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FEB 11 1913
VICTORIA, B. C.

The District Ledger

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

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BRITISH LABOR PARTY WANTS EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Short Day in All Industries---In Favor of Woman Suffrage

LONDON Feb. 6.—During the week amongst the matters discussed at the British Labor Party Conference were a resolution calling for an eight-hour day for all classes of workmen and workwomen. This means practically all the organized labor in the United Kingdom.

The miners already have an eight-hour day fixed by law, but outside of London nearly all workmen have longer hours of labor.

A vigorous campaign for the settlement of the men's demand by condition between employers and workmen is to be carried out and steps are to be taken to bring the whole force of organized workmen to bear on any trade which has definitely refused to come to terms.

Notices are to be handed in March to those employers refusing the demand and all contracts with them will be terminated at the end of April when the men will walk out.

By a vote of 850 to 437 a conference of the representatives of the trade unions of the United Kingdom adopted a resolution instructing labor members of parliament to oppose any franchise bill in which women were not included. The significance to the women suffrage movement of this resolution is very great. The trade unions have between two and three million members, nearly all of whom are electors.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, The General Railway Workers' Union, and the Pointmen and Signal Men's Society have put forward a scheme which if carried would place absolute power and dictatorship in the hands of an executive of 24. It is, however, looked upon as most unlikely that the membership will agree.

OLD COUNTRY MINERS GET WAGE INCREASE

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Coal miners in the federated area of England and Wales have been given a further increase in wages of five per cent. This is in addition to the five per cent increase granted last October, and it brings the wages of all the men in and around the mines up to 60 per cent above the standard rate of 1888 (sic).

Latterly the coal trade has been booming, and the miners are thus sharing in the prosperity of the owners. This last advance was granted by the unanimous vote of the Coal Conciliation Board, composed of mine owners and representatives of the miners' union. It adds upwards of $5,000,000 to the annual payroll of 400,000 men.

The Scottish and South Wales coal fields, where there is always more or less trouble between the men and the employers, are not in the federated area.

COMMISSION ON COAL SHORTAGE TO BE FORMED

Long-Condemned Poll Tax Will be Deleted

VANCOUVER, Jan. 31.—Announcement of the immediate appointment of a coal commission for the province the abolishment of the $3 poll tax and the amendment of the automobile law to give greater safety to pedesterians was made last night by Attorney-General Bowser at the Vancouver Conservative Club's annual meeting.

DOES NOT APPEAL TO BRITISH WORKMEN

LONDON, February 30.—At the meeting of the British Labor Party today, the president referred to Canada's three battleships, and said:

"Any gift which greatly adds to our annual expenditure is open to criticism. Accepting the government assurance that our defensive forces are sufficient, then those three vessels must be above our requirements. Giving the colonies representation on the Imperial Defence Committee is a departure which must be the subject of a searching enquiry."

QUESTIONS IN THE DOMINION HOUSE

Strike at Porcupine

Mr. Verville: Has the Minister of Labor any information to impart to the House with reference to the case of the labor leaders who were arrested in connection with the strike at Porcupine and fined $300, or three months' imprisonment?

Mr. Crothers: I have seen the press despatch referring to the matter. That which announces the fine or in the alternative imprisonment, also stated that an appeal against the judgment had been or is about to be taken, in which case, of course, the proceedings would be stayed until the appeal has been determined. I have taken the matter up with the Attorney General of Ontario in order to ascertain the facts, and to see what steps should be taken, if any, with regard to the matter.

WANTS MINIMUM WAGE FOR ENGLISH FORM HANDS

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Daily News understands that the intention is, in the land campaign inaugurated by Chancellor Lloyd George, to propose the statutory establishment of a minimum wage for agricultural laborers of at least £1 ($5) per week and provision for every laborer of a cottage and plot of land held independently of farmer or landlord.

MINISTER OF MILITIA WOULD DISFRANCHISE MEN

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—Addressing a gathering under the auspices of the Imperial Order Daughters of Empire in the Methodist Church at Napanee, on Friday night, Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia and defense, at the close of his speech, delivered some frank opinions on the question of woman's suffrage. Many women, declared Col. Hughes, deserved the franchise and many men did not.

"I am not in favor," he said, "of general women's suffrage, but I believe that the right to vote should be equalized. The earners, the women who support husbands, women schoolteachers, every adult, male or female, who could show that they understood the fundamental principle of responsible government, has a right to vote. This test, however," declared the minister, "would disfranchise half the men."

MUNICIPAL FILM SHOW

Little Town of Haven, Kan., Starts a New Idea

Kansas has one of the few municipal moving picture shows in the country. It is at Haven, a little town in Reno county. If there is another municipally owned moving picture show house in the country the directors of the different film companies have no knowledge of it.

Haven was so small that there were no moving picture shows, and only occasionally would one be given there by a traveling company. Every one in the little town enjoyed the pictures. No one was willing to risk his money in building a moving picture house, so all the business men of the town chipped in enough to buy a machine, and the show was started a month ago.

It is a great success. The pictures are shown in the town hall every night. An admission fee is charged to pay the operator and the license on the films, which are changed twice a week when the receipts are larger than the expenses, free shows are given until the fund is exhausted or additional and special films are purchased and the show is increased and kept going with more pictures until the fund is used up. The town built an airdome theatre. During the summer the picture shows were given in the open air, and this winter they have returned to the town hall.

SIX CHILDREN LIVE ON FLOUR AND WATER

Terrible Conditions of Want Discovered by Department of Neglected Children

EDMONTON, Feb. 4.—A family of six children has been removed to the Shelter this week as the result of a notice sent to the department of neglected children of a case just outside the western limits of the city. An officer was sent to investigate and found that conditions could hardly be worse.

A woman with six children was living in a small shell of a shack, twelve or fourteen feet square, which was only an apology for a protection from the weather. The work of getting supper was in process when the officer arrived, and when he came to investigate, the supper consisted of soup made from flour and water, and he found out that this was all the food that the family had been living on for over a week.

There was one pair of boots among all the children, the sleeping accommodations consisted of one bed and two comforters for the family, a packing box constituted the table, and the only heat available was that obtained from burning brush.

The mother is a worthy woman, who would willingly support her children if she could find a means of earning a livelihood. For the present the only thing to do was to put the children in the Shelter, and if possible matters will be arranged so that the woman will be put in the way of earning a living.

DIVIDENDS REACH BIG TOTAL

Dividends paid by Kootenay and Boundary mines and smelting companies during the past month total $363,675. They are:

British Columbia Copper Company, $88,675; Standard mine, $50,000; Granby, $225,000.

THINKS AMENDMENT HELPS GOAL BARONS TO SUBDUE WORKERS

Mr. Parker Williams Suspects Proposed Change in Landlords and Tenants' Act of Gross Unfairness

VICTORIA, Feb. 3.—Evidently Mr. Parker Williams, the Socialist leader in the house, had a strong suspicion that the amendment to the landlords' and tenants' act the second reading of which was moved by Attorney-General Bowser this afternoon, was principally designed to assist the coal-barons of British Columbia to whip into obedience their recalcitrant workingmen.

Mr. Williams had no proof that this was so, nor could he have, but he pointed out in forcible language that the only people who would be very badly affected by the amendment, were the striking coal operators in the Cumberland district.

The new law would, he said, enable the coal companies to turn these poor people out of the houses which they had built with their own hands, and which, if human reason and human justice were of any account in the province they should own absolutely. The coal company, he declared, had been charging their men rental for houses, or rather he would call them hovels, not fit for decent people to live in, but hovels in which the operators had raised by their own toil.

Now they proposed to eject them, and it looked as if the bill which Mr. Bowser had brought in was destined to make it legal to do so. Assuming however that Mr. Bowser had no knowledge of the conditions at the Cumberland mines, he would ask him to allow the bill to stand over for a day or two. Surely, he thought, it was too petty a thing for the government to rush a bill like this through when they must be aware that it will be of no help to anyone but to this company.

The Attorney-General disclaimed any knowledge that the Cumberland mines were interested in the bill, and graciously allowed it to stand over.

AVOID FURTHER DISTRESS

Associate Boards of Trade Forwarding Request to Government to Have Act Changed Dealing With Strikes

If the associate boards of trade of Southern Alberta gain the point which they are now striving for there will be no repetition of the distress caused to the citizens and laboring classes due to the local coal strike some time ago provided the miners decide to go out again for any reason.

The board is working to have an alteration made in the Lemieux Act so that in the event of any unions of miners labor or tradesmen striking they will be compelled to protect the common people by providing labor enough to look after their needs. This alteration in the coal strike would effect only the manufacturers and mine owners since it would be compulsory for the miners to provide coal enough for local consumer, the man who although he is not responsible for the condition of affairs existing, under present conditions is made to suffer when a strike takes place.

At the annual meeting of the associate boards held in Macleod a resolution asking that the matter be brought to the attention of the government was moved and seconded. A special committee was appointed to draft the request to be forwarded to the members of parliament for southern Alberta and this was only yesterday morning placed in the hands of W. D. Finlay, secretary of the board. It will be sent to the seat of government immediately and probably dealt with at the next session of the house.

The request is also endorsed by the associate boards of Southern British Columbia as well as a similar association in Manitoba and represents the wishes of a large number residing in mining districts or cities where there are industries which if closed down would effect the citizens adversely.

EXPLOSION OF MOTION PICTURE REELS CAUSES WILD PANIC AND DEATH

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A boy's cry of fire and the smoke of the exploded reel of a motion picture machine, in an east side theatre tonight, resulted in a panic among the audience of 400 persons and a rush for the exits during which two women were killed and eleven others were so badly injured that they had to be sent to hospitals.

SCRANTON MINERS RETURN TO WORK

They Only Did So When Engineers Consented to Join Union

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 3.—Accepting the advice of their union leaders, the 7,000 mine workers of eight collieries of the Lackawanna Coal Company who quit work Saturday morning, resumed work today. Union officials assured the strikers that nearly all the engineers have joined the organization and that the others have agreed to become members. The mine workers refused to work with the engineers who were not members of the union, quitting work Saturday when they claimed that the non-union engineers were still employed.

$5.00 APIECE IS TOO MUCH

To Pay for Honor of Being British, Says Bourassa Paper

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—Le National iste, the weekly edition of Le Devoir has discovered that the naval contribution of $35,000,000 will take $5 a head out of the Quebec farmers. The Bourassa writer calculates that the county in St. Hyacinth, for instance, which with a population of 28,000 will have to contribute $140,000 to help England, while in the united counties of St. Maurice ahe Champlain with a population of 78,000 the amount will be $390,000.

Of course, Le Nationaliste takes pains to explain that a government agent will not go around amongst the farmers and collect $5 from each house, and it states that every yard of cotton and every pound of sugar they buy will be subject to the impost on behalf of English lords who are shareholders in the Krupp, Maxim, Vickers trust.

"The price is too dear," it declares, "for the honor of being a British subject."

FOUND DEAD IN BOX-CAR

The body of a man was found in a box car on the side track at Hosmer last Saturday, and was held for investigation. An inquest was held by Coroner Wilkes, of Fernie, into the circumstances surrounding the case, and it was brought out that the body was that of a man called E. Olson, lately working on an extra gang in Alberta. Medical evidence given by Dr. Nay was to the effect that deceased was frozen to death, and the jury brought in a verdict to that effect.

OLD-TIMER PASSES OFF

The death occurred on Wednesday at Crow's Nest of Harry L. Cummins, aged 55. Deceased was well known through the Pass and had been a government surveyor for years. It is said that he was civil engineer in charge when the big loop was built near Crows Nest. His remains are at present in the undertaking parlor of Thomson and Morrison, pending arrangements being made for his funeral.

CALGARY SYNDICATE BUYS 14,000 ACRES COAL LAND

A syndicate of Calgary capitalists have just added 14,000 acres of coal lands in Willow Creek district to their holdings in the neighborhood of Drumheller, which makes the total holding of this syndicate come up to around 70,000 acres, it is stated.

STRIKE TO BE DECLARED BY STEEL-WORKERS SOON

U. S. Steel Company Defies A. F. of L. to Carry Out Their Threat—Gompers Tells of Company's Bad Treatment of Men.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—"Back up or make good your threat of a general strike in our mills against non-unionism."

This was the attitude assumed today by officials of the United States Steel Corporation, who flatly refused to treat with representatives of the American Federation of Labor here to assist in adjusting differences which caused the walkout of steel employees at Braddock and Rankin, near here.

"Send us a committee of workmen," said the officials, "and we will do business with them. But all labor representatives are barred."

Unless the wage earners insist on the presence of union officials a committee of workmen will meet the officials of the company tomorrow. This will be definitely decided later in the day.

"The question of a nation-wide strike," said Thomas Flynn, organizer of the American Federation, is practically settled by the stand taken today by the corporation's officials, and responsibility for the walk-out will rest with them.

"The steel workers want industrial freedom and we are going to see that they get it. The company is trying to prevent us from getting halls for organization purposes, and have hired all the halls in the towns where we have arranged meetings.

"In the Rankin mills every union man has been discharged. Unless this and other matters are immediately adjusted I can see nothing ahead but a country-wide walk-out."

Congressmen Asked to Help

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. — Bloodcurdling tales of alleged inhuman treatment of the men in the mills by agents of the United States Steel Corporation were told Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor here today, by two former employees of the Rankin and Braddock plants, where strikes are in progress. These two men, whose names were not divulged, brought information to Gompers which will be used in the federation's war on the corporation.

Secretary Morrison returned to Washington with the two men. He has ben in Pittsburg studying conditions there, and professed to be astounded over the treatment accorded the mill workers.

"The strike at Rankin and Braddock," said Morrison, "have opened the eyes of labor. We realize that the time is near when all working men must band together to abolish these wrongs."

The Pennsylvania congressional delegation were asked by Gompers today to use their influence to restore peace in the Pittsburg mill district.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE UNSETTLED

Manufacturers Fail to Keep Faith with Strikers—Famous Actress Comes to Aid of Garment Makers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Hope of an immediate settlement of the New York garment workers' strike was abandoned today when some of the clothing manufacturers refused to abide by the terms agreed upon by representatives of the employers and employees. The agreement provided that the strikers were to return to work immediately with increased wages, pending arbitration of their differences.

Several minor disturbances were reported today.

Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, and a noted actress, and Miss Maude Younger, a San Francisco labor worker, are working hard in the interests of the strikers. Late yesterday Miss La Follette led a parade of girl pickets, but escaped arrest when nine of the marchers, including Miss Younger, were fined $2 each.

Although Miss Younger insisted she had nothing to do with the parade and was corroborated by Miss La Follette, the magistrate refused to remit the fine

KILLED BY FREIGHT TRAIN

Fulton Johnson was found dead near Jaffray on Friday, January 31st, having been run over by a freight train. Deceased had been working for the Jewell Lumber Co. for only a month or two, having come from Calgary, where his wife and family reside. He was 32 years old. His body was brought into Fernie, and from here shipped by Thomson and Morrison to Calgary, on Thursday night.

LETHBRIDGE WILL HAVE A SOCIALIST CANDIDATE

C. M. O'Brien Makes Announcement at Public Meeting

There will be a Socialist candidate in Lethbridge at the next provincial election.

Charles O'Brien, organizer for the party and member for Rocky Mountain, said so at the close of an address in the Starland Theatre last night and Mr. O'Brien probably knows what he is talking about.

Mr. O'Brien isn't pleased with either party in the house, in fact the Conservatives as represented in the legislature at present haven't the brains to govern the province and the Liberals are the tools of the capitalistic classes. Mr. Sifton looks good to Mr. O'Brien as a clever man who can do the capitalist work much better than the bunch who confront him, and therefore the member for Rocky Mountain doesn't look for a change in government when the elections roll around, which won't be, he thinks, until Mr. Sifton gets good and ready to spring them.

Dr. Stewart, the member for Lethbridge, came in for a few hard flung shots. No man can get elected in Lethbridge according to Mr. O'Brien without the votes of a certain number of the miners, and yet so completely is Dr. Stewart under the domination of the C.P.R. he lost no time in lining up with the Grits when it came to the vote on Mr. O'Brien's motion to censure the government for not taking steps to reduce the liability to death and accident in the coal mines.

Mr. O'Brien said he proved right up to the hilt that there were more deaths and serious and minor accidents in Alberta coal mines than in any other part of the British Empire. He proved it from the returns compiled by the then government at Ottawa, but Dr. Stewart and every other member of His Majesty's "Most Loyal Opposition" jumped to the support of the government. Why? Simply becaues they are controlled by and are the expression of the views of the C.P.R., as the Liberals are owned and express the views of the C. N. R.

Dr. Stewart threw the workers down for the C.P.R., according to Mr. O'Brien, and there will be a Socialist candidate in Lethbridge.

Another interesting assertion of the Rocky Mountain man was that the Liberal and Conservative executives of that riding met at Bellevue the other day for the purpose of agreeing on a man to put him out of the legislature. In other words, the two parties have no differences beyond the scramble for in and out, and they would combine to defeat the workingmen's candidate.

A Marxian Socialist

Mr. O'Brien made an interesting speech. His subject was the High Cost of Living. The speech was a quietly delivered exposition of the Marxian theories of Socialism. Mr. O'Brien wasn't flamboyant. He wasn't even demonstrative. Anyone who went out of curiosity, expecting to see an arm swinging, high voiced

(Continued on Page 4)

B.C. GOVERNMENT IN WITH CAPITALISTS

Parker Williams Declares Workingmen Are Not Given Fair Chance

VICTORIA, Jan 28.—The tedious routine of business was considerably livened up today by a smart passage of arms between the respective leaders, McBride and Parker Williams.

The bill under consideration at the time was the Civil Service Act which is being amended in order that employees may have their wages advanced $15 per month all round, in order, as was carefully explained to meet the increased cost of living. These raises will be automatic instead as heretofore being raised annually by the Legislature as was considered necessary.

Mr. Williams pointed out that the influence of the government always has been against increases of wages in general. They were so tied up with the big corporations that they could not do the workingman justice, and while he was quite willing that the civil servants should be paid all they were worth, he insisted that the government should arrange that all the workers of the province should have a living wage.

Is Also Necessary

Dr. Young, he said, had told the house that an increase in the salaries of the civil servants would lead to increased efficiency. He would like to instil the idea into the minds of the government that the same arrangement held good with respect to the workers all over the country. He did want to say, however, that the government was putting the civil service in a class apart.

"We have been told," said Mr. Williams, "that the civil service of British Columbia is the most efficient in the world. Now Dr. Young informs us that an increase of $25 will make them more efficient. I don't disagree with the principle, but I want to point out to the government that if the wages of every worker in the country were increased in the same ratio there would be an increase of efficiency.

Mr. Williams further intimated that the government had never endeavored to relieve the burden under which labor is suffering and that the whole idea of the ministry was to stand in with the capitalists.

Sir Richard Angry

There was anger both in Sir Richard McBride's face and in his manner when he rose to reply. The fact that he had such a big majority behind him, he declared, was evidence that the workingmen of the province were behind him.

The highest wages, he said, were paid all over the province. When there was any complaint the government looked into it, and if it were justified they took action. In the case of the Canadian Northern strike the men were wholly to blame. They wanted more money than the railway could afford to pay, and more than men in other parts of the province were getting, and a convincing proof that their case was wrong was the

(Continued on Page 4)

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

SUBSCRIBERS WHO ARE IN ARREARS WILL PLEASE NOTE THAT IF A REMITTANCE IS NOT RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE BY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, THEIR NAMES WILL BE TAKEN OFF THE MAILING LIST.

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The General Strike

VIII—DIRECT ACTION VS. POLITICAL ACTION

By Robert Hunter (Courtesy of the National Socialist)

Among the visionaries there has occurred in recent years a great battle of wits and tongues as to the relative value of direct and political action. The really active and influential men in the Socialist and Labor movements have had little time to spend in these futile discussions. They have been too much absorbed in building up great organizations of the working class, both trade union and political. They have been organizing and recruiting the armies of labor to strike and to vote, and have left it largely to those in the armchairs to debate whether the strike or the ballot is most capable of revolutionary ends. Indeed, the more remote one is from the actual movement of the working class and the more free one is from its actual responsibilities, the more these discussions assume an importance.

". . . The Socialist ballot," says De Leon, "is weaker than a woman's tears, tamer than sheep, fonder than *ignorance, less valiant than the virgin* in the night, and skillness as unpracticed infancy, unless it is backed by the might to enforce it. That requisite fancy, unless it is backed by the might to enforce it. That requisite might is summed up in the Industrial Organization of the Working Class." In another place De Leon says: "A political organization cannot perform a revolutionary act. . . . The error has gone abroad that a political party can take and hold (the factories, etc.). It is an error, because you cannot legislate a revolution. A political party cannot do it. The nature of its organization prevents it."

In the above few words the entire conteition between direct and political action is set forth. I believe it is true that Haywood, Bohn, Kerr, and nearly all the other Direct Actionists in this country have little love for De Leon. Yet he is the fountain head of all their philosophy. He is not, to be sure, so unwise as to put direct action against political action, as they often do. His thinking is too skillful, and two ideas can in his mind dwell harmoniously together. Nevertheless, although De Leon does not recognize any antagonism between direct and political action, he, with the others who follow him without loving him, have in recent years proclaimed the doctrine that only the industrial movement of the working class is capable of revolutionary action. Political action is merely to vote. The political party is only a propaganda club that urges men to express certain opinions at the polls. The ballot is merely a declaration of feeling. The might and the force of the working class can only be expressed in the revolutionary general strike, or, as De Leon says, "in the general lockout of the capitalist class."

Now, the thing that strikes one most in all such talk is that these men have the same limited conception of political action as the anarchists. To vote is their definition of political action. They call it "to stick wads of paper in a box." And that certainly seems very tame indeed compared with riots and massacre. Having accepted the anarchist's definition of political action, De Leon and his pupils arrive, as a consequence, at practically the same conclusions as the anarchists.

Now to this limited and faulty conception of political action let us oppose the view of Jules Guesde.

Guesde is one of the veterans of the French movement who has never known the ways of compromise. His fierce, unbending logic, his passionate and unadulterated Marxian philosophy, has made him perhaps the most striking personality in modern Socialism. He has known in life but two enemies, the capitalist and the anarchist. He has been as pitless in his warfare on the one as on the other, and all the new phrases of the Direct Actionists he meets with the flattest contradiction. "Political action is," he declared at a great French Socialist congress, "necessarily revolutionary. It does not address itself to the employer, but to the state, while industrial action addresses itself to the industrial employer or to the associations of employers. Industrial action does not attack the employer as an institution, because the employer is the effect, the result of capitalist property. As soon as capitalist property shall have disappeared, the employer will disappear, and *not before*. It is in the Socialist Party—because it is a political party that one fights against the employer class, and that is why the Socialist Party is truly an economic party, tending to transform social political economy.

"At the present moment words have their importance. And I should like to urge the comrades strongly never to allow it to be believed that trade union action is taken only by the political organization of the working class. It is the party of the working class which leads it—that is to say, the Socialist Party—because property is a social institution which cannot be transformed except by the exploited class making use of political power for this purpose. . . .

"I realize that the Direct Actionists attempt to identify political action with parliamentary action. No; electoral action as well as parliamentary action may be forms, pieces of political action. They are not political action as a whole, which is the effort to seize public powers—the government. Political action is the people of Paris taking possession of the Hotel de Ville in 1871. It is the Parisian workers marching upon the National Assembly in 1848. . . . To those who go about claiming that political action as extolled by the party, reduces itself to the productoon of public officials, you will oppose a flat denial. Political action is moreover not the production of laws. It is the grasping by the working class of the manufactory laws; it is the political expropriation of the employer class, which alone permits its economic expropriation.

"I wish that some one would explain to me how the breaking of street lights, the disemboweling of soldiers, the burning of factories . . . . Supposing that the strikers were the masters of the streets and should be able to take possession of the factories, would not the factories still remain private property? Instead of being the property of a few employers or stockholders, they would become the *property of the 500 or the 5,000 workingmen* who had taken them, and that is all. The owners of the property will have changed; the system of ownership will have remained the same.

"And ought we not to consider it necessary to say that to the workers over and over again? Ought we to allow them to take a path that leads nowhere? . . . . No, the Socialists could not, without crime, lend themselves to such trickery. It is our imperative duty to bring back the workers to reality, to remind them always that one can only be revolutionary if one attacks the government and the state. . . . Trade union action fights within the circle of capitalism without breaking through it, and that is necessarily Reformist, in the good sense of the word. In order to ameliorate the conditions of the victims of capitalist society, it does not touch the system. All the revolutionary wranglings can avail nothing against this fact. Even when a strike is triumphant, the day after the strike the wage-earners remain wage-earners, and capitalist exploitation continues. It is a necessity, a fatality which trade union action suffers. . . ."

Any word of mine would only serve to mar the perfection of this masterly logic of Guesde's. I know of nothing in Socialist literature which deserves so much study and thought of our younger party members. I marvel that any one has been able in so few words to sustain the party position against the onslaughts of those who clamor for direct action. This is no time to go into the history of the terrific battles that have occurred in the progress of our movement over this very question. Yet, the result of those battles is the pledge every man takes when he becomes a member of our party. We do not ask his views as to the theories of Socialism or as to the details of the co-operative commonwealth. We ask only that he believe in the organization of the working class into a distinct and separate party for the capture of public powers. That simple pledge contains the very essence of Marxian Socialism; and not only in this country, but in every other as well, the door of our party is closed to all who deny the necessity of political action.

Guesde says that Socialists could not without crime lend themselves to the trickery of allowing the workers to take the path that leads nowhere. Yet we know that both in France and in America men professing to be Socialists are today committing that crime. Well, when a crime is committed we seek the motive, and in this instance the motive is easily found. As I have shown elsewhere, anarchists, "radical" politicians, and certain adventurers in France sought to split the working class of that country into two warring sections and to force the Socialists out of the leadership of the French unions. To accomplish this end, political action was denounced as bourgeois, while direct action was lauded as the sole revolutionary weapon of the working class. When one wants to do anything, one can always find a philosophy to back up one's desire. Direct action, therefore, quickly developed into a complete revolutionary philosophy.

In this country something of the same sort happened. When De Leon saw his party fading away he sought new fields to conquer, and in 1905 the Industrial Workers of the World appeared. In 1904 there was not a trace of direct actionism in De Leon's thought. His party at the Amsterdam congress voted against the general strike resolution submitted by Allemane. De Leon refers to that gentleman as a "flannel-mouth blatherskite, whose leading principle is the cart-before-the-horse idea of a 'general strike.'" In a report which De Leon submitted to that congress it is said that "it is only by the use of their political power that the working class can abolish capitalist rule and privilege."

That was in 1904. In 1905 De Leon had developed his new theories of the "lockout of the capitalist class." The Socialist ballot became weaker than a woman's tears. Thoughts and speculations which he had not dreamed of two years before now possessed his mind. The same sophistries that had enabled the anarchists of France to disrupt the working class movement of that country served De Leon here in his effort to become the master mind of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"The immediate aim of the Communists," says Marx and Engles in their historic Manifesto, "is . . . the conquest of political power by the proletariat."

"The proletariat must," they repeat, "first of all acquire political supremacy."

"The first step in the revolution by the working class is," they declare again, "to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy. The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the Bourgeoisie," etc.

These are the simple foundation principles of modern Socialism. For fifty years the workers have labored slowly and painfully to build up great political organizations of the working class. The road has been long, the journey has brought many bitter disappointments. Yet, today light appears on the horizon. We are, in the opinion of many, entering upon a great revolutionary period. We are nearing the hour when the work of a half a century is beginning to bear fruit. It needed no Marx to teach the workers to strike or to riot. It required a Marx to teach the workers the revolutionary possibilities of political action. Tons upon tons of literature and multitudes of tireless agitators have been required to raise the working class from the blind folly of mob action and sabotage. And well may we ask ourselves whether theories and sophistries developed in France and in America in the maneuvers of certain leaders for mastership shall displace the tried and tested principles of Marxian Socialism?

Capitalism is a social, political and economic system. Its fortifications are manned by legislators, police, armies and courts. The ownership by the capitalist class of the means of information, of production, of transportation, of exchange, of public powers, of social wealth, of natural resources—all this and more constitutes the power of capitalism. Its right is founded in tradition, in legistion, and in moral sanction, no less than in actual material power. And he who thinks to capture this society by having the working class forcibly take possession of a mine, of a railroad, or of a factory, wherever it can understands Socialism about as little as the bandit who believes that to hold up a millionaire and rob him of his purse is a work of democracy.

ON THE USE OF SAFETY LAMPS

(Issued by the U. S. Bureau of Mines)

Two disasters have occurred within recent months due to certain defects in miners' safety lamps. The lamps were of the modern naptha or gasoline burning type with double gauze, shield and glass globe. Each lamp caused an ignition of gas within a mine; in one case a dozen men were killed and in the other case several men were severely burned.

The first explosion resulted from the parts of the lamp being improperly assembled, the top asbestos gasket being doubled upon itself, so that a part of the glass was not in contact with the gasket, and an open space was left between the top of the glass and the gauze. When this lighted lamp was inserted into an explosive mixture of gas and air, the gas flamed within the lamp and ignited the gaseous mixture outside of the lamp.

The second explosion also resulted from a lamp being improperly assembled. In this case the pull-bar which operates the scratcher for igniting the match that lights the wick was left out of the lamp. The lamp when lighted and placed in an explosive mixture of air and gas in every case ignited the gaseous mixture outside of the lamp.

A number of miners' safety lamps have been found in use in gaseous mines with the pull-bar removed. To remove the pull-bar is a most dangerous practice, and should not be allowed, since it renders the lamp just as dangerous as an open-flame lamp.

At one mine where safety lamps with magnetic locks are used, fine holes were detected in the bases of several lamps. These holes had been drilled so that the lamps could be opened in the mine by the use of a pin or needle, thus nullifying the safety-value of the magnetic locks.

Lamps should be carefully examined when they are turned in at the end of a shift, as well as when they are given out, in order that the miner or other employe may be held accountable for any alteration or damage to his lamp.

THE ONLY PARTY

The Socialist Party is the only political party that increased its vote at the 1912 election, as the following table will show:

1908.—Democrat: Bryan, 6,409,104. 1912.—Wilson, 6,291,878. Loss, 117,226.

1908.—Republican: Taft, 7,678,908. 1912.—Taft and Roosevelt, 7,608,234. Loss, 69,674.

1908.—Progressive: Chafin, 253,840. 1912.—Chafin, 208,762. Loss, 45,078.

1908.—Socialist: Debs, 424,488. 1912.—Debs, 901,551. Gain, 476,873.

IN BEHALF OF LAZARUS

Socialist Mayor of Berkley Prefers to Give His Money to Poor Than to Banquet

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—"In behalf of Lazarus living at the gate," J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist mayor of Berkeley, declined today to attend the banquet of the Associated Charities of San Francisco, at which the guests who pay $3 a plate will watch moving pictures illustrating how needy families live.

"The mayor of Berkeley," runs the declination, "does not receive sufficient salary to dine with the social class that can squander $3 on one meal—and I prefer to give this $3 to some needy family. Three dollars will buy three suits of children's underwear or keep a child for a week.

"But the supreme reason which I offer for not accepting your invitation to this banquet is that there is something positively vulgar and ostentatiously pagan in the spectacle of a group of citizens of the twentieth century city sitting down to a $3 banquet while pictures are being shown displaying the hunger of the poor.

"If you offer rebuke to me for publicly declining this invitation on the ground, if I did not wish to attend, I could stay away and keep silent, I reply that if anything under Heaven *should be open to the moral sense of* the community, it is the activities and functions of organized associated charities. The business of such a body in their dealings to the poor and for the poor is the business of every human being.

"I shall gladly repent this letter if I can be intellectually and morally convinced that my ethical and spiritual attitude is discourteous or wrong.

"This in behalf of Lazarus, lying at the gate.

(Signed) J. STITT WILSON."

A girl can never understand how an innocent looking man knows so much.

GEO. PATON NOMINATED FOR ALBERTA RIDING

(Red Deer Advocate)

The Socialists of this Provincial Riding held a convention on Thursday, January 23rd, in the Red Deer Socialist Hall. There was a good attendance, a number of delegates coming from Evarts, Eckville, Content, and other outlying parts.

After the meeting was called to order and a chairman elected, anumber of resolutions were adopted, among others the following:

This convention endorses the regular platform of the Socialist Party of Canada, and adopts it unchanged as a working platform for the present campaign.

This convention endorses the representation of Comrade C. M. O'Brien in the Legislative Assembly, and extends to him a vote of appreciation for his work for Socialism, both in the Legislative Assembly and elsewhere.

The following resolution was enthusiastically adopted by a standing vote of all present.—

Whereas it becomes increasingly evident that the ruling class of Canada are doing everything in their power to foster the barbarous spirit of militarism, especially by their naval proposals, and through the medium of the "Boy Scout" movement;

Whereas the latter is encouraged and endorsed by the various churches the members of which pretend to be disciples of "The Prince of Peace."

And whereas, the Socialist bodies throughout the world are on record as being opposed to the wholesale murder of man by man;

Be it therefore resolved, that this convention strongly and emphatically protest against such savage propaganda by both church and state, and declares itself in favor of world-wide disarmament.

Comrade George Paton, of Content, was selected as the party's candidate in the forthcoming election, and the meeting closed with the enthusiastic singing of "The Red Flag."

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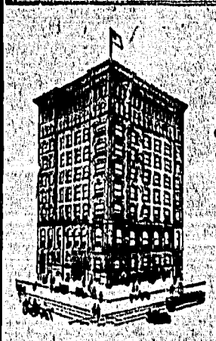
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West Virginia War Is Still Going On

Striking Miners Stand Firm in Their Position at Kanawha.—Operators Resort to Any and All Methods; Publicity Has Effect.

We see by the late reports from the strike field on the Kanawha River in West Virginia, that the merry war still goes on with the striking miners standing firm and the operators resorting to every means within their power to weaken the determined opposition of the miners.

The transportations, as the imported strikebreakers are designated, are growing fewer as time goes on. The publicity that the strike situation has been given in all sections of the country is having the desired effect in curtailing the importation of men into the strike zone.

Paul J. Paulsen, a correspondent from the seat of war, in a recent article describing the conditions in and around the mines that are on strike, gives a graphic account of the experience passed through by two transports who were being held against their will at one, of the strike-bound mines. It appears those two fellows had, through false representation in regard to the work that they were to engage in, been induced to come to West Virginia from New York city. After boarding the train and getting well on their way, the car that they occupied along with other men designed for the same purpose, that of strikebreaking, was detached from the train and a single engine coupled on, and a record run made to their destination without a single stop.

Things were not in the remotest way as they had been represented to them. When they remonstrated they were plainly told what was expected of them and what the results would be if they undertook to rebel against the orders of the company. These men made an effort to inform their friends of the condition they were placed in, but the letters that were mailed never reached their destination; it can be easily imagined why they did not when the coal companies own everything in sight, the U. S. post office included. However one of these men succeeded in procuring a special delivery stamp and by this means got a letter through the lines by posting it on a mail train. Soon a return answer came by the special delivery route and also the information that the coal company had answered one of the letters written by the wife of one of the men, stating that the party she was inquiring for had left the camp, his whereabouts not being known, all of which was false from start to finish.

The wife of this unfortunate man informed her husband that she was in straightened circumstances and if relief was not forthcoming she would be placed in a desperate situation, and might, through the force of circumstances, fall by the wayside.

This man was in a frenzied state of mind, anxious to go to the succor of his family, but was prevented from doing so by the picket line maintained by the company guards, who were ready to shoot anyone who attempted to pass the dead line.

However, the desperation of the situation prompted these two men to take a desperate chance in an effort to make their getaway. So one stormy night they made the effort, and ventured up to the danger line of the picket force that was patrolling the outer works of this modern slave camp. When they had got as close as it was possible to get without being discovered and perhaps riddled with bullets, they took to the stream of water that coursed its way through the narrow valley, and with the icey water emercing their bodies they wormed their way along the water course for a long distance until they were outside of the immediate danger line.

After leaving the water course, these men, soaking wet with ice cold water, caught a freight train and rode to one of the camps of the striking miners, where they were given food and shelter. Later they were furnished transportation to their homes.

No doubt it would be hard to convince some people that such methods were in force in any part of this liberty loving country, but week after week we are informed of the tragic events that are transpiring in the mountains of West Virginia. Men are found dead in the woods surrounding the armed camp, shot to death by the company thugs when they attempted to escape the peonage under which they were being held.

What a beautiful, idealistic civilization we are under, to be sure, when man can be made slaves of right, so to speak, next door neighbor to us.

By the way, Governor Glasscock, of West Virginia, has pardoned all the men sent to the penitentiary from the strike zone, who were convicted on charges emanating from the strike situation. The operators are endeavoring to induce the governor to send the troops into the strike zone again, but he appears to be just a trifle timid in responding to the demands of the coal barons.

The U. M. W. of A. is determined to establish fair conditions in the West Virginia coal fields. The immense power and influence that is back of this movement in an effort to establish a fair wage and fair conditions for the mine workers of West Virginia will push this industrial war to a successful outcome.

Never before in the history of the mining industry in West Virginia, in the many struggles that have been carried on in an effort to organize the mines, has there been the determination to win at any cost, that is evident in the prosecution of the present struggle. May the efforts of these loyal men, fighting for a living wage, be crowned with success.—OBSERVER.

FORECAST OF 1913 BRITISH COAL TRADE

Forecasting the probable out-turn of the year 1913 in the British coal trade at the end of an editorial review for the year 1912, the Colliery Guardian says:—

The collieries have been able to transfer to the shoulders of the public a large share, at least, of the increased cost of production. Here fortune has been on their side; but when trade again begins to descend into the trough the onus will be placed upon the consumer of transferring the burden—a task much more difficult than that of resisting its imposition under similar conditions of trade. The producer of raw material who obstinately grinds down his customers without regard for the latter's circumstances not only fails in his duty to the state, but, in the end, must suffer himself. Thus a permanent rise in the price of fuel is a matter less for jubilation than for grave concern. The outlook in this respect is not unpromising. The science of management is steadily improving, the benefits of effective organization are being recognized more generally, and the potential value of the subsidiary products of coal is being more earnestly canvassed. Restrictive legislation has, indeed, the effect of giving a considerable impetus to such tendencies, but at the same time it may greatly discount their value. During the past year the rowel has been too vigorously applied.

As regards the immediate future, it is not unreasonable to anticipate a continuance of good trading conditions well into the present year, and the forward business already arranged itself assures a prosperous year in 1913. Wars and strikes may, of course, cause a reversal, but the outlook is much more cheerful than it was when we stood on the threshold of 1912.

There never was a greater need, therefore, for those engaged in colliery enterprise to enlist all the aids of experience and science to overcome the difficulties that Nature has reared against them by the employment of efficient machinery to cheapen the processes of mining, by care and industry to improve the attributes of their product, and by a wise selection of sites for the generation of energy to cheat distances and save their unconsidered trifles.

The Scottish miners, having noted the trend of selling prices recently, have resolved to ask for a wage advance of 25 per cent, equal to 25 cents a day, and the Federation's application to this effect was lodged at the Scottish Coalmasters' Association offices in Glasgow on January 9th. The miners made a similar application in April last, following the strike, and Lord Hunter, as neutral chairman of the Conciliation Board, awarded them half, or a 12½ per cent increase. Later they obtained 6½ per cent advance equal altogether to 18 cents a day. English miners during the same period have obtained two advances of 5 per cent. each. It is expected that the Scottish coal owners will oppose the present application on the ground that it is not justified by the current rate of prices. About 100,000 miners are concerned and the granting of the full advance asked for would mean another $150,000 a week in wages.

EVIDENCE OF CHILD SLAVERY

At a South Carolina mill a widow whose child 11 years old was at work, said that the agent's first visit to the mill the superintendent sent her child home and said he would have to take her name from the payroll. A few days later he asked the mother to make an affidavit that she was unable to support the child. She refused to do so, declaring that she was able to support the child. In a few days the child was sent for and was again regularly employed. Her age was reported by the company at 14 years.

At still another mill in the same state a woman said: "They just keep at a person until they have to let them work whether they want to or not. I don't want them to know that I've got another girl. They'd have her right in that mill, and I want her to help me." A boy of 10 years was already working, and the girl referred to was 9 years old.

At a mill in North Carolina a woman said that the superintendent sent for both her boys and required her to take them out of school. She refused for a time, but yielded because she feared that her husband would lose his job. The boys were 11 and 14 years old.

At another mill in North Carolina the mill company threatened to evict a widow from a company house because her child, 11 years old, too often remained at home sick instead of working.

In a mill in South Carolina, although there were 17 employes under 12 years of age, none were so reported. The agent who investigated the mill wrote: "Nobody not of unusual gullibility to believe that the overseers in all these cases need have been deceived. Several children were scarcely 9 years of age and so young in appearance that no person of ordinary experience should be deceived as to their ages."—From Vol. I of Senate Document No. 645; Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States.

WANTED TO PLEAD HIS CHILD'S CASE

Little One Dying Unbaptized—Father Tried to Commit Suicide

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 4.—To precede a little unbaptized soul into the presence of the Great Judge, and there plead its case, Raffaele Emilio tried to kill himself before the altar of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Such is the fantastic explanation given for the remarkable shooting affair on William street yesterday.

Today in the police court he pleaded hard to be allowed to attend the funeral of the child, but his plea was denied.

"It was his desire to save his baby's soul that made him attempt to commit suicide," said Mr. Basso, the Italian interpreter today. A relative in Winnipeg was chosen as Godparent, and while they were waiting for him to come to the christening the little one took sick and died. When the child took sick Emilio went out after the priest so that it could be baptized, but he could not find one in time. Seeing his child dying, in desperation he rushed to the church to kill himself before the altar, and precede his little one into the next world.

"UNWARRANTED, UN-BRITISH, SOCIALISTIC"

WINNIPEG, Feb. 4.—Premier Rollin, in the legislature tonight placed himself on record as being opposed to the principal of the initiative and referendum, on the ground that it was inapplicable, unwarranted, Socialistic and un-British. While it might be beneficial in the U. S. where the Republican form of government was in force, he said, if adopted here, it would be striking a blow at the foundations of the British constitution. He quoted Premier Asquith, who is opposed to the principle to support a number of points advanced.

SHILOH
[illegible] 25 cents

Coal & Coke Output for the Past Year

By W. Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist

Coal and Coke

Preliminary returns received show a gross production in 1912 of 3,066,000 long tons of coal, as compared with 2,298,000 tons in 1911, and 3,139,000 tons in 1910. The quantities made in to coke in these several years were: In 1912, about 395,000 tons; 1911, 105,000 tons; and 1910, 339,000 tons. The net quantities of coal—that is, the production on record after deduction of the coal made into coke—were: For 1912, 2,650,000 tons; 1911, 2,193,000 tons; and 1910, 2,800,000 tons. In estimating the net production for 1912, an allowance has been made for a possible slight reduction in the total when the final figures are received. The quantities of coke manufactured in the respective years were as follows: In 1912, 264,000 tons; 1911, 66,000 tons; 1910, 218,000 tons. Of course, all these quantities omit odd figures below thousands. The comparison of gross production as between that of the year 1912 and 1910, respectively, is made for the reason that in the later year the output was the largest in the history of coal-mining in British Columbia. In this connection it is of interest to note that, notwithstanding that labor difficulties so affected the operation of the coal mines at Extension and Cumberland, Vancouver Island, during the last quarter of the year as to cause a decreased production from them in 1912 of 107,000 tons as compared with 1911, the net decrease in production of the whole Province was but 73,000 tons, so that had it not been for the temporary unfavorable conditions at the mines just mentioned, there is little doubt that the year 1912 would have been a record year in the production of coal.

Reviewing the production in 1912 of the separate districts, it is seen that Vancouver Island mines together made an output of about 1,553,000 tons; those of Nicola and Similkameen, 214,000 tons; and of Crows Nest, 1,299,000 tons. The whole of the 395,000 tons made into coke was from Crows Nest mines, so that the net production of coal in that district was about 904,000 tons.

In preparation for enlarging the output of coal, important developments are taking place on Vancouver Island. The Western Fuel Co. is opening a new mine, to be known as Reserve Shaft mine, situated near the mouth of Nanaimo River, on an Indian reserve, distant rather more than three miles from No. 1 Shaft, Nanaimo. The Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, is opening a new mine, No. 8, situated about a mile north of its No. 7 mine, Union Colliery, Comox District. This company is also developing hydro-electric power for use at its Union colliery mines, near Cumberland. The Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., besides continuing that development of its mine at Suquash, in the northeastern part of Vancouver Island, is opening a new mine to the south of Nanaimo, at a place about one mile nearer to Boat Harbor, the company's shipping port for coal from its Fiddick colliery, S. Wellington. Production of coal should be commenced in 1913 at all three of of the new mines above mentioned. In the Nicola Valley District progress was made at several of the smaller coal properties. Of these, the Inland Coal and Coke Co. was the only one to increase its output—from 11,000 tons in 1911 to 31,000 tons in 1912. The Diamond Vale Collieries, Ltd., suspended mining operations during the greater part of the year, following an explosion, which caused the loss of several lives; work was resumed later in the year. While the output of coal from the mines of the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Co., the oldest company and the one operating on the largest scale in this district, was smaller than in 1911 (approximately 152,000 tons, as compared with 191,000 tons in 1911), important exploratory work was done, for in prospecting from No. 4 mine a new seam of coal was discovered and afterward its development was undertaken. Another railway is being constructed in the district, and it is hoped that this will eventually afford the much desired relief in conection with freight charges on coal shipments. The Columbia Coal and Coke Co. continued development of its Coalmont property, in the vicinity of Tulameen River, but shipped only about 2,000 tons of coal. The Princeton Coal and Land Co., operating at Princeton, Similkameen, benefited by the completion of its new coal-handling plant, having a capacity of about 500 tons a day, but long distance from the centres of population and the consequent long freight haul are a serious handicap to the marketing of its coal, so that it was not practicable last year to considerably increase the output, which is stated to have been about 25,000 tons. In Southeast Kootenay the Crows Nest District Mines made a good showing, considering that the long-continued miners' strike of 1911 had greatly demoralized the market for coal by largely diverting the trade of United States fields. It is satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the serious check experienced, coal-production figures for 1912 reached a total only 66,000 tons smaller than that of 1910. The quantities (gross) produced in three successive years were as follows: 1910, 1,365,000 long tons; 1911, 442,000 tons; 1912, 1,299,000 tons. The coke production figures have already been given. The Crows Nest Pass Coal Co., besides continuing operation of various mines at its Coal Creek and Michel collieries, opened a new mine at Coal Creek, known as No. 1 East, developing it to a producing capacity of 1,000 tons a day. In addition, a new seam of coal, above No. 1 seam at Coal Creek, was opened, and at the close of the year there were being made preparations for its permanent development. This company's output of coal from the Coal Creek and Michel collieries was about 963,000 long tons, of which 327,000 tons was made into 220,000 tons of coke. Only ordinary mining development were done at the colliery of the Hosmer Mines, Ltd., the gross production of coal last year having been 213,000 tons, of which 69,000 tons was made into 44,000 tons of coke.

Of new coalfields in various parts of the Province there is little to report so far as concerns probable early production of coal. Little advancement was made in the upper Elk River District toward the utilization of the large quantity of coal in this part of the Province, estimated by D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey of Canada, as covering an area of 140 square miles, and containing approximately 14,000 million tons of mineable coal. Until railway transportation shall be provided, this important district will remain undeveloped. Neither in the northern part of Cariboo District nor in the North Thompson River country, in both of which coal is known to occur, is there a present prospect of production. Prospecting of coal measures on Graham Island of the Queen Charlotte group has been carried on, and in one instance a comparatively small output is expected for 1913.

A marriage out of the ordinary was that of Thomas M. Gann, secretary-treasurer of District 19, U. M. W. of A., and Mrs. Ethel Neely, of Nashville, Tenn. Both were delegates to the fifteenth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, held at Nashville. Mrs. Neely representing Local No. 133, United Garment Workers. The marriage was solemnized in the convention hall in the presence of all the delegates.

Do you Believe
in going straight to the weak spot in treating disease? If so, you will never use anything but Peps for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and throat and lung troubles. Listen why!
Peps are tiny tablets, which contain rich medicinal ingredients, so prepared that they turn into vapour in the mouth, and are breathed down to the throat, the breathing tubes and lungs direct.
Cough mixtures go—not to the lungs and chest at all, but to the stomach. There is absolutely no direct connection between stomach and lungs.
When you have a bad cold, your digestion is weakened. You lose appetite, and if a man, your usual smoke does not "taste good." In other words, your digestive system is lacking tone. All cough mixtures make this condition worse.
Don't ruin your stomach to heal your lungs. Take a remedy that goes right to the spot—Peps.
Surprising how they end coughs, catarrh, bronchitis, sore-throat, "clergyman's throat," asthma, and all lung troubles. Contain no poison, and are best for children.
Dr. Gordon Stables says:—"If you wish to ease and end a cough, if you desire to loosen tickling phlegm, and clear the throat and the breathing tubes, use Peps. The pine fumes and balsamic fumes, so beneficial to throat and lung trouble, which are liberated when a Pep is put into the mouth, also serve another good purpose. They are strongly germicidal, and germs of disease in the mouth, on the palate, in the throat, and in the breathing tubes, are at once destroyed by their action."
Have you tried this famous remedy? If not, cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it (with 1c. stamp to pay return postage) to Peps Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will then be sent you. All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. box.
THAT'S WHAT YOU NEED
PEPS

Liquor Appetite
is not Inherited
It is acquired through Alcoholic Poisoning which Neal Treatment eradicates in 3 days.
Ethical aid which takes away liquor appetite—Given at the Neal Institute.
The Neal Institute
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The Season's Greetings
I extend my cordial good wishes to my many friends and patrons with sincere appreciation of their courtesies during 1912, and the hope that continued prosperity and happiness may be the portion of all during the coming year.
J. D. Quail

Write Ideas for Moving Picture Plays!
You Can Write Photo Plays and Earn $25 or More Weekly
We Will Show You How!
If you have ideas—if you can THINK—we will show you the secrets of this fascinating new profession. Positively no experience or literary excellence necessary. No "[illegible]" is wanted.
The demand for photoplays is practically unlimited. The big film manufacturers are "moving heaven and earth" in their attempts to get good plots to supply the ever increasing demand. They are offering $100 and more, for single scenarios, or written ideas.
We have received many letters from the film manufacturers, such as VITAGRAPH, EDISON, ESSANAY, LUBIN, SOLAX, IMP, REX, RELIANCE, CHAMPION, COMET, MELIES, etc., urging us to send photoplays to them. We want more writers and we'll gladly teach you the secrets of success. WE ARE SELLING PHOTOPLAYS WRITTEN BY PEOPLE WHO "NEVER BEFORE WROTE A LINE FOR PUBLICATION."
Perhaps we can do the same for you. If you can think of only one good idea every week and will write it out as directed by us, and it sells for only $25, a low figure.
YOU WILL EARN $100 MONTHLY FOR SPARE TIME WORK!
FREE Send your name and address at once for free copy of our illustrated book, "Moving Picture Playwriting."
Don't hesitate. Don't argue. Write NOW and learn just what this new profession may mean for you and your future.
NATIONAL AUTHORS' INSTITUTE 1543 Broadway NEW YORK CITY

The District Ledger

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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

EQUALITY-BEFORE-THE-LAW MYTH

IF any legislation is advanced for the benefit of the working class there is at once a roar sent up in parliamentary buildings by the representatives of the capitalist classs of "class legislation," and homilies are delivered about the "equality of all men before the law" with all the smugness of expression that the apologists for the established order of things are capable. This "equality" humbug ought to be worn threadbare by this time and treated as a huge joke by the working class, as it is by the master class. Of course some of our legal lights will endeavor to show that such statements as the above are erroneous; yet is it not commonplace when anybody gets tangled up in litigation to hear the observation made "Who has he for a lawyer to defend him?" It's not a case of the merits of the points involved as it is the capabilities of the mental gymnast he has engaged to take up the fight on his behalf.

Law is reputed to be based on common sense, still we all know that technicalities have determined many law suits in which common sense was as remote as the poles.

Bumble said "the Law is a Hass." We don't. Law is very useful to those on whose behalf it is primarily fashioned, but provided its operations do not please, and they are strong enough to ignore them, to them the talk of "Law and Order" is the veriest twaddle. The Hon. H. R. Emmerson is credited with saying in the House of Commons at Ottawa, recently, that the banks were acting as landlord in direct violation of the Banking Act by constructing buildings and renting them. Surely the speaker must know what he is talking about, and yet the Law does not reach out and treat the Banking institutions with the same "equality" that it would some underpaid employee who had broken the law by abstracting a few five dollar bills. We do not make this statement as a condonation of either breach of the law, but solely to point out a little more clearly that it is high time it should be realized that the law's applications are elastic.

Let us look at another breach of this much vaunted "Equality-before-the-law" myth.

A lumberjack comes to town; he gets drunk; he tumbles out of the saloon, reels about the street; perhaps bumps into somebody and uses language that is taboo in polite society; along comes a police officer; he's hurried off to the lock-up. The general comment is, "It serves him right, he should not break the law."

Very well; we'll take a glance at the other side of the legal medal.

There is a Truck Act on the statute books, and although it may be rightly claimed by the legal fraternity that the law is not broken, it is badly twisted along the line of the Crow's Nest, as well as elsewhere. Stores are operated under different names than those of the corporation having control of it, thereby whipping the devil around the stump. We are well aware that in many cases these stores are administered equally as well as if their connection was non-existent with the corporation that is the real owner. We are not declaiming against their methods, but only showing the fallacy of the "Equality-before-the-Law" assertion.

Again, despite the laws on the statute books of B. C., supposedly for the protection of the wage-earner, there are many companies who are retaining the wages of their employees until the 1st of May, and yet we do not hear of the administrators of the law falling over one another to see that its dictates are obeyed by the lumber concerns. The retort may be made that if these lumberjacks do not like this treatment they can quit. Of course they can, and what happens? They have ceased working rather than be in a state of impecuniosity all through one-half the year; a few dollars remains after deductions have been made for the cashing of their time check; a visit to town is made, when it is not uncommon for the Law to be quickly operative when it is found that the man has spent his few dollars and can be classified as one coming under the Vagrancy Act. And yet his breach of the Law comes from the non-observance of the Law by those for whom he's been working.

We would strongly advise these workers of the woods to write to the parliamentary representative they were so anxious to send to Victoria—the Hon. W. R. Ross—and perhaps he may severely scold these naughty lumbermen for treating his "friends" in such an unceremonious manner, and again he may not, for the reason that he (Ross) knows full well that the working class as a whole have very short memories, and when he comes around again soliciting the vote for re-election that a job on a road gang building a new highway, or a soft snap in the fire warden's department, interspersed with a plentiful supply front unknown sources of "red-eye," will obliterate all the unpleasant feelings caused by the paternalism displayed by the lumbermen.

AMENDING LEMIEUX ACT FOR BENEFIT OF THE "COMMON PEOPLE"!

FROM the Lethbridge News of Tuesday, the 4th, we learn that the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern Alberta are contemplating an alteration being made in the Lemieux Act so that should a strike occur the "common people" are to be provided with the necessary commodities, the production of which has been affected by the strike. This request has been endorsed, so it is stated, by the Associated Boards of Trade of Southern British Columbia, as well as an association in Manitoba. It is also averred that they represent a large number residing in mining districts. We have always been under the impression gathered, however, we must acknowledge, from the capitalist press, that miners come under the classification of "common people." As this proposed legislation is aimed principally at the coal miners it would be interesting to know where the large number of people come from, outside of the mine workers, who are supposed to be represented in the amendment to the Lemieux Act. Perhaps miners are looked upon as being UNCOMMON PEOPLE, and the "COMMON PEOPLE" are those who are in some kind of little business.

There is not the slightest doubt that should conditions become so bad that it would be necessary in order to mine coal for the benefit of the "common people" we might see some of "the public" going to the mines with their tools for the purpose of supplying themselves. This, indeed would be a treat for the gods, or material for a feature film at a moving picture theatre that would assuredly be well patronized.

Ofttimes when this much abused public is spoken about, when men have "dropped tools" they are considered a part therefrom, instead of which they are a part thereof, and only take the last recourse when other efforts have failed to bring about a satisfactory solution. Strikes are simply the result of the social system under which we live, and no remedy can be effectual until the human family realizes that the administration of affairs under capitalism, although useful in the past, has now reached a point when it fails to meet the evolutionary changes that have taken place during the past decade.

C. M. O'Brien in an address delivered in Lethbridge on Saturday last, stated that, both Liberals and Conservatives in the Rocky Mountain Riding were to fuse with a view of unseating the Socialist member. This the Lethbridge Herald is loath to believe. In a recent issue it says:

"The Herald doubts the story about the executive of the Liberal and Conservative parties meeting in Rocky Mountain to agree on a man for the sole purpose of defeating the Socialist candidate. Of what avail would it be? If they succeeded at the next election in laying Mr. O'Brien low the game would have to be repeated at each successive election, and that could hardly be arranged."

We are afraid our friends of the Herald must have overlooked our issue of Dec. 14, for therein we reproduced a letter from the President of the C. N. Pass Conservative Association to the Liberal leaders calling for a joint meeting. It makes good copy, and is worth repeating. Here it is:

"Lundbreck, Alberta, Nov. 27th, 1912

"Dear Sir,—Members of the Conservative Party "in the Rocky Mountain Riding will, before long, "hold a convention for the purpose of putting a "candidate in the field in opposition to the sitting "member, C. M. O'Brien. At the present time "there are no issues involving principles which di-"vide the two great parties, Liberal and Conserva-"tives. The question which is of vital concern to "the majority of the electors in this constituency "is: Shall they continue to remain unrepresented "in the Provincial House? It is well known that a "united effort can accomplish the aim in view, and "to secure this I am taking the liberty of writing "you, as a representative Liberal, to meet the exe-"cutive of the Conservative organization at a meet-"ing to be held in Bellevue on the afternoon of "December 16th, at 2.30 o'clock. If you are un-"able to come yourself you might arrange to have "someone to present the views of the majority of "the Liberals in your vicinity.

"The purpose of the meeting is to have a free "and open discussion with a hope of arriving at a "working basis. Should business arrangements "prevent you from carrying into effect these sug-"gestions, your advice by letter would be appre-"ciated.

"Yours very sincerely,
"A. C. COOPER JOHNSTON,
"President Crow's Nest Pass Conservative
"Association."

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR POSTMASTER

We feel sure our genial Postmaster will not take it amiss for us to make a few suggestions which may tend to satisfy the public needs. 1. There are a number of men who get home from Coal Creek at a little after 8 o'clock each morning, and who reside in the Annex, West Fernie and other points. These may, and perhaps do not have occasion to, come to town until on their way to work again a little before 10 p.m. Could it not be arranged so that they could get their mail then? They should at least have access to their box until that hour. 2. For the convenience of box-holders the Saturday night mail arriving on the "local" is sorted the same evening. Owing to the uncertainty of the train's arrival on schedule time, it is impossible to say by what hour the mail will be sorted. As it also happens the moment this is done the doors of the Post Office are locked. As a consequence of this arrangement a number of residents are kept walking the lobby until such time, which occasionally means till 11.30 p.m. and 12 midnight. It would certainly be appreciated if a stated time were made for closing, say 11.30 p.m. 3. We understand that the mail arriving on Sunday is sorted the same day, but at no special time. This arrangement is, of course, made to suit the Post Office staff, with which no fault could, or should, be found. Would it entail any inconvenience to any member of the staff if the doors, for the convenience of the box-holders, were kept open for an hour or two on Sundays after the mail is sorted, whether this be done at 3, 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon makes no difference? This custom is in vogue in many Eastern cities, and we are given to understand in several towns and cities in the west. We do not desire to have the staff, the members of which we have at all times found courteous and obliging, in any way put to any unnecessary inconvenience and labor, especially on the one day of rest they have each week, but if it makes but slight difference to them, then the public, we feel sure, would appreciate any or all of the above-mentioned accommodations.

LETHBRIDGE WILL HAVE A SOCIALIST CANDIDATE

(Continued from Page 1)

declamatory sort of gent haranguing the masses against everything in general, were disappointed.

Mr. O'Brien wasn't a little bit noisy. In a quiet, debating sort of style he expounded the theory of the exploited wage slave, and with the index finger of his right hand he kept the digits of the left hand busy representing things. One of those digits represented a bushel of wheat, another the number of grains of gold in a dollar, another a pair of overalls, another something else, and so in an interesting way Mr. O'Brien led his auditors in an effort to show that it isn't what is paid for things at the store that constitutes the real grievance; it is the exploitation of the wage-earner who earns his living in two hours, and the rest of the day earns profit for the capitalist.

Interesting and convincing at times as Mr. O'Brien was he fell down where every other Socialist of the Marxian school tumbles. After leading his audience by careful argument and deduction to accept the truth of his remarks as regards conditions, he didn't say one single little word as to a remedy.

After the Politicians

Interspersed with this exposition of the Marxian theories were some time illustrations, a few quaint humorisms, although one would expect more fun from an Irishman, and with it all a few hard cracks at the present day politicians. Mr. O'Brien doesn't think the Conservatives will clamor so loudly for public ownership now that their party is in power in Ottawa, and R. B. Bennett has formed an elevator trust, and anyway there will have to be quite an improvement in quality before they can hope to carry the province. As for the Liberals, they are led by a clever man, who is the servant of the C. N. R., so there you are. There is nothing left but the member for Rocky Mountain, and one doesn't know yet what he stands for beyond condemnation of existing conditions.

It will be comforting to the men selling beefsteaks, bread, milk and clothing, etc., to learn that the high prices so called are not the evil the head of the house thinks they are when it comes to footing the bills. The working men are better off where the prices are high than they are where the prices are lower. What the working man wants is to get a greater share of what he produces, and then he will be happier.

It will probably interest Mr. Bulyea, Mr. Sifton, Mr. Michener, Dr. Tory and other dignitaries to learn that they don't know anything about the meaning of the word values. They think they do but they have much to learn. Mr. O'Brien said so and with emphasis. Value is not contained in measuring lumber, or weighing coal and wheat. Not a bit of it, although the leaders of thought in the province may think so. Raw material, timber limits, gold mines, etc., have no values in themselves. It is the worker who develops them who produces the value and without the worker there could be no value. From this standpoint Mr. O'Brien builds up his argument that the wage earner is a slave because in two hours at the outside he earns his living and the rest of the eight, ten or twelve hours he is working for nothing, working for the greedy capitalist.

God Bless the Trust

Mr. O'Brien didn't condemn the monopolist or the trust. It is a case of God bless them. They cut out unnecessary expenses and take the produced article direct to the consumer eliminating some of the thieving that goes on.

Thieving. That sounds harsh but that is the word. Both political parties in Alberta are made up of thieves. It is a case of one thief against the other.

There were over one hundred out to hear the speaker despite the blustery night, and ninety per cent. were young men, some of whom will probably cast their first vote at the next election. They were apparently in sympathy with the speaker. What little applause there was seemed to be general.

A Fair Chairman

Mr. O'Brien wasn't introduced by some wild looking anarchist with flowing black beard and ferocious looking moustache. That is the picture some people paint in their imagination of a Socialist. Mr. O'Brien was introduced by a good looking and altogether prepossessing young lady, Miss Sharman by name. She did her little stunt well and seems to be an out and outer. She addressed the audience as "Comrades," and no one in the primary class of the Marxian school would do that. There were a number of ladies present and they seemed to take quite as deep an interest as the men.

Anyway, isn't it the lady of the house who buys the beef steak and bread? Why shouldn't she be interested in the problems of living?—Lethbridge Herald.

(Note. — Whilst commending our friend (the reporter) on his fairminded and unbiased report of the meeting, it is to be regretted that he did not ask the speaker on points which he (the reporter) did not quite understand. Had he done so we feel sure that "Charley," and "every other Socialist of the Marxian school," would have enlightened and perhaps convinced him.—Ed.)

FAVORS THE CAPITALISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

fact that the company had had no trouble in getting men from the outside to fill their places.

"The government," said Sir Richard, "does not want to interfere with the employer and the employee. I am convinced that it would be a sad day when the government does interfere. It would simply drive capital out of the country."

Coal Famine Probe Ruled Out of Order—Action Not Wanted

VICTORIA, Jan. 31.—In the British Columbia legislature technicalities apparently override the most serious matters. Last week C. E. Tisdall, of Vancouver, called the attention of the house to the coal famine in Vancouver, and the suffering which women and children had been subjected to and though he did not quite put his finger upon the root of the trouble, he showed a reasonable concern in the interests of his constituents.

Today, however, Parker Williams demonstrated in a motion why, in the coldest period of the year, the people of British Columbia could not get coal. He asked that the government take steps to solve the difficulty which exists at present between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., and their men, but his motion was promptly turned down.

Speaker Eberts asked Mr. Williams first to let his motion stand over until next week, and when he refused, declared that he must rule it out of order as it involved an expenditure of public money.

Mr. Williams insisted that the speaker's ruling was wrong, but on being put to a show of hands only himself and John Place, of Nanaimo, voted against the ruling.

Even the Conservative members admit, that immediate steps should be taken to end the Cumberland strike. The families of the strikers are said to be entirely destitute, women and children are starving, and the company is carrying on its work by employing amateur labor. Nearly 3,000 Chinese, it is said, are working in the mines, while the white people who were formerly employed are starving.

MORTGAGE SALE

TAKE NOTICE that the adjourned Mortgage Sale of the J. L. McIntyre property, being Lot 2, Block 8, Fernie situate in Howland Avenue (opposite Methodist Parsonage) will take place at my office on MONDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1913, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1913.

J. W. BENNETT,
Auctioneer.

Pantorium Tailors
OVER McLEAN'S DRUG STORE
SUITS TO MEASURE
From $15.00 Up
The Latest New York & Paris
STYLES and CLOTH
Cleaning & Pressing a Specialty

THE Bellevue Hotel
COMMERCIAL HOUSE
Best Accommodation in the Pass.—
Up-to-Date — Every Convenience.—
Excellent Cuisine.
SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
J. A. CALLAN, Prop. BELLEVUE, Alta.

Harper & Mackenzie, Lessees E. Ross Mackenzie, Manager
The Grand Theatre
THE HOUSE OF EXITS
Tonight and Tomorrow
Tommy Burn's Last Fight
Before his defeat by Jack Johnson
20—ROUNDS—20 7—REELS—7
Tommy Burns vs Jack O'Brien
At Los Angeles, California,
SPECIAL MATINEE—Saturday at 3 p.m. Adults 10c.; Children 5c.
COMING ATTRACTIONS
Saturday, Feb. 15."—THE ROSARY,"
A play of intense human interest.
Saturday, Feb. 28—"AUTO BANDITS OF PARIS"
A photo play story of the greatest struggle between police and criminals in history. Absolutely authentic.
Later—THE DURBAR, in Kinemacolor
The original pictures taken by command of King George V. All in natural colors—the 8th wonder.
Prices: Adults 25c, Children 10c

PATRONIZE A UNION THEATRE
Union Pictures : Shows : Wages : Hours

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mr. Frank Boasley met with a bad accident while returning from Coleman. When coming through the Slide the horses got frightened and ran away, throwing Mr. Boasley (better known through the Pass as "Cokey") out of the sleigh and inflicting several bad cuts around the head. It wil be some time before Mr. Broasley wil be able to start to work again. The other gentlemen who were in the sleigh at the time were Tom Wright and Pete Paterson, who escaped with a bad shaking up. Mr. Wright had considerable trouble before he got the injured man to Bellevue.

Mr and Mrs. Geo. Bateman and daughter were visiting in Coleman, on Sunday, returning on Sunday night.

Mr. William Dunlop was in camp this week renewing acquaintances.

Mr. Hamson, the wrestler from Michel, was in town on Saturday trying to make ararngements for a match.

Quite a crowd of the sports went to Blairmore on Saturday night to take in the carnival, and some of them had to walk back home. The train was two hours late.

Dannie Campbell was in camp on Monday last on business.

Mrs. J. B. Rudd attended the sessions of the Supreme Court in Calgary last week.

The Rambler's Club held a supper for their friends on Wednesday night. After a sumptuous repast there was an inteersting program of songs, speeches, games, etc.

Messrs. Lane and Comfort brought in a load of beef and pork from the North Fork on Tuesday.

Mr. E. W. Christie is confined to the house this week, being under the weather.

Word is received that Miss Ruby Irwin, late of Bellevue, who has been confined to the isolation hospital in Calgary with diphtheria has recovered sufficiently to secure her release.

Mr. Russell, the local tonsorial artist, has purchased the house occupied by Mrs. Brahler, and will move in shortly.

HILLCREST NOTES

Vice-President Jones has been in town for the past few days.

Mr and Mrs. C. A. Howard, of Vancouver, were in town on Sunday.

Quite a few of the Hillcrest boys attended the masquerade ball in Coleman, Friday night.

Miss E. Taylor, of the Union Hotel staff was taken ill suddenly on Sunday. We hope to see her around again soon.

Mr. Lawrence Ryan, of Frank, paid us a flying visit on Monday.

Mr. Chas. Fuchs, formerly manager of the Union Hotel, paid us a visit from Michel on Tuesday.

We are pleased to be able to congratulate Messrs. Petrie and Sons on the excellent manner in which their boarding house is being conducted.

It is interesting to note the occasional trips taken to Bellevue by the boys these evenings. Hogan was the first on deck to suggest the movement, and although returning in the "wee sma' hours," invariably manages to have a "drap" in the bottle for the morning. All very suggestive of Hillcrest being a dry town.

Our old-timer, Philip, has vacated the town for probably an indefinite period. 'Tis sad to be losing our old friends thus, but we can only hope our friends will meet with success where'r he roams.

CORBIN NOTES
By "Onlooker."

(Received too late for publication last week.)

On Saturday night we had some first clas pictures. A Blairmore outfit supplied the pictures. They are coming again on Saturday night, when they will bring along enough films to be able to have a show on Sunday night as well.

The Rev. Father Messoner, of Michel, paid us a visit on Monday to join in holy wedlock two of his flock, Martin Belgin having sent to the old country for a bride. There have been high old times here all the week, and not quite finished yet.

Mr. G. R. Moser, of Elko, has accepted the position of manager here, he has brought his wife and boy with him, and also most of his furniture. Let's hope he wil stay a long time.

The new doctor seems to be getting busy up here, especially now that the nurse is being fitted up some. I think it would be a good idea, if all the houses were treated alike; it would pay in the long run.

Whilst writing about Corbin we must not forget our friends and neighbors of the Flathead. Jack Livingstone, of Cranbrook, went in about twelve days ago, to restake a few claims which were allowed to lapse. He took a dog train with him and expects to be back any time now.

The Diamond Drill Contracting Co., of Spokane, has taken a contract to do some drilling on the Davis property near the townsite. There are several seams of coal on this property, and they are going to bore to find out the depth and correct number of seams which underlay it. Mr. W. C. Nicholas, of Spokane, will have charge of the drilling operations. Whilst Mr. V. Symonds will superintend the right of way cutting for the railway.

The B. C. Oil and Coal Co. are still going ahead with their teaming. Mr. Geo. Snyder, of Pincher Creek, is the contractor for drilling the wells. Mr Snyder says they have already drilled 100 feet, but owing to the heavy falls of snow were unable to proceed as their provisions would not last out.

Geo. Snyder is on a visit to Pincher Creek. Clarence his brother also went down to Pincher, but came back a few days ago, and is taking charge of the teamsters, who are breaking the trail through. Mr. Couch, the company's agent here, has gone on a visit to Victoria to the company's offices there.

Danny Richards left us on Thursday. Danny is making a trip to the old country, where he is going to stay for two or three months.

COLEMAN NOTES

The masquerade ball given here on Jan. 31st, in aid of the Coleman Hospital was a decided success. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with bunting, flags and emblems of the British Empire, which was effectively set off with colored lights. The hall was packed to capacity and quite a number were turned away. There were about sixty couples who took part in the dance, which commenced at 9 o'clock, and amongst whom were represented nearly every nation and occupation of the human race. Prizes were awarded for the best costumes as follows: For the best comic Mr. W. Roughead (witch); Mr. Harry Balton (Indian Chief in full war dress); Mrs. J. Stephenson (the Canadian Co-Operative Society), and Mrs. Osterander (the best dressed lady). The music was furnished by Richardson and Anderson's Orchestra. Dancing was kept up till eleven thirty, when the grand march was called and masks were laid aside. Lunch was then served, after which dancing was resumed until the early hours of the morning. We wish to congratulate the committee on the way they handled every detail in making the affair a decided success.

The whist drive held in the club rooms in connection with the Church of England, between the married and single men resulted in a victory for the single men by a very narrow margin.

Mr. Louis Soteria, who has been away on a three months visit to his old home, in sunny Italy, has returned to Coleman. His many friends are pleased to see him back looking as jolly and good-natured as usual.

Mr. C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P., was a visitor in town for the week end.

Mr. Bert Connolly and his sister, Miss Edith, of Gillingham, are being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Easton.

The mines were idle here on Friday last owing to scarcity of box cars.

The management of the Coleman Opera House are issuing the fifty cent. tickets for February. Any one wanting them will find the manager at his office in the hall from 11 till 12 o'clock a.m., and from 4 till 6 p.m.

If you want to get a seat at the Coleman Opera House, come early. The crowd that go to the movies is growing bigger every night. Everybody welcome.

It would be well if those going to public places would leave their dogs at home as they are very annoying to the public. Take heed and beware of the dog catcher, after this.

The hockey game played between Coleman and Blairmore on Tuesday, the 4th, resulted in a victory for Blairmore by a score of 4 to 3. What is the matter with Coleman?

Two accidents occurred at Carbondale mine this week. One young fellow got his fingers badly crushed and the other was caught between the cars and badly hurt, but not seriously.

The lecture given in the Institutional Church on Sunday night by the Rev. Mr. Gold was very well attended, and was listened to with very great attention by the local option people. There was also a magic lantern show illustrating "Ten Nights in a Bar Room."

The International Coal and Coke Company's mine has been idle for nearly a week owing to a cave in No. 2 Mine.

PERSONAL

If Charles Warlaby, brother-in-law of Winounskie (deceased) late of Corbin, B. C., will kindly communicate with District Secretary A. J. Carter, he will hear of something which will be to his interest.

COAL CREEK

Miss Sally Beattie entertained a number of her young friends and acquaintances to a birthday party at the house on Riverside Avenue. Everyone reported having had a good time.

Harry Anderson, late of Canada Wholesale Co., is now in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. as warehouseman at Coal Creek.

Mrs. James Davidson was taken to hospital on Friday last to undergo medical treatment. We are pleased to report she is now on the road to recovery.

Mr and Mrs. Wm. Clarke have left Welsh Camp and taken a house in Fernie.

We are pleased to see our old friend, Frank Juvenal, back in his old position as "knight of the cleaver" at the Trites Wood Stores up here. He now wears the smile that won't come off.

Charley Beaver is managing the Trites-Wood Store up here, George Smith having resigned the position. We bid you welcome.

Mrs. Fegan, of the hospital nursing staff, was taking in the sights of this burg on Saturday last. Oh, Jimmy! Why did you blush so? H. M. didn't blush; he felt delighted.

Jimmy McO. Nally is a versatile entertainer, he has now taken on acrobatic stunts along with his singing. Now you variety artistes, keep your eyes oven.

The stork was seen in the vicinity of Riverside Avenue on Saturday morning, eventually dropping at the house of Mr and Mrs. C. Percy, leaving a fine daughter. Charlie is now prepared to give lessons on making cinder tea. Mother and child quite well. Charlie all smiles.

The entertainment committee of the Methodist Sunday school are to be complimented on the capital program arranged for the concert, which took place in the church on Wednesday evening, February 5th. The Rev. J. F. Dimmick filled the role of chairman in his own inimitable style. The following took part in the programme: duet, Misses L. Hall and D. Newberry; song, L. Morton; song, Miss J. Finch; song, C. Hannan; song, Mrs. Reid; recitation, Miss Edith Joyce. The program also included three sketches and a duologue, the characters being ably portrayed by the following: Messrs. Harrison, Clarke, Morton, Hannan, Franco, Hall, Butler, Mesdames Reid, Joyce and I. Finch. George Davidson was the accompanist.

Edward Bellamy, employed in No. 1 South mine, was caught between two cars while coupling, and sustained injuries to his shoulder and hand, on Wednesday night.

Another hint to the shiveree band. Just keep your eye on Ah Ling, the laundry man. His wife is expected here from China, almost any day now. You makee muchee noisee.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

SUBSCRIBERS WHO ARE IN ARREARS WILL PLEASE NOTE THAT IF A REMITTANCE IS NOT RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE BY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, THEIR NAMES WILL BE TAKEN OFF THE MAILING LIST.

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HOSMER NOTES

Quite a number of men are quitting pillars in D Level. Reason, you ask? Oh, they are making too much money.

Joe Fletcher was visiting his parents here Sunday.

We still notice the traitors to the working class holding jobs down, but such have very few friends in Hosmer. How would a tar and feather stunt go with them.

Subscribe to the Ledger—the best dollar's worth in the country; or if you haven't that much ready, J. Wylie will accomodate you 5 cents per copy.

Mr. J. A. Tupper and Crother made a sudden departure from Hosmer to the regret of their many friends.

Mr. Wm. Kay's stay in the boiler room didn't last long. "It needs a union man there, Bill."

Quite a few of the football enthusiasts are getting anxious for a meeting these days. They want to be able to ship a few old country stars in before the season starts.

An Italian switchman got rather badly nipped between the cars and timber in No. 2 South, A Level. At the time of writing he is progressing satisfactorily.

Birthday parties were the order of the day last Saturday. We hear of two very enjoyable ones that took place. Stay with it, Tommy, you never know your luck. Faint heart never won fair lady.

Quite a crowd of members turned up at Sunday's regular meeting of the Local.

W. Balderstone was appointed delegate to the 10th Annual Convention to be held at Lethbridge, Feb. 17th.

The matter of the recently new contracts that have been made at No. 2 and 9 Mines, was discussed at great length, and the feeling and criticism displayed showed that the men on the whole are very dissatisfied. Perhaps Pres. Stubbs will be able to show that it was impossible to get anything better, when he gets the opportunity, and we would like to see him coming along at an early date.

A party of our young bloods had a snowshoe party last Sunday. Work fetches the sparkle to your eyes and the glow to your cheeks just as well.

Now is the time to buy your hose-pipe to sprinkle your lawns next summer. (Jumble sale at the rink, don't all rush there at once!)

We hear Hector wants to sell his furniture now, and we were looking forward to such a glorious time.

Cheer up Jack; she's only gone to Pincher City. See how much writing practice you'll get.

The new super, Mr. Shaw, has decided to put a pick shed at the mine, which will be a great improvement on the present happy-go-lucky system.

S. Yavorick pulled out for Bankhead last week, and will be much missed by the Slavonic community. We wish you luck, Steve.

Sam Ball, well known throughout the Pass, dragged his time and left for pastures new.

Alec Kinsman, until recently a fire boss at Hosmer, is now following the same occupation at Nanaimo.

A surprise party visited the home of Mrs. D. G. Wilson on Monday evening and spent a very enjoyable time.

Chink cook employed at the Royal was up before "his nibs" this week, charged with indecent conduct. He was soaked $40 and costs on each of two separate counts. He'll probably be good now.

A special meeting of the local hotelkeepers was called last week for the purpose, we understand, of raising the price of board, but adjourned without accomplishing their object. It would be a good idea, boys, to endorse your pay cheques and just say, "Here you are, take the lot, and we'll starve."

About 25 attended the social Thursday, Jan. 23, in the Methodist Church, when a very pleasant time was passed. The ladies showed they were experts in the line of entertaining, and those who were present pronounced it to be the most enjoyable and agreeable social given in that church for some time. There would have been a much larger attendance of friends but for the inclemency of the weather.

FRANK NOTES

A. I. Blais made a trip to Calgary last week.

Pete Iconos left for Moyie, B. C., on Monday night, where he has gone in search of work.

Mr. J. E. Wilcox has given up his position as engineer of the Blairmore Cement Plant, and has taken a similar position at the power plant of the Hillcrest mine.

Mr. Bernard, liquidator for the Consolidated Coal Co., Frank, arrived in town from Paris during the week. So far the mine is idle, and the men have not been paid for their November work yet.

Our tailor, Mr. John Kennedy, and a friend of his, made a sudden exit from our town. We had no warning, but they left for Scotland, and so anxious were they to "make the grade" without our notice, that Blairmore station became their starting point rather than Frank. We will look for their return in the spring.

Dan Dunlop, senior, left here for Pocahontas, where he has gone to join the Scotch friends who preceded him, and who speak of the place as though they had reached the promised land. He expects to be as lucky as they have been.

Jack Miller has commenced work at Hillcrest, and journeys hither and thither morning and night.

An item of considerable interest which took place in the town lately was the Bohemian masquerade got up in the interest of the local Bohemian gymnastic association. The affair opened at 7 o'clock, and many of the couples repaired to the hall in their fancy dresses and masks.

The men were charged $1.25, and many of the English-speaking people at first didn't understand why they were compelled to give their name at the door, as they thought it was no use being masked under such conditions. I am requested by the Bohemian committee to state for their benefit that this is a custom and a law in the old country, and is instituted to protect those in charge, lest anything should happen while persons were masked. The whole affair was a great success. Dancing continued until about 4 o'clock in the morning. About 50 dollars were cleared, to be applied to the purchasing of more fittings for the gymnasium. The music was supplied by the band led by Yaroslo Stamberg.

The school trustees held the first business meeting, since the election, on last Thursday. A. I. Blais was appointed chairman of the board; Secy. Farmer was appointed for another year and other important business was attended to.

Last Saturday night Mr. Beach, our customs officer, left for Chatham, Ont., after receiving a wire that Mrs. Beach was seriously ill.

Harvey Murphy has been absent from town for some time on a trip to the coast. After his return he expects to close out his business here.

The Junior Hockey Team were driven to Coleman one night last week when they played a game against the Coleman Juniors. A large number of rooters were present to cheer up the boys. The score was 5—2 in favor of Coleman.

Senior hockey has become so interesting that everybody talks hockey in their sleep. Last Friday Blairmore team came down here and everything was favorable to a good game, except the weather, which made the ice very heavy, in spite of the persistent use of scrapers, etc. At times, when the puck would be passed or shot, it would never get there, and would be found rolled up in a ball of snow. Now and then the whole of the teams could be seen looking for it. The game was very close throughout, but Frank eventually lost out, having the lighter team, even though they played better hockey. When time was called the score was 3—3, and an additional 5 minutes each way had to be played, which resulted in a score of 4—3 in favor of Blairmore.

The games on the board to be played at Frank during the next week are: Coleman v. Frank, Friday night; Cowley v. Frank on Tuesday night.

Billy Watson and Sam Patton have started work at Hillcrest and have moved down there.

Miss McArthur, who has been nurse at the hospital here for the past few years, has given up that position and gone to Calgary to live.

Our policeman, Yeager, has lately been transferred from Frank to Macleod. He left for there on Saturday.

Tom Williams, well-known in Frank, left here and has landed safely at Highy, Missouri, U. S. A.

Emile Blas has also gone, and is working at Black Diamond, Washington.

HALTON'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

In reply to the challenge of Jarvis Halton, of Michel, B. C., I, Jas. Yates, of Coal Creek, B. C., will wrestle him at 140 lbs., for $100 a side. This is the lowest weight I can make. A reply in the Ledger will lead to business.

WORKERS' REAL STRUGGLE

Mr. Ben Tillett has just completed an organizing tour of the country on behalf of the transport workers, and everywhere he declares he has seen evidence of the eagerness of the workers to participate in the trade boom, whose profits are at present going to swell the accumulations of capitalism. "It is more than likely that 1913 will see the beginning of the workers' real struggle with the dominant forces at present arrayed against them," states Mr. Tillett. "Younger men are rising up impregnated with the Socialist ideal; and one of the first efforts will be towards combination. We have already done something in that direction among the transport workers; the railwaymen are fusing into one organization; other industries are similarly preparing; and the conviction is being es in the near future than anything that has occurred in the past. In the mining, the engineering, the textile and transport workers' industries a great movement for emancipation is proceeding."

Feed a man honeyed words and he is almost sure to get stuck up.

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See our window for Groceries
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The Work of the Bureau of Mines

Broadening Work and Scope of the Bureau Reviewed with Special Reference to What Has Already been Done for the Advancement of Safety Among the Workers, Following the Investigations and Recommendations Concerning Accidents, Rescue Work Use of Electricity, Explosives, etc.

By Joseph Holmes, Director

In his second annual report, just issued, J. A. Holmes, director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, reviews the broadening work and scope of the department. He says:

The work of the Bureau of Mines has not been continued long enough to make possible any accurate measure of the benefits to come from it, but some of the benefits already apparent are mentioned below.

At the beginning of this work black powder, with its long, hot flame, was in general use throughout the coal fields of the country, even in mines where the presence of inflammable gas and dust rendered its use dangerous. The explosives investigations now under way by the bureau have been largely instrumental in bringing about the adoption, in these more dangerous coal mines, of a new type of explosives with a short and relatively cool flame. The use of this type of explosives, now generally designated "permissible explosives," has increased from a small beginning a few years ago to more than 13,000,000 pounds during 1911.

Investigating Mine Explosions

As regards the work of the bureau in investigating mine explosions, it may reasonably be claimed that much has been accomplished. This statement applies not only to the study of the prevention of explosions, but also to the study of means of limiting such explosions as may start through unexpected inbursts of explosive gas or other causes not controlled by reasonable precautions, to certain rooms or sections of the mine, thus helping to reduce greatly the number of persons that might be killed by future explosions in spite of the preventive measures adopted. Through the developments from the results obtained, there has been during the past two years a considerable reduction in the number of lives lost in the coal mines of the country from mine explosions.

Electricity in Mines

The work of the bureau has called especial attention to the risks and the precautions that should be taken in connection with the use of electricity in mining, especially in mines where there is danger of explosions from the presence of gas or inflammable dust, or both. It has pointed out the dangers from the use of electric incandescent lamps in such mines and the types of lamps which can be used with a larger degree of safety; has indicated the types of electric motors that should be used in such mines, and has called attention to the kind of insulation that may best be employed in mines where the agencies destructive to insulation act most vigorously.

The precautions and other improvements recommended by the bureau are being adopted as rapidly as conditions permit, and already through its investigations and the co-operative efforts of mining engineers and mine owners the lessening of accidents from electricity in mines is becoming evident.

Accidents and Mine Fires

The investigations of the bureau in connection with accidents from falls of roof and of coal and from failure of mine equipment have been too few and too incomplete to justify any expectation of extended beneficial results at once; but the safety recommendations of the bureau, based on preliminary examinations, are already being adopted widely in the coal mines of the country.

The investigations of mines fires have resulted in making clear many of the contributory causes of such fires and have shown the proper equipment and methods for preventing and fighting fires. Especial attention has been given to the analysis of the atmosphere of fire areas as an aid in determining whether an area has been sealed that outside air can not reach the fire, which, in such event, will be smothered.

Mine Rescue Work

The mine rescue work, including both investigations and general demonstration and educational work, has been carried on in connection with the operations of the mine rescue cars and mine rescue stations and has already yielded worthy results. Some new methods have been adopted, and in the first-aid and the rescue methods several thousand miners have been given training that will prove useful to them and to their fellow miners in time of minor accidents or of great mine disasters.

In connection with such rescue work, some 20 lives have been saved by employes of the Bureau of Mines, and several additional lives have been saved by miners trained by the bureau through the operation of the mine rescue cars and stations. Meanwhile, the general demonstrations and illustrated lectures given by the employes of the bureau in connection with the work of the cars have been attended by more than 200,000 miners in different parts of the country, and some 2,000 miners have been granted certificates as fully trained in mine rescue and first-aid work.

Another important part of the movement for greater safety in mines to which the bureau has contributed largely is the organization of private mine rescue stations, equipped and maintained at the coal mines by the larger operators. More than 1,500 sets of artificial breathing apparatus have been purchased and are now in use at such stations, and in addition a half dozen of the larger coal companies have equipped and are operating special mine rescue cars for use at the ment. One of the states has equipped and is now operating three mine rescue cars.

Investigation of Diseases

The investigation of certain miners' diseases, especially "miners' consumption," or miners' phthisis, and miners' hookworm, has been undertaken. Attention has already been called to methods which should be adopted looking to a large reduction or complete elimination of these diseases in mining camps where they prevail and to the preventive methods that should be employed in other mining camps where conditions are favorable to the development of these diseases.

This work has been carried on in co-operation with the Public Health Service, and if properly conducted can not fail to lead to immediate improvement in those mining conditions that are largely responsible for the spread of such diseases.

Accidents in Coal Mining

It is encouraging to note that a beginning is being made in the reduction of the death rate from accidents in coal mining in the United States, as is shown by the tabular statement given below. It is not claimed that the lessening death rate indicated by this table was due wholly to these investigations, but doubtless they helped to bring it about, not only by bringing out new facts, but also by procuring the active co-operation of miners, mine owners, and mine inspectors in this movement.

The number of men killed in and about the coal mines of the United States in the calender years 1907 to 1911 inclusive was as follows—

1907—Killed, 3,197; per 1000 employed, 4.88; per million short tons mined, 6.93; production per death, 144,000 short tons.

1908—Killed, 2449; per 1,000 employed, 3.64; per million short tons mined, 6.05; production per death, 165,000 short tons.

1909—Killed, 2,668; per 1,000 employed, 4.00; per million short tons mined, 5.79; production per death, 173,000 short tons.

1910—Killed, 2,840; per 1,000 employed, 3.92; per million short tons mined, 5.66; production per death, 177,000, short tons.

1911—Killed, 2,719; per 1,000 employed, 3.73; per million short tons mined, 5.48; production per death, 183,000 short tons.

Mine Safety Laws and Rules

In order to be able to meet frequent demands from the mining states for information concerning legislation that has been found necessary or beneficial, and the rules and regulations that have proved useful in safeguarding the lives of miners in different mining countries and states, a large amount of pertinent information has been already brought together by the bureau and is now being digested and supplied to the states for use as a basis for improved state legislation.

Much of this information is also sent direct to mine owners and miners for their own consideration in studying the possibilities of increasing safety in the mines of the different coal fields. This work has been under way for nearly three years and is generally considered one of the most useful phases of the work that the bureau has undertaken in behalf of mine safety.

Fuel Investigation Benefits

The largest part of the coal now bought by the government is purchased under the general technical supervision of the Bureau of Mines. The benefits to the general public resulting from this work of the government may be indicated by the fact that more than 50 of the larger cities, a number of states and a large number of private corporations and business concerns in different parts of the country have followed the general plans adopted by the government for the purchase of its coal.

The analyses of coals occurring in different parts of the country, analyses that have been made in the testing of these coals for the use of the government, have been of great service to engineers in charge of power plants and to manufacturing industries throughout the country, enabling users of fuel to determine in advance the character of the coals available for local or special use.

Still more important, probably, are the investigations carried on by the bureau looking to an increased efficiency in the burning of coal at the various power and heating plants of the public buildings of the government in different parts of the country.

The Briquetting Industry

Stimulated by investigations undertaken by the bureau a considerable briquetting industry has developed in a number of places, which is making decided progress in utilizing the slack or waste coal of the country by pressing it into briquets and thereby increasing its fuel value.

The utilization of fuels that have heretofore been considered waste products because of their being low grade and containing an excessively high proportion of ash has ben much aided through the government's investigations in connection with the use of the gas producer for low-grade fuels.

In its preliminary investigation into the subject of waste of resources in the mining of coal and other mineral products, the bureau has already contributed to an awakening of public interest and an awakening of many of the mine operators of the country to the importance of a thorough examination into this subject. It is hoped that this examination can be made, for it will, if made point the way toward more efficient and less wasteful methods of mining, handling, and utilizing the more important mineral resources of the country.

Coal in Storage

Several departments and establishments of the government store large quantities of coal. The Bureau of Mines has continued its investigation of the actual loss of heating value in store coal and the factors that cause spontaneous heating during storage. This work was done in co-operation with the Navy Department and the Panama Railroad Co. Data obtained by the examination of coal stored for two years have been compiled and will be presented in a bulletin now in course of preparation. In connection with this investigation 174 samples of coal were analyzed during the year and 489 determinations were made.

The investigation of spontaneous combustion of coal included both the fundamental chemical reactions involved and the influence of those reactions of the conditions, such as temperature, moisture and ventilation, that exist during commercial storage. The rate of oxidation of coal at temperatures below the burning point was studied in the laboratory with reference not only to the effect of temperature, but the fineness of division of the coal and the percentage of oxygen in the air upon the rate of the reaction. An endeavor was made to show that spontaneous combustion is largely dependent upon physical factors established by the methods of handling and storing the coal. The rate of oxidation of the sulphur compounds in coal was studied in order to determine its importance as a factor in spontaneous combustion. Several coals were tested for their friability or tendency to produce fine coal and dust on handling.

BE HONEST TO YOURSELF

As Socialism grows stronger the political party of the capitalist class becomes weaker—our rapid growth is their rapid decay. During the period of transformation we do not care to admit even to ourselves that we are quitting the old and allying with the new. But, when we do admit it to ourselves we soon begin to whisper it to our new associates and if our former associates should catch us in the act we do like Peter, when he denied Christ. It is about this stage of our development that we get wise to the fact that the large sums of money used by the political parties of the capitalist class to bribe electors is a part of the surplus values stolen from the slaves under the guise of wages, and as our former associates still think we are with them, we seek to get a part of those surplus values in the shape of a bribe, though we are resolved to vote for the new. Yet we would be the first to protest if our elected members were to do likewise.

As we develop we learn to despise such petty bribery. Freemen or slaves, fully resolved to be free, will not be bribed. When we are in that stage where we are supposed to be with the old, though we are supporting the new, we are apt to think it smart to gorge on the free booze, etc., with which the political parties of the capitalist class do a large share of their bribing. It is the reverse of being smart. Such truck, often made specially for elections is more adulterated and poisonous than what we usually get—and that's going some. To gorge on such poison because it is free is equal to cutting one's nose off to spite one's face, for not only do we have to suffer the immediate after effects, but it degrades us and retards our effort to make us worthy of our new associates. When prize fighters are training for a contest they do not gorge even if they could get the best, if they did each would arrange to have the other so gorged that he would not be equal to the task. Our contest is far more important and the prize—freedom from the rule of Capital—is the greatest that humans can aspire for. Let us cease to humiliate ourselves by gorging on their political charity, be brave and upright to ourselves and to our cause. If you do not agree with the above for your own sake and the class you belong, insist on getting champagne, choice liqueurs and the best of cigars.

There are enough Socialists in the Rocky Mountain district of Alberta to elect any comrade. As your member I am known by many who are only sympahtizers, but they have volunteered a pledge to support us. In spite of the fact that the rule of Capital has for several generations bred and encouraged dishonesty there is still a certain sense of honesty even among those who do not profess to be honest, they admire the honest effort of those of us who are striving to change the object of producing wealth from that of profit and aggrandizement of a parasite capitalist class to producing for the use and enjoyment of those who do the producing, thereby removing the cause of humans being dishonest. Even those who are not yet in sympathy with what they think to be the ultimate aim of the Socialists admire our efforts to improve the conditions and educate our class on matters political and economic, and a number of them have volunteered a pledge to support us at the next election. In fact, if all who intend to support us would say so there would be no need for an election. It is rumored that the political parties of the capitalist class are going to spend a large sum of money in the Rocky Mountain district to defeat the sitting member, and in spite of the professed prosperity the business folk whisper "money is tight." Some who intend to support us are keeping mum with the hope that there will be an election, so as to bring money into the district. Be it as it may, we will continue to spread our propaganda for society to own its means of producing wealth rather than be at the mercy of a small part of society as it is today. — C. M. O'BRIEN.

Women usually have more religion than men because they need it less.

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.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SUCCESSOR TO WESTERN CLARION

THE DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

To the Membership of the Socialist Party of Canada.

The Dominion Executive Committee have come to the following agreement with Comrade R. I. Matthews for the publication of a weekly paper to serve as the official organ of the party:

AN AGREEMENT

Between R. I. Matthews and the Dominion Executive Committee Socialist Party of Canada (hereinafter called "the Executive.")

The said R. I. Matthews hereby agrees to commence, on or about March 1, the publication of a weekly newspaper to be devoted to the support and propagation of the principles and program of the Socialist Party of Canada, and to provide in its columns space for the use of the regularly appointed officers of the Party.

In consideration of the above services, the said Executice hereby agrees to pay to the said R. I. Matthews the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50) each week of publication of the said weekly newspaper for a period of thirteen (13) consecutive weeks, commencing with the first issue. The aforementioned sum of $50.00 to be paid upon receipt by the Executive of a copy of each issue.

The Executive further agrees to permit the said newspaper to carry the official endorsation of the Executive.

I agree to the above conditions,

R. I. MATTHEWS.

We agree to the above conditions.

(Here follow the signatures of the Dominion Executive Committee) Vancouver, January 26th, 1913.

It will be seen that the agreement provides for the production of a paper of the same uncompromising and revolutionary character as the Western Clarion, edited and owned by a member of the Party (a former editor of the latter paper and Dominion Secretary), with adequate provision for reports of Party activity and information.

The financial liability of the Party is to be of the nature of a subsidy for the production of a Party organ, such subsidy to last for the period of three months only, after which all financial assistance will cease.

It will also be noted that the weekly payments by the Executive need not be handed over until they have proof of the production of each issue.

The Party will draw no revenue from the proposed paper, but in the case of the Western Clarion, a Party owned paper since 1908, Party funds that should have been available for organization purposes, were swallowed up in meeting the deficit incurred by its publication. There is no opening for such a drain in the present proposition.

The financial assistance of the Party is conditioned on the editorial policy of the paper being in harmony with the principles and platform of the Socialist Party of Canada. If that policy is not maintained the endorsation of the Executive will be withdrawn.

Ways and Means

The Dominion Executive Committee have opened a "Subsidy Fund," to which all Locals, comrades, and supporters are requested to contribute. The Committee ask the membership for a voluntary assessment of five cents per head per week until the period covered by the guarantee has expired. Locals and individuals will, of course, be at liberty to assist the fund in any additional way they see fit, but the adoption of the voluntary tax of five cents per week is urged, as it will give evidence of the desire of the membership for a Party organ, and thus confirm and encourage both the parties to the agreement in their efforts to provide one.

Note:—This "Subsidy Fund" is to be entirely separate and distinct from the money that will come in as subscriptions for the paper. That end of the business will be attended to by Comrade Matthews. The subsidy is required as a necessary guarantee that the existence of the paper will be secured for the first three months, after which it will have to stand on its own merits.

The Executive Committee believe that they have provided a practicable plan for the issue of a weekly paper to give expression to the principles of the Party. In view of the multitudes of English-speaking immigrants coming into Canada a paper is a vital necessity if the Party is to reach them.

The matter is now left in the hands of the rank-and-file to carry to a successful conclusion. Considering the number of Locals of the Party in Canada, and the amount of goodwill existing amongst the workers on this side, the raising of the required $50 per week should be an easy matter.

If everyone does something the total sum required will be raised long before the three months are up.

On behalf of the Dominion Executive Committee,

J. H. BURROUGHS,
Secretary.

The world's champion runner, Hannes Kohlmainen of Finland, is a Socialist bricklayer. He won his title at the last Olympic games held at Stockholm. Recently he came to America and gave some exhibitions how to walk away from ambitious competitors. Kohlmainen, who is 22 years, is an enthusiastic worker for the cause of Socialism and takes advantage of every opportunity to spread the doctrine.

ENORMOUS PROFITS OF NEW YORK BANKS ARE DISCLOSED

Has Paid Dividends of 226 Per Cent in Four Years; Special Dividend of $9,500,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Enormous profits by the First National Bank of New York City were recounted tonight by George F. Baker, chairman of the board of directors of the bank as a witness before the house money trust committee.

Mr. Baker furnished the committee with records showing that since its organization in 1863 with a capitalization of $500,000, the bank has made profits amounting to more than $80,000,000.

In the four years since 1908, Mr. Baker told the committee, the bank has paid dividends of 226 per cent. or more than twice the total capitalization, which is now $10,000,000.

Averages secured by the New York State Department of Labor indicate a decrease in average earnings of male members of labor organizations from $856 to $840 between 1910 and 1912. Yet in a single year the cost of sheer necessities of life has increased 25 per cent. Rents has undergone a similar increase.

Operation for Piles Failed.

Zam-Buk Was Then Tried and Worked a Cure.

Writing from Poplar, B.C., Mrs. C. Hanson, wife of the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, says: "I suffered for years with bleeding piles. The pain was so bad at times that I could hardly walk, and ordinary remedies seemed utterly unable to give me any ease. Finally I decided to undergo an operation, and went to the Sacred Heart Hospital in Spokane. There they performed an operation and did all they could for me. For a time I was certainly better, but within 12 months the trouble started again and the piles became as painful as ever. I tried liniments, hot poultices, various 'pile cures,' and indeed everything I could think would be likely to do any good, but still I continued to suffer, and the shooting, burning, stinging pains, the dull, aching and wretched 'worn-out' feeling that the disease causes continued as bad as ever.

"One day I read about Zam-Buk and thought I would try it. The first one or two boxes gave me more ease than anything else I had tried, so I went on with the treatment. In a short time I began to feel altogether different and better, and I saw that Zam-Buk was going to cure me. Well, I went on using it, and by the time I had used six boxes I was delighted to find myself entirely cured. That was three years ago, and from then to the present time there has been no return of the trouble."

Zam-Buk is a sure cure for piles, eczema, ulcers, abscesses, cold sores, chapped hands, varicose sores, burns, scalds, bruises, inflamed patches, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores everywhere, 50c. box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes.

Dr. O. FAUSETT,
Dentist,
COLEMAN, Alberta.
Office in Cameron Block
All Work Guaranteed

JOHN BARBER, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
DENTIST
Office: Johnstone and Falconer Block
(Above Bleasdell's Drug Store)
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BLAIRMORE, ALTA.

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 will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. Cory,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

.. Did You Ever Consider .. ?

How Much your Earning Ability Represents? What is your income? Is it $1,200, $3,000 or $5,000 per year? How much capital at 6 per cent. interest would it require in order to equal your present income? $50,000 at 6 per cent interest equals $3,000 per year.

Your Earning Capacity is Your Family's Capital. How long would it take to accumulate a sum which, at interest, would provide sufficient income, in the event of your death, to support your home and educate your children?

You, no doubt, believe that if you do not die you will be able to create an estate. Statistics show that the majority of people born die leaving nothing. Are you positively sure that you will live to create this estate?

Life is uncertain—men apparently in the best of health die suddenly. In order to make provision in the event of your death the **Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada** will, by your depositing a comparatively small amount each year for a definite number of years, pay to your wife or child, or estate, immediately upon receipt of proof of death, a certain amount of money. This offers you the means of creating an immediate estate in the event of your death.

"If I had my way I would write the word 'Insure' on the door of every cottage and upon the blotting book of every public man, because I am convinced that, for sacrifices which are inconceivably small, families can be secured against catastrophes which otherwise would smash them up forever. It is our duty to arrest the ghastly waste, not merely of human happiness, but of national health and strength, which follows when, through the death of the bread-winner, the frail boat in which the fortunes of the family are embarked founders, and the women and children are left to struggle hopelessly on the dark waters of a friendless world."—Winston Churchill.

Would You Consider

A Proposition making provision for your family in the event of death, or, if living, provision for old age?

Full Particulars will be cheerfully given by addressing:

M. A. KASTNER

Agent for

Sun Life Assurance Co.

Professional Mid-Wife

When in Spokane see Dr. Mary Swartz, Specialist in Female Troubles. Expert confinement cases; good home for patients.

Dr. Mary Swartz

Galena Blk., Room 5, Post and Riverside, Spokane, Wash.

The Hotel DALLAS

One of the **Best**

C. J. ECKSTORM Prop.
Lethbridge, Alta.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

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

Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

P. Carpsella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

Southern HOTEL

BELLEVUE, Alberta

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

Jos. Grafton, Proprietor.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.

A. McDougall, Mgr.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber

Send us your orders

Fernie Hotel

Best Commercial House in the Pass
Excellent Cuisine

Fernie Cigar Store and Hairdressing Parlor

Billiards and Pool
Lunch Counter

Ben Wallace - Mgr.

COLEMAN Liquor Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines
Liquors
Cigars

Mail Orders receive prompt attention

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	D. Kemp, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2327	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	J. Santoni, Chinook Mines, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1053	Hillcrest	Jas. Gordon, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2329	Maple Leaf	Robert Taylor, Maple Leaf, Bellevue Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Wm. Hynd, Elcan P. O., Taber, Alta.
2368	Passburg	A. Zaskar, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jorjan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	A Patterson, Taber, Alta

For our Foreign Brothers

French

L'AMNISTIE ET LA PRESIDENCE

L'idee d'une amnistie generale, civile et militaire, n'a pas l'air de rencontrer jusqu'ici beaucoup d'echo dans les milieux gouvernementaux.

Les milieux gouvernementaux ne se douteraient-ils pas par hasard de la desaffection a l'egard du regime, qu'on peut constater dans tous les milieux populaires? Ne sentent-ils pas ce qu'il y a de dangereux pour un regime ne du peuple a perdre la confiance et l'affection de celui-ci?

Ne savent-ils pas qu'il y a des reparations qui s'imposent a l'heure actuelle, apres sept ans de clemencisme, de briandisme et de millerandisme?

Les accapareurs et les speculateurs qui ont, nous ne disons pas cree la crise de la chere—ils n'ont probablement pas se pourvoir—mais qui l'ont aggravee, sont en liberte; et Rouiller, pour un discours subversif contre la vie chere, est depuis dix-huit mois a Clairvaux!

Le Parliament a vote qu'on imposerait la reintegration des cheminots aux Compagnies les Compagnies n'ont reintegre personne ou presque; et pendant ce temps, Gourmelon, pour avoir proteste d'une facon extraparlementaire contre la ferocite de ces memes Compagnies et contre l'entranglement d'une greve legale est entrain de mourir d'une mort lente, prisonnier a l'hopital de Brest!

Est ce qu'il ne cerait pas temps de le relacher comme Rouiller?

Et tous nos camarades emprisonnes pour avoir proteste avec vehemence contre la menace d'une guerre a propos des Balkans, est-ce qu'ils ont fait autre chose que de traduire a leur maniere, suivant leur tempram ent, le meme centiment de reprobation contre la guerre que le premier ministre Poincare en Personne?

Et apres l'assassinat d'Aernoult par les chaouchs militaires, apres le long martyre de Rousset, est-ce qu'un coup d'eponge ne s'impose pas sur les delits reels ou imaginaires commis par le malheureux qui souffrent dans l'enfer africain?

Encore une fois le groupe parlementaire socialiste manquerait a tout ce qu'on attend de lui dans les milieux populaires en ne rappelant pas aux candidats a la Presidence qui auront besoin de ses 75 voix en au reste du parti republican—si ce reste existe!—que le million d'electeurs socialistes en echange de ces 75 voix reclame, d'un bout de la France a l'autre, l'amnistie pour les detenus politiques et militaires.

On voit tres bien Sembat disant a Poincare, dans le tuyau de l'oreille: "Et puis vous savez, entre nous, M. le futur president, c'est la Republique qui a surtout besoin d'une amnistie!....."

JUSTICE POUR LES CAPITALISTES

La justice pour les capitalistes est tout autre que pour les travailleurs; c'est pourquoi nous lisons chaque jour dans tous les journaux capitalistes du monde que de pauvres diables sont pauls de plusieurs annees d'emprisonnement pour des vols ou infractions aux lois tandis qu'elle condamne a quelques mois de prison des banquiers frauduleux qui ont englouti l'argent de tout le monde dans des speculations hasardeuses ou plus souvent encore ont amene facilement cet argent dans leur caisse au moyen d'appats trompeurs, faisant miroiter aux yeux d'un public qui ne connait rien en finances, des entreprises, ou leurs capitaux leur rapporteraient de gros interets. Et quand ces escrocs ont reussi a extorquer quelques millions ils se sauvent avec leur magot dans une nation entrangere ou ils vivent grassement de de leur forfait. S'ils ont l'ennui d'avoir a repondre de leurs escroqueries devant la Justice ils s'en tirent a peu de frais, car moyennant finances leur medecin les declare malades ou neurastheniques ou alienes.

C'est grace a ce tour de passe-passe que Charles Morse, l'ancien banquier a ete libere de sa prison en Georgie parce que ses medecins avaient declare qu'il n'en avait pas pour un an a vivre. Depuis un an qu'il est libre il a trouve le moyen de faire deux voyages en Allemagne et en Italie et doit revenir prochainement aux Etats-Unis se remettre aux affaires.

La Justice en regime capitaliste aura toujours deux poids et deux mesures. C'est pourquoi la haute finance a une histoire scandaleuse si volumineuse, car elle sait qu'elle peut se faire des juges et des bonnets carres qui ne gardent toute leur durete que pour ceux qui n'ont pas de quoi mettre un sac d'or dans la balance de la Justice!

"Well, Johnny, what was the text today?" asked a proud father of his small son, who had just returned from church.

"Let me fink, favver," said Johnny, scratching his head in deep thought. "Oh, yes, I remember. It was 'Don't be scared, you'll get your quilts all right.'"

John's father, after puzzling a while over this queer text, called up the minister.

"Could you tell me what was this morning's text, Mr. Jones," he asked, and was convulsed to hear the reply:

"Fear not, the Comforter cometh."—Mack's National Monthly.

Italian

LO SCIOPERO DI CUMBERLAND

Ferve piu che mai lo sciopero in Vancouver Island. Gli scioperanti, sempre calmi e tranquilli, confidano in una prossima vittoria, ad onta che la compagnia, protetta da centinaia e centinala di sbirri armati sino ai denti, sia riuscita ad importare alcuni famigerati crumiri.

Fra questi disgraziati trovasi anche certo Giovanni Perozini, nativo di Pione, Italia. Questo tipo da foca per ben quattro mesi visse alle spalle della United Mine Workers of America, la quale inviava pure sussidii alla di lui famiglia in Italia, e ad onta di cio e divenuto traditore della causa comune per vendersi anima e corpo agli sfruttatori del popolo.

Questo scellerato, questo brutto ceffo che ha rubato i soldi dell'unione, dovrebbe essere da tutti disprezzato, non solo in queste contrade, ma anche in Italia.

Un altro infame crumiro e certo Malone Secondo, nato a Tonco Monferrato, provincia di Alessandria. Costui aveva giurato e spergiurato che piuttosto di tornare a lavoro se non a sciopero finito, sarebbe andato via da Cumberland, e tornato a lavorare da fabbro per la compagnia. Egli e guardato giorno e notte da un poliziotto, per timore che gli venga giuocato qualche brutto tiro dagli scioperanti.

Avanti, maledetti crumiri, avanti pure! Verra anche per voi il giorno del "redde rationem!"

Le compagnire, per bassa vendetta, hanno sfrattato dalle loro case gli scioperanti, i quali sono ora costretti a vivere colle famiglie sotto misere tende nelle foreste, esposti ai rigori siberiani del freddo.

Coraggio, o valorosi minatori! Le compagnie stanno sparando le ultime cartuccie. Ormai si sta per dare battaglia campale, che decidera della vittoria. E questa sara indubbiamente vostra, se seguirete la linea di condotta del passato.

Il vostro sguardo sia rivolto in alto, in alto siamo i vostri cuori, e la razza infame ed esacrabile dei crumiri traditori sia da voi disprezzata e messa alla gogna.

JOSEPH ANGELO,
Organizzatore della U.M.W. of A.

ANTHRACITE A LUXURY

Anthracite coal was at one time an important factor in blast-furnace practice, but its use in that line of industry has now almost entirely ceased, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, as it has been supplanted by coke made from bituminous coal. The principal demand for anthracite will be in the future, as it has been in the more recent past, restricted largely to domestic trade, for which such sizes as furnace, egg, stove, and chestnut are required. The breaking down of the lump coal, which was formerly a marketable product, for the preparation of the domestic sizes results in a much larger proportion of the small or undesirable sizes, all of which are sold at less than the cost of production.

All the profits on the mining operations must be obtained from the prepared domestic sizes, for the revenue obtained from the smaller sizes, which are sold largely in competition with bituminous coal for steaming purposes, serves only to reduce the cost of the domestic size. The conditions under which the anthracite mines are operated, the greater depths to which the workings are carried, the consequent increased expense of mining, and the increasing cost of labor all contribute to make anthracite fuel more and more a luxury.

During recent years the anthracite operators have adopted the policy of making an allowance of 50 cents per ton from circular prices for domestic coal purchased in April of each year, with an advance of 10 cents per ton for each succeeding month until the schedule prices are restored in September. This has had a more salutary effect in steadying the anthracite trade than any other action taken by those controlling the anthracite industry. Its purpose is to encourage the purchase of coal in the spring and early summer, making the cellars of the consumers the storage places for the following winter, and at the same time to cause the mines to be operated more regularly, thus giving steadier employment to miners throughout the year.

CONTINUE ATTACK ON COAL TRUST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Attorney General Wickersham, it is understood tonight decided to further attack the so-called coal trust in civil proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust law. This was a result of a conference here today between the attorney general and James C. McReynolds, of New York, who was the government's counsel in the anthracite trust suit decided by the Supreme Court a few weeks ago. The new suit, it is said, will be directed against the so-called minor combinations of coal carrying roads and coal companies in the Pennsylvania coal fields, charges against which were dismissed by the Supreme Court without prejudice in its last decision, because they were held to be improperly incorporated in the government's original general bill against the trust.

ILLINOIS MINERS ASK COMPENSATION LAW TO BE AMENDED

Revision, as complete as possible, of the Illinois workmen's compensation law or the bodily substitution of a compensation act similar to the one now in force in the state of Washington probably will be demanded by Illinois miners following the annual convention of the state organization at Peoria in February. Leaders in the miners' union of the state declare that they are dissatisfied with the present act and will ask the convention to adopt resolutions condemning it and favoring one modeled on that in force in Washington.

The most radical change to be demanded will be that the arbitration of cases in which employes meet with injury or death shall be the duty of a state commission appointed by the governor. Such a commission has been appointed in Washington under the name of the industrial insurance department. It consists of three commissioners who serve for six years each, and are responsible for the naming of amounts due injured workmen or the families of employes killed at their work. They also conduct investigations designed to insure proper care and treatment for all injured persons entitled to benefit by the compensation act.

Left to Arbitrators

In this state, the disposition of such cases is left in the hands of three arbitrators, one representing the injured workman or his family in case of death, one representing the defendant employed and the third selected by these two. In case they are unable to decide upon a third person, this appointment falls to the circuit court of the county in which the injury occurred. When a decision in the case has been reached, it is reported to the circuit court for approval. The miners declare they want the act taken out of the courts altogether. At present, they argue, benefits under it are dependent rather upon good fortune in securing a board of arbitration than upon the merit of the complainant's case. With a state commission, whose members they insist should pass a rigid examination to determine their fitness for the positions, in charge of such cases, they believe both uniformity and fairness would be s cured.

Other legislation to be considered by the miners at their convention is intended to secure a more effective qualifications act. A law requiring applicants for work as miners to pass an examination is now in force but officials of the union declare it is abortive. They blame the fact that many men have been permitted to work as miners before obtaining a practical knowledge of mining for many of the accidents that annually claim the lives of many men in mines of the state.

A state commission for the examination of miners is the remedy which will be asked for. The commission, which, it is intended shall be composed entirely of men who have had years of experience as miners, will assume the duties of some fifty-two examining bodies now in existence, thus asserting uniformity. At present, union heads assert, many miners who fail to pass the test before the examining board in one sub-district often remove to another sub-district and pass.

The more rigid test is expected also to eliminate a practice which has been uncovered in several sections of the state, of preparing candidates for the examination within a few days. Several of these "schools" are said to be distinctly lucrative to those who conduct them. Their instruction consist chiefly in acquainting the candidate with the tools of the miner's trade and telling him the answers to questions usually put by the examining boards.—The Fuel Magazine.

NEW METHODS IN LABOR DISPUTES

Labor unions have ofttimes inaugurated many unique movements for good, but there is perhaps scarcely a case on record to equal the action of the union miners of the northern coal fields of Colorado. The miners of that section of the state have cut their wages in half, so that the only union coal company, by which they are employed, may be better enabled to wage war against its non-union competitors. The miners have pledged their faith to work for one-half of the wages paid them by the company heretofore, until the other coal companies, which are now operating behind barricades, concede to the demands of the miners.

This action was made necessary by the fact that the non-union coal companies of the northern coal fields of Colorado have been accepting contracts at figures far too low for the American Fuel Company to underbid. As the latter company was the first to recognize the miners' union in that section, and granted them their desired concessions, the higher wages paid the miners made it impossible for the company to compete with its non-union competitors. The miners have come forth with a proposition that promises the settlement of strikes by a much better method than that in vogue up to the present time. It has eliminated the necessity of what might have terminated in a strike, and the workers may continue at work and be better prepared to fight the non-union coal companies on the proposition of "a half loaf is better than none."

Actions of the man behind a bass drum speak louder than words.

CHURCH SLEEPING SICKNESS

A medical expert now startles us with the assertion that upholstered pews in churches are dangerous as hiding places for germs. Perhaps that's the cause of the sleeping sickness peculiar to some church attendants.—St. Thomas Journal.

Ever notice how eager one doctor is not to boast of the ability of another?

MEN, GINGER UP! - LISTEN!

While you're not fool enough to snatch at every "cure" bubble that is flaunted before you, you know a business talk to business men when you see it—eh?

Now, this is a business proposal—one that relates to your health. Look here: If, because of excesses or for other reasons, your health is impaired—your youth seems to have slipped away from you—you're not the man God first made you—then here's your hope. DR. METZGER'S BODY BATTERY saves men's physical beings from utter ruin, renews the spring of earlier days in the step, sends a flow of enervating blood coursing through every artery and vein—stops injurious losses and cures affected organs. No acids to burn—electricity does it all.

Write at once for particulars to

THE METZGER VITALIZER BATTERY CO.
ROHL BLOCK,
Corner 7th Ave. and 3rd Street E.,
CALGARY.

Why Pay Rent?

When you can own your own home?

We have for sale Lots in town and Lots in subdivision in Coleman at all prices. We can suit your income. Call and see us.

Coleman Realty Co.

AGENTS FOR
Fire Insurance and Oliver Typewriters

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Subscribed	6,000,000	Capital Paid Up	6,460,000
Reserve Fund	6,460,000	Total Assets	72,000,000

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

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Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.
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Insurance, Real Etate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 28th February prox., and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st March, prox. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 17th to the 28th February, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto 23rd January, 1913.

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager, FERNIE, B.C.

WHY

were the FIRST PRIZE and the GOLD MEDAL at the Edmonton Exhibition awarded to

SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS, BACON, ETC.?

Because they are THE BEST ON THE MARKET, that's why.

Buy them all the time at

THE 41 MARKET CO.

SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONE 41

All Diseases of Men

"606"
The New German Cure for Specific Blood Diseases Administered

I am a graduate, licensed and registered M.D., with a record of 16 years' of successful practice in mens' diseases. I was the first reliable mens' specialist to locate in Spokane, and have been for 7 years in the same location. No case is too complicated for my methods of treatment. No matter how many have tried your case, let me have all the details and I will guarantee a cure that will stay.

FREE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

I have treated hundreds of patients by mail and am now treating many who cannot come to see me. All letters are kept strictly confidential and considered just as carefully as the cases that I deal with personally. Write for my free booklet.

210 Howard St. DR. KELLEY Spokane, Wash.

Watch for Our Annual Whitewear Sale

WHICH WILL COMMENCE NEXT SATURDAY

We have prepared months ahead to make this sale a success. All the new 1913 styles are here. The largest selection of styles and prices ever carried. For this week we are clearing out our winter stock of

MEN'S FURNISHINGS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

New Spring Shirts

We are just in receipt of a large shipment of new Spring Negligee Shirts. These are fresh from the largest and best Shirt manufacturers in America; new patterns, new cloths, new style collars. We have everything one could desire in high class Shirts. This shipment embraces the best production of Cluett, Peabody, Williams, Green & Rome, Toltor and Company, The Van Allan Co., and the Hagen Shirt Co. We invite your inspection of our new Spring Shirt stock.

Mackinaw Clothing

We are giving great reductions in all lines of Mackinaw Clothing, don't fail to see this line if you intend buying in the near future. We have all sizes from 34 to 48 chest, in 7 lines of celebrated Carss' Mackinaw Coats, and a full range of sizes in both the long and short Pants.

For the Boys

Boys' high-top black Boots, with strap and buckle; sizes 1 to 5. Price $3.75

Youths' high-top black Boots, with strap and buckle; sizes 11 to 13. Price $3.00

Little gents' high-top Bluchers, with buckle and strap; sizes 8 to 10½. Price $2.75

Little gents' high-top Bluchers, without the buckle and strap; sizes 8 to 10½. Price 2.10

The Boys want High-top Boots—and they need them, too

Grocery Specials

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1913

Tomatoes	2 tins	.25
Post Tevoro Breakfast Wheat	2 pkg.	.25
Corn Flakes	4 pkg.	.25
Rival Wheat Flakes	per pkg.	.35
Braid's Best Coffee, fresh ground	2 lb.	.85
Blue Ribbon Coffee	1 lb. tin	.40
Tetley's Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.35
Heinz Tomato Catsup	pints	.25
Spring Clothes Pins	per doz.	.05
Blueberries	2 tins	.25
Peaches	2 tins	.35
Prunes	3 lb.	.25
Evaporated Apples	2 lb.	.25
Cooking Figs	3 lbs.	.25
Canadian Sardines	per tin	.05
King Oscar Sardines	2 tins	.25
Robin Hood Flour	98 lb. sack	3.25
Chicken Wheat	100 lbs.	1.35
Upton's Jam	5 lb. pail	.55
Sheriff's Marmalade	4 lb. tins	.60
Granulated Sugar	20 lb. sack	1.20
H. P. Sauce	½ pint	.20
Tetley's Special Blend Tea	1 lb. pkg.	.35
Old Dutch Cleanser	3 tins	.25
White Swan Yeast	6 for	.25

Lumbermen's Sox

For Saturday we will put all our lines of Heavy German Sox in one pile to clear at 75c. pair. These sox retail at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per pair. Special ..... 75c. pair.

Men's Shoes

Just received, two new lines of men's Working Shoes that are sure to give satisfaction. These Shoes are made of the very best selected stock, and nailed to suit the mines. Sizes from 6 to 10. Prices ..... **$3.00 and $3.75**

Men's Red Moose, 8 inch top, black outside counter and nailed. All sizes, 6 to 11. Price $5.00

When you want a good shoe that will give perfect satisfaction, try a pair of the Red Moose. We also have them in 10 inch tops, without nails, for $5.50

Men's Sweaters at Clearing Out Prices

We do not intend to put any Sweaters away; all must go now to make room for new Spring goods. If you want a Sweater now or for next summer's wear, buy now and save from 20 to 50 per cent.

All sizes in Coats with or without collars, also "V" neck and roll neck Sweaters, in all shades and all sizes.

Don't Fail to See Our Window Display

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Kennedy, of McPherson Ave., will not receive again until further notice.

J. Palmer, of the local C. P. R. baggage department, has been transferred to Medicine Hat.

Mayor Gates left on the Flyer Friday morning for Swift Current on a visit to his brother.

Vice President Jones was in the city Tuesday night and left again on the Wednesday morning's local.

Mr. J. R. Thompson, business manager of the Herald Publishing Co., Cranbrook, was in town during the week.

Two youngsters, aged 9 and 11, were fined by Magistrate Alexander $5.00 each on a charge of having stolen a gold-filled watch from Pietro Simonetti.

Mr. Blakemore was up before Stip. Magistrate Alexander for keeping a vicious dog. The magistrate ordered the dog to be muzzled, and in the event of it attacking anybody, the police have authority to shoot it.

The body of David Eckersley was shipped to Halifax, N.S., on Sunday last.

J. W. Bennett and E. Ross Mackenzie left on Wednesday night on a business trip to Calgary.

Mike Josia was fined $6.00 and costs for creating a disturbance on the C. P. R. platform on Thursday night.

Wm. Dutton left on Wednesday for Medicine Hat, where he is now in charge of the C. P. R. Telegraph office.

Chief Minty and Constable Griffin returned from the coast on Monday. Senior-Constable Macleod, of Michel, in the absence of the chief, acted in his place.

The Economic Classes being held in the basement of the Miners' Hall every Sunday night will commence at 7 o'clock on and after Sunday next, February 9th. Bear in mind the change of time.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Joseph Blakemore, who was killed by the M. F. and M. train on February 7th, 1911.

"Forget him we never will,
We loved him here, we love him still—to memory ever dear."

—From the Family.

The "ISIS" Theatre

—Special—

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

SATURDAY MATINEE

"The Starbucks"

Opie Read's book and play in

2 PARTS 2

With the author, "Opie Read," in the leading role as

Jasper Starbuck

Can you imagine a more perfect delineation of any character than that given by the person whose brains gave birth to it?

He plays the part as no one else could.

COMING - - MONDAY & TUESDAY

"Early Days in the West"

Genuine "101" Universal Bison, in Two Reels

FERNIE ROBBED OF INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

The following wire was received this morning by W. A. Ingram:

"We're robbed of International Championship; referee gives out score, Rossland 6, Fernie2. Judge of play's decision and goal umpire's decision put the crimp in our chances. We claim the score 2—1 in our favor. Our claim is backed by all outsiders. Let all Fernie see this wire

(Signed)

"Duncan McDonald, capt., Greenwood.
"H. C. Thrasher, capt., Fernie.
"Williams, capt., Trail.
"H. A. Bishop, capt., Nelson.

SPORTING NOTES

HOCKEY

The Fernie Hockey Senior Team left Fernie by the passenger Sunday last, on route to Rossland to participate in the B. C. Championship games now being played at the Rossland Winter Carnival.

On Monday an exhibition game was played at Nelson, Fernie losing by the score of 5 goals to 2, Dudley, the mascot, having to play in the last period.

Wednesday afternoon the Fernie boys met Nelson in the International Cup Competition and won by the score of 5 goals to 3.

In the evening they met Rossland in the B. C. Cup and won by the score of 9 goals to 2.

Fernie Intermediate Hockey Team journeyed to Waldo Tuesday last to play the Waldo team. They must have been completely outclassed, however, losing by the score of 9 goals to nil. We should like to see the Seniors against this Waldo aggregation, as we learnt from the boys on their return that they were playing against a very heavy and clever team.

CURLING

Fernie sent three rinks to Cranbrook to play in the Bonspiel, Kastner, Steward, McDonald and Sherwood Herchmer (skip).

Dack, Hall, Alexander and H. J. Johnson (skip).

Kerr, Henderson, Miller and Lyons (Skip).

In the Grand Challenge Cup Johnson's rink got through to the final, but lost the last game to the Lethbridge Rink.

Herchmer's rink got through to the semi-final of the Walker Cup.

Lyon's rink went as far as the final of the Hogwarth Cup. On the whole they gave a pretty good account of themselves, having all won prizes.

BOXING

Young Streeter, who is to box Oscar Mortimer 15 rounds on the 19th inst., has been working out all this week getting himself into shape. The training quarters are at W. Ingram's Club Rooms. Streeter extends an invitation to anyone who would care to box with him, or witness him training, to come along to the quarters any afternoon from 3.45 to 5 p.m. His weight this week is 200 lbs. He expects to enter the ring at 196 lbs.

Oscar Mortimer is training in the Gymnasium at the Imperial Hotel every afternoon at 3 p.m. A Dragon and E. Piolla being his trainers.

A letter has been received by Chas. Claridge, secretary of the Fernie Football Club, inviting the Fernie team to Vancouver to compete in the Canadian Football Championship. The games commence on May 24th next.

FERNIE CONSERVATIVES ELECTED OFFICERS

The Fernie Conservatives had their annual meeting in Bruce's Hall on Monday night. A. B. Trites, the president of the local association, presided. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Honorary president, Hon. Sir Richard McBride; honorary vice-president, Hon. W. R. Ross; president, A. B. Trites; first vice-president, R. Dudley; second vice-president, J. H. Marshall; secretary, O. W. Ross; treasurer, J. V. Lowe.

B. R. de Moulpied, a former resident of Fernie, but now of Saskatoon, is away on a trip to the old country.

Three young fellows were charged before Magistrate Alexander with doing actual bodily harm to John Tilley, occasioned by throwing him off the train from Coal Creek. The case was postponed until February 11.

The police are after a man by the name of John Bennett, a Galician, who it is alleged got the better of two or three hotelkeepers by means of phony cheques. How he managed to get the best of them is inexplicable, for the cheques were not signed, but merely stamped "M. A. Kastner, Fernie." Of course, the bank teller smiled when they were presented, refused payment, and pointed out that a rubber stamp is not a signature. The stamp was not even in script, but plain bold type.

MARRIAGE

Martin Biliguni and Ursula Kaleta, both of Corbin, B. C.; Alexander Nikolajczink and Dominica Mafticzink (nee Koszman) both of Coal Creek.

THOS. UPHILL RESIGNS BUT WILL RUN AGAIN

City Council Get Through Much Business—Police and Licence Commissioners Appointed.

The City Council held their regular meeting on Thursday evening last.

A deputation of hotel-keepers, consisting of S. Wallace, Thos. and Pat Whelan, and W. Mills were present and complained of the new electric light schedule as being too high. It was pointed out to them that the rates were practically the same, but that the discount was a little lower. The council decided to think the matter over.

The question of sending a deputation to Victoria with a view of obtaining a loan for school purposes from the government was decided upon. Dr. Bonnell will leave immediately, and failing A. B. Trites, another influential good Conservative will be found.

A contract, for a period of one year, was given to Geo. Barton for the upkeep of the ambulance wagon, which was presented to the city by the Local Veterans' Brigade. The city will pay Barton $2.00 for every round trip he makes within the city limits and within a radius of a mile and a half. No charge will be made for the use of the ambulance, but individuals using it who can afford to pay are expected to contribute something towards its upkeep.

Sam Andia, the man who cut down trees in the City Park, and which damage is estimated at $250.00, will be given time to pay this amount by Monday next, 10 a.m.

A letter was received from Thos. Uphill explaining that as he finds his property was not registered in Nelson before August 10, it leaves him short of the necessary six months registration before nomination, and consequently he must resign his seat. This was accepted, and nominations fixed for Tuesday, February 11, and election Friday, February 14.

A letter was read from the Provincial Secretary appointing W. J. Morrison and C. F. Johnson Licence Commissioners, and Sam Graham and G. G. Moffat, Police Commissioners.

City Clerk Ross was appointed assessor and collector for the year 1913.

Ald. Graham will introduce a by-law at the next regular meeting to be known as "Temporary Loan By-Law, 1913."

A letter was read from the teamsters of Fernie, asking what steps can be taken to prevent youngsters from jumping on and off sleighs whilst in motion. This was referred to the Police Department.

The question of the removal of ashes from the Power House, garbage from the City and Fire Halls, was discussed at length. Two tenders were received for this work, one from Geo. Barton for $840 a year, and the other from McGladerry Bros. for $700. The Council was not quite sure whether letting it out, or doing the work by the city, as it is now done, would be more advantageous, and held the matter over until next meeting.

The question of fire insurance in the various departments came up, and eventually it was decided to increase the insurance on the Fire Hall equipment and reduce that in the Power House.

After other matters had been gone through the meeting adjourned.

We are requested to state by Thos. Uphill that as he now has the necessary property qualifications for Alderman he intends to seek re-election, and trusts his supporters and friends will once more put him at the top of the poll.

THE ISIS THEATRE

The two reel feature at the Isis tonight (Friday) and Saturday, "The Starbucks," presents the author of the book and play in the leading role, and should prove an interesting attraction. In addition there are five comedies on the program—"Just like the West," "Ole, the Hypnotist," "The Hoodoo Letter," "One on Jones," and "All on Account of a Banana." The dramatic films are "The Lighting of Lover's Way," and "The Girl in the Gingham Gown."

On Monday and Tuesday next a two-reel Bison feature entitled "Early Days in the West," will be shown at this house.

DOINGS AT THE GRAND

A fitting climax to a week of exceptional features at this popular play house will be reached tonight, when the original moving pictures of Tommy Burns' last fight before his defeat by Jack Johnson, will be shown. This fight, which went twenty rounds, was between Tommy Burns, now of Calgary, and Jack O'Brien, and we understand it is one of the finest fights ever staged, it lasted the full twenty rounds and the pictures show every round in detail as well as training quarters, scenes in and around Los Angeles, the whole covering seven reels.

The genial manager, Mr. Ross Mackenzie, left for Calgary, Wednesday to secure a new curtain and to arrange for new and better films.

"The Rosary."

What is considered to be one of the best dramas of the present day is "The Rosary," which comes to the Grand on Saturday, Feb. 15. The theme of the play concerns a man and woman happily married and surrounded with every luxury that money and culture can secure. But the husband is an unbeliever, an atheist, without faith of any kind. Of course you know the rest. However, the play from the dramatic standpoint is one that should be seen by all. It does not, we understand, breathe the spirit of religion as it does good fellowship, purity and leads the way to a brighter view of life and humanity.

Any play which can play to packed houses for eight consecutive weeks in Boston is worthy of much attention. This is what "The Rosary" did last winter.

Vaudeville

We are in receipt of a wire from Mr. Mackenzie to the effect that he is negotiating with the Orpheum Vaudeville Circuit, Calgary, and hopes to arrange for a service, commencing with end of February.

OFFICIAL AUDITORS

The Alberta Government Gazette contains the announcement that the following have been appointed official auditors:

Peter Patterson, Blairmore; David Iyslop, Coleman; John Griffiths, Lille; Evan Morgan, Frank; Jas. Burke, Bellevue; Geo. Bamborough, Hillcrest; John Kerr, Passburg; Oliver Johnson, Lundbreck; Wm. Chalmers, Burmis; Louis Troup, D. C. McDonald, Banff; Alex. Lawrence, Chinook.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Consisting of sideboard, bedsteads, bureau, etc. Also Electric Light Fixtures.—Apply, District Ledger.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, one or two rooms and kitchen, with use of bath room. Apply, C., c.o. Ledger Office. 25-3tp

FOR SALE or RENT—8-Roomed House; splendid condition; also Household Furniture, cheap. Apply, J. Craig, Macpherson Avenue.

ROOMS — Furnished bedrooms To Let; modern conveniences; bath; hot and cold water, electric light, etc. Apply, Mrs. Jas. Mitchell, Dalton Avenue. 31-25

PARTY BORROWING Electric Fixture Catalogue from Quain Electric Co. is requested to return same to the Alt. Electric Co., Fernie.

FOR SALE—Three-roomed House and Shack on Lot. Apply, W. Stirrup, Mason Avenue. 3tp-24

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, including lots, buildings, fixtures, etc., in an up-to-date town close to Fernie. Cash price, $5,000. Apply for further particulars, J. K., Box 380, Fernie. 6t-23