolektowac owego posmiertnego, prawem przyznanym robotnikom. Dystrykt 18, zjednoczonych gornikow natychmiasi uznal ze zasady praw byly pogwalcone, i zeby milczeniem przepuscili owa niesprawiedliwosc sprowadziliby nedze na wiele wdow i sierot, ktorych w Wypadku Smierci przez nieszczescie w minach meza, ojca, lub syna, a ktorych zony, dzieci lub rodz i ce zyja w starym kraju.

W nizszym sadzie sedzia Wilson wydal wyrok na kozysc obconarodowych spadkobiercow Crows Nest Pass Kompania z pewnoscia poparsa przez inne kompanie Brytyjskiej Kolumbii i Alberty, apelowali do wyzszego sadu w Vancouver. Tutaj wygrali, dwoch z trzech sedzi przychylili sie na strone kompanii a jedem przeciw. Nie postalo nic dystryktowi jak tylko udac sie do najwyzszego trybunalu, nejwyzszego sadw Wielkiej Brytanii.

Azeby tego dokonac potrzeba bylo tysiecy dolarow i Dystrykt 6 Zachodniej Federacyi gornikow, widzac ze sprawa ta dotknda ich na rowni tak jak gornikow wegla, z checia przyszli z materyalna wartosciowa pomoca. Lecz to nie wszystko, walka gornikow zostala rozniesiona w zdluz i szerz calej Dominii, i miedzy zjednoczonych robotnikow przez zwiazki i kongvesy robotnicze Kanady, noplywaly pieniezne skladki az do ostatniego Wtorki Wow dzien wlasnie najwyzszy sad rozpatrywal apelacye Sekretarz Finansowy Carter otrzmal $1600 od pana Draper Sekretarza Rzemieslnikowi rocznicego Kongresu.

Podczas gdy powyzsza sprawa sie toczyla okolo czterdziesci spraw o posmiertne bylo zatvzyniane w naszym dystrykcie. Teraz wiec Kompanie Kopalni, wiedga ze walkaich przeciw biedmym Wdowom, sierotom, starym ojcom i matkom przegrana i ze dochody ich nie beda sie powiekszac krzywda wyciagnietym groszem z wdow i sierot, i zpownoscia wyplacac beda w przyszlosci i zaleglе posmiertne bez dalszego oporu. Wyrok o W Najwyzszego sadu jest prawdziwie zwyciestwem zjednoczonego robotnika jednak strupy i nieunijne tchurze i im podobne wyzutki beda tagze korzystac chaciaz i nic nie Rosztowalo.

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

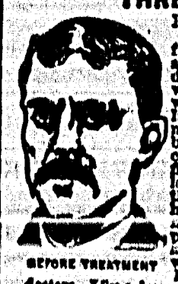
—James Russell Lowell.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

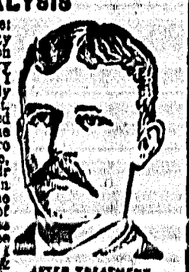
OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers heal up; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and mental systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT

THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS


BEFORE TREATMENT

Peter E. Summers relates his experience: "I was troubled with Nervous Debility for many years. I lay it to indiscretion and excesses in youth. I became very despondent and didn't care whether I worked or not. I imagined everybody who looked at me guessed my secret. Imaginative dreams at night weakened me—my back ached, had pains in the back of my head, hands and feet were cold, tired in the morning, poor appetite, fingers were shaky, eyes blurred, hair loose, memory poor, etc. Numbness in the fingers set in and the doctor told me he feared paralysis. I took all kinds of medicine and tried many different physicians, wore an electric belt for three months, but received little benefit. I was induced to consult Drs. Kennedy & Kennedy, though I had lost all faith in doctors. Like a drowning man I commenced the NEW METHOD TREATMENT and it saved my life. The improvement was like magic—I could feel the vigor going through the nerves. I was cured mentally and physically. I have sent them many patients and continue to do so.


AFTER TREATMENT

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

We treat and cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases peculiar to Men.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE

All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

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 2,560 acres wil 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 sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each aplication must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined an dpay 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 mising 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.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Ukrainian

SPRAWA KRZUZA WYHRANA

PRYWATNA RADA DAJE SWIJ OCUD NA KORYST CZUZYNCIW RADIST BAHATO DITIAM I WDOWYCIAM.

Kablegram z Londonu prynosyt nam radisnu wistku. Prywatna Rada w Londoni zakluczyla sprawu pani Krzuz, wdowy po nebiszczyku Majkowy Krzuz, jakyj zistaw zabytyj w majni w Michel, B. C. Sprawa wyjszla na koryst pani Krzuz. Crows Nest Coal Co. ne chotila zaplatyty widszkodowanie tomu szczo zena Majka Krzuza i dity ne meszkaly w B. C. Ony meszkaly w Austryi Distrikt 18 U. M. W. of A. zrozumiw szczo pryncyp sprawedlywosty zistaw naruszenyji koly distrikt ne postajit za sym take same moze luczyty sia i druhym wdowam i syrotam szczo ne zyjut w sij prowincyji, koly jich batkiw zabje w majni. Na perszij rosprawi sudja Wilson wydaw zasud proty kompaniji, w koryst dityj i wdowy. Ale kompania, zaochoczuwana druhymy kompaniamy z Alberty ne przjnala seho zasudu i sprawa piszla do wyzszoho sudu w Vancouver. Wyzszyj sud, zlozenyj z troch sudyjiw, spryjaw kompaniji i wydaw zasud proty Krzuza. Dwa sudi buly za kompanijeju a oden proty kompaniji. Junia ne pryjmyla sia seho zasudu i widdala sprawu do najwyzszoho sudu Prywatnoji Rady w Londoni, Anglija. Szczoby zrobyty se treba bulo hroszej. Distrikt 6 Western Federation of Miners, znajuczy wahu sprawy pryjszow z szczedryni datkom. Se ne wse. Sia sprawa stala sia holosna. Zorganizowani robitnyky Kanady daly pornicz i toho samohodnia koly wela sia rosprawa w Londoni Sekretar Carter distaw $1600 wid Drapera sekretara Trades and Labor Congress.

Wczyslajuczy siu sprawu szczos 40 wyadktiw mala junia. Teper kompania znajo szczo joji bij proty bidnych wdowyc, syrit i starych tatiw i materyj wze propawszyj. Joji zrostajuczi zyski zmenszat sia i kompania bude musila platyty widszkodowanie bez zadnoho sudu. Wyrok Prywatnoji Rady je pobidoju zorganizowanoho robitnyctwa i z neho budut korystaty ne lysz junisty ale i skeby i ti ne junijni skonky kotrych sia sprawa ne kosztuwala ani centa.

INCREASED MOVEMENTS OF COAL IN THE STATES

According to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, there was an unusual increase in the volume of coal traffic during the first quarter of 1912, shipments of anthracite coal from Eastern producing territory in that period rising to 18,209,351 long tons, or the largest for any three months in the past decade. Over 25 per cent. of the aggregate movement, namely, 4,738,476 long tons was handled in and around New York City for consignment to New York proper and other Atlantic ports.

WORKMEN'S PROTECTION

Bill Containing Radical Clauses Passes United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 20.—The Workmen's Compensation Bill was passed by the senate today 64 to 15, substantially as framed by the employer's liability commission, and are ended only to increase its benefits. The measure, sharply fought by some of the Democrats for several days, now goes to the house. A number of amendments were offered, but only a few were accepted and those were with the acquiescence of Senator Sutherland, in charge of the bill.

A farmer who was the father of twelve children had rocked each other in the same cradle with the same great toe. He was rocking the new cat arrival one evening when his wife remarked: "William, that cradle is nearly worn out; I'm afraid it will fall to pieces." "It's about used up," replied her husband, then, handing her a ten dollar bill, he remarked: "The next time you go to town get a new one; a good one; one that will last."

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Subscribed	6,000,000	Capital Paid Up	5,996,900
Reserve Fund	5,996,900	Total Assets	72,000,000

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

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

Fernie Academy of Shorthand and Typewriting

Two Classes Weekly. Tuesdays and Fridays from 7.30 to 9.30 in the evening

Private lessons and select classes by arrangement

Tel. 179 Evenings 48A Days

Just Arrived

A large assortment of

New Victor Records

Come in and hear them

McLean's Drug & Book Store Day Tel. 142 Night " 26

Bicycles & Motor Cycles

If you are thinking of getting a Bicycle or Motor Cycle

See John Minton, Fernie Bicyle Store

He has high-grade Cycles to suit any intending purchaser.

The C. C. M. Motor Cycle, nothing better; go as slow as you like and as fast as you dare. Sole agent for following wheels:

CLEVELAND	BRANTFORD
PERFECT	MASSY SILVER RIBBON,
B. S. A.	DOMINION CYCLES.

and any other make of machine supplied to order. Beware of Cheap Cycles—they are Dear.

Cycles on Hire. Accessories. Repairs neatly executed.

The HOME BANK of CANADA Original Charter 1854

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Drafts and Money Orders issued payable anywhere in Canada, Great Britain or United States.

Letters of Credit issued payable anywhere in European and foreign countries.

Collections made from any point in Canada where there is a branch of a Canadian Chartered Bank.

Savings accounts received at all Branches of the Home Bank and full compound interest paid. Withdrawals forwarded by mail on instructions from the Depositor, to any out-of-town address.

Notes discounted and advances made on acceptable security. Every assistance, consistent with sound banking pratice, extended to those engaged in farming, industrial, financial and business enterprises.

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

Dr. Kelley Cures Diseases of Men

By Modern Methods

"606" for Blood Poison

Special treatment for other diseases of men: Nervous Weaknesses, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Disorders, Sores Ulcers, Kidney, Bladder and Rectal Disorders, etc., and Contracted Ailments. Prostate Gland Inflammation, Old Chronic Conditions.

Museum of Anatomy

In this Great Museum is shown by the wax models, monstrosities, normal and abnormal conditions of the various parts of the body, illustrating fully both acute and chronic diseases of men.

Free Consultation and Advice

MY MOTTO: QUICK, LASTING GUARANTEED CURES AT MODERATE COST.

Expert Medical Examination Free. Free Examination of Urine when necessary. Consult Me—FREE. Don't Delay; Delays are dangerous. Call or write. Free Book. Everything confidential. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Dr. Kelley's Museum, 210 Howard, Spokane

An Ad. in the Ledger will turn the Trick

READY TO WEAR DEPARTMENT

Ladies' White Waists

This week we are offering a line of White Waists that should command special attention. They come in sizes from 34 to 42, and are all handsomely embroidered, their waists comprise a great variety of patterns and usual selling prices range from $1.75 to $2.75. On Sale at $1.25 each.

We are showing some remarkable values in House Dresses. They come in a variety of pretty stripes and checks and are trimmed with contrasting materials, making a very dressy yet strictly practical house dress. They are also made in dark colors and in a full range of sizes, ranging in price from $1.75 to $3.95.

Ladies' Suits

Now is the time to look for your Summer Suit All our stock is marked down to a very low figure and the garments we have to show are not duplicated in any way, no two garments alike in our whole selection, and the prices will appeal to you, ranging as they do from $7.50 up to $23.00.

Dry Goods Department

PARASOLS are on sale this week. A glance at our windows will assure you of the values. Prices are from $2.25 to $4.50. On Sale at $1.75.

Children's Parasols from 75c. to $1.00.

EMBROIDERY—27 inch flouncing in a large variety of patterns. These are beautiful goods and are going on Sale at 40c. yard.

Dress Goods

Cashmere in colors of Crimson, Navy, Blue, 38 inches wide, Special 25c. yard.

Floral Design of Dress Muslin in a great variety of colorings. Just the goods for present wear. On Sale Saturday 15c. yard.

English Prints 8yards for $1.00

Children's Cotton Hose in a good heavy rib, sizes 5 to 9½, Special 6 pair for $1.00

Special Holiday Novelties FOR Men

2PC. SUITS

SEE THESE!

New models in stylish Tweeds in the latest shades of Brown and Grey, these garments are high class hand-tailored and perfect fitting, just the proper thing for the present holiday season. Prices range from $10.50 to $20.00.

SUGGESTIONS For HOLIDAY COMFORT

Outing shirts with lounge collars, from $1.00 to $6.00 each.

Fine silk Balbriggan and lisle Underwear, in two pieces and combinations, from 50c to $5.00.

Fine silk and lisle half hose, in all colors, plain and fancy, from 15c to $1.50 per pair.

New silk Neckwear, all styles, in a very large range of patterns from 25c to $1.50.

The latest American Blocks in Straw, Linen and Panama Hats at prices from 50c to $15.00.

Braces of all descriptions, try our invisible at 35c a pair.

Summer Hose Supporters, Boston, Paris, Midget & Son at 25c and 35c.

Orders Taken for Special Made to Measure Clothing, Perfect Fit Satisfaction Guarateed. We are Exclusive Agts. for 20 Cent. Brand

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Saturday Specials

Fresh Strawberries, per basket	.25
Fresh Lettuce, per lb.	.20
Fresh Rhubarb, per lb.	.05
Government Creamery Butter, per lb.	.40
Post Toasties, 3 pkgs for	.25
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 2 pkg for	.25
Corn Flakes, 3 pkg. for	.25
Cowan's Cocoa, 1 lb. tin	.40
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	.20
Tuxedo Jelly Powders, 4 pkg. for	.25
Red and Black Currants, 2 lb. tin each	.10
Greengage Plums, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Lombard Plums, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.25
Peaches, 3 lb. tins, each	.30
Pears, 3 lb. tins, each	.30
Evaporated Prunes, 2 lb. for	.25
Lethbridge Flour, 98 lb. sacks	$3.25
Climax Jam, 5 lb. tins, each	.50
Lard, 5 lb. tins, each	.85
Sherriff's Marmalade, 7 lb. tins	.90
Queen Quality Sour and Chow Pickles, 20 oz. bottle	.25
Canada First Pork and Beans, 2 lb. tins, 3 for	.25
White Rose Toilet Soap, 5 bars for	.25
Gold Standard Tea, 3 lb. tins	$1.00
Corn, 2 lb. tins, 5 for	.55
C. and B. Vinegar, pints, 2 for	.25
Parsnips, 12 lbs. for	.25

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

Here and There

The City Council are to meet in regular session this evening.

Constable Gorman, provincial force, has returned from a trip to Ireland.

Mr. Robert Strachan left for Merritt on Wednesday to take up his duties there as mine inspector.

A. S. Julian, lately of Michel, has been appointed secretary of Calgary Local in place of F Tipping, resigned

An aggregate payroll of nearly 700 represents the amount of money placed in circulation each pay day at Coleman.

A car-load of G. N. officials were in the city during the week. It is understood they were looking into the question of car storage.

Mr. T. A. Comett, of Hosmer, and Miss Pearl Brooks, of Vancouver, B. C., were married at Macleod, Alta, Tuesday last.

At the Court of Revision on Monday last there were 499 names protested against, of which 325 were struck off, and 174 retained.

D. E. McTaggart, recently of the firm of Eckstein and McTaggart, is in the city in connection with the Hobson vs. The Crows Nest Pass Coal Co. Case.

Mrs. Drower was last Monday seen off on route for Scotland.

Jim Faulkner, engineer on the M. F and M. Railway has returned from a trip to the old country.

Owing to the retirement of H. Smith check weighman at the Coleman mine, a ballot was taken for the purpose of appointing his successor, resulting in the choice of W. H. Haysom.

A musical concert and social will be held in the Methodist Church, Monday, May 27. Refreshments will be served. Admission 25c.; children, 15 cents. Concert to commence at half-past seven.

A novel wager is now being decided. Otto Meir has undertaken to drive a team from Fernie into Spokane within 125 hours from the time of starting. He left here on Monday, 9 a.m. and is due there on Sunday morning. When last heard of he was at Kingsgate, 120 miles from Fernie, on Wednesday at 9.15, and is, therefore, going well on time. Mr. Con Whelan is with him as referee.

IN SUPPORT OF DAVE REES

Fernie, B. C., May 22nd, 1912.

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—I desire at this time to have youd indulgence in inserting this letter dealing with a matter of much importance to the members of the United Mine Workers in this District, namely, the election of a vice-president to succeed Clement Stubbs, lately elected to the office of District President.

Dave Rees, of Fernie, is a candidate for that office, accepting nomination only after much pressure by a great many persons who are really interested in the welfare of the organization, and he, in the opinion of all those who are most intimately acquainted with him, is a worthy aspirant.

Dave's qualities are well known at this end of the Pass, and it is in the hope that those who are not acquainted with the personality of Rees, will have an opportunity to become so, that this letter is written.

Rees occupied the office of Secretary of Fernie Local for a period of two years, and the labor expended by him in the interest of the organization was of the most strenuous nature. His work as Local Secretary can be appreciated by the fact that the membership doubled during his term of office, and the Local reached the high water mark in its history, attaining the distinction of being the second largest local in the United Mine Workers of America. His labors in the interest of the organization were so arduous, and his hours so numerous (probably 16 on the average) that he decided life as a working miner would be much easier and resigned from the office of Local Secretary, although it carried with it a salary of $100 per month, against the wish of the Local and the persuasive powers of many of his intimate acquaintances.

His loyalty to the organization is attested to by the action of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company toward him. Since the termination of the recent strike he has been politely informed that he has not been particularly favorable to the interests of the coal company and on these grounds has been refused employment. The company has maintained this attitude ever since and Rees finds it impossible to secure work either in this company's mines or in any of the mining camps of the District.

It was only on account of the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed that Dave decided to accept the nomination for vice-president. But it is not for this reason alone that I think Rees should be supported. He is in every way fitted for the office, has good executive ability, is experienced, and is absolutely incorruptible. He is too reliable a man to lose, and his past services to the organization should not be forgotten. It would indeed be a fitting reply to the operators of this Pass, who have instituted the black list against him, and an action that would be creditable to the organization in this District were they to elect Bro. Dave Rees by acclamation, or at last by a substantial majority over any other candidate who is not placed in similar circumstances.

The serious consideration of the claims of Bro. Rees to recognition by the members of the organization, and the necessity of having a capable, reliable man in harmony with the aims and aspirations of the labor movement as one of its responsible officers, is commended by

Yours very truly,
DAVID PATON.

The School Board met on Tuesday night, and although two of the three trustees present felt that a new building on a new site would be preferable they decided that as this would not be obtained an addition to the pre- they decided that as this could not than nothing, and accordingly will ask the City Council for a $30,000 grant for this purpose.

Proclamations giving May 30 as the date for nominations and June 20 for polling in the event of a contest, in the forthcoming bye-election in Kootenay has been issued. The number of polling places is 139. The polling places for the Fernie Riding are: East Wardner, Jaffray, Elko, Morrissey Junction, Coal Creek, Fernie (four booths), Fernie West, Hosmer, Sparwood, Michel, Crow's Nest, New Michel, Corbin, Baynes, Waldo, Krag, Flagstone, Gateway.

THE VETS' SMOKER

The Fernie Veterans' Brigade will hold a smoker on Friday night, May 24, in the basement of the Miners' Hall. A liberal supply of refreshments, liquid and otherwise, as well as smokes, has been stocked and the best local talent have promised to come forth and assist in making the affair a howling success.

LOST

TWO HORSES—One sorrell mare, branded on right shoulder "C"; one dark bay mare branded "L.T" Finder please notify Dominic Guzzi, City Transfer. 40-2t.p

FOR SALE—Why pay rent when $16.00 down and $10.00 a month will uy a Five Room Cottage: wood shed and a good well on main street in West Fernie. Apply E. A. Lezert, Cranbrook, B. C

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

FOR SALE, HOSMER PROPERTY, Hosmer, B.C.—Lots 11 and 12, Block 5, Corner Main St., and Third Avenue, 60 by 100 feet; one of the best corners in the city; must sell at once; title first class, what am I offered?—P. McLachlan, Box 324, Prince Rupert, B. C

FOR RENT—Store in the Eckstein Block. Apply, Cree and Moffatt.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Every convenience, bath-room, etc.; Moderate rent. Apply, District Ledger.

FOR SALE—EGGS for Hatching.—From Pure S.C.W. Leghorns, No. 1 pen, $1.50 per doz., or $10.50 per 100. No. 2 pen, $1.00 per doz., or $7.50 per 100. Apply, S. J. Harrison, Wardner, B.C

FOR SALE at McLeans Drug and Book Store, Pucham's famous Chocolates. Best on the Coast.

FOR SALE—Three shares in the Fort Steele Brewery. Price, $275. Apply to U. N. C., Frank, Alta.

TO RENT—A 7-roomed Plastered House in West Fernie. Apply J. Foster, 221 Morrissey Houses, Coal Creek, or R. Jones, West Fernie.

FOR SALE—One Black enamelled Folding Go-cart with hood; also one Extension Dining Table, in golden oak. Apply at M. C. Kennedy's house on McPherson Avenue. p-1t.

A SNAP—$600 cash will purchase the Lot and Building used as Post Office at Morrissey Junction. Apply, G. G. Moffatt, Fernie, B. C.

FOR SALE—Cottage on lot about 120 feet square, the property of Mr. A. H. Cree, who is leaving Fernie the first week in June. Will sell the property as a whole, or will subdivide. Can be purchased at a bargain, and on very easy terms. Apply to A. H. Cree.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE—Apply, Mrs. A. J. Buckley, Thompson Street, between Howland and Pellat Avenues.

FOR SALE—A Charles A. Cypher Incubator, to hold 150 eggs. Apply, District Ledger.

TWO LABOR MEMBERS .. FOR QUEBEC

The result of the Quebec elections, which took place recently, resulted in two labor men being returned. The full result is: Liberals, 61; Conservatives, 16; Labor, 2.

FORT FRASER

THE CENTRE OF ACTIVITY

For the Northern Interior for the Coming Season

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Is Nearing FORT FRASER and Already the

GREAT TREK

To the District has Commenced.

Fort Fraser is the centre of 10,000,000 acres of the finest agricultural land to be found in Canada.

The Nechaco, Stewart Lake, Bulkley Valley, Blackwater, Endako, Ootso Lake and a portion of the Peace River Districts, will make Fort Fraser their natural headquarters for the receiving of supplies and marketing of produce.

WATCH FORT FRASER'S PROGRESS!

Cities have been built in Western Canada in ten years and others have increased their population 1,000 per cent in that period,

History Will Repeat Itself in Fort Fraser

LOTS AT FROM $150.00 TO $200.00. TERMS 10 PER CENT CASH. BALANCE 5 PER CENT MONTHLY

Plan of Townsite and Price List on Application.

Farm Lands in this District also for Sale.

IF INTERESTED WRITE

The Dominion Stock & Bond Corporation, Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

M. A. KASTNER, Agent for Fernie and District