The District Ledger

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

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Come to Fernie and Help to Celebrate May Day

AGGRIEVED MINER SHOOTS FIRE-BOSS

Suicides After Shooting--Inquest Brings Out Evidence That Dead Man Had Legitimate Grievance--Deceased Well Spoken of

Coal Creek was the scene of a nasty shooting affray on Monday evening last, which resulted in the death of one, and slight injuries to another.

From the evidence adduced at the inquest it appears that Richard Benson, a miner, had been given a rough deal by Fireboss Walter Joyce.

The origin of the whole trouble seems to have arisen over the changing of working places, to Benson's disadvantage. His own place, which was considered good, was taken from him and given to two Italians, whilst he was given a poor place. According from the evidence at the inquest, and Supt. Shanks' statement, it seems that Benson had not been treated quite fair, and he evidently brooded much over the treatment meted out to him. The deceased was well spoken of as being a good miner, and a man well liked. He had been about eight years in the Pass, four of which he worked at Coal Creek. Both Benson and Joyce hail from Whitehaven, Cumberland, Eng. The deceased was about 36 years of age.

The story of the affair is best given by the evidence at the inquest.

The funeral, which was one of the largest ever attended took place from the undertaker's on Thursday afternoon. The Coal Creek L. and D. Association sent a beautiful wreath with all the members' deepest sympathy.

THE INQUEST

The inquest was held on Wednesday evening at 7.15, Coroner Wilks empanelling the following to act as a jury: J. Crow, A. J. Carter, J. McMaster, John J. McDonald, L. Carosella, and John Lundie.

The Coroner read a letter from Supt. Shanks of Coal Creek, who stated that previous to the incident Joyce had complained to him of Benson's behaviour. He spoke to Benson, who told him that the fireboss had put him in a place to work which was not as good as that which he had before, and that Joyce was bucking him. Joyce denied this, and he (Shanks) then told Benson to draw his pay. Later, however, he told Benson he could get his old place back as possibly his grievance might have some justification.

Mr. Wilkes stated that he had not thought it was necessary for Mr. Shanks to appear, but if the jury thought otherwise he would summon him.

The first witness called was Constable John Borden, who stated that he was told by one Atkinson that Benson was going around in a suspicious manner, and that he was afraid he might do some harm to Joyce. The witness ran towards the company's office, but was met and told that Benson had wounded Joyce and then shot himself. He then went to where the body was laying and phoned down to police headquarters in Fernie.

The next witness called was Isaac Slater, driver in No. 5 Mine, who stated that about 11 p.m. on Monday night he was going home from his work when he met someone who told him that there was a man laying on the ground close by. He went to the spot and saw the deceased with a revolver in his hand. He went and told the constable. He afterwards found out that it was Dick Benson who had shot himself. He knew deceased well, for some two years, and always found him to be a nice, quiet and respectable individual. Asked if he at any time had seen him act in a strange manner, Slater replied in the negative.

Percy Rawson was next called, and stated that on the night of the tragedy he was sitting outside of the office when he saw Benson come along. After a few casual remarks he sat down until Walter Joyce came along, and Benson followed him into the office. "I heard Benson speak in the office," said witness, "but could not make out distinctly what he said. I was then going towards the office, and I heard the deceased say 'Hands up!' at the same time pointing a revolver at Joyce. The next thing I heard was a shot, and a moment later Joyce ran out of the office. I then 'skiddoed.' I saw Joyce later and found that he had been shot in the elbow. I know Benson for some five years, and always found him to be a nice, quiet and most respectable fellow. I never saw him irrational."

Fireboss Wm. Wesnedj was the star witness and next took the stand. He stated that about 10.50 on the night of April 22nd he was in the office of the north mine. "When I got to the mine office," he said, "Benson was in conversation with the fan man." After a minute or so Benson left, and shortly after that Joyce walked in. Benson stepped in again, and walked up to Joyce and said to him, "Walter, we are now on a level," at the same time firing at him. He asked Benson if he knew what he was doing, to which he (Benson) replied that if he (the witness) interfered with him he would give him the same. By this time Joyce had run out and Benson looked around for him and then walked out. In reply to various questions, he said that he had known the deceased for 3 or 4 years, and always found him a quiet-going sort of fellow. He had heard of the quarrel between the two men and had asked Joyce about it. Joyce did not think that he was acting unfairly towards him. On Sunday the witness said Benson took his coat off and challenged Joyce to have it out, but Joyce refused to fight on a Sunday.

Juryman Carter asked the witness if, when speaking about it to Joyce, he had gathered any particulars which led up to the quarrel, to which he replied that Joyce did not see why there should have been friction between them. Further questioned by Mr. Carter as to whether Benson said "Hands up!" as the previous witness had stated, Mr. Wesnedj said that it was meant for Joyce and not for him. Further questioned as to the quarrel between the two men, the witness repeated that Joyc said he did not think that he had taken a mean advantage of Benson, but did not try to account for Benson's attack upon him. This concluded Mr. Wesnedj's evidence.

The Coroner here stated that in conversation with Supt. Shanks the latter said that he thought that Benson did not get a fair show, and for that reason he offered the place back to him.

John L. Atkinson was next called and stated that Benson was living at his house. On the evening in question, at supper, Mrs Atkinson and himself tried to cheer him and told him not to think over the quarrel so much. It was evident that he was brooding over it. He denied that he told the constable that Benson would shoot Joyce, but what he did say to him was that if Benson met Joyce there would be trouble. After Benson left the house they noticed that he had taken his revolver with him, and he went to look for Benson and warn Joyce, but it was evidently too late.

As the jury wanted to hear the evidence of Joyce, who is still in the hospital, as well as that of Supt. Shanks, and the partner of the deceased, the inquest was adjourned until May 7.

AGREEMENT SIGNED

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—Representatives of the soft coal miners and theoperators signed an agreement which gives the miners an advance of 5 cents per ton. It is to last two years.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following is a further list of subscriptions:

Previously reported	$566.00
McNeil, Solicitor	5.00
Thomson and Morrison	5.00
George Barton	10.00
Kennedy and Mangan	10.00
Fernie Indus. Co-operative	10.00
John Minton	10.00
H. F. McLean	5.00
A. C. Liphardt	10.00
Bank of Hamilton	5.00
Fred Vance	10.00
41 Market Co.	10.00
The Pollock Wine Co. Ltd.	20.00
The Canadian Bank of Com.	5.00
Imperial Bank of Canada	5.00
Coleman Local union	100.00
C. H. Skinner	5.00
C. Marinaro	5.00
L. Rizzuto	15.00
Total to date	$811.00

MAN SHOT IN MICHEL

NEW MICHEL, April 24.—Luigi Aguani is in the hospital in a dangerous condition the result of a gun wound inflicted on him by Amado Pisano. The two men had been drinking, which eventually led up to a quarrel with the above result. Pisano is in custody and was remanded for eight days, by which time it will be known whether Aguano will pull through or not.

Snow falls of 18 to 24 inches in Michigan during the last 10 days has greatly interrupted transportation in that State and in Ontario, Canada, and supplies of coal that were in transit have been held up to a degree that is embarrassing to the railroads. This has caused a large accumulation of coal-laden cars to Toledo, the Canadian and Peninsular gateway, where it is said there are between 16,000 and 20,000 cars of coal awaiting delivery at destinations.

HAWTHORNTHWAITE'S AMBITION

Reports are current that during his stay in England, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, former representative of Nanaimo City in the local legislature, has been offered a Socialist nomination for the imperial parliament and will probably accept, winding up his business affairs in British Columbia and becoming, for a time at least, a resident of one of the larger manufacturing cities of the home land. Color is lent to this report by the fact that Mr Hawthornthwaite has long cherished ambitions in this direction and has frequently said in conversation with friends in parliament here that so soon as he felt himself in a position to do so he hoped to offer for an imperial constitutency.

FERNIE FOOTBALL CLUB

Fernie Seniors will call upon Coal Creek to-day (Saturday) and give the Creekites another run. Owing to most of the team being on the afternoon shift, it is impossible to publish the team, but should the mines be idle the usual team, with a few alterations, will be placed on the field.

* * *

The committee make a very earnest appeal to all players and committee men to be in attendance on Sunday at the general meeting to be held in the Miners' Club. Time: 2.30 p.m. Very important business will be discussed, and the committee feel that the players are not giving the attention they should to meetings, and as it is imperative that all should be present and express pro or con, it is hoped that this notice will be made note of.

* * *

The boys brought off their social and basket "swindle" on Monday night and the same proved a huge success. About thirty baskets were donated and sold. That the musical and dance portions of the programme were successful it is needless to mention, as the energetic Secretary (Chas. Claridge) had it in hand. The music was good, the dancing was good, and the contents of some of the baskets were "rare." The boys may have much to learn still in the way of conducting these socials, but they have proved very apt pupils, and the individual would be hard to find who grudged his two-bits for Monday night's entertainment. Mrs. C. Percy, P Hesketh, A Prentice (Harry Lauder's understudy) and C Claridge, were amongst the artists, while Mr. Chas. Percy and Mr. Ramsey had charge of the orchestral portion.

* * *

The boys intend arranging the biggest event in Fernie this year prior to their journey to the 'Peg, and particulars will be announced in due course. Beat it into your head—THE EVENT of the season will be given by the Fernie Football Club. Watch—wait—save!

The growing influence of the union is illustrated by the following noteworthy incident: The organized cloak makers of Toronto have suffered from a designer who was a man after the heart of the worst employers, acting as their slave-driver and tool. This man persecuted, terrorized and hampered union employees on any and every occasion. The other day when he turned up in one of the shops his appearance was the signal for a walk-out of all the employees, which lasted 24 hours, and the strikers did not return to work until this union hater was dismissed and has now left the city altogether. This victory has enhanced the prestige of the union and many work people are flocking to the organization.—Ladies' Garment Worker.

It seems, after a perusal of the daily press, that there is about the same difference between the Democratic and Republican parties of Canada, namely the one is in and the other out. In Fernie and Nanaimo ridings, where the Socialist party has developed strength the old parties immediately forgot their differences and combined to down the Socialists. According to the daily press the same procedure the Republicans and Democrats are to merge their forces in the city of Milwaukee for the purpose of ousting the Socialists. But to those who know it will take more than such an alliance to beat the Reds. Once a Red, always Red.—Vancouver World.

The following from a verbatim report of a speech on Socialism by the Bishop of Fort Wayne: "Heretics, such as the Apostolics, Albignenes, Anabaptists, etc., clung to the principle that private property is unlawful." Now, as a matter of fact the entire early Christian movement held the same thing and the early church fathers made their chief attack on the rich men of the time. The Socialists do not oppose private property, not being communists. They oppose the private ownership of the means of life, which is quite a different thing.

A remarkable letter from a Socialist bluejacket serving on a British warship is published in the Labor Leader. The opening paragraph reads: "I am a very enthusiastic reader of the Leader, which I am glad to say is being more widely read on the lower deck. There is no doubt that acceptance of Socialism is increasing by leaps and bounds in the navy, and rightly so.'

A census to determine the places of residence of 14,400 girls working in stores, factories and business houses of Minneapolis and conditions under which they live is to be taken by students of the university.

CARTER vs. BARCLAY

Judges Disagree With Jury But They Can't Change Decision--Played Plaintiff Unfairly

The following letter has just been received and speaks for itself:

"Craig, Bourne and McDonald, Barristers and Solicitors, Rooms 24 to 27, Fairfield Buildings, 445, Granville Street, Vancouver.

April 24th, 1912.

Messrs. Eckstein and McNeill, Barristers, etc., Fernie, B.C.

Dear Sirs,—

re Carter vs. Barclay

This appeal was argued to-day and was dismussed with costs. The court took the ground that the evidence of the defendant made it necessary for the case to be submited to the jury, and that while the court might not have come to the same conclusion as the jury did, there was sufficient evidence legally to justify the jury in arriving at the verdict they did, and therefore the Court of Appeal could not interfere with the verdict. At the same time he court expressed a strong view that the plaintiff had been harshly treated by the jury, and that the Court, on the evidence, had they been deciding the matter in the first place, would not have arrived at the conclusion which the jury did.

We are obtaining copies of the reason for judgment, and will forward them to you.

Yours truly,
CRAIG, BOURNE and McDONALD.
per C. W. C.

MAY-DAY SPORTS

NOTICE

Local Secretaries are requested to call at Express Office immediately for Excursion tickets.

A. J. CARTER, Secretary.

Special Train Service from Burmis and all Intermediate Stations

Burmis	6.00	$2.10
Hillcrest	6.12	1.90
Frank,	6.25	1.90
Blairmore	6.40	....
Coleman	6.52	....
Crows Nest	7.40	....
McGillivray	7.55	....
Michel	8.11	1.00
Natal	8.14	....
Hosmer	8.44	....
Fernie	9.00	....

Tickets may be obtained from the Local Secretaries. A return special will leave Fernie at 9 p.m.

Everything is now ready for the monster May Day celebrations in Fernie. Everyone has entered into the spirit of the affair and are looking forward to it with more than average enthusiasm. Contingent will commence to arrive on the special which is timed to arrive here at 9 a.m., and from that moment until late in the evening Kings Sport and Festival will hold full sway. The parade will start from the Miners' Hall about 9.30 a.m., and the sports start at 12.30 p.m.

		Entries.	1st.	2nd	3rd.
1—12.30.	Boys' Race, under 16 years (open)	Free	$5	$3	—
2—12.45	Boys' Race, under 12 years (open)	Free	5	3	—
3— 1.00	Girls' Race, under 14 years (open)	Free	5	3	—
4— 1.15	100 yds. Race (open)	.50	35	10	5
5— 1.30	Veterans' Race (for members of Dis. 18 over 45 years)	.50	10	5	—
6— 1.45	Mile Race (open)	.50	15	10	5
7— 2.00	100 yds. Race (for members Dis. 18)	.50	20	10	5
8— 2.15	440 yds. Race (open)	.50	15	10	5
9— 2.30	Cycle Race, one mile (open)	.50	15	10	—
10— 2.45	First Round Football, six-a-side (one club one team) confined to C.N.P. League	each team $3.00	60	30	—
11— 3.30	Broad Jump (open)	.50	10	5	—
12— 3.45	High Jump (open)	.50	10	5	—
13— 4.15	Married Ladies' Race (open)	Free	10	5	—
14— 4.25	Single Ladies' Race (open)	Free	10	5	—
15— 4.35	Tug-of-War, six-a-side (open)	each team $3	30	—	—
16— 5.00	100 yds. Finals (open)				
17— 5.15	Band Race	.50	10	6	4
18— 5.30	Football, 2nd round				
19— 6.00	Tug-of-War (for members of Dis. 18)	each team $3	30	—	—
20—7.00	Football Final				
21— 7.30	Football Juniors—Fernie v Coal Creek.	Free	25	—	

OTHER EVENTS

A Prize of $30.00 will be given for the Junior Baseball Teams, to be played in the morning.

Prize, value $25.00 will be given for a Motor Cycle Race to take place in the evening. Entrance .50.

One Hundred Dollars will be given for Horse Racing to take place in the evening. Entrance $1.00.

Eighty-five Dollars will be given for Clay Pigeon Shooting.

Tag Competition—1st Prize $10.00; 2nd $6.00; 3rd $4.00 to the lady who sells the most tags. Entrance free.

A Pig will be given to the one who captures it. Entrance free.

Climbing the Greasy Pole. Entrance free.

A. J. CARTER, Sec. H. WILMER, Assist. Sec.

Pres. W. B. Powell Resigns From Office

Coleman, Alta., April 22nd, 1912.

Mr. A. J. Carter, Sec.-Treas., District 18, U. M. W. of A.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I beg to tender my resignation as President of District 18, U. M. W. of A., to come into effect on 30th of April, 1912.

I am, yours truly,
W. B. POWELL.

The above letter speaks for itself, and needs no comment. In an interview with a corespondent, Mr. Powell said:

"I will continue to make my home in Coleman and will work at my usual vocation, that of a miner. I have no plans for the future except that I will remain a resident of the province of Alberta.

"As far as I know, there are no applicants for the position that I have vacated. I expect, however, that just as soon as my resignation becomes public, a number of applicants will be in line for the position of which I have heard hinted a number reside in Lethbridge.

"During the three years that I have been head of the miners' union in this district, I have worked hard and as I consider faithfully for the best interests of the men of the union.

"The recent strike, however, developed considerable friction, not only toward me, but also against other officials who are connected in an official capacity with the organization in Alberta and Brtish Columbia, and these matters were up for discussion at the recent annual convention that was held at Lethbridge, at which time they were supposed to be settled.

"In the meantime, however, other matters have cropped out and it was last Monday that I made up my mind to withdraw as the head of the organization.

"An official statement in regard to my resignation will be made in the Fernie Ledger, which newspaper is owned and controlled by the miners of this district, and until that appears I desire to say nothing more in regard to the matter."

OLYMPIC FIREMEN GO OUT ON STRIKE

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., April 24.—Three hundred of the firemen and greasers belonging to the crew of the Olympic struck five minutes before the White Star liner was due to sail to-day for New York. The men deserted the ship in a body. They gave as their reason for striking that the collapsible lifeboats installed on the vessel were unseaworthy.

BELLEVUE EXPLOSION RELIEF FUND TO DATE

Income	$5398.13
Disbursements	4945.50
Balance	452.63

JAMES BURKE,
Secretary.

About 800 miners are employed in the Rossland camp.

Miss Margaret Townsend Carey, of Baltimore, well known in society circles, has abandoned teas and dances of her set to work for the poor girls' cause. She is an ardent supporter of the Maryland movement for a ten hour law to regulate toil in factories, and to that end she is devoting all her energies. She has a sister, Miss Louise Carey, who is now engaged in settlement work. Miss Carey is extremely modest and will not be interviewed. Asked how she happened to take up the work, she refuses any other explanation than "I like people; always have liked them."

PROSECUTE COAL CO.

Result of Investigation of Recent Disaster Near Merritt

VICTORIA, B. C., April 19—Prior to his departure for London on Sunday last, Hon. Mr. McBride, as minister of mines, concluded his consideration of the testimony taken at the coroner's inquiry into the circumstances of the recent deplorable disaster at the collieries of the Diamond Vale Coal company near Merritt, the verdict of the jury sitting at Merritt, and the subsequent special reports of the provincial mineralogist, W. Fleet Robertson, and the chief inspector of mines, Thomas Graham. It is understood that the government will at an early date institute proceedings against the colliery company under the coal mines regulations act, but not for manslaughter under the criminal law. The result of the minister of mines investigation, with his memoranda thereon, is now obtaining the consideration of the attorney general, to whom the matter has been referred for subsequent action.

If There Were a Social-Democratic Government How Should it Begin?

An Answer by Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, of England, the World's Greatest Living Scientist.

A few weeks back a writer asked this question, and declared that he had made the same inquiry of many Social Democratic friends, and could get no satisfactory answer. None of them, he said, had the least notion of what could be done first, and next—how, in fact, a capitalistic could be changed into a Socialistic regime, quietly, systematically, without any compulsion, and yet in such a way as to secure before long the assent and co-operation even of the non-Socialist workers and capitalists.

Now, I quite agree with the writer that these questions should be answered, and that, if well done, it would greatly advance the cause of Socialism He will, therefore, I am sure, be much surprised to hear that it has been thoroughly well done, in the clearest and most direct manner, in a book published several years ago, and which ought to form part of every Socialist's library — Edward Bellamy's "Equality." It is to be found in Chapter XXXVII. of that volume—"The Transition Period"—and especially from page 352 to the end of the chapter; but as no doubt the majority do not possess this book, and have no and have no means of seeing it, I propose to give a sketch here of the method indicated, which is, in my opinion, by far the best and simplest method yet suggested, and only needs to be thoroughly understood by all Socialists who really study their subject, in order that it may be adopted when the good times comes, and we have a Socialist majority and a Socialist government in power.

A few preliminaries must first be entered into. It is obvious, for instance, that such a Socialist government will not follow immediately after such a government as we have now, or even the most advanced government we have ever had. There will inevitably be a series of congresses in which radical and Socialist members will be present in ever-increasing numbers, with ever-increasing power over legislation, till at length they will be in a majority. In such a body Socialists will have great power and influence, till they, in their turn, obtain the actual majority, and the time will come when they will have the power to carry their principles into action.

Now, during this period of continuous progress many things will be done many principles will be established, which will greatly facilitate the work of the future Socialist government. First, all the local public services—water and gas supply, all forms of electrical supply, the liquor traffic, milk supply, etc.—will be municipalized; and such general services as railroads and canals, and the working of coal and other minerals, will have been taken over to be administered by the municipalities, we shall certainly have adopted the principle of one valuation as a basis of taxation or purchase whenever the state or any local authority requires land for any purposes of public utility.

The Subject of Inheritance

All these important measures will be greatly facilitated by the preliminary adoption of a great ethical principle—a principle which is, in my opinion, the most indisputable, the most far-reaching, and the most beneficial that has ever been proposed as the basis of economic legislation and social reform. This principle is founded on the axiom that the unborn have no exclusive rights to property, and its full development in the proposition that all inequality of inheritance is unjust. Observation and reason alike prove that all inheritance which enables a man to live idly without giving any adequate service in return for his wealth is an injury to him who receives it, that it renders him the center of a vast circle of evil influence through his numerous parasites and dependents, and that to permit it is one of the greatest of crimes against society.

The End of Taxation

So soon as this great principle is accepted as a rule of conduct—and I have as yet met with no independent thinker who rejects it—all inheritance will be strictly limited to the direct living heirs, at the period of legislation, of all who possess property. Hence, as numbers die every year without such direct heirs, as years pass away more and more such persons will die, and there will pour into the public treasury an ever-increasing stream of wealth, including land, houses, manufactories, etc., so as to gradually replace all forms of taxation, and also provide ample funds for carrying on the various public services above alluded to, and especially such as are required to absorb the whole of the unemployed in productive labor.

Will Work Automatically

As the application of this great principle will not take one penny from any living individual, while by automatically replacing all other forms of taxation it will benefit all alike, not only by adding to their incomes, but by cheapening all articles which now pay duties, and by removing the periodical annoyance of the demands of the tax collector, it must surely enlist the support of the whole body of those who in any way earn what they live upon; while even the various classes of property-owners will hardly oppose it with the same energy that they certainly would oppose any demand upon their own pockets. It is, therefore, pre-eminently a case of working on the line of least resistance.

What the application of this great principle would really do would be to establish absolute 'equality of opportunity" the inherent justice of which has been admitted by such opponents of Socialism as Herbert Spencer and Mr. Benjamin Kidd.

Non-Inheritance and Revenue

What I particularly wish to point out here is that the principle of non-inheritance would so quickly bring in an enormous revenue as to render it possible for the state to take over so vast a business as the railroads, and to reorganize them in the public interests; and also, whenever it was advisable, do the same with all the educational institutions of the country. In all such cases as the railroads, the minerals, etc., there would be no question of purchase—no need to raise a single pound of capital. The state would simply take over their management in the interest of the public, paying to the owners or the shareholders the same dividends or profits as they had received on an average of the last 10 or 15 years to be continued to their living heirs. Just in the same way the vast national debt would be automatically extinguished by the dying out of existing fundholders and their direct heirs, thus again furnishing ample funds for carrying on any undertakings which the general interest rendered necessary.

Increase of Civil Servants

Having thus endeavored to forecast what should be, and might probably be, the position of a Socialist government when for the first time it came into power, I will proceed to point out how such a government might begin its work so as to fulfil the conditions stated in the first paragraph of this article, and in doing so I shall follow the general lines of Mr. Bellamy's forecast.

As a result of the various undertakings already under government control, there would now be a considerable army of civil servants which with their families would probably amount to four or five million individuals and the very first step of a Socialist government would me to give to these the benefits of organized productive labor. For this purpose public service stores would be established for the supply of all the necessaries and comforts of life, of the best quality, and at cost price. At first these goods would be purchased wholesale; but this would be quickly followed by the establishment of government or municipal farms and factories, in which all the more important necessaries would be produced. As the quantities annually required would soon be ascertained, there would be no loss from surplus stocks; the whole enormous expense of advertising would be saved; the cost of distribution would be greatly reduced; while the large profits now absorbed by the manufacturer, the middleman and the retailer would all go to reduce prices to such an extent that the bulk of goods consumed would cost from 20 to 50 per cent. less than under the competitive and largely monopolistic system of production.

Domestic Drudgery Ended

When these centers of production and distribution were in full working order, another useful class of services would be established in the form of cooking, laundry, and housework agencies, by means of which all the heavier and more troublesome kinds of household labor would be saved, and food of all kinds prepared in the best and most wholesome manner at far less cost than the majority of individuals had before paid for greatly inferior food and service. The meals would be supplied either at numerous central restaurants or at the home, as desired, in the latter case at fractionally higher rates.

High Wages and Low Prices

It must be kept in mind that the various preliminary reforms I have alluded to as certain to precede the establishment of a Socialist government would already have greatly raised the rate of wages of all kinds of labor through the acquisition of land by local authorities, and the absorption of all the unemployed in self-supporting colonies. The result would be that when so much additional labor was absorbed by these various public undertakings the supply of labor for private capitalists would be so much reduced that wages would rise still further, a rise which would, of course, regulate that of all who were employed in the public service, while the latter would enjoy the advantage of greatly reduced prices, which would gradually be extended to almost every article of general consumption.

Throughout the whole of this progress there would have been a continuous approach to an equalization of earnings by all government and municipal employees, an equalization which would first have arisen through the principle of "equality of opportunity" being applied to education, when it would be seen that—all labor being equally necessary in its proper place, and everyone being, so far as possible, employed in that kind of work for which he was best fitted—there was no justification whatever for any large difference in the payment of different classes of workers; and this principle would, of course, have been carried out still more completely by a Socialist government. From this approach to equality in education, in speech and manners, and in general requirements, there would arise such a large demand for the better qualities of all goods as to reduce the useless and wasteful variety now made, thus tending still further to reduced cost.

Useful is Useless Labor

On the other hand, the abolition of inheritance of wealth would gradually lead to the entire disappearance of millionaires and of the greater part of individual wealth, and with this disappearance the demand would cease for that enormous mass of toys and jewels, and tasteless frippery now made chiefly to tempt the idle rich to expend their unearned money; hence a great mass of hitherto wasted labor would be available for the production of useful and enjoyable products for all.

Another important result of this non-competitive supply of goods to all public employes would be the gradual displacement of metallic currency, and the proof it would afford that any such currency was wholly unnecessary. As the government and municipal stores would be strictly limited to public servants and to the amount of their wages and salaries, the ordinary currency would not be received in payment, although wages would for some time continue to be paid in money; but every public servant could obtain in exchange for the whole or any part of his wages, government coupons to the same nominal amount, which would be received in payment for all their purchases at the stores. By this simple arrangement it would be impossible to obtain the advantages of the stores without entering the government service. The result would be that gold would depreciate in value as compared with these coupons, and for the first time in the history of civilization it would be seen that paper money representing productive work is the only true standard of value and the best instrument for exchange.

Would Prefer State Work

When non-competitive supply of goods to state and municipal employes had reached this stage its advantages would be so obvious that great numbers of those still working for private capitalists would also demand state employment, and this would lead to the continuous extension of public factories and workshops. As this went on the capitalist manufacturers would find it impossible to obtain workmen and would be obliged to close their factories or hand them over to the government receiving in exchange an annuity in coupons based upon the actual selling value of their property; while they themselves could, if they wished it, enter the public service as managers.

The End of Metal Money

It is needless here to enter into further details. It is quite evident that the process here described would go on continuously till, practically the whole population would have entered the ranks of the co-operative commonwealth; and, coincidently with this inflow, gold and silver currency would steadily diminish in value, till at last it would be absolutely worthless as money, retaining only its value as metal useful in the arts or for ornament—a value which would certainly dwindle to a mere fraction of what it is now. And during the whole of this gradual development of the new social organization not a particle of compulsion would be needed. There would be a free and open trial of the comparative merits of the two systems side by side.

No Compulsion Would Be Used.

No single step in the measures of the government could be objected to by the anti-Socialist capitalists and workers, since it would be exactly the same kind of competition which they have always carried on with each other, by which the big capitalist had driven out the small one, and the trust or syndicate had swallowed up the individual manufacturer. The great difference would be that while the result of the competitive system had been to create a regiment of millionaires at the top and an army of unemployed at the bottom—mansions and palaces on the one hand, and the slums and cellars of a thousand cities on the other—the adoption of the Socialistic method of co-operation had abolished all these iniquities and horrors, and rendered it impossible for any human being to suffer want in the midst of wealth, or to be driven to suicide after a hopeless struggle for work.

No Danger of an Exodus

One more word before I close. Some of my readers may make the objection that as soon as the government began this system of wholesale production large numbers of capitalists and manufacturers would go abroad and establish factories where they could obtain cheap labor, thus "impoverishing the country." But if they did so it would merely facilitate the measures of the Socialist government. They could not carry away their factories, and their money as we have seen would not be wanted.

Numerous other details are discussed by Mr. Bellamy, and I strongly recommend such of my readers as are interested in the subject to study his book. I venture to think that I have as I proposed to do, pointed out at least one very simple and thoroughly effectual method by which a Socialist government, whenever it comes into power, could proceed at once to give effect to the fundamental principles of Social-Democracy.

A SLIGHT RECOGNITION

"The moral of the Crow's Nest strike and of the great British strike is one and the same. The destiny of nations, or at least their commercial prosperity, is in the hands of organized labor. This new sovereign power has, with the best possible intentions, inflicted upon Eastern B. C. and upon Great Britain respectively, staggering blows which would have cost the old-fashioned kind of sovereign either his throne or his head."—News-Advertiser, Vancouver.

WOMAN ELEVATED TO HIGH COURT BENCH

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 19.—Nancy Isaacs, daughter of Justice Isaacs, has been raised to the bench of the Australian Commonwealth High Court, and will be her father's judicial associate. The appointment is regarded as the world's greatest triumph for women lawyers. In Great Britain and some of the great self-governing colonies women have not yet achieved admittance to the bar.

GIRLS STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

NEW YORK, April 23.—Declaring they were tired of working in the dark from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for $5 per week, fifty girls employed by a moving picture manufacturing concern here have gone on strike for more money and shorter hours. It is said that the work is very trying on the eyes as the employees labor in the dark room of the plant all day in the performance of their duties.

THE BALLOT FOR CHINESE WOMEN

For a people just acquiring the right to speak for themselves on public questions and to vote for their own officers the Chinese have not been backwards by any means. In granting suffrage they also granted it to women—with both a property qualification and an educational qualification attached.

$25,000 GIVEN TO ERADICATE SOCIALISM

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—Cardinal Gibons, as chancellor of the Catholic University, Washington, today accepted from a western donor of Jewish extraction, $25,000 to found a chair for study looking to the eradication of Socialism.

May day this year is to be declared a general labor holiday in England. It is to be made the occasion of the greatest labor demonstration ever seen in that country. Hitherto the principal May day celebrations have been held on the first Sunday in May. In South Wales 250,000 workers will stop work on May 1 to attend the demonstrations. The greatest meetings in the country will be held in Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle and Dundee.

And now it is Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, late member for Nanaimo, who is to be offered a Socialist nomination in Great Britain. If this kind of thing goes on much longer they will be hoisting the sign "No Englishmen need apply" over the British House of Commons. — Vancouver World.

Granite City, Ill., is another city where, now that there is a Socialist mayor, the old parties have suddenly discovered that the non-partisans principle is the only respectable thing.

'Is your husband at home?"

"Yes; what do you want with him?"

"I'm—er—revising the voting list, and I just wanted to inquire which party he belongs to."

"Do yer? Well, I'm the party wot 'e belongs to."—London Tatler.

The corporations own the beefsteak; the workers the appetite.

* * *

A Socialist paper has been started for circulation among the students at Harvard University.

* * *

A wage-workers' meal ticket and his vote have a close relationship; the better the job, the less he is aware of the relationship.

* * *

A trusted labor leader named Oleson was killed in a railroad wreck in Ontario, and death came so swiftly that he did not have time to destroy papers that he carried that showed him to have been a life long spy in the ranks of the Western Federation of Miners.

* * *

"The revolution is a fact. It is here now. Seven million revolutionists, organized, working day and night, and preaching the revolution—that passion ate gospel, the Brotherhood of Man."—Jack London.

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Western Canadian Co-Operative, Coleman Trading Co., Ltd.

International Trade-Unionism Versus Canadian Unionism

Solidarity the Hope of The Working Class

International Organizations are Preferable to the National Body Fostered by Employers to Increase Their Employees Undoing

(By James Simpson, Toronto)

"The growing popularity of Canada as a field for investors the world over also gives it an international interest."—Fred W. Field, Financial Editor Toronto Weekly Star.

This significant paragraph from the pen of one of Canada's keenest financial critics indicates along what line the natural resources of Canada will be developed. The financiers of almost every nation in the world are looking to this country as the place for safe and secure investments and are pouring in their millions of dollars where they hope to obtain the highest possible rates of interest and annual dividends. This fact alone stamps the industrial development in Canada as international, and oblivious to national boundary lines.

The workers in these nations from which is coming the capital to invest in the development of the industries of Canada have been exploited so successfuly that the surplus uninvested wealth of foreign financiers has become a standing menace to the owners' security and is so emphatically emphasizing the injustice of the present industrial system that something must be done to stem the tide of working-class agitation. In both Europe and the United States there are fears entertained that the working class will not endure much longer the extreme conditions of poverty on the one hand and the vulgar display of luxury on the other hand. These fears are moving many of the exploiters of the workers to look to Canada as their refuge, and a safe field to continue the methods and systems that have proved so satisfactory to them in the Old World.

Railway Development and British Capital

It should be observed that while there are those in Canada who advocate the organization of trades unions on national lines, there is no indication among those who are responsible for the financing of Canadian railway development that the investments should be confined to purely Canadian investors. Even at this stage of railway development the British financiers have loaned $384,097,490, notwithstanding the fact that on the railway systems of the United Kingdom the 180,000 sleeping partners, or shareholders, receive in dividends annually about $216,800,000, while the 620,000 railway managers, clerks, servants, etc., only draw $216,250,000, or $550,000 less in wages. These facts should be sufficient to show that the British investor is looking to the wage workers of Canada to continue the payment of the usual tribute to make possible his luxuriant standard of living.

United States Capital in Canadian Industries

It is conservatively estimated that the capitalists of the United States have only $400,000,000 invested in the industries of this country and are continually looking for new fields for investments. It is well knwn that in the development of both the coal and metalliferous mines the United States capitalists have played a very prominent part. Even during the big coal strike in Nova Scotia in 1909 the Dominion Coal Company was selling $1,000,000 worth of bonds to United States capitalists through a Chicago firm of brokers, and at the same time were condemning the United Mine Workers of America because they were an international labor organization. The same can be said of the mine operators who control the mines in North Ontario. They have incessantly and vigorously opposed the organization of the miners under the banner of an international union, but have just as persistently and uncompromisingly protected the interests of the United States capitalists who have such a grip on that part of the natural resources of Canada. But it is not alone in the mining industry that the United States capital is invested. In many of the large manufacturing enterprises the workers are subject to international control from the employing end of the business. Resident Canadians are placed at the head of these enterprises to give them national character, but a study of the stock-sheets reveals the fact that these Canadians are merely the bait to catch Canadian business.

The Investments from Outside

The following table summarizes the outside capital invested in Canadian enterprises, and shows the extent to which internationalism has developed what is known as "Canadian Big Business":

From the United States	$417,143,220
France	70,750,000
Germany	30,725,000
Belgium	11,675,000
Holland	11,000,000
Turkey	3,000,000
Russia	1,500,000
	$595,893,220
We have then	
Foreign capital	$ 139,589,650
American	417,143,221
British	1,860,000,000
Grand total	$2,416,732,871

If this total amount of capital is divided by the total population of the country, we have an indebtedness on every man, woman and child of $341, or in other words, the interest at 6 per cent. would mean $20 on every head, an annual charge of over $100 per average family.

American capital seems to dominate in British Columbia. We have 209 branch companies with an average capital of $600,000, or a total of $125,400,000.

Investment in mills and timber	$65,000,000
Investment in mines	60,000,000
Land deals	8,500,000
Packing, mostly in British Columbia	6,000,000

Assets of United States Insurance Companies

If we take the report of our Canadian Superintendent of Insurance, we find that for the year ending 31st of March, 1911, the total assets of American life and fire insurances in Canada was $55,456,527, the two principal items being bonds and debentures.

Their assets represented by debentures and stocks are as follows:

Debentures	$43,293,221
Stock	162,141
	$43,455,362

The Money Trust in Canada

Despite the rapid increase in the population of the Dominion of Canada and the unquestioned industrial development, there are only 27 chartered banks, as compared with 41 in 1889. These chartered banks have about 2,570 branches in all parts of the country the deposits are approximately $930,000,000. Nearly one-tenth of the paid-up capital was subscribed by foreign capitalists. The bank loans at the early part of the year amounted to $775,000,000 and the net circulation to $102,000,000. These institutions have been so successful in the use of the money of their depositors that while their authorized capital is $169,866,666, the paid-up capital is $62,000,000 less The depositors have been receiving interest at the rate of three per cent., but the shareholders have received from 10 to 20 per cent per annum. In addition to this high rate of interest enjoyed by the shareholders, the reserve funds of these banks have been increasing annually until they have reached the immense sum of $98,868,124. It is claimed that this large reserve fund is to protect the depositors, but among those who understand the methods of financing such institutions it is regarded as the best means of keeping the depositors satisfied with a very low rate of interest. If the reserve fund were applied to dividends the difference between the rate of interest paid the depositors and th dividends paid the shareholders would be an immediate demand for a higher rate of interest for the depositors. The banks are doing business under a Dominion charter, but are international in their character. They wield a strong influence upon all branches of industry and can always be depended upon to ally themselves with the captains of industry who resist the demands of organized labor.

Growing Power of Trusts in Canada.

According to the Financial Post, the journal recognized as the official mouthpiece of organized capital, there were formed combines or mergers, during the three years, including 1909, 1910 and 1911, capitalized at $384,097,490. That is the tendency in all lines of industry today and these combinations are making the forces against organized labor all the more formidable. These combines or mergers have no regard for national boundary lines in the extension of trade or the purchase of raw materials. Their loyalty can be safely gauged by the extent to which the country serves their material interest. They do not regard the Canadian brand of workmen as the only eligibles for employment, but on the other hand encourage and assist in every way possible the importance of labor power from all parts of the world. Their slogan is "Protection" for their products, but "Free Trade" for their labor power. They can be safely trusted to establish the widest possible margin between the exchange value of the commodities produced in their factories and workshops and the market value of these commodities. This wide margin explains why the wage-workers are kept so poor and the capitalist class so rich. Their object is to eliminate competition, and thus obtain a freedom in the sale of their commodities that will guarantee the minimum amount of labor and the largest possible profits. They constitute an obstacle in the way of labor's progress that purely national unions are important to overcome.

International Character of Canadian Trade

The trade of Canada is transacted with about ninety countries, thus showing an utter disregard for national boundary lines. During the year 1911 that trade amounted to $769,443,905 and of that amount the imports amounted to $462,247,540. The United States contribution to meet the consuming power of the nation was valued at $294,415,202, as compared with the contribution from the United Kingdom valued at $110,585,004. The contributions from all other nations valued at $85,019,220. It is interesting to note the international fraternity as evidenced in the large balance of free imports over dutiable imports from the United States, the former valued at $284,325,321 and the latter at $161,538,448. The balance in favor of the United States to be paid in cash last year was $174,200,000, or $50,000,000 more than in any previous year. The dutiable imports from the United Kingdom last year were valued at $85,019,220 and the free imports at $25,565,784, and when compared with the exports the balance in favor of Canada in cash was $26,768,000. This clearly indicates that in trade matters Canadian capitalists are more loyal to the United States than to the United Kingdom. In face of this fact, the wage-workers are asked to organize on purely national lines, and thus shake off the interference by the foreign agitators.

Canadian Trades Unions

Any movement having for its object the organization of purely national unions is reactionary and doomed to failure. A few spasmodic attempts have been made in Canada during the past few years to organize Canadian unions, but they have been chiefly used as refuges for those who wish to escape from their obligations as international trade unionists. The very material out of which these organizations are formed make ultimate success an impossibility. If men will evade their legal and moral obligations in one form or organization they will pursue the same course when called upon to evince their loyalty to another form of organization. They cannot be trusted beyond that point where their union will gain for them some advantage, sacrifice for the good of the movement.

When the time comes that they must sacrifice for the good of the movement they will accept the coward's position and desert the fighting ranks. Such a movement can only serve as the auxiliary for the employing class, and can only obtain a temporary advantage in the hope that the larger and more powerful organizations will be weakened by their treachery. Realizing their weakness, these national organizations become the easy prey for designing politicians, and what they fail to gain through industrial organization they hope to make up by their services to politicians who serve the capitalist interests. They accept as their leaders men who have had aspirations for important international offices, but having failed to reach the height of their ambition in that direction they became breeders of distrust and suspicion in their organizations, and ultimately lead a small following to their downfall. The power and influence of the organized capitalists of Canada make the growth of the national trades union movement an impossibility from the standpoint of improving the condition of the workers. Such a movement could only be to the captains of industry as clay in the hands of the potter. It could be formed and reformed to suit the desires of its more powerful antagonist. The more fact that the employers of Canada wish it success should be sufficient to convince any intelligent worker that it has no place in the great working class movement. To illustrate the truth of this statement, it is only necessary to state that after several years of the strictest economy the Provincial Workmen's Association, a purely national miners' union in Nova Scotia, could only establish a strike fund sufficient to pay strike benefits to its members about four days. It became the auxiliary of the Dominion Coal Company, and when the United Mine Workers fought for better conditions the company had no better ally than this purely national organization. In the Province of Ontario the Canadian unions are almost entirely composed of men who have justly been called "Tax-dodgers" because of their failure to pay their dues to their international unions.

The International Trades Union Movement

Unlike the national trades union movement, the international movement is organized to fight aggressively to improve the conditions of the workers. Its growth during the past year has been more marked than at any other time in its history. The paid up and reported membership of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the end of March, 1912, was 1,832,791, or an increase of 136,229 during the year ending the 29th of February, 1912. If the organizations not affiliated with the A. F. of L. added their membership to those already affiliated there would be a grand total of over 2,000,000. The total membership of the trades unions in the world is over 12,250,000, and of this number Great Britain and Ireland have 2,347,461; Germany 2,865,686; and France 977,351. Over 7,000,000 of the total number of trades unionists in the world are affiliated with the great international secretariat, an organization that has for its object the uniting of all the workers of the world for the advancement of the labor movement. The trades unionists of Canada are affiliated with the international unions having jurisdiction in the United States and this country, but the legislative matters affecting the Canadian membership are the chief concern of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and its Provincial Federations of Labor and Provincial Executives. It is a well-known fact that while the trade unionists of Canada contribute, through dues and assessments, to the funds of the international unions, the benefits derived are much greater than these financial contributions. Prior to the big strike of the members of the United Mine Workers of America in Nova Scotia there had only been paid about $3,000 in dues and assessment, but during the struggle the international organization paid over $1,000,000 in strike benefits alone. The same generous treatment has been given the Canadian wage-workers by other international unions, and while there have been times when it was impossible for the international unions to offer financial assistance they have never discriminated against their Canadian membership because they were not citizens of the United States. The opinion is generally accepted by the workers in Canada that they must organize upon international lines, and while it may serve the interests of designing politicians to appeal to the workers on "patriotic" grounds to organize Canadian unions, such an appeal will fall upon deaf ears. International combination of capitalists demand international organizations of the workers.—The Lance, Toronto.

THE ISSUE

Reports from all parts of the United States show that the two old parties are being driven into one camp. In dozens of towns the Republicans, Democrats, Independents and Prohibitionists have joined forces to prevent the Socialists from getting into municipal offices, and have dismally failed. We must all admit that if we can drive our common enemy into one camp we can show up the issue better.

The issue is between the working class and the capitalist class, but when a dozen different candidates are in the field the issue does not appear to be clear to the average voter. Let us co-operate and make the issue clear; let us take every opportunity to drive the Liberals and Conservatives into the same camp; let us take part in every election, municipal or otherwise; let us, if need be, take part in three fights in one year, municipal, provincial and Dominion. You say you have nothing to fight for in a municipal election. Apparently they have in the states, and we also have an issue here in Canada. Is your town council looking after the interests of the working class as they should? No? Then get after them. What happens to your propagandists? They get driven from town to town. You can hardly keep a good speaker in your town unless he is paid. Why not try and pay his salary from the cities' funds? Most locals are half asleep during the year or so between elections. A municipal election will keep the fight going. Fight we must all time! And unless we get into the municipal fight we cannot truthfully say we are working in the interests of the working class.—Western Clarion.

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 an dpay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal 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.

WHY ALL UNION MEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS

By Frank Hayes, Vice-President United Mine Workers of America

If it is necessary for us to organize on the industrial field, why is it not equally necessary, or more so, for us to organize as workers on the political field? If we organize against the capitalist on the industrial field, can we consistently and intelligently join with him and vote with him on the political field?

No, a thousand times No! As we strike so must we Vote!

* * *

As a member of the largest trade union in America I want to voice my belief in the doctrine that every trade unionist ought to be a Socialist.

And the fact that a number of trade unionists are not Socialists, is, I believe, because they do not properly understand the relation between the two movements. It shall be my purpose in this brief article to explain in as plain a way as possible, why a trade unionists should be a Socialist.

In the first place, there is no identity of interest between the capitalist and the worker, or, to put it plainer, between the fleecers and the fleeced. If there was an identity of interest, or if our interests were mutual, there would be no necessity for the trades union movement or a working class political party.

If our interests were common, there would be no strikes, no lockouts, no blacklists, no bull pens and no injunctions.

If our interests were the same, to follow this capitalist sophistry to its logical conclusion, we would be spending our summers at Newport or Atlantic City and our winters amid the balmy climate of California or Florida, or we would be spinning over the boulevards in our auto or playing golf or bridge, with pink tea on the side, in some fashionable home.

If our interests were the same, our children would go to high school or college instead of to the workshop or factory, and, moreover, our girls would have an opportunity to go to some conservatory instead of to somebody's kitchen or sweatshop, and possibly, later, owing to starvation wages and overwork, to the bad lands and premature death.

* * *

Therefore, it is because the interests of the capitalist and the worker are diametrically opposed to each other that the trades union movement is in evidence—a natural product of the class struggle. In other words, we have organized on the industrial field to defend our class, as best we can, against the attacks of organized greed.

Now, then, if it is necessary for us to organize on the industrial field, why is it not equally necessary, or more so, for us to organize as workers on the political field? If we organize against the capitalist on the industrial field, can we consistently and intelligently join with him and vote with him on the political field?

I say no, a thousand times no! As we strike, so must we vote.

This being true, it naturally follows that we must have a working class political party, expressing, and carrying into effect the hopes and aspirations of labor.

This party must be a party of the workers, having for its ultimate aim the emancipation of the workers from the thralldom of industrial slavery. In the mantime it must initiate and advocate legislation tending to the betterment of the conditions of labor. This party must be so organized that the wish of the rank and file, as expressed by referendum vote, will be supreme.

The Socialist Party is the one political party that complies with these requirements, and, as a loyal trade unionist, it is the only party you can consistently and loyally support. If you support either of the twin capitalist parties—Democrat or Republican—you aid your master to keep you in bondage and want, to destroy your union by injunction or policeman's club, to kill all remedial legislation and drive you back farther and farther into the mud and mire of industrial slavery.

Which shall it be, fellow unionists, Unionism and Socialism, or Unionism and Capitalism?

Are you going to be a loyal Union man 364 days in the year and then fall by the wayside on the 365th day—election day—and vote a capitalist ticket?

Think it over. Don't wait as other trade unionists have done, till you engage in a strike and get it hammered into your head by a policeman's club or a militiaman's rifle.

* * *

Your wise capitalist uses this very political power, that you so magnanimously vote into his hands, to club you into submission and destroy your every effort to improve your condition.

* * *

Be as intelligent as the capitalist. Vote the ticket of your class—the straight Socialist ticket.

Don't compromise your unionism.

Put the Union label on your ballot in the shape of a cross in the circle at the top of the Socialist column.

A Union man politically—a Union man industrially—that should be the policy of every trade unionist.

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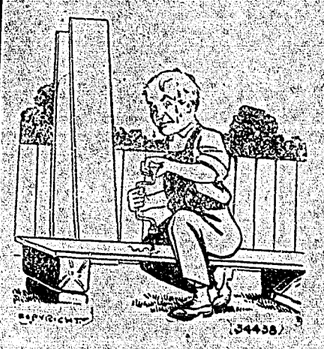

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Apples, per box	$2.15
Maccaroni per box	$1.50
Spuds, cwt.	$2.25
Lemons, per doz.	.30
Oranges, regular 75 for	.60
" regular 50 for	.40
" regular 40, for	.30
Bulk Tea, regular 50, now	.25
Tomatoes, 6 cans for	$1.00
Peas, Beans Corn, mixed 6 cans for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

This Sale applies for Cash only.

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WANTED by the Hillcrest Co-Operative Society, Ltd., capable manager for general store; also thoroughly qualified Book-keeper. Apply, with references and salary expected, to John S. Bowie, Sec.-Treas., Hillcrest Mines, Alberta.

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

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Pool
Billiards
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Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

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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.

Coal and Material Used in Mining

70 Minerals Tested--Coal Lowest Value

E. N. Zern, Assistant Professor of Coal Mining in the University of Pittsburgh School of Mines, Compares Prices and Shows that of Seventy Minerals We Mine, Coal Ranks Lowest in the Scale. Read Before the Mid-Winter Meeting of the Coal Mining Institute of America, at Pittsburgh December 20, 1911.

Of seventy minerals mined in the United States, coal ranks lowest in the scale of value. In these days of protest against the high cost of living this is an enviable distinction. It has an additional distinction in that this industry is one of the few that have escaped investigation at the hands of one of the 25 committees appointed at the last session of Congress. The inference to be drawn is that there is no bituminous coal trust, hence no restraint of trade; and this inference is supported by facts.

In the first place, nature must be recognized as one of the great contributing factors to the low value of coal. She has bountifully provided for all sections of the country. In some of these, as in the Fairmount region of West Virginia, development can be carried on rapidly; low cost of production is favored by topographic and labor conditions. In other sections of West Virginia, and parts of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville regions, where shafting is necessary and labor is unionized, there is, of necessity, a large increase of cost over the more favored regions; but, on the whole, coal can be won cheaply—more cheaply than any other mineral which represents true mining conditions.

This is the second great contributing factor to the low value of coal.

These two causes of low value are not alone peculiar to coal. Coal was merly one of many in nature's good graces; other commodities were equally favored. We are not satisfied, therefore, that the main factor has been found. In continuing the study of coal we had no greater anomaly than that its commercial value is the inverse of its economic value. In this latter respect it stands among the highest. Of such tremendous importance is coal that it controls absolutely the industrial activities of the United States. Shut down the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio and the annual production of the country would decrease 60 per cent. This would paralyze the manufacturing industries, prostrate railroads and bring disaster to people dependent upon manufacturing, railroading and mining, and in less than a month, to every city and village in the country. The supply being less than the demand, the price of coal would be exorbitant until an equilibrium was restored between the two. As long as this equilibrium was maintained prices of coal would equal the prices obtained today in England for it. Likewise, in our own country, it would approach in price those commodities whose equilbrium is maintained either artificially or naturally.

What is said of coal cannot be said of automobiles, kodaks, phonographs, billiard tables, etc., all of which may be classed as luxuries, and in contradistinction with coal, are necessary only to the comforts of a few. A misfortune to the industries producing these articles would be a misfortune to a comparatively small number, not to humanity at large.

The production of coal, therefore, is of paramount importance to the welfare and comfort of society; and a corollary is that the man or body of men who undertake to satisfy this need should have a greater return for the money invested than is given to those who satisfy the cravings for luxuries. The difference in the nature of a mine investment and a manufacturing investment makes this necessary. The former is temporary in nature; the latter permanent. If a mine has 20 years of life amortization of invested capital must take place in that time. To accomplish this, and include interest, the yearly return from a mine investment must be in excess of that return from a manufacturing investment. If the return from the mining enterprise is not greater, nor even as great, there must be a clear-cut reason. If coal does not bring as great a return to capital as is brought by wood, grain, bricks, oils or other articles no more necessary to [illegible] than coal, there must be a well-defined cause. Let us see what the facts are.

The average selling price for all coal shipped in West Virginia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, was 95 cents per gross ton. Since this is the same average price as was received during the year 1909 it is fair to assume that 95 cents gross is now the prevailing price of coal in that state. Ohio coal during the same period averaged 98 cents, and Pennsylvania coal about 95 cents. While, therefore, the average price of mine-run coal today in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia is less than one dollar per ton, it will be assumed, for the purpose of this paper, that one dollar is the correct price, or cost value on cars.

In order to determine whether coal is fairly valued in comparison with other commodities, the writer has taken into consideration a few of the materials which enter as supplies into mine operation; has compared their value at point of production with the value of coal on the cars, the ton in all cases being taken as the unit of comparison. Such a method is obviously open to criticism. In making comparisons it is not claimed to have taken into account minute details or to have gone into niceties which should enter into a more elaborate treatment of the subject; but, though this omission has been made, let it be understood that coal has not only the same charge accounts as a manufacturing industry in its investment, raw material, labor and repairs; but in addition, it has infinitely greater problems to face and risks to assume. In the last analysis, the value of a product is largely a matter of output. Gold would be less valuable than iron if nature had as lavishly bestowed it and if production was as large. The purpose of this paper will be fulfilled if it succeeds in showing that there exists a wide and, in an economic sense, unjustifiable difference between the value of coal and that of other commodities. The selected materals have been grouped as follows:

Group A.—A mne specfyng 8 foot props and 16 square inches at the small end uses in each prop an average of 35 pounds of wood. At 12 cents each a ton of props has a value of $6.85. At prevailing prices of hay, corn and oats, the farmer receves $20, $26.79 and $28.13 per ton respectively. The four items involve no mining, only a slight amount of manufacture or preparation, and the raw material, in this case synonymous with the finished product is easily obtained.

Group B.—Sawed oak, such as is used for timbering shafts, haulage ways and tipple construction, at $30 per thousand board feet represents $12 per ton. The paper used in making dummies for tamping holes at four cents per pound totals $80 per ton. The mine must produce 3 1-3 tons of coal to equal a corresponding amount of ice, used in the office cooler. Three items like those in Group A, involve no mining, but more expense in manufacture or preparation, the raw material being easily obtained.

Group C—Safety powders at 10¼ cents per pound will value $205 per ton while black powder at 5 cents has the more modest total of $100 per ton. Steel rails continue at the old price of $28 per ton. Brick at $6 per thousand, and averaging 4¼ pounds each, means an expenditure of $2.82 for each ton used in stoppings, overcasts, etc. Cement, 376 pounds to the barrel, at 80 cents per barrel, brings to the cement industry $4.25 per ton. In these four items the processes of mining and manufacture are combined in varying proportions, more capital is required, and the risk is greater.

Group D—Lime for the past year averaged to the burners $3.20 per ton. Motor sand varies from 75 cents per ton for engine-sand to $1.05 per ton for a good grade of white sand. Crushed stone, such as is used in making concreto, yields the quarryman 60 cents per ton, and is rising yearly in value. Roofing slate at the average price of $3.75 per square brings to the slate industry $11.54 per ton. Cylinder oil at 30 cents per gallon, and engine oil at 16 cents per gallon, represents $79.36 and $41.40 per ton respectively. Naptha, or gasoline, at 12 cents per gallon, total $34 and 25.19 per ton, while pit car oil, which corresponds to coal slack, now selling at 35 cents to 50 cents—or anything that's offered—has an exalted importance at $19.1 per ton. The items in this group are analogous to coal mostly in the fact that they are won by mining. They require some preparation before being placed on the market; but the capital required is not so great as that involved in Group C.

Even nature obliges an expenditure for the use of her air. A mine using 120,000 cubic feet of air per minute pays six cents for each ton of air delivered into the mine. Such a refreshingly low rate is an oasis in the desert; but the secret of it is that the air is only loaned for the purpose of ventilation on condition that it is to be returned as promptly as possible.

The items in all the groups greatly exceed in value that of coal. However it is not charged that the timber, agricultural, powder, steel, cement and other industries, conscious of their greater vitality, are holding up the bedraggled coal industry; but if their values are just—and who amongst us shall say they are not—what about the value of coal? If props and oak, the manufacture of which is carried on in God's free and fresh air with no excessive risk of capital involved have a value 7 to 12 times that of coal, the question naturally arises—Why? The farmer resents the imputation that his tonnage prices are excessive. He must assume risks of drought, etc., but his bank account shows that 25 to 1 is a comfortable ratio of values.

The items under Group C show a varied result. The manufacture of powder involves great risk. Some powder mills have been known to blow up. In this respect they resemble coal mines; but when such catastrophes do occur the value ratio of 100-205 to 1 takes better care of them than it does of the mine owner. Rails involve mining, transportation of ore from the mines to the steel mills, and a considerable amount of treatment and manufacture. It is said that the rails from the Pittsburgh mills have sold in Europe at bargain prices; but the value ratio in this country remains at 28 to 1. The brick and cement industries are putting out a comparatively cheap product. Cement has decreased 20 per cent in value in ten years; the symptoms in its disease are very similar to those of coal's disease. Ice at 3 1-3 times the value of coal at once raises a query why the article that keeps the butter hard is of more value than the article that cooks the meal.

Passing on to the next group, we are astonished at the cheapness of stone and sand. While less in value than coal, the simplicity of their extraction as compared with coal only aids in showing the discrepancy in values. Our vision of cheapness is at once dispelled when contemplating oils. Cylinder oil is major at $79.36, and pitcar oil minor at $19.16. From a bore-hole, almost infinitely small in size and expense of sinking when compared with two or three shafts, is extracted mineral so similar to coal that they are ascribed the same origin by many geologists; but this value is 14 to 79 times that of coal. To be sure, a prospect may turn out to be a duster; the crude oil must have preparation, and there are transportation charges; but all this, and much more, can be said of coal, and if the value of oil is just, what of the values of coal

How then does coal seek its level at $1.00 per ton? Mainly by virtue of the fact that the coal industry has developed more rapidly than the industries upon which it is dependent. Growth came easily, because nature placed no great obstacle in the way. New fields have been placed in competition with older fields, and prices are forced to the level of the centres of cheapest production. Too much competition is an excellent thing, says Sherman anti-trust law; but the fact remains that over-production is the third and greatest contributing factor to the low value of coal.

Over production is not common to all commodities. The farmer does not produce 1,000 to 2,000 tons of grain per day; neither does the power plant or the paper mill have daily outputs in four figures. This is reflected in the value of their products. Lumber mills and slate quarries have a higher daily rate of production, and their products average less than half in value those of the farmer. Brick, cement, lime, stone, sand and ice are cheap to produce, because daily tonnage is large per man employed; the value per ton is, therefore, small. Oils are plentiful; the supply is in excess of the demand. The daily production at some wells in Louisana for example, is remarkably large; in the older districts it is very small, but there has never been a dearth of oil, and a good producer today is as desirable as a gold mine. Why the price of oil has not yielded to the same fluctuations as coal is not pertinent to our purposes; full details can be found in the United States Supreme Court decisions.

The future will provide a more equitable price for coal. Whether it will come by continuing hopeful that somethnig or other will arise to restrain production and prices will automatically seek a higher level, or whether by instrumentalities within the pale of the Sherman law, is not for the layman to say. If some contingency should arise which would force operators to cease mining simply for pastime, cease making "record" outputs irrespective of profits, and cease mining merely because coal is easily won, it would be a benefit not only to our generation but to generations to come. If the signs of the times are correct the piper's bill is rapidly coming due, and some one will have to pay him. A solution to the problem is inevitable, even if it comes through operation of the remorseless law of the "survival of the fittest."

Much can be learned from other industries. The farmer has seen his produce increase yearly in value. He enjoys a situation where there is neither wilful waste nor woeful want of his gains. Experience has taught him that it profiteth a man more to raise 100 or 1,000 tons per year at a good price than to raise the same quantity daily at a selling price equal to the cost of production. Coal must attain a commercial value in proportion to its industrial value. So long as the coal operator is obliged to witness, throughout the "patch," the distribution of beer bringing to the brewer $79.00 per ton, while his product yields only $1.00 per ton, although it is capable of bringing incomparably greater good and happiness to society, of providing employment to a vastly larger army of men, and involving more capital and risks than is common to brewing—so long as the operator sees this, he will continue to believe that the values of commodities are in need of a thorough revision.—Fuel.

(A reply to certain statements made in this article will be given in our next issue.)

SHAW PROTESTS AGAINST IMPRISONMENT OF TOM MANN

George Bernard Shaw, the author and playwright, was the principal speaker tonight at a meeting called to protest against the imprisonment of Tom Mann and his fellow labor men on a charge of 'inciting the soldiers at Salford to mutiny" in case they were asked to protect strikebreakers. Shaw convulsed the audience with his witticisms. Premier Asquith, he said, had declared it impossible to include a definite figure in the minimum wage bill. He said he could only declare in favor of the principle of the minimum wage. The gravity of this, said Shaw, lay in its novelty. Parliament had always named the minimum wage in the case of judges, and more recently in the case of members of the House. It would presently be asked to vote the King's minimum wage, otherwise the civil list., "Asquith," said Shaw, 'would then be compelled to name the figure and merely declare in favor of the principle of the civil list. The King would not know whether he was going to get five million or a half million pounds. Suppose, then, the King should strike. If I appealed to the soldiers not to shoot him, I would be liable to penal servitude for life. If I urged them to shoot him, I could be beheaded for treason. That is the sort of dilemma we meet when we begin playing tricks with laws of this kind." Dealing with Tom Mann's appeal to the soldiers not to shoot their workmen comrades, Shaw said the latter rather deserved to be shot for consenting to work in a mine for five shillings a day and allowing boys to do the same for two shillings. "Suppose," said Shaw, "that a soldier in obeying an order to fire, unintentionally shot his mother. He must no: indulge in vain, sentimental regrets, but say 'Served the old girl right; God save the King!"—Old Country Ex.

A LICENSED FIRM OF STRIKE BREAKERS

The following advertisement recently appeared in a number of the leading journals of the Eastern States:

ATTENTION!!

"Gentlemen:

"We wish to call your attention to the present labor situation in the coal mining industry.

"Should a strike take place we arein a position to furnish you with guards or special policemen for the preservation of life or property.

"We can further furnish all classes of non-union help to take the places of men on strike.

"Should you wish to be relieved of the responsibility, we can take entire charge of the situation, establish a regular military system, and feed and lodge all help.

"We wish to call your attention to the fact that we are positively the

Largest Strike-Breaking Bureau in the World

"Among the hundreds of strikes which we have successfully broken we might mention the following: Pressed Steel Car strike at McKees Rocks, Pittsburgh; Philadelphia Trolley Strikes; Lehigh Valley R. R. Company; Delaware & Hudson Company; Central R. R. of New Jersey; New York, Ontario and Western; Vermont Central R. R.; Baltimore and Ohio R. R.; Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Erie R. R.

"Our offices can be reached night and day by telephone and should you desire any further information we would be glad to send representative.

BERGOFF BROS.,
Strike Service and Labor Adjustors,
NEW YORK: 140 LIBERTY STREET,
Telephones: Bat. 4834-4835, Bayonne 959-75
CHICAGO: 154 WEST RANDOLPH STREET.
Telephone: Franklin 101

The above advertisement should awaken the labor movement to the fact, that even a strike-breaking agency has a license to not only furnish strike-breakers but likewise the military force to shoot down strikers should they incur the displeasure of the armed thugs of a strike-breaking bureau.

Let us no longer paint pictures of Darket Russia and let us no longer portray the fiendish brutality of the Cossacks beyond the sea, for here in America, under the boasted emblem of the Stars and Stripes, the red-handed butchers of America, paid and maintained by licensed aggregations as professional murderers, can give the Cossacks "Cards and spades."—Miners' Magazine.

LABOR CONDITIONS

(West Canada Contractor)

At the present time skilled labor for building work is reported plentiful The demand for brick-layers, plasterers, carpenters and other lines of labor used by them has not yet grown to such proportions that all wants in this line cannot be filled and with a surplus of men to spare. The number of skilled laborers pouring into the country from the east and from foreign countries is very great, and it is believed that this feature will be an important element in providing for the demand which is bound to be considably greater later on in the season. Unskilled labor is at present very plentiful. The demand in this department of the business will be very great as soon as railroad building on the prairies has been returned on a large scale, and there is a possibility for a shortage.

The Plasterers' Union of Winnipeg has notified the Builders' Exchange that on July 1st they will demand a wage of 70 cents per hour. Should the demand be granted the plasterers will be paid at the same rate as the bricklayers. The carpenters of Winnipeg are also making a demand for an increase, the rate asked being 60 cents per hour.

SOCIALIST EDITOR GETS EIGHT YEARS FOR "INSULTING" ALFONSO

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A cable despatch from Madrid says: Juan Mella, editor of the Socialist magazine, "Vide Socialiste," has been condemned to pay a fine of $400 and to serve eight years in prison for publishing a cartoon which, it is asserted, reflects on the personal character of King Alfonso. The Socialists are agitated and have started a popular outcry against this military justice. Even many of those who say that Mella is guilty consider the penalty too severe.

The cartoon in question was sent to the magazine by Pablo Iglesias, a Socialist deputy, who received it from an unknown artist. The central figure is an extremely thin huntsman with excessively thin legs. Iglesias, cannot be prosecuted because of his official position, and Mella was made to bear the brunt of the whole affair, and it is likely will have a sequel.

The Michigan State Federation of Labor has added about 100 new affiliations the last year, and it appears now as if this federation will soon be the foremost in line of State Federations, both in numbers and activity.

Preventing Gas and Dust Explosions

Dr. Holmes Says Good Ventilation and the Use of Exhaust Steam Will Insure Comparative Safety

"We are not making satisfactory progress in reducing the loss of life in our mines," said Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, in the course of a recent paper. "And we will never make this progress until we get away from theory and get down to actual practice, and develop that hearty, determined cooperation between the mine owner and the mine worker, which is absolutely essential to success.

"It would be unfortunate and unpardonable if from the many American mine disasters of the past few years we have not learned some lessons that may help to prevent or minimize future disasters, or reduce the loss of life resulting from them.

"In the prevention of gas explosions in the mines, the lesson which all past experience teaches us being of first importance is to sweep the gas out of the mine by means of adequate ventilation. Safety lamps and permissible or quick flame explosives each contribute to safety. The keeping of electricity out of gaseous mines is a further wise precaution. There are a number of other minor precautions that are important, but all will agree that the first essential is adequate ventilation.

"One of the important lessons taught by certain recent mine explosions is that the coal dust, while thoroughly wet, will not explode, but that with modern ventilation, and especially during cold weather, wet coal dust often becomes dry and dangerous within a few hours, and that, therefore, the sprinkling of coal dust once a month or once a week only gives us safer conditions for a few hours immediately following the sprinkling. Indeed, sprinkling occasionally is often a useless and even a dangerous practice, as it does little or no good unless done thoroughly and frequently and it often tends to make us less careful in dealing with this half dry or dry coal dust in between the periods of sprinkling and it never reaches the other unused portions of the mines.

"Wetting coal dust through the introduction of steam along with the air current is by all means the most effective and cheapest way of moistening the coal dust during the cold weather. This steam warms the inflowing air and saturates it with moisture, which moisture is in turn deposited on and wets the coal dust in all parts of the mine where this air penetrates. This method continues through the winter season, the natural 'sweating' process which keeps the dust wet and helps to prevent dust explosions during the summer season.

"As far as possible the coal dust should be kept out of the mine. And what cannot be removed should be kept wet, either by liberal sprinkling or, during exhaust steam fills the mine, or keeping the coal dust mixed with fine soil dust, ashes or stone dust.

"The influence of stone dust in preventing or checking coal dust explosions is being carefully considered in France and other European countries. In many mines the stone dust is considered more effective than water. In this country stone dust has not passed beyond the experimental stage, but it is worthy of serious consideration and a thorough trial."—The Coal Trade Journal.

Dare You Marry?

SECRETS OF HOME LIFE

Statements made by patients taking the New Method Treatment. They know it Cures

☞ No Names or Testimonials used without written consent

CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE.

Patient No. 16474. "The spots are all gone from my legs and arms and I feel good now. I am very grateful to you and shall never forget the favor your medicines have done for me. You can use my name in recommending it to any sufferer. I am going to get married soon. Thanking you once more, etc."

SAYS TWO MONTHS CURED HIM.

Patient No. 16705. Age 23. Single. Indulged in immoral habits 4 years. Deposit in urine and drains at night. Varicose Veins on both sides, pains in back, weak sexually. He writes:—"I received your letter of recent date and in reply I am pleased to say that after taking two months' treatment I would consider myself completely cured, as I have seen no signs of them coming back (one year)."

THE WORLD SEEMS DIFFERENT.

Patient No. 15023. "I have not had a regular Emission I don't know when, and am feeling fine. The world seems altogether different to me and I thank God for directing me to you. You have been an honest doctor with me."

VARICOSE VEINS CURED.

Case No. 16688. Symptoms when he started treatment:—Age 21, single, indulged in immoral habits several years. Varicose Veins on both sides—pimples on the face, etc. After two months' treatment he writes as follows:—"Your welcome letter to hand and am very glad to say that I think myself cured. My Varicose Veins have completely disappeared for quite a while and it seems a cure. I work harder and feel less tired. I have no desire for that habit whatever and if I stay like this, which I have every reason to believe I will. Thanking you for your kind attention," etc.

GAINED 14 POUNDS IN ONE MONTH.

Patient No. 13822. This patient (aged 68) had a chronic case of Nervous Debility and Sexual Weakness and was run down in vigor and vitality. After one month's treatment he reports as follows:—"I am feeling very well. I have gained 14 pounds in one month, so that I will have to congratulate you." Later report:—"I am beginning to feel more like a man. I feel my condition is getting better every week." His last report:—"Dear Doctors—In I feel this is the last month's treatment that I will have to get. I thought at one time I would never be cured but I put confidence in you from the start and you have cured me."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

We treat and cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases peculiar to men. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department as follows: DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, WINDSOR, ONT.

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Private lessons and select classes by arrangement

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Special Sale of Flatware

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

A. C. LIPHARDT, JEWELER

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If you are thinking of getting a Bicycle or Motor Cycle

See John Minton, Fernie Bicyle Store

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

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

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PERFECT — MASSY SILVER RIBBON,
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and any other make of machine supplied to order. Beware of Cheap Cycles—they are Dear.

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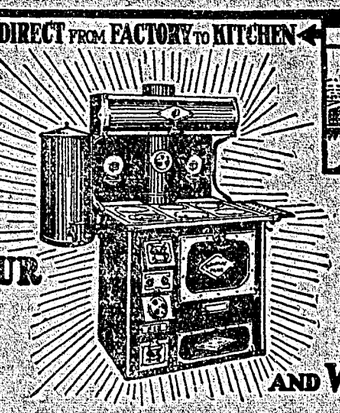

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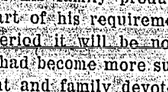
IF you want to save from $25 to $30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from $41 to $49.

If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from $69 to $78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add $25 to $30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.



"The Evolution of the Cook Stove"

TELLS about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers dropped hot stones into the pot to boil it. It also tells all about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book.

Write for Free Copy.

Besides costing much less than other ranges in its class, the "DOMINION PRIDE" is much more satisfactory. It is made of tough, strong, malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials which will not warp, crack or break.

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When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper. 7

The Weapon to be Used In Labors' Struggle

There are many individuals in the working class today who are aware that a change is impending in the present form of society but who think that the reforms introduced by the parliaments of the world are leading up to the co-operative commonwealth and that this latter will come about without the capture of the political machine by the conscious action of the workers. In the course of this article it will be my endeavor to show that it is only by conscious political action that the workers can hope to free themselves from wage slavery.

In early feudal times the serf with the aid of his family produced the largest part of his requirements. At a later period it will be noted that the work had become more subdivided and parent and family devoted themselves to producing only particular sets of articles, such as the carpenter making chairs, tables, boxes, etc., the spinner producing yarn and the weaver cloth and clothing of various descriptions.

As this "division of labor" necessitated an exchange of products, there had naturally come into general use the means of easily exchanging articles. From the earliest times there had been exchange by means of direct barter, but this was a clumsy and very inefficient method, and the growth of population and greater specialization of productive effort had forced society to adopt a particular produce as a "medium of exchange." The objects used for this purpose have varied considerably from time to time, the best known being copper, silver and finally gold, which latter is now practically an universal standard.

As the need of having this medium of exchange increased, it naturally brought a tremendous power to those who were able to accumulate it in comparatively large quantities. Its owner was able to acquire possession of any improved productive tools, and by the use of them to obtain still more economic power.

In the early days of the handicrafts the individual owned the tools which he worked, but as the size of these tools increased and consequently the amount of labor time for producing them, it became impossible for any but the rich to own them. For instance, the use of the steam engine made it possible to transport at least the same quantity of articles from place to place as a given number of horses could before, but, whereas these horses were formerly owned by perhaps an equal number of persons, the latter could not own a steam engine individually, as they would not possess enough money with which to buy one. But even supposing they had sufficient of the "medium of exchange," the state of the market would not warrant as large a number of steam engines as there were horses previously, and consequently some of the people would have to go out of business.

By applying the example to other modes of production it will readily be seen that the worker has gradually been divorced from the ownership of the tools he uses. There is, however, another factor in this connection to be considered, namely that as these things became predominant in the field of production they displaced those older institutions which flourished under previous methods of obtaining a livelihood. The more extended the division of labor, the less able was the feudal system to cope with the problems and the less was its power. As money became more essential so the feudal lords became more dependent upon its owners until at last their power was completely undermined and they had to make way for the rising capitalists.

It will be seen from this that the growth of the capitalists' power was due much more to economic development than to the control of the political machine.

With the working class today, the only class that can depose the capitalist class, things are completely different. Instead of the monetary power playing into our hands, the very reverse is the case, for, as a class, we are constantly becoming poorer. It is true that the persistent concentration of industry is constantly organizing us into a solid industrial body instead of being as we previously were, merely isolated units, but this applies only on the industrial field and the only weapon with which we can fight in this sphere is that of the strike. This weapon, too, is very inefficient and for numerous reasons. In the first place it is but a commodity struggle, a fight for more hay and oats, an attempt to corner the commodity "labor-power" and that in a flooded market. Supposing, however, the attempt is successful and the price of labor-power is raised, what have we gained? The experiences of the past few years show that this increase does not keep pace with the cost of living, which means constant strikes to maintain our level. But these strikes cost money, not only do we lose according to the number of days that we do not work, but our savings, in the shape of union reserve funds, are diminished.

Another factor is that every strike produces a reaction of some description. The owners look around for improved machinery to replace laborers; the users of what the strikers produce seek substitutes, and, worse still, the purchasing power of the workers for that particular period is diminished, and many other things take place that react to the injury of the workers.

There is also the fact that in raising the price of labor power the workers assist the bigger capitalistic concerns in crushing their smaller competitors and do not strengthen their own position in industry; they still only have the loan of a job. By this means the capitalist class is concentrated and better able to cope with recalcitrant slaves. Whilst we are generously aiding to rid them of their competitors, they will permit us to withhold our labor power for a season, but that object once accomplished, can they not close down the mines, mills and factories and sit, wait and EAT until we are starved into submission.

We must remember, too, that the capitalist class always have at their disposal a reserve army of labor to be called upon when occasion demands, and it is impossible to organize a hungry man. Owing to the concentration of the world's markets and consequent impossibility of disposing of the ever-increasing surplus, this reserve army of labor is rapidly increasing and the pressure of hunger will force them to take any job that is offered.

An instance of the ineffectiveness of the strike unaided by political action is afforded us by the coal strike in England. The miners there struck for a minimum wage and their representatives demanded the insertion of a schedule of wages. But what could 42 labor members do against 62 capitalist representatives whom the workers had put there.

It is also well to bear in mind the words of England's prime minister when introducing this bill. I quote from the "London Times" of March 20th. "Parliament would be justified, if compelled to do so, which heaven forbid, in taking other measures to defend the industries of the people against paralysis and starvation;" and the Times goes on to say that he sat down amid loud cheers. What does this mean except that the government would be prepared to protect those who returned to work from molestation by the strikers.

The power of the capitalist class then lies in these two things, the control of the government and the unemployed. It is impossible for us to get the latter to forego the chance of a job when one offers, but we can show them that intelligent action on the political field will enable them to obtain a livelihood. It is only by capturing the political machine and guiding it along our own road that we can free ourselves.

This is the task the Socialists have set themselves to accomplish and they refuse to be turned back. In order to succeed in this we need all the help obtainable, and it is up to each one who understands the class struggle to get into the movement and take their little part in the greatest struggle the world has ever known. Reader, this is your fight as well as our fight, and you must act, complimentary to the evolutionary forces, to bring about the downfall of the system that ruins your manhood and makes you the chattel of the master class.

S. K. READ.

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WILL McBRIDE ENTER BY THE WAY OF KOOTENAY?

CRANBROOK, B. C., April 15.—The not altogether unexpected appointment of Mr. A. S. Goodeve to a seat on the Railway Commission creates a vacancy in the Kootenay Division of the Dominion House. Very few names as prospective candidates have been mentioned and it is doubtful if the Liberals will oppose a popular Conservative nominee.

Some mention is made of the Premier, the Hon. Richard McBride, as having at last been persuaded to enter Dominion politics.

Apart from the Premier's name, the most talked of name as Conservative standard bearer is that of Judge Thompson. Provided the Judge could see his way clear to accept the nomination, there is no doubt that he would make a very popular candidate, and would not be unacceptable to many Liberals.

TWELVE TITANIC VICTIMS REPRESENT ESTIMATED AT $162,000,000

NEW YORK, April 18.—Twelve of the men missing from the Titanic represented wealth estimated at $162,000,000. John Jacob Astor, of course, heads the list with an estimated fortune of 125,000,000. Then, in order, come the following:

Benjamin Guggenheim, fifth of the Guggenheim smelter kings, $10,000,000.

Isidor Strauss, merchant and philanthropist, $5,000,000.

George D. Widener, Philadelphia traction promoter, $5,000,000.

Arthur Ryerson, Philadelphia, $5,000,000.

Charles M. Hays, president Grand Trunk Railroad, $3,000,000.

William C. Dulles, Philadelphia, $2,500,000.

Harry Elkin Widener, son of George D., $2,000,000.

C. Duane Williams, Philadelphia, $2,000,000.

George D. Wick, Youngstown, $1,000,000.

Henry B. Harris, theater owner and manager, $1,000,000.

Frederick Sutton, Philadelphia, $500,000.

Mrs. George D. Widener, who was saved, carried with her three ropes of pearls, insured for $750,000. Part of here insurance contract was that she should wear them through the voyage and not intrust them to her baggage.

107 GOLD MINERS KILLED BY TROOPS

LONDON, April 18.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that 107 workingmen employed in the gold mines were killed and eighty wounded by Russian troops during a clash at Irkutsk at the Lena Gold Mine Company's workings.

Details of the fighting and of the cause of the trouble have not yet been ascertained.

"Find out what the boss wants; then don't do it." In the January 1909, issue of the American Federationist we published an original circular sent out by Detective J. K. Turner, president of the Manufacturers' Information Bureau Company, in which he said:

"The most important work facing the railway management at the present time, in the estimation of the writer, should be directed to prevent the merging of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and the International Association of Car Workers, for, in the division of power of these two organizations, has resulted comparative peace; hence it would seem desirable to prevent, as far as possible, this merger."

This excerpt from the letter of Detective Turner is commended to the consideration of union carmen and car workers, and all others interested.—Ex.

The suggestion emanating from the Labor Department at Ottawa that the industrial disputes act might be extended to cover all industries, ought to receive close attention at the hands of trades councils and local unions. It is a safe conclusion that no suggestion along this line has come from the workers. The act as it stands now can be invoked in case of a labor difficulty in any industry, provided both parties to the controversy are satisfied to avail themselves of its provisions; and this is about all the government interference considered necessary—by organized bodies of workmen at last. The railroad companies and coal operators have so far not treated the act as a serious piece of legislation and ignore its provisions when it suits their policy to do so. The present minister of labor, however, has been exhibiting signs of being a "live wire," and if he is considering trying out the act in the manner suggested, it will be up to somebody to voice the opinions of the union men on the subject. Perhaps the next trades congress "bulletin" will deal with this matter. It would be a good way to bring the question formally before labor bodies for consideration.—Phil Obermayer, in Hamilton Herald.

POVERTY THE CAUSE OF DRINK

By Mary E. Garbutt.

I have been a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for twenty-five years. The line of argument many temperance workers make today as the cause of poverty, I used to make myself. They say that if the workingman would keep away from the saloon and quit drinking, he and his family would have the necessities of life, if not its comforts. They cite specific cases and then draw their own general conclusions from a few isolated facts.

"There's Mr. Smith's family," says a W. C. T. U. member, "in destitute circumstances. Mr. Smith drunk the greater part of the time, so that he cannot keep a job when he gets one." "And there's Mr. Brown, my next door neighbor," exclaims another white ribboner, "his wife and children objects of charity because he spends his time and money in the saloon."

I heard one of our prominent State temperance workers say but a short time ago, speaking of the army of children working in the cotton mills of the South, that if their fathers would keep sober and go to work, child labor would cease.

Now, what are the real facts in the case? Is intemperance the immediate cause of poverty, or, on the other hand, does poverty largely act as a cause, in producing intemperance? And today under the present industrial system, are not a large proportion of the workers poor, even though total abstainers?

Two things are absolutely essential for a working man to have the necessities of life. First, work to do, and second, large enough wages to meet the needs of himself and family. If he is employed only a part of the time and his wages are low, poverty must as a matter of fact follow whether he drinks or not.

In the year 1903, Carroll D. Wright gives the percentage of those unemployed during some portion of the year as 49.8 per cent. (See 18th Annual Labor Report, page 42.) The census of 1900 placed it in round numbers at 6,468,964, or 22.8 per cent of the total. If we had the figures for the year just ended, we would find them largely in excess of those quoted above, owing to the panic, which came like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, in the midst of what we were told was "unprecedented prosperity."

Commissioner Wright enumerates some of the causes of idleness as follows:

Establishments closed	56.96 p.c.
Sickness	23.65 p.c.
Strikes	2.67 p.c.
Accidents	1.66 p.c.
Drunkenness	.26 p.c.

From this report, simply a fraction of 1 per cent of the idleness among workingmen is caused from intemperance, comparatively a small proportion arises from strikes, but the shutting down of mills, factories, mines and other industries, causes over one-half of the idleness, while the large per cent of sickness as a cause is largely attributable to a disregard, to a criminal extent, of the employers of labor to the health of their employees.

Less than 3 per cent of the appalling total of idleness which exists in this country can be charged to the working class.

Now let us glance briefly at the wages paid and see if they are commensurate with the needs of the worker and his family.

Under the present system of capitalism it is to the interests of the employing class to have a large army of the unemployed pitted against the employed. This competition for a chance to work minimizes wages, by making labor a commodity in the market, its price governed by the law of supply and demand. At least one-fourth of the working class employed get no more than ten dollars per week for their labor. Periods of unemployment, which occur to most of them, cut this amount down in the course of the year. In the majority of cases 20 to 5 per cent of these wages must go for rent, leaving from six to seven dollars a week for the living expenses of a family of three or four or more. Does it look as if these poorly paid workers, if they were only thrifty and frugal and left drink alone, would keep the wolf from the door?

If the saloons were all closed and the people all total abstainers, the pall of poverty would still hang over the home of the working man, because of his enforced idleness at times and the poor wages paid for his labor.

It is a fact that all careful students of social conditions today recognize that intemperance, as it exists among the poor, is more truly the result of poverty that the cause. Professor Richard T. Ely says:

"We should never forget the temptations to intemperance which lie in the character of the toil of many laborers. Long hours are regarded by competent authorities as a cause which predisposes to the use of intoxicants. The strain of work by the side of rapidly moving machinery on the nervous system is another predisposing cause of intemperance which has attracted serious attention."

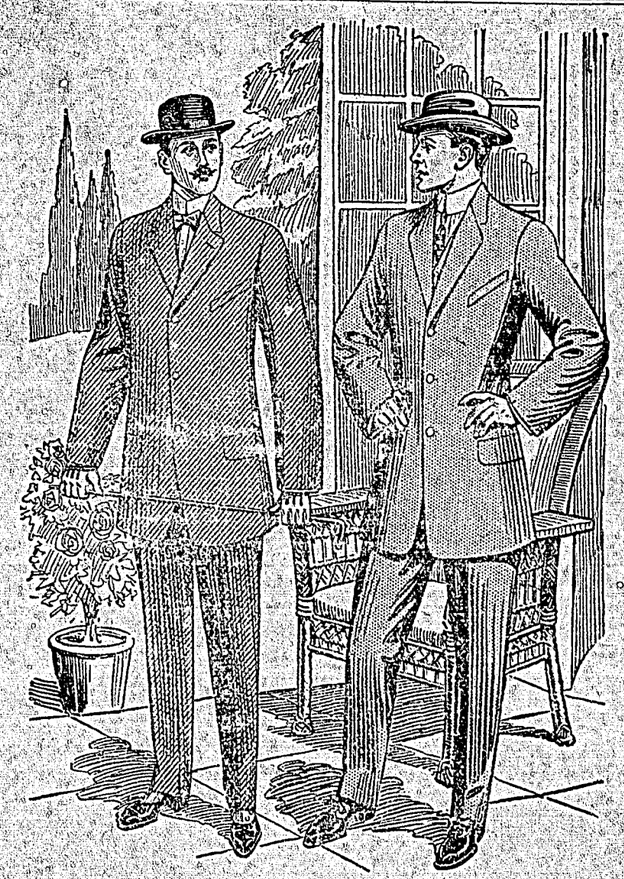
Frances E. Willard said:

"Under the searchlight of knowledge in these later days it is folly for us longer to ignore the mighty power of poverty to induce evil habits of every kind. It was only our ignorance of the condition of the industrial classes that magnified a single propaganda and minimized every other, so that the temperance people, in earlier days, believed that if men and women were temperate all other material good would follow in the train of that great grace.

"The only way to have a sober people is to strike at the root of the evil which causes inebriety. Poverty, long hours of labor, the nerve-strain under which men toil, the anxiety from the insecurity of their jobs, remove all these; and in a short time the demand for a stimulant would cease and drunkenness would be unknown."

I call upon the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance organizations to get down to the bed rock cause of the drink habit. It is folly to work with effects; yea, it is criminal, in the light of the knowledge we have. Miss Willard pointed the way. Why should we not be brave enough to follow, and align ourselves with the Socialist movement, which proposes to eliminate poverty, and thereby the train of evils that result from it?

McBride "prosperity" in the Crows Nest coal fields has resulted in the coal diggers working half time, at wages that would puzzle an Oriental to live upon. The "incentive" under corporate ownership of coal mines is nothing to write home about.—R.P.P.



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MAY DAY

THE first day of May has not always been associated in the minds of the people as peculiarly set apart for the demonstration of the workers.

This day is usually associated with the festivals which were celebrated by the agricultural communities of bygone times. These celebrations are still in vogue in some of the older countries, but to those engaged in the industrial life peculiar to present day society there is little opportunity afforded to adhere to these old customs. It was not until after the Labor Congress in Berlin, in 1890, that May 1st was set aside for the demonstrations of Labor in European countries. This holiday stands out distinctly from all other holidays in that it was a concession to the demands of organized labor.

Other holidays are more or less handed down as customs, with the exception of those graciously extended to engender a spirit of patriotism or loyalty to the powers that be.

This year is the first occasion on which this day has been celebrated in this District, and, perhaps, to those who view the growing solidarity of the workers with intense satisfaction the appropriateness of this holiday will not be lost sight of. The origin of this day as a holiday for the workers was in those countries where capitalism first began its inroads into the life of the people. The factory system developed with no kindly thoughts for the working class, and the bitter fights conducted by the workers, who had been forced to form themselves into trades' unions, marked the growing power of those who produce the wealth of the world. In spite of the many set backs to organized labor the victories gained on the industrial field have not been in vain. The securing of more leisure through the agency of the Eight Hour Day, and such holidays as we are to celebrate on the 1st May have been of more benefit than may appear on the surface. For the development of the human race it is essential that men and women have a reasonable amount of leisure, and it will be found that it is through the productivity of labor that there are those today who have more leisure than they know what to do with. However, the great contradiction of the present system of production is that it is not those who actually do the useful work of society that benefit most by the opportunities that should be afforded by a reasonable amount of leisure.

It usually happens that when the workers do get any amount of leisure it is at great personal cost, seeing that our industrial affairs, as at present constituted, place the wage earners in the position that when they quit work it is in order to look for more work. Their sole object in life is to work, and there are those who cannot see why the laborers do not discern their dignified position. The great trouble in the past has been that they have been only too willing to accept this flattering position of making all the machinery to save labor-power, and, then, when they have created this means of ensuring themselves more leisure, they have set to work like veritable demons to compete with that which they have produced. By their efforts the workers set in motion the machines which undermine their livelihood until the machines taxed their strength to such an extent that they had to demand from those to whom they had turned them over, the privilege of resting up a little. The greatest irony of the present system is the degrading influence of the machine upon such vast numbers of the working class—the very machinery that their skill has created.

However, the working class are making some use of what little leisure they have been able to secure and they are learning to discern clearly what yet remains for them to accomplish—and they are uniting wherever capitalism prevails. This is the meaning of labor day—the international comradeship of the working class.

Away with the fear that parts us;
Away with our threatening might;
Shout good speed to us, calling
Men of all earth, unite!

The world we have made awaits us,
With all of its goodly gains;
We have nothing to break but bondage,
We have nothing to lose but chains.

A FEW FACTS WANTED RE THE TITANIC DISASTER

THE Titanic disaster is naturally the one topic of conversation these days, and rightly so, for there are features of it that demand the most searching investigation and complete explanation. Efforts will undoubtedly be made by those responsible to cover up their culpability, and as they occupy positions of prominence in capitalist circles, they will very likely succeed in getting away with it. It is to be expected that a strenuous effort will be made to place the blame on dead men, as is the time-honored custom in all these disasters in which human lives are sacrificed. The engineer or the signalman, if killed, is blamed for a wreck, in spite of evidence that is constantly brought forward that they were overworked by being kept on duty for exceptionally long hours, and could not possibly be in a fit condition, physically or mentally to perform the important duties required of them, which often make sudden demands upon mental and muscular alertness.

In such cases experience has proved that those who are responsible for these men being so overtaxed, their employers, escaped scot free, although from every standpoint of reason and evidence they, and they alone, were responsible. The fact that many of those lost in the Titanic were owners of great wealth will tend to make the inquiry a searching one, as far as that portion of the passenger list is concerned, but there is an ominous lack of references in the daily press as to the treatment of the steerage passengers, their behavior, or their fate. One indisputable fact stands out in startling and significant prominence, and that is the disproportionate number of first class passengers rescued as compared with the third class.

Consider these figures: The total number of first calss passengers on the vessel is given as 320. Saved, 210. Second class, 195; saved, 125. Third class, 550; saved, 200.

That means, in other words, that out of a combined total of first and second class passengers of 515, 335 are saved, while out of 550 third class only 200 are saved, in spite of the fact that they outnumbered the other two classes by 35.

The number of the latter lost exceeds the number of first class passengers that shipped, and this seems to give the lie direct to the statement that no distinction was made between the classes in filling the boats, for if that was true the disproportion could not have been so great. Some of it may be accounted for in the fact that the steerage passengers were berthed forward, and many might have been drowned in their quarters, which would be the first to receive the shock, but the reported nature of the injury to the vessel as not being the result of a head-on collision, but a glancing blow, that ripped out her side, does not seem to be sufficient explanation.

Other evidence points to the conclusion that the company officials are making strenuous efforts to conceal some facts in connection with what took place. There is the isolation of the surviving members of the crew on the steamer Lapland, the frustrated intention to ship all of them to England, and the statement of Mrs. Smith that the rescued passengers on the Carpathia were asked to sign a statement agreeing not to talk to reporters regarding the wreck.

The almost complete lack of information afforded by the reports as published on this phase of the matter is sufficient justification for demanding that the fullest particulars be forthcoming.

To see that the most searching inquiry into these ominous features of the affair is instituted should be the immediate business of the Labor press on both sides of the Atlantic.

REFERENDUM AND RECALL DENOUNCED

HOW any sane man can see any objection in the principles of the initiative, referendum and recall is hard to conceive. Yet Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, at a recent banquet to the Hon. Robert Rogers, held in Winnipeg, in his largest and most sweeping manner denounced these principles as "barbarious, uncivilized," etc., etc. He went on to say that these principles were being favored in countries which were "in midnight darkness, as compared to the midday sun of Canada." He declared that "whoever advocated them" sought to undermine the British Constitution and British liberty."

Roblin is somewhat late in the day, and his followers will find it hard to explain away his latest utterance. It may be pointed out that the principles so absurdly denounced by him are becoming more and more in vogue throughout the civilized world. In fact, the people are beginning to realize that it is the great safeguard against extravagant public openditure and graft, which is so rampant today in our public life. The referendum, which in fact also comprises the recall, is getting a strong footing in Australia. In the last general election in Great Britain, Mr. Balfour pledged his party to the policy of submitting to a referendum the question of fiscal policy. A bill to provide for the introducton of the referendum into the British system of government was ntroduced in the House of Lords and was largely supported. In the United States, thanks to the activity of the Socialist party, the people are clamoring for it and at the forthcoming presidential election this question will play an all important part.

What is the principle of the referendum and recall It is that in all questions of great importance the direct voice of the people shall decide.

Fancy Roblin, a loyal son of Britain, refering to England as a land "in midnight darkness," and Balfour as seeking "to undermine the British Constitution and British liberty! Roblin is becoming an expert in the art of talking turgid nonsense.

THE CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF

WE have been supplied with circulars sent around to arouse the interests of the people towards relieving the distress of the victims of the famine. The money subscribed will find its way into the hands of those who control the necessities of life, who will then be pleased to furnish the victims with some relief. However, we should leave out of consideration such sordid motives and only harp on the sentiment. One of the appeals lays emphasis on the fortunate conditions under which we live in this civilized land. "We," of course, refers to the workers, for as McBride says, "In this country we are all workers." Prosperity is going to hit us meantime all appeals for relief must apply to those who are already in that position where the cry of distress from China will not be heard in vain.

MILLIONS FOR MILITIA

Verville Tells Minister of Finance What the Workers Think of the Militia Estimates

Alphonse Verville, Labor member for Maissonneuve in the Dominion House of Commons, took the opportunity when objecting to the big increases which were proposed for militia to deal with some of the conditions of employment existing in industries which the tariff and bounty system are supposed to protect. The Hansard report is as follows:

Mr. Alphonse Verville, Maissonneuve, Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the honorable Finance Minister (Mr. White) on the impartial manner in which he has presented the budget to the house. It is the first time in the history of Canada, as I understand that we have had the announcement of a surplus of $39,000,000. I observed that my hon. friend from South York (Mr. Maclean) last night expressed himself as being very anxious to have $10,000,000 expended on the defence of the empire. I hope before I get through my remarks to be able to convince the Minister of Finance that there are many other places to put that $39,000,000 instead of contributing it to the defence of the Empire; I mean by lowering of taxation as much as possible. We have heard during this present session many arguments on protection pro and con, and from many of the remarks made I for one have come to the conclusion that self-interest seems to have priority over the interest of the masses of the community. A well-read man might believe that we have gone back to ancient history, as some of the arguments used during this debate were put forward almost in the same form as far back as the fifth century.

The protection of trusts, which is the furnishing to the few the means of getting rich at the expense of the community at large, is nothing new and will continue I suppose as long as the masses which compose this nation allow themselves to be misled into the belief that their interests rest on such a policy.

What is this treason of which we hear so much. If any treason exist, it is the conspiracy of the trusts to compass the ruin of the masses of the people of Canada. It is really treason of that nature that we hear so much about? I will leave the answer to those interested in combines. Where political parties enter into a fight it should be on a policy; it should be with some higher aim than simply to obtain power and which every party follows this doctrine will command more respect in the future.

Kings and emperors in past centuries had more energy than our much prized popular governments have today, for as far back as the year 483 of this era, Emperor Zeno, after contemplating the effects of combinations in restraint of trade and loyal competition, had a proclamation issued to the effect that any one ound guilty of preventing such loyal competition on food stuffs or other necessaries of life would be condemned to perpetual exile, whilst on the other hand any one guilty of the same offence in respect to articles of luxury, was fined. It is plain to see that even in the 5th century there existed conditions and methods similar to those we have at present, and we find it also demonstrable that this Roman Emperor 1439 years ago made an enormous distinction, by banishing the criminals for ever in the first instance, so as to be sure that they would never return to elude the law.

I would lik eto make or at least attempt to make a slight analysis of our trusts in Canada, and give, if possible some slight idea of the burden that the masses have to bear. I would also desire to suggest some material remedy, of course I cannot expect that my suggestions will immediately appeal to all the members of this house. But such as it is, the remedy I outline appears to me the only one available, and as to its urgency, I think that no one will express any doubt on the subject.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company, and the Dominion Coal Company, who are now clamoring for bounties, are rather a poor paying concern as morgers go. Just fancy nly 4.28 per cent on $35,000,000 of stock, after payment of all interest on bonds and exponses. They, of course, also are issuing new stock. The bounties they are now endeavoring to obtain would mean more than $550,000 annually, and bring their percentage of net profits to about 7 per cent. on their present stock. In this connection I wish to state the real labor conditions that exist in the Dominion iron and steel industry, as given by Prof. McGill, who made an investigation of them a couple of years ago. In his report he says:

"The coke ovens—These are kept going night and day, the men attending them are mostly foreigners — 228 come from Europe, 15 from the United Kingdom, 61 from Newfoundland, and 57 are Canadians. Most of the work is such that Canadians do not apply for it. They are divided into shifts. Taking the total, 272 work ten hours and 63 work twelve hours per shift.'

The coke ovens have been greatly extended since this report. I am told that 800 men are employed in this department, 90 per cent of whom are foreigners and receive $1.40 per day. Continuous operation, 7 days per week 365 days in the year.

Open hearth furnaces. — These are kept going night and day, and the men attending them work in two shifts. Taking the totals of the shifts, 305 men work twelve hours each, 7 work eleven hours, and 82 work ten hours. Of the total force about 36 per cent are Canadians, 29 per cent are Europeans, 19 per cent are Newfoundlanders, 8 per cent are British, and the remainder are Americans or West Indians.

In this department I am told the force employed is about 600. Melters, about 20, receive $4.50 to $5.00 per day, and helpers $2.50, third helpers, $1.80. general laborers $1.40, the latter class constituting the majority.

The blast furnaces—These also operate continuously, and the men are divided into two shifts. Taking the totals, 226 work twelve hours, 13 work eleven hours, and 64 work ten hours.

In this department blowers and heaters get $3.50 per day, second helpers $2.50, third helpers $1.80, and about 120 general laborers, $1.40.

The mills — There are about 430 rod mills. Of these, over 350 work in twelve-hour shifts, and the remainder work ten hours. The day force is larger than the night force. About fifty per cent of the men are Canadians, and about twenty-four per cent are from Newfoundland, so that the percentage of European labor is small. The mills are kept going continuously. There is some time lost.

In this department the pay is about the same as above. There are a few well paid rollers and heaters, but the majority receive a bare existence, or to be concise, 14 cents per hour. A new feature has ben introduced in the shape of a staff beginning at nine o'clock Sunday evening; truly a remarkable state of things in a Christian country.

I am informed that the general laborers in the yards are ordered out on Sundays, on the one hand necessity is the whip and failure to turn out means the "sack."

The other employees not mentioned are the innovation of Gen. Manager Butler, to wit. The spies and blue-coated gentlemen under the charge of one Noble by name, but otherwise by occupation.

The employees have asked for an investigation by the Labor Department about two years ago, on the grounds that the fair wages resolution applied to the steel company, as receiving grants from public funds. They claim that the company were not paying current wages in the case of bricklayers, carpenters and others as laborers. Mr. Dubreuil, fair wage officer of the Labor Department, went to investigate; he sought an interview with General Manager Butler, who politely told him and the government he represented that they could go to a warmer place than the ovens of the company, that they would not stand for any interference with their business.

The report continued:

Foreign Labor—A little over 40 per cent of the employees are Canadians, 28 per cent are from the continent of Europe, 20 per cent are from New-

(Continued on page 7)

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

FOR SALE—Baker's snop complete; Four-roomed Cottage; clothes closet; water; newly painted; near school. Chipman Avenue, Annex. Cheap for cash; Offers. Frank Earp, Hillcrest, Alberta.

WANTED—PIT BOSS with papers at once for new mine. Good wages to right man. Apply, with full particulars to Mr. Eaton, P. O. Drawer 1675, Calgary, Alta.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Three-roomed plastered House in West Fernie. Apply, R. Wright, West Fernie. (3t-14

FOR SALE—Two plastered three-roomed Houses, with out-buildings attached and water; a great snap with very easy terms Apply. R. Wright, West Fernie.

FOR RENT—House, 4 rooms with hall, meat kitchen, clothes closet, cellar, water, sink, electric light, etc. Situated next block Central School. Apply Wm. Barton.

FOR SALE—Three cars first-class baled OAT HAY; price $9.00 f. o. b. Coaldale. This is rich stuff with more feeding value for the money than any other hay. Will send sample.—T. W. Dike, Coaldale, Alta.

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

FOR SALE—House, 7 rooms, bath and pantry, connected range; block 47, McAvoy Street. Centrally located. All fenced and painted. $2500, terms. Cheap for cash. Apply, L. G. Evan, Box 122.

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

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Choice Furniture for Sale. Can be seen at any time. Apply Mrs. Aldrich, cor. McPherson Ave. and McEvoy St.

EGGS for Hatching from selected laying strain; Buff Orpington, $1.50 per 13. Albert Davies, Annex Extension, Fernie, B.C. 3t

WANTED—A couple of furnished Rooms for light housekeeping. Apply Quail Electric Co.

WANTED—At once, General Servant. Apply Mrs. J. R. Sloane, McPherson Ave. 1-t

The Lady Sits and Sews while the Washer goes

Get a Water Motor Washer and Be Happy

J. D. QUAIL

Hardware FERNIE Furniture

The ISIS

People's Popular Picture Playhouse

Friday and Saturday

A 3-Reel Feature Film

Entitled

In the Hands of Mormons

A story true to life, depicting means used by the Mormons forcing believers into their faith

Don't miss Friday and Saturday's especially fine programme of

6 Pictures

including two of the funniest funny films ever filmed

Free to Lady Patrons--Beautiful Silver Spoon

For two coupons, issued Tues., Thurs., & Sat. Matinee

Don't Forget Saturdays Matinee

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

W. M. JEFFRIES

Jewelery Repairing a Specialty

Engraving

High class selection of

Watches, Clocks and Novelties

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

Try The Ledger For Job Work

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE

Mrs. Eschwig, of Fernie, is spending a few days with Mr and Mrs. Andrew Goodwin.

Mr. Allan, of Coleman, was in town on Sunday and stayed with Mr. Atkinson.

A large crowd of boxing sports went from Bellevue to Blairmore on Saturday night last to see the fight between Young Morris, of Bellevue and Domonick, of Hillcrest, and report seeing a good fight.

Mr. Peter Ratcliffe visited his parents in Fernie for a few days last week-end and played in the Salvation Army Band on Sunday.

Mrs. D. Davidson and family, of Fernie came to take their abode in Belleveu last week.

The Rev. W. H. Irwin visited Livingstone last week end and preached in the Methodist Church there.

The stork was hovering around Bellevue last week and managed to drop on the house of Mr. and Mrs. Watts Goodwin and left them a fine bouncing boy. Mother and child are doing well.

While J. R. Macleod was working in his room in No. 1 Mine, Bellevue, and engaged in cutting the top coal down with a pick, the lot came down unexpectedly, and drove the pick into his foot. He was conveyed out of the mine on the stretcher and attended by Dr. Mackenzie.

There has been a big rush on the basket and fancy paper trade at Bellevue this last week owing to the basket social held in the Socialist Hall on Wednesday of this week. All single young men who did not get a better half that night were far behind the times.

Coal Creek could not possibly do without their goalkeeper, and have imported him back again, and sent for his transfer from Bellevue. But Bellevue still has several goalkeepers at their call and will not be behind altogether.

The preacher at the Methodist Church on Sunday night was Mr Hyslop, of Coleman. Mr. Hyslop divided his sermon into two headings "Discipleship," and "The Place of the Cross in Our Hearts." There was a good attendance at the service. The Memorial Service for our late Brother Wm. Baucham will be held in the church on Sunday, and will be conducted by the Rev. W. H. Irwin.

Mrs Gill Cousins (of Fernie) came in town on Monday and will stay with Mr. Jas. Cousins.

Jury in Bellevue Inquest Make Recommendations

The inquest on the body of William Baucham, who lost his life in No. 1 Mine, was held last week, and the decision was "The deceased lost his life accidentally while following his employment, by a fall of roof in No. 2 Seam of No. 1 Mine, Bellevue, where he was working on the 13th of April."

"We, the jury, recommend that there be an amendment in the Coal Mines Act of Alberta that no person holding fireboss certificate shall be allowed to fire shots working contract work in a gaseous mine. Furthermore, we the jury find that the present system of contract work lends itself to carelessness on the part of the contractors, though not blaming any person for the deceased's death, we feel that greater precautions should be taken to safeguard the men from accident." The jury consisted of H. J. Cunningham (foreman), William Evans, J. J. Walters, J. S. Murry, Thomas Duncan, Harry White and W. H. Cole.

Bellevue Lady's Success at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

A very successful St. Patrick's concert and social was given on March 18th at Mill Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne by Mrs. Stokoe. It will be interesting to many to know that the favorite of the evening was undoubtedly Mrs. B. Welsh, of this town. For her singing of "The Wearin' of the Green" she received enthusiastic applause and gave as an encore "Let Erin Remember." In the second part of the programme she sang "The Shamrock of Ireland" as only a daughter of Erin can sing it, and again being encored gave "Blarney O'Hea."

HILLCREST

The new addition to Frank Earp's baker and confectionery store is rapidly going up.

W. B. Powell, President of District 18, U. M. W. of A., was in town Sunday and attended the local meeting

We have several snake charmers in town which have acquired the art, but woe to them when things become known.

The mine is working steady and gradually increasing their output.

George Brown has quit the glass factory this week and has gone in pursuit of new pastures.

Geo. Brown is busy taking pictures these days alongside of the Lovers' Lane in the evenings for the benefit of Mr. Card (Fernie). Some of the people living in the vicinity of Hillcrest Hill will appreciate the scenery.

Mrs. S. Thomas was a Fernie visitor last week, renewing old acquaintances.

A meeting of the Hillcrest Co-Operative Society was held last Thursday in the Miners' Hall, when the board of management reported progress. Everything is practically ready to start up as soon as the manager can get it going.

The Duke of Cunningham had men working to level a piece of land for a ball ground, but they quit last week and it's at a standstill ever since. They are, however, so anxious to see the work completed that some of the fair sex took to the plow, but we are sorry to say they did not make it stick. Possibly if they use other ladies (the same as the washing machine incident) they will have it done, as no doubt there would be plenty to choose from.

FRANK NOTES

Mr. R. J. Ferguson, of the Bellevue Bank was in town on Sunday last playing tennis.

P. Seville, better known as "Butch," who has been cutter for the 41 Market Co. here for some time, has taken a similar position at Cranbrook. His place here is taken by R. Wilcox.

Mr and Mrs. A. J. Hollmotz moved away from Frank on Monday night. Mr. Hollmotz has been station agent here for the past year. He has the Coyley Station now. Mr. J. Murray, who has been operator up to the present, now receives the important position of agent.

A. Bonamica, of Michel, was in town on Wednesday on a business trip.

Harold Boyd, the local manager of P. Burns Co's butcher shop, left for Banff on Tuesday night, where he takes charge of the shop for the company.

Miss L. Thomas left on Tuesday for Lethbridge, where she will spend a holiday.

WEJR.—To Mr and Mrs. Frank Wejr, of Frank, on Monday—a daughter.

Mrs. Pinkney and Mrs. Thompson (of Bellevue) were visiting friends in town on Tuesday.

A large number from Frank attended the ball in the Blairmore Opera House, last Friday night.

Jimmie Fox, the famous entertainer and humorist, was announced for Blairmore on Tuesday but at the hour for commencing the crowd was so small that he called it off.

At 4.45 last Saturday morning the citizens of Frank were suddenly aroused from their slumbers by ringing of the fire alarm and later by the coal company's fire whistle blowing. The fire brigade were on the spot in a few minutes, and it was discovered that it was the town of Blairmore that was on fire again, and had again called for the assistance of the Frank fire brigade, who did so much to help save the town during the fire of a month ago. Two teams were soon at the disposal of the fire fighters, and when they got to Blairmore the blaze from the roof of the cement plant was visible. The Blairmore Brigade was on the spot and would, no doubt have done good work under Chief Burrows, if they had some hose, but it was when Frank hose got connected and Chief McGowan got after things that the fire had to cease its destructive business. The roof was completely burnt off one building, but the second and longer building, which was on fire, was put out before much damage was done to it. We are glad to be able to help our neighbors but it is getting a habit to have fires now, and we don't like to be disturbed too often from our sleep. It was very interesting to watch the onlookers. Some had not yet gone to bed after the dance, and were rigged out in white bow ties and dress suits, etc, while others wore a haggard look as if their dissipation did not agree with them. It is seldom we have the opportunity of seeing the after the dance" situation to such advantage.

What might have been a serious accident occurred in town on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. McPhail, of Claren's Saw Mills, and Joe Morino, were riding horseback and racing, being in good sport for such action, when the horse of the former ran into the Crows Nest Hardware team. McPhail was thrown, hitting the ground on the back of the head, and when picked up was unconscious. Dr. McKay was called at once, but found that no bones were broken, and he was removed to a nearby house where he slept off the effects of the fall off.

The cartoonists of the United States press have originated the elephant as the representative of the Republican party, and the ass as symbolic of the Democrat, but the growing importance of the Socialist party in national politics also demands a representative in pictorial comment. The Ohio State Journal last November printed a cartoon with the Socialist party as a lion. The idea has caught on and many cartoonists have followed the suggestion.

Has McBride "prosperity" hit you yet?

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

HOSMER NOTES.
"Looker-on."

We hear of another Hosmerite as an amateur real estate agent. We cannot say how many lots he sold, he certainly had lots of "pewar."

For some reason or other the "Hiram" Company did not fill the bill at the Opera House on Saturday last. Twenty-five people, mostly girls, they advertised. Was Hosmer one of their "misses"?

(A perpetual subscription to the Ledger for the individual who will bring the head of this "joke" artist to the Ledger Office.)

Quite a serious calamity occurred in the District Ledger ofice at Fernie last week. A bulky letter arrived from Hosmer containing an advt., and when our energetic editor saw the magnitude of it he gasped in amazement and his glasses slipped and fell on the floor, breaking. Come along, Fernie, and other camps. For the size of the place Hosmer has you skinned in patronizing the Ledger.

We hear that our late townsman, Robert Strachan, inspector of mines for N. E. Kootenay, has received an appointment at the coast. Mr. Tom Williams, of Corbin, is spoken of as his successor.

All the boys are looking forward to the demonstration at Fernie, and are hoping for fine weather on May Day.

On Thursday last there was a large attendance at the pool room to witness the final of the billiard handicap between W. Miller (85) and F. Owen (100 start). After a very close game Miller ran out the winner by 16. The first prize was a meerschaum pipe, and the runner-up a briar pipe.

Don't forget the sports at Fernie; we see some busy training, and wish them success.

The first practice of the Hosmer F. C. was held on Monday evening and was well attended. Quite a few surprizes being out. On Wednesday the probable team started training in earnest, and if they keep it up they will soon get shut of the wooden dipper. Alf Fortier is to be complimented on the condition of the pitch. He has been very busy the last week or two and the result is as good a playing piece as is in the Pass.

Marriages

May 24th at Church of England, Fernie, by Rev. Walton, Clifford Singleton to Eleanor Wyatt, both of Hosmer.

May 25th, at Catholic Church, Hosmer, by Father O'Neil, William Kuleski to Pearl Winnechuk, both of Hosmer.

A united memorial service was held in the Opera House on Sunday evening last in connection with the lamentable disaster to the Titanic.

Suitable hymns were sung, and Mrs R. Anderson and Mr. W. E. Smith rendered solos.

An address was delivered by Mr J W Roberts, who expressed the deepest sympathy of the congregation with the sorrowing bereaved, and spoke of the stars which shine amid the darkness. There was a large attendance, and for once all distinctions of sects and creeds were put aside, all the churches in town being represented.

DRAMATIC ART IN HOSMER —"THE SNOWBALL."

The performance of Sidney Grundy's famous English comedy "The Snowball," on Monday evening, April 22nd, by a company of local artistes, was an outstanding success.

A large audience assembled in the Opera House and showed its interest and appreciation by the close attention and frequent and spontaneous applause which greeted the efforts of the various members of the caste.

The parts were most ably sustained by Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Musgrove, Miss Kelly and Mr. N. K. Kendall, Mr. C. H. Dunbar, Mr Beattie Mills and Mr J Simpson

Great praise is due to all, without distinction, who took part, for the crisp and finished style with which the whole of the three acts were carried through, and there was not a dull moment from start to finish.

The bungling, which so often characterizes amateur performances, was only conspicuous by its entire absence.

That every detail had been carefully worked out was evidenced by the lovely floral decorations, the charming dresses of the ladies, so difficult for a mere man to describe, and the fitly appropriate costumes of the gentlemen. Mr. Kendall is to be congratulated together with his company on the production of a play which as given on Monday night would do credit ti any town or city in Western Canada, and we bespeak for them a large attendance when they appear before a Fernie audience at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening next April 30th.

The proceeds were in aid of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

February shipments of anthracite coal increased 805,000 tons over January totals. From January 1 to February 29, total shipments were 11,630,664 tons, as compared with 10,975,065 tons for the same period of 1911.—The Coal and Coke Operator.

COAL CREEK

Another young man named Thomas Grey got a little weak spot in his cranium and started sending loving epistles to girls of tender age, signing himself "Sir Thomas." He was taken away to New Westminster on Tuesday for a change of air.

Dave Logan left here last week to spend a few months on his ranch situated in the Red Deer district of Alberta.

Mrs. Ed. Bridge arrived up here last week from Creston. Mr. Bridge having taken over the cottage rectnly occupied by Mr and Mrs. A. Wood.

Frank Henderson is once more working with the machinists in this camp, having finished the contract he had in Alberta.

Mulligan's bunch of football terrors got their spirits damped last Saturday evening by the C. C. juniors; the game resulting in a win for the Creek by 1 goal to nil.

The fish are having quite a lively time of it just now as every one has plenty of time to go after them, and some fairly good catches of grayling are reported.

Harry Baker, well known in and around the Pass, and Charlie Carver, of Michel, of great pugilistic fame, have got a match fixed up, and was to have brought it off in Fernie, but the civic authorities would not grant the necessary permit, so they have been forced to seek some place else, and have fixed on Michel, the fight to take place on Tuesday, April 30th, at Martin's Hall, New Michel, for the benefit of the Athletic Association.

Quite a bunch of men are drawing their time, owing to the slack times and moving to fields new in the hopes of brighter prospects elsewhere, and yet lots of strangrs are starting every week in the vacant places. And still the game goes on, and for every one that quits there are two or three ready to jump into his place.

A friendly game of football will be played up here on Saturday night between C. C. and Fernie. Team:

Thos. Banns (goal); McFegan, vice-captain, and Jock McLetchie, captain (backs); Alex. McFegan, Wm. Parnell, Jas. Yates (halves); Jas. Patterson, Sam Weaver, Dick Thornton, P. Hesketh, Thos. Oakley (forwards). Ref. Pat Mulgrew. Reserves: Jno. Myers, Jas. Logan. Kick-off: 6 prompt.

MICHEL NOTES
By X. Y. Z.

Michel Football Team had a practice match on Saturday. They chased the leather round pretty lively and we think some good work can be expected of them. Many thanks are due to those who helped to fix the Football Field up. They spent many hours on the work and have made a good job of it.

Old Michel picked a baseball team that was just going to show a good afternoon's sport, but for some reason, only a few of the New Michel players put in an appearance. Hope they didn't eat too much dinner. Now, Bertie, look up the boys. As New Michel did not appear at full strength it was decided to make up a scratch team just for the sake of the spectators. We know a fellow who got a good roasting and we think he must have a glass eye. Good eye, umpire; good eye.

The Toronto Ladies' Quartette paid a visit here on Monday evening in the Opera House. They provided excellent music and singing and everybody thoroughly enjoyed the programme.

The Coal Company are busy relaying the water main and will soon be able to supply the water in the houses again. This will be a good job as it has been of considerable inconvenience having to pack the water from the creek.

If any person should happen to see people drowning dogs in the Creek it is their duty to report them to the police. Only a few days ago two dogs were taken from the water and if this kind of thing is allowed to continue the results might be serious. I hope this notice will be a warning.

Mrs. R. Garbett, of Corbin, paid a visit here to her parents last week and left on the Local on Saturday morning.

The first year candidates under the St. John's Ambulance Association had their examination on Sunday last in the Opera House. Dr. Shaw was the examiner and the results will be known shortly. We wish a few more would take an interest in this good work.

John Lockett left here on Tuesday morning on the Local to go to his ranch in Alberta. We hope he gets as good crops as last year.

Owing to the illness of Mr. A. Almond, sen., the dance which was fixed for Monday last, 22nd, has been postponed. Mr. Almond was taken ill with a severe attack of pneumonia, but we are pleased to say there seems a slight improvement.

The mines were idle here on Wednesday.

The Fire Engine has been up and down town practising during the week.

Norman Henderson, the master mechanic, finds that it is necessary to apply an adapter to the engine to attach to small hydrants.

We would like to see or rather hear of the coal company forming a fire brigade as this is entirely essential to the safety of the town.

The new bridge near the loop is nearly completed, except for some slight alteration which has occurred during the construction. It is without doubt one of the finest structures of bridges in British Columbia.

G. H. Lockhart and R. James, both of Michel, turned out for a hundred yards sprint down the C. P. R. track on Wednesday afternoon. Lockhart won by a short head. Dick said, "Let her go, I'll catch Lock next time." Hard Luck, Dick. Never mind you were a sport, anyhow.

Keen Observer.—Your communication is not of sufficient public interest to warrant publication.

OFFICER INJURES SOLDIER FOR LIFE—LIGHT PUNISHMENT

BERLIN, April 24.—A non-commissioned officer of the 17th Hussa. Regiment appeared before a court martial at Brunswick on a charge of having maltreated a subordinate. He struck the man so violently on the head as to break the ear drum. "I was in the right," he told the judge. "This man has disobeyed. Besides, I gave him only an average blow."

"What do you mean by an average blow?" asked the president of the court. "Why a blow which is not applied with the full force of the arm." In view of this explanation the court was "indulgent," and sentenced the non-commissioned officer to only 11 days' imprisonment.

(Query.—If an "average" blow from this officer disables a man for life, what effect would a "full" blow have on Jack Johnson?)

Millions for Militia

(Continued from page 6)

foundland, 7 per cent from the United Kingdom, and the remainder from the United States and the West Indies. The European labor comes mainly from Poland, Hungary, Italy and France, though almost every European nation is represented. The European labor is found chiefly in the yards coke ovens and among the helpers at the open hearth furnaces. The Newfoundland labor is found also in these departments, and to a greater extent at the blast furnaces and in the mills. All told nearly 60 per cent of the labor is imported.

Wages—The majority of the men are paid by the hour. A system of payment by tonnage or bonus has been introduced and is being extended. Between 500 and 600 men were affected by this system during the year 1908.

An analysis of the labor cost taken from their own figures of 1908 as being 2.03, which includes superintendence, will show the $1.40 men to be the major portion of the employees of this corporation.

The Mechanical Department—About 400 men are engaged in this department. Of these 70 work twelve, and the remainder ten hours per shift, the day shift being much larger than the night shift. About 70 per cent of these men are Canadians, and nearly all the others are from Newfoundland and the United Kingdom. The men are machinists, foundrymen, boiler makers, blacksmiths, pipe fitters, carpenters, pattern makers, etc.

Regarding the machinists, half of the staff are ordered out each Sunday.

Labor demands justice and equality, though not in the sense in which those words are often used. Labor men do no twish to go beyond reason. They recognize that the law is not powerful enough to prevent vast combinations representing millions of dollars of capital from organizing to oppress labor, to control and monopolize production and prices, and to carry into effect the purposes of such combinations. The existence of one illegal and oppressive corporation or combination is enough to justify the impression amongst workmen that they are all formed for the same aim and purpose; and for this the manufacturers themselves are responsible.

Statesmen of today should read the prophetic words written by the great American statesman, Abraham Lincoln, in 1865:

I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country.

As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated into a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of the country than ever before, even in the midst of war.

The crisis feared by Mr. Lincoln is upon us, and it is the duty of every member of the House, regardless of political allegiance to prevent it.

"A White B. C.!" Over 200 Chinese carpenters employed in Vancouver and over 30,000 Orientals employed in the province! And more on the way.

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SULPHUR BATHS. BUS TO ALL TRAINS

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FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

Gladstone Local No. 2314 U. M. W. A. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday Miners Union hall. Thos. Uphill, sec.

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

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

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

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E. W. WIDDOWSON, Assayer and Chemist, Box C 1108, Nelson, B. C. Charges:—Gold, Silver, Lead or Copper, $1 each. Gold-Silver, or Silver-Lead, $1.50. Prices for other metals; Coal, cement, Fireclay analyses on application. The largest custom assay office in British Columbia.

Who Wants to Work

Extract from Chapter xix. of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

"We all know better. Tell me that any man living wants to work all his days, from day-dawn till dark, under the constant eye of a master, without the power of putting forth one irresponsible volition, on the same dreary monotonous, unchanging toil, and all for two pairs of pantaloons and a pair of shoes a year, with enough food and shelter to keep him in working order! Any man who thinks that human beings can, as a general thing, be made about as comfortable that way as any other, I wish he might try it. I'd buy the dog, and work him with a clear conscience!

"I always have supposed," said Miss Ophelia, "that you, all of you, approved of these things and thought them RIGHT according to Scripture."

Humbug! We are not quite reduced to that yet. Alfred, who is as determined a despot as ever walked does not pretend to this kind of defence; no, he stands, high and haughty on the good old respectable ground, THE RIGHT OF THE STRONGEST; and he says, and I think quite sensibly, that American planters are only doing, in another form, what English aristocracy and capitalists are doing by the lower classes; that is, I take it, APPROPRIATING them, body and bone, soul and spirit, to their use and convenience. He defends both—and I think, at least, CONSISTENTLY. He says that there can be no high, civilization without enslavement of the masses, either nominal or real. There must, he says, be a lower class, given up to physical toil and confined to an animal nature and a higher one thereby acquires leisure and wealth for a more expanded intelligence and improvement, and becomes the directing soul of the lower. So he reasons, because, as I said, he is born an aristocrat; so I don't believe, because I was born a Democrat."

"How in the world can the two things be compared?" said Miss Ophelia. "The English laborer is not sold traded, parted from his family, whipped."

"He is as much at the will of his employer as if he were sold to him. The slave-owner can whip his refractory slave to death. THE CAPITALIST CAN STARVE HIM TO DEATH. As to family security, it is hard to say which is the worst, to have ones children sold, OR SEE THEM STARVE TO DEATH AT HOME."

"But it's no kind of apology for slavery to prove that it isn't worse than some other bad thing."

"I didn't give it for one; nay, I'll say besides, that ours is the more bold and palpable infringement of human rights, actually buying a man up like a horse—looking at his teeth, cracking his joints, and trying his paces, and then paying down for him,—having speculators, breeders, traders and brokers in human bodies and souls — sets the thing before the eyes of the civilized world in a more tangible form, though the thing done be, after all, IN ITS NATURE, THE SAME; that is appropriating one set of human beings o the use and improvement of another, without any regard to their own."

"I never thought of the matter in this light," said Miss Ophelia.

"Well, I've travelled in England some, and I've looked over a good many documents as to the state of their lower classes, and I really think there is no denying, Alfred, when he says that his slaves are better off than a large class of the population of England."

"And what do you think will be the end of this?" said Miss Ophelia.

"I don't know. One thing is certain—that there is a mustering among the masses, the world over; and there is a dies irae coming on, sooner or later. The same thing is working in Europe, in England and in this country."

WHO ARE THE CHRISTIANS?

An extraordinary situation has developed in Germany. The federal Socialistic trade unions, having a membership of over 2,000,000, have placed it on record that they are opposed to war with France or any other country, while the Hirsch-Dunker organization, a so-called Christian labor organization, claiming to have 100,000 members, has adopted resolutions pledging itself to support the government's war policy. Now many people are wondering who are Christians and who are pagans.

HOW ORGANIZED LABOR IS RAISING THE STANDARD OF WORKING MAN

By Rev. Charles Steizle.

It is doing it first through the labor press. Probably no force is greater in the development of the cause, and to no one feature is organized labor more indebted than to the labor press of the country. With its record of progress, its constant urging toward better things through active propaganda methods, its lessons in technical training, thus making of its readers better workmen, its appeal to better living, its earnest attention to the family life and welfare—these are some of the factors which make of the labor press a power for good.

Organized labor is raising the standards of working men by fighting the battles of all the people. It is carrying with it even the lowest and most degraded. Every victory won for the men and women at the top means a higher level for those lower down. While the trade unionist may, for a time, belong to the aristocracy of labor, he soon makes of that aristocracy a democracy for all.

Organized labor is raising the standards of working men by compelling them to think rapidly and to speak clearly. The trades union movement has developed a company of speakers who are abundantly able to present the cause of the toilers. This is constantly being demonstrated at the national meetings of labor bodies, where statesmanship of the highest order is demanded, and where some of the addresses would easily rank with the best that are delivered in the conferences and conventions of other national bodies.

Organized labor is raising the standards of working men by the education of its members in special meeting and lecture courses, and in supplying special courses of study. One of the most significant movements in this direction is the correspondence course set up by the International Typographical Union, intended for journeymen and apprentices. The possibilities in such work are almost limitless and no doubt organized labor in other crafts will follow the example of the printers.

Organized labor is raising the standards of working men by Americanizing the immigrants. No organization is doing more in this direction, according to a recent report of the United States Commission of labor. It is helping in a fight against the saloon. No matter what may be its opinion concerning prohibition, it recognizes that the saloon as an institution is an evil, and as such, it is being fought by organized workingmen. It is on the alert to elevate, in every way possible, the general welfare of those who are bearing the burdens of the world's work. Its task has just begun. There remains yet much to be accomplished, but unquestionably it will rapidly eliminate such features as stand in the way of its highest development, and push aggressively for the standards which should be attained by every honest toiler.

COSTLY CORSICAN VOTES

The Islanders Give a Warm Welcome to Millionaire Candidates

The island of Corsica, although a part of the republic of France, is quite different in its customs from the republic and never ceases to furnish reading matter out of the ordinary for the Parisian journals. The Corsicans have, it appears, a decided penchant for millionaire candidates for the chamber of deputies and are always on the lookout for this admirable material. Yet there is between them and the millionaires a singular misapprehension. The islanders desire that millionaires be candidates because of the manna that falls upon their country during an electoral campaign, but they do not desire to elect them. As for the millionaires, they are perfectly willing to spread the manna, but they also wish to be elected.

"Recently," says a Paris journal, "one of our most successful money makers went to Corsica to visit his future department. At his debarkation several dozen of Corsicans received him with 'hourrahs,' and guns were fired, which down there is the last word of enthusiasm. He undertook a tour of the country. At each village Corsicans, magnificent in local color, acclaimed him and wakened the echoes with gunpowder.

"At the third village, however, he had something of a sensation. He had a visit from a farmer who said to him: 'We are four brothers, all voters ready to vote for you. Buy for me the meadow that is on the other side of the village and you have our votes.'

"'How much is this meadow?'

"'A trifle, 12,000 francs.'

"After a tour of eight days the millionaire calculated that to pay for all the votes that had been offered to him would require 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 francs. And even after that expenditure he would not be certain of election.

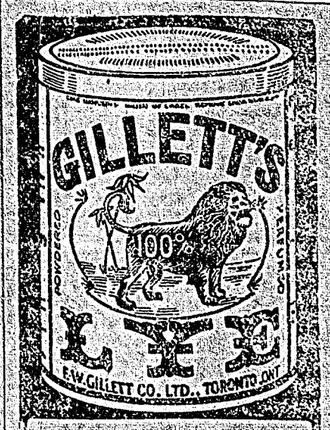
"He withdrew from the canvass but he had already expended some hundred thousand francs, of which his enthusiastic welcomers had their full share. They really would like to have him come again."

A SENSIBLE JUDGE

Geo. L. Miller, a teamster, recently in the employ of the Canadian Miller Rubber Co., sustained personal injuries whilst at work and sued the company for damages. After a lengthy hearing he was awarded $2,400. The defendants endeavored to prove that it was a case of "contributory negligence," and the corporation lawyer contended that it was Miller's duty to have directed the foreman's attention to the dangerous condition of the archway for a man driving underneath, when the judge said: "Was it the duty of Miller to call attention to an obvious danger?" The lawyer thought it was.

His Lordship: "And have to get another job.'

Let the workers have a government of the workers by the workers for the workers.



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Labor World

Name on the voters' list? Know how to use it when it is there?

* * *

Force forged and riveted the chains of economic slavery. Fraud teaches the slave to hug them.—Regeneracion.

* * *

R. P. Pettipiece has forwarded his resignation as I. T. U. representative in Western Canada to President Jas. M Lynch, a position that he has held since 1907. Pressure of duties of other offices held made it impossible for Organizer Pettipiece to accept any further assignments.

* * *

A union man who will permit any of his wages to be sent to the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, in the face of the firm's attitude towards the locked out cloakmakers, ought to be compelled to work 23 hours a day for $3.50 per week, or made to accept the conditions refused by the striking girls in question.

* * *

An effort is being made in some quarters to get the Trades and Labor Congress mixed in the Reid-McNulty Electrical Workers' fight. If the congress is wise in its day and generation it will keep severely out of it, leaving trade affairs and disputes to trade organizations to settle. Legislatively the interests of the workers are identical and with such a body there should be no interference with its affiliations, except in very rare cases, and for better reasons than are apparent at this writing. Let A. F. of L. affairs and trade disputes be kept out of the congress, and let the affiliated unionists of Canada stick to their knitting.

* * *

So far as Vancouver is concerned there appears to be no likelihood of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners merging into the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as ordered by the A. F. of L. at its last convention. But this much can be said: The both organizations are working together on matters essential and whenever wage scales or working conditions are up they are discussed at joint meetings of the membership of both Carpenters' organizations. Just what will really happen on the first day of July is a query that provides labor temple rag chewing. If the A. F. of L. goes through with its mandate there will be some great old mixups in the local and Canadian organized labor movement. And this at a time when the workers should be concerned with bigger things, if their own hides are to be conserved.

* * *

Through representations made to the federal Department of Labor and protests made to H. H. Stevens, M.P., for Vancouver City Riding, by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, the appointment of W. H. Youhill as Labor Gazette correspondent has been cancelled, and Geo. W. Palmer, of the Typo. Union, and chairman of the central labor body parliamentary committee named as his successor. The government would not stand for the adoption of the principle of permitting the appointment to automatically fall to the secretary of the respective central labor bodies throughout Canada because of the "well known prejudice in favor of a certain political propaganda" of some of the secretaries in question. In plain words, some of the central labor bodies have seen fit to place unionists who happen to be Socialists in the office and refuse to oust them even to suit the representatives of the Manufacturers' Association now in office at Ottawa. It must be admitted, however, that the appointment of Mr. Palmer will meet with general favor by all acquainted with his broad spirit of fairness and activity in the local labor movement.

Shiloh's Cure

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

MINER WINS CASE FOR $10,000

Peter Collins Succeeds in Winning Out in Another Case

VANCOUVER, April 20.—A verdict of $10,000 for the plaintiff was given last evening in the case of Peter Collins against the Britannia Mining Company. This was an increase of $2,500 over a verdict given in a former trial. The accident occurred in 1910 and the first case was tried a little less than a year ago. At that time the presiding judge addressed the jury while defendant's counsel was absent from the court. The defendant appealed, and on the ground named a new trial was ordered by the Court of Appeal. This time again the plaintiff was sued for $20,000 damages.

The second hearing lasted two days. The appearance of Collins with his blinded eyes and crippled hand being led across the court by ocunsel or friends, was pathetic. He was quite firm and unshaken in his account of the accident, which was the result of the explosion of some dynamite that had been left unexploded in a drillhole and which he was sent by the foreman to fire off again. Before he could do so, it exploded from the touch of his knife as he was scraping away the dirt.

LIFE INSURANCE AND PHILANTHROPY

"Insurance companies deliberately make their form of contract unintelligible to the ordinary layman," declared Judge Morson at Toronto in the course of a case in which the general agent of a life assurance company sued for payment on a note.

"In that way,' continued His Honor, 'they can deceive customers without telling an actual untruth."

The defendant repudiated the note on the ground that he had been induced to insure by misrepresentation. The agent who obtained his insurance denied making any false statements.

"You go to customers solely in their own interests?" His Honor asked.

"Yes," replied the agent, and the judge immediately replied:

"Remember you are under oath now. You cannot convince me that insurance companies or their agents are philanthropists. You had better think a little before you answer questions or you may find yourself in trouble.'

NEW LABOR DAY FOR CANADIANS

Labor Day in Canada will this year arrive much earlier in the season than it has done heretofore, with the assistance of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Trades and Labor council of Victoria last night, the idea being to have the date of Labor's annual celebration changed from its present day to May 1, as in Europe and England. In connection with the ceremony arrangements will be made for the holding of a demonstration in which all the unions, together with the Socialist bodies and the members of the I. W. W. will take part.—Victoria Colonist.

LAST CHANCE FOR FREE LAND

A reservation of fertile land is now open in Mexico. Homesteads Free. Only requirement is to have 5 acres of bananas planted within 5 years. An authorized company will plant the bananas and market them on shares. Your share should bring $200 per acre annually. The Jantha Plantation Co. Block 2001 Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A., distribute Mexican land in the U S. and Canada. Write for particulars. You need not go to Mexico.

Tom Mann, the recently arrested syndicalist, has been released on $2,000 bail. He is charged under a statute over one hundred years old of "feloniously inducing tratorous practices in public speeches,' and cable despatches state that he was compelled to sign a guarantee that, pending the trial, he would not repeat his former utterances.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Do Socialists endorse the public school system? They emphatically do. The public school is a socialized school. It may be imperfect in detail, but the plan itself is practically perfect.

* * *

Do Socialists think all men should be paid alike the man with the pick the same wages as the lawyer or doctor? Socialists differ on this proposition. Whatever a majority of the people may decide will prevail.

* * *

Do Socialists believe in religious liberty to the extent that a man may belong to any church he pleases or to none if he sees best? They certainly do. Anything less than that would be tyranny.

* * *

If the Socialists get into power will the rich man have to divide up with the poor, giving away his property? The plan of dividing up has never been advocated by Socialists. Socialists favor a system of equity, where exploitation is at an end and not a divide-up system.

* * *

How will Socialists acquire public utilities? Nobody knows. Circumstances and the will of the people will determine. It may be done in either of three ways—first, puchase; second, confiscation; third, building competing utilities. If purchase is decided on the receipts of the business wil pay for all properties in about fifteen years, based on the present profit, leaving them at the end of that time paid for in the hands of the people, besides being in good repair. Then products may be given the people at actual cost.

* * *

What do Socialists propose doing with the capitalists when Socalism comes into power? I find many who argue that they will be compelled to go to work. If the capitalists are paid for their investments they will have enough money to live for many years without work, but they will be unable to reinvest it in such a way as to exploit the people. Either in their own lifetime or in the lifetime of their cheldren, they will be left without money. They then would most assuredly have to go to work. Wouldn't that be too bad?

* * *

How would we approach the market with a bale of cotton under a Socialist administration so as to get the full value of it? The market would be approached precisely as it is today, except that then it would be a government market owned by the whole people. No individual being able to make a profit out of it, the adjustment so as to give the producer his full social product would come as inevitably as the adjustment comes today in accord with a big or little crop.—Cotton's.

What the Canadian unions are up against can be seen from the figures just published by the immigration department. In 1911 there arrived in Canada 351,595 immigrants, of whom 141,835, or about 40 per cent. came from Great Britain and Ireland. Up to last December 125,399 had arrived from the States, and 72,478 came from the European continent.

According to reliable reports, the immigration for the present year is going to be largely in excess of all previous records. The competition for jobs is keen enough already, and the promised accession to the army of job hunters is not looked upon with extravagant joy by those already on the spot; in the increasing proportion coming from the British Isles, however, is a ray of hope, for with a common language and history to help them, the task of assimilating the newcomers into the unions will not be so hard as it otherwise would be.

The striking millmen of Hoquiam, Wash., called by the I. W. W. have had their demands conceded. Wages have been increased from $1.80 and $2 per., to a minimum of $2.25 per day; the best evidence possible that the strikers were justified in their demands. The strike lasted some three months. Employees will be composed of "white men' only, hereafter. Mayor (Rev.) Carry Ferguson, made the following statement at the conclusion of the settlement: ". . . . . The citizens' committee, which carried shotguns, rifles and other arms, acted barbarously, and their actions have resulted in making the city liable to damage suits, and have not resulted in settling the strike." This, of course, after the strikers had won. Who said Might makes Right?

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

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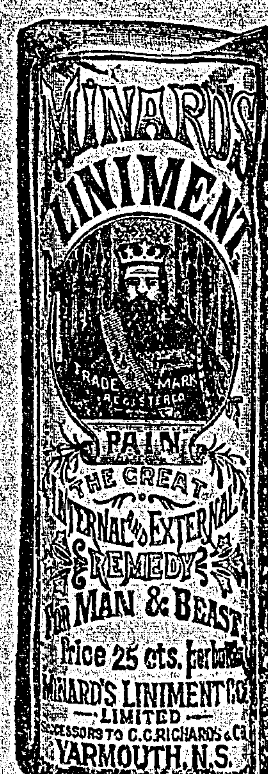

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Also ½ acre lot, $150.00; terms. Apply, John McLachlen, West Fernie. 34—3t

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue *from below* is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of 101 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in a few months it cured him. To-day—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c. stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

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British Columbia Federation of Labor Convention endorsed the principle of collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. Of the 80 delegates in the convention 65 were avowed Socialists. Canucks are moving fast.—Cleveland Citizen.

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NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Kelly, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	S. Parker, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	S. Moorcroft, Monarch Mine, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	J. Kluscarits, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	J. Cooper, Taber, Alta.

French

ALCOOLISME ET SOCIALISME

Ce qu'il y a de plus grave dans le vote emis par la Chambre l'autre jour ce n'est pas qu'elle ait rejete un projet de loi qui tendait de facon plus ou moins efficace a limiter l'alcoolisme, c'est qu'elle ait meme refusé de le discuter. C'est qu'elle ait marque ainsi sa repugnance a aborder le probleme. Dire "a priori," sans examen serieux, sans debat approfondi, que le pullulement des debitants n'aide pas a la propagation de l'alcoolism que dans les agglomerations ouvrieres ou il y a, en certains quartiers un debitant par vingt ou meme par dix habitants, il n'y a pas la une cause d'intensification du fleau, interdire la parole a ceux qui auraient pu, par des amendements, par des contre-projets, par des indications vigoureuses et nettes, fortifier des moyens de lutte proposes et en formuler ou en suggerer d'autres, c'est animer singulierement la resistance deja bien assez audacieuse de ceux qui ont interet a maintenir on ae largir le mal et qui comptent sur la distraction de la conscience publique incapable de s'appliquer longtemps a un objet meme vital et découragée par le lamentable échec des premieres tentatives. Voila le peril. Voila le mal qui a ete fait et qu'il est urgent de reparer pour la sante morale et physique de notre nation, pour le developpement normal du proletariat, pour l'honneur et le salut du Socialisme.

Ah! je comprends qu'on se desinteresse des solutions proposees et qu'on se refuse a affronter les difficultes et les dangers du combat contre l'alcoolisme si l'on croit, comme le disent quelques-uns de nos amis, les uns brutalement, les autres avec quelques attenuations et hesitations, que l'alcoolisme est inseparable du capitalisme, qu'il ne peut prendre fin ou meme etre serieusement combattu que quand le capitalisme tout entier aura peri. A quoi bon appeler sur soi et sur son parti la colere des marchands d'alcool, petits ou grands, des fabricants et marchands d'absinthe petits ou grands, des multiples inventeurs et propagateurs de poisons varies, a quoi bon tout cela si le proletariat est fatalement vouve, jusqu'a l'heure glorieuse de la revolution sociale, a toutes les miseres, a toutes les tares, a toutes les ignorances, a toutes les nevroses, a toutes les entreprises d'exploitation, d'empoisonnement et d'affolement? On nous dit au fond, a propos de l'alcoolisme comme a propos de tous les problemes, de toutes les tentatives d'action, que jusqu'a l'heure benie, jusqu'a la minute triomphante ou le socialisme tout entier eclatera sur le monde il n'y a rien a faire pour les travailleurs, rien de serieux, d'utile, de sincere, rien qui ne soit aussitot retourne contre eux, rien qui n'aggrave leur impuissance, leur misere et leurs tenebres: Il n'y a qu'a attendre en excitant chez eux, dans la nuit toujours epaisse, l'apre desir de la lumiere soudaine et totale. Ou si, pour tromper l'ennui de l'attente, pour amuser les esperances subalternes, on fait quelque simulacre de reforme, quelque geste vain d'action ilusoire, il faut bien savoir, et il faut laisser entendre aux inities, qu'il n'y a la, en effet, que simulacre illusion, manege a peine captieux pour seduire et retenir la partie enfantine de l'ames des foules. Et si par aventure quelqu'un de ces gestes vains risque d'effaroucher des recruteurs electoraux, ce serait un crime contre le proletariat de troubler, par nu effort sterile de reforme impuissante, le travail d'accumulation arithmetique des suffrages qui seul a de la valeur.

Voila ce qui est au fond de certaines paroles. Voila le sens de certaines attitudes: et l'action socialiste sera tatonnante et contradictoire tant que le Parti Socialiste et le proletariat n'auront pas discuté cette doctrine d'inaction fondamentale, tant qu'ils ne se demanderont pas nettement, courageusement, ce qu'est, ce que peut etre la revolution sociale, si elle est l'explosion soudaine de la lumiere liberatrice sur des masses livrees jusque la sans defense et sans reserve a tous les effets meurtriers du capitalisme, ou si elle est la conclusion magnifique, l'organisation finale et l'achevement systematique d'efforts multiples, incessants, toujours plus hardis et plus efficaces, par lesquels le proletariat aura accru sa liberte, sa conscience, sa lumiere, sa sante physique et morale, son loisir de reparation et de culture, sa securite sociale, sa participation effective aux liens de la civilisation.

Dans la premiere conception, la lutte contre l'alcoolisme, contre l'ignorance, contre le logement insalubre et sordide, contre la journee de travail demesuree contre les pires exces de l'exploitation capitaliste, tut cela n'est que bagatelles, amusettes, diversion, complaisance de medecin philosophe au desir fantasque du malade, auquel il faut bien prescrire quelque chose, mais que l'on sait incurable, sauf par le miracle soudain de la renovation totale. Dans la seconde conception, au contraire, l'action continue a une valeur, une double valeur, valeur d'allegement immediat aux pires souffrances des opprimes, valeur de preparation rvolutionnaire, par le surcroit de clarte et de force donne a la classe qui revendique, et qui dirige ellememe les choses vers un ordre nouveau.

Alors, pour hausser d'un degre les conditions de vie et de pensee du proletraiat, il vaut la peine de s'exposer a la revolte immediate des forces mauvaises immediatement menacees.

C'est de ce point de vue que j'examineral, a mesure que la foule des evenements m'en laissera le loisir, le grand probleme de la lutte Socialiste et ouvriere l'alcoolisme.—Jean Jaures.

Italian

LO SCIOPERO SCONGIURATO

Il temuto sciopero generale nei distretti del carbone bituminoso degli tati Uniti, e stato scongiurato e per altri due anni la pace e assicurata fra capitale e lavoro.

I minatori, a grande maggioranza hanno accettato le offerte fatte dai baroni del carbone ai loro rapresentanti a Cleveland, Ohio. Fra le offerte vi e compreso un aumento di salario che va dal cinque al diece per cento.

Oltre 200 mila minatori fra qualche giorno daranno nuoyamente di mano alle pale ed al piccone, tornando negli oscuri antri dove viene estratto il nero diamante.

I capitalisti hanno dovuto cedere; hanno dovuto inchinarsi alle legioni dei forti e baldi minatori. Il lavoro ha trionfato una volta ancora sul capitale. Perche? I minatori si sono dimostrati fermi, risoluti nelle loro domande: avevano fatto capire che non scherzavano, che erano consci dei loro diritti, che sapevano di essere dal lato delle giustizia.

E hanno vinto. I padroni delle miniere, considerando la grave responsabilita a cui sarebbero andati incontro verso la nazione se fosse scoppiato lo sciopero generale, hanno ceduto alle domande dei minatori ed hanno concesso loro il chiesto aumento di salario, firmando i contratti per altri due anni.

Si tratta di un'altra vittoria operaia, alla quale ne seguiranno altre ancora, piu importanti e fulgide, se minatori rimarranno sempre uniti e concordi, se si stringeranno maggiormente in un vincolo di fratellanza e d'unione. E allora trionfera il diritto ed assisteremo giubilanti ai generali funerali dell'ingiustizia sociale e dello sfruttamento.

UNA RIVOLTA DI STUDENTI

Per un arresto arbitrario di un loro compagno, tre mila studenti di Valparaiso, Ind., l'altro giorno fecero un'imponente dimostrazione contro la polizia, e quando questa tento di reogire, nacque un grave conflitto durante il quale furono sparati centinaia di colpi. Molte finestre andarono in frantumi e molte persone restarono ferite. Furono operati numerosi arresti.

CRONACHETTA OPERAIA

Continua in molte parti nel Nord Colorado lo sciopero dei minatori.

* * *

I tessitori di Passaic, N. J., sono tornati a lavoro, essendo stato concesso loro un aumento di mercede.

* * *

Gli operai dell'arsenale di Sheffield, Inghilterra, si sono messi in sciopero per ottenere un aumento di paga.

* * *

State lontani da quelle miniere, operai Italiani, se non volete tradire la causa dei vostri compagni di lavoro!—L'Unione.

* * *

Dopo uno sciopero di pochi giorni, i falegnami di Chicago sono tornati a lavoro, avendo ottenuto il chiesto aumento di paga.

* * *

Il minatore Frank Lester e rimasto ucciso benerci scorso nella minera di Cokevale, situata nel dintorni di Trinidad, Colo.

* * *

Per divergenze sorte colla compagnia, i 105 minatori che lavoravano nella miniera "Capitol," vicino a Boulder, Colo., si sono messi in sciopero.

* * *

Il minatore Victor Nevy giorni or sono perdotte lavita nella miniera di Coalgato, Okla., dove rimaso orribilmente sfracellato da un enormo masso di carbone.

* * *

E' cominciata un'attiva campagna per organizzare tutti gli addetti al servizio della ferrovie al sud ed all'ovest di Chicago, in numero di oltre 100 mila.

* * *

La Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., ha deliberato di aprire un nuovo pozzo nella miniera di Radiant, Colo. Questo pozzo, che distera mezzo miglio e mezzo al sud di Rockvale, Colo., avra una profondita di 400 metri.

* * *

I tessitori di Lowell, Mass., a mezzo del loro capi, hanno fatto sapere ai padroni dello filande di quella citta che sono pronti ad accettare l'aumento di paga del pieci per cento offerto loro.

* * *

La compagnia ferroviaria "Denver and Rio Grande," vistasi minacciata da uno sciopero dei suoi ferrovieri, ha concesso loro l'aumento di salario da essi chiesto.

* * *

I macchinisti delle 50 principali linee che fanno il servizio all'Est di Chicago hanno inviato il loro ultimatum ai padroni, dichiarando che se non verra concessoi loro un aumento di salario, proclameranno lo sciopero generale.

* * *

A Parigi e stato proclamato lo sciopero generale dei guidatori di automobili. Uno di essi venerdi scorso lancio una bomba contro un'automobile guidata da un crumiro, che resto mortalmente ferito assieme a parecchi passanti. La macchina ando distrutta.

Continua piu accanito che mai lo sciopero dei ferrovieri sulle linee "Illinois Central" e "Harriman." Gli scioperanti sono risoluti ad ottenere la vittoria, e l'otterranno, perche la costanza, la solidarieta e l'unione sono armi formidabili, contro le quali lavano lottano gli sfruttatori del popolo.

* * *

L'Inghilterra e nuovamente minacciata da uno sciopero generale di ferrovieri, che scoppiera il primo del prossimo Maggio se non verranno aumentati i loro salari e se non verranno concessi loro altri miglioramenti.

* * *

Continua ad Aberdeen, Wash., lo sciopero degli addetti alle segherie di quella citta, e undici di esse sono state chiuse. La situazione e gravissima e si temono dei serii disordini, perche la polizia infierisce in modo vergognoso contro gli scioperanti.

Slavonian

BESIDKA

Poučny Priklad

Nedavno četl jsem v klerikalnich listech zpravy o cestě českych katoliku do francouzskych Lurd, k tamnějši zazračné (pry) sošce Panny Marie, a jak tam odvezli 30,000 korun na českou kapli.

V spoustě nadšeného vychvalovani kmitalo se: „Zas a zas jedna osoba zazrakem byla uzdravena", a lid to prijal s nadšenym jasotem a volanim „Hasanna!"

Nezapiram, že mě to interesovalo; považte jen, co mame nezdravého lidu v nemocnicich, marně se modlicich za své vyléčeni a predčasně hynoucich neduživcu. Kdyby bylo možno lečiti tak těžce nemocna těla pomoci zazraku—tot by bylo ulehčenim mnohym utrapam a pak, ty bronze naklady na nemoce by pěkně odpadly.

Ze se u nas na Svaté Hore nedeji žadné zazraky, to je jisto, tim se ani počestny organ mnichu svatohorskych nechlubi. My Češi mame od těch novodobych zazraku pri te francouzske konkurenci aspon pokoj. Lidé, když dali voskovou obetinu, čekaji na zazrak doma, kdežto v Lurdech ma se stat na mistě. Jsou-li češti poutnickove u nas sklamani, věri tomu, ze věnovana obětina (ktera putuje pak znovu do kšeftu, aby se zase jinemu poutnicku draže prodavala) neměla učinek, protože obětnik ma dosud těžké hrichy ktere pry smyje jen radnymi penězitymi dary do bezedné klašterni pokladny. A proto v Pribrami na zazraky lidé nic nedaji, potrebuji-li v nemoci pomoc, pravidelne jedou na pražskou kliniku a nečaji žadneho zazraku od modleni.

Jinak je tomu v Lurdech, kde zazračna soška nema dětatko na ruce, kde postava jeji je trochu uměléčtěji a ladněji kreslena než svathorska. Tam pry se ději veliké zazraky a dle dryačnickych popisu v klerikalnich listech—neni dne ani hodiny, aby některy mrzak nezajasal nad svym vyléčenim.

* * *

V Madridu je nadherny kralovsky zamek, v němž žije neštastna panovnicka rodina. Španělové ji stale vyhani ze země a korumovana hlava drži se zuby nehty trunu, opreného o poslendi zbytky klerikalni moci.

Po roce 1873, kdy prohlašena byla v této zemi republika, zvolili si Španělove Alfonse XII., syna vypuzener 1868 kralovny Isabelly. Po jeho smrti vladia jmenem nezletiléno syna, kterého noviny popisovaly jako ohavu, Marie Kristina. Roku 1902 nastoupil tento Alfonse XIII., ktery se ozenil s nabožnou princeznou a jeho jediné prani bylo, ne to, aby Spanělsko bylo zemi nejsppradanějši, ale aby se mu narodil princ, dědic trunu.

Když dozvěděl se, že bude mit potomka, celé dny a noci proklečel v modlitbach, aby to byl princ a ne princezna. Vic nežadal.

A opravdu za ohromného jasani klerikalniho dvora se princ narodil. Arcibiskup—jej krtil, papez se modlil za jeho zdravi. Princ prvy rok rostl, papal, ale—nemluvil. Druhy rok zase papal a nemluvil—po dvore bylo z toho zděšeni—(a po straně pošklebky)—treti rok seznano, že princ je hluchonémy.

Hrozne neštěsti—hrozné proto, že člověk, ktery ma vykonat své poslani, je prirodou\o dzbrojen stejné — at je chudym nebo bohačem, ale my obyčejni smrtelnici jsme na takové hrozno rany již celkem zvykli—jinak je tam, kdo na takového ubožaka čeka „povinnost"—poroučet a rozhodovat o osudech naroda!

* * *

Mily čtenar by myslel, že—uzavru kapitolu tuto tim, že povedu jej k Lurdské zazračné sošce a dovodim, že tam nabožna rodina kralo španělského hledala pomoci pro svého nebohého synka, kterého nam je jako člověka lito, ale ktery nema naše sympatie jako budouci vladar Spanělska.

Ne—tam nepujdem,my prečtem si zpravu z novin—jak ma bytl kralovic bez zazraku vyléčen, Pisi:

„Svycarsky odbornik dr. Raymond, profesor lekarské fakulty ve Freiburku pribyl do Madrid u jako host kralovského dvora a zdrži se po několik měsicu. Ulohou jeho je pokračovati v ošetrovani hluchoněmého syna kralovskych manželu Španělskych infanta Jaima. Maly princ jest sice uplně hluchy a němy, ale jest pry naděje, že bude vyléčen. Kralovšti manželé chovaji k prof. Raymondovi největši duvěru, protože jeho zpusobem lečeni se stav jejich syna znatelné slepšil, nad to pak se mu podarilo vyléčiti zcela podobny pripad."

* * *

Tak vida. Cechačhové jezdi do Lurd pro zazračné vyléčeni svych nevyhojitelnych nemoci, a nabožni panovnici volaji z republiky Svycarské—profesory vědy lékarské, aby svm rozumen vyléčili jich ditě—a naprosto neveri tomu, že by se mohl stati zazrak v Lurdech, Maria-Zell, Czenstochově anebo an Svaté Hore.

Proto jede profesor dr. Raymond kolem Lurd pres vysoké Pyrenee do nadhernych kraju Andalusie, kde na nekterém zamečku bude léčit ubohého kralovského hošika, jemuž ani papež zdravi nevymodli.

Neměli by si z tohoto obrazku vziti prosti lide vzor a prestat také věrit v zazračnou moc toho či onoho poutniho mista?

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE VALUE OF COMMISSIONS

A number of scientific men are asking that a commission be established to inquire into the cause of the unemployed. Such scientific men must have some relatives or friends to whom they feel under obligations and are anxious that a commission of inquiry be established in order that such relatives or friends might secure a place on the commission.

Any man or woman gifted with average intelligence knows the cause of unemployment.

The owners of mines, mills and factories do not need the labor of those who are idle.

The warehouses are filled with the product of labor, and until the congested warehouses are relieved of the products of labor, there will be but little chance for employment. Again, the productive capacity of the machine is greater than ever before, and its ever-increasing productive capacity is continually adding to the idle army.

The genius of man is perfecting the machines of production and distribution, and as perfection in production and distribution increases the less wage slaves are required to supply the markets of the world.

If the machines of production and distribution were collectively owned by all the people, and utilized for the use and benefit of the human race, instead of being operated for profit, there would be no unemployed problem.

As long as the few own the jobs, through the private ownership of the tools which the many must use in order to earn the means of life, there will remain the cause for the unemployed.—Miners' Journal.

A SOCIALIST PRESS CLUB

A Socialist Press Club, the object of which will be the improvement of the Socialist press in the United States by the obtaining of superior drawings and manuscripts from the best artists and writers in the country who are in sympathy with Socialism has been found in New York. The club will also give dinners and public meetings to which prominent speakers will be invited.

At the meeting about fifty members were elected from the Socialist writers and artists in the country, Charles Edward Russell being elected president of the organization, Dr. Robinson, vice-president, and B. Russell Herts (editor The International), chairman of the Executive Committee.

Facts prove that, other things being equal wages in trades in which there are strong unions are likely to be higher than those in which there are not.—Professor Marshall.

CANARIES IN MINES

About fifteen years ago, Dr. John Scott Haldane, who had studied conditions in Cornish collieries, suggested that canaries could be used to advantage for detecting poisonous gases. These delicate birds are very susceptible to impure atmosphere, and can thus be used to give a warning before a man feels the slightest discomfort.

The first test of canaries in a real mine disaster in this country took place in the Cross Mountain mine explosion at Briceville, Tenn. Here the government rescuers, equipped with oxygen-making machines upon their backs and carrying caged canaries, were followed by squads of unprotected volunteer rescuers. The birds were watched, and as long as they remained cheerful all was well, but when their wings began to droop and they gasped for breath it was known that the men without oxygen machines must venture no farther.

The canaries drew the line of safety and as a result no volunteer rescuers were exposed to the dangers of afterdamp.—Scientific American.

THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

The Sackville Tribune in its current issue has an interesting article entitled "Unique Logic" from which we extract an interesting paragraph as follows:—

A preacher came at a newspaper man in this way: "You editors do not tell the truth. If you did, you could not live, your newspaper would be a failure." The editor replied:

"You are right, and the minister who will at all times and under all circumstances tell the whole truth about his members, alive or dead, will not occupy his pulpit more than one Sunday, and then he will find it necessary to leave town in a hurry. The press and the pulpit go hand in hand with whitewash brushes and pleasant words, magnifying little virtues into big ones. The pulpit, pen, and the grave stone are the great saint making triumvirate." The great minister went away looking very thoughtful, while the editor turned to his work, and told of the unsurpassing beauty of the bride, while in fact she was as homely as a mud fence.

THEATRICAL STRIKE

LONDON, April 23. — Sir Herbert Tree, the manager of His Majesty's Theatre, recently gave notice to seven employees, the officials of the Stage Hands' Union, that they must decide between remaining members of their trade union and continuing in his service. The employees decided to stick to their union, and consequently were compelled to leave their positions. Then the Theatrical Employees' Association called out all the other employees. Following this a meeting of the Employees' Association was held under the chairmanship of C. W. Bowerman, M.P., and a resolution was passed demanding a minimum wage of 2s. 6d. per performance at all West End theatres, and also declaring that increases in pay should be given to all places of amusement in the Metropolitan area

Shiloh's Cure

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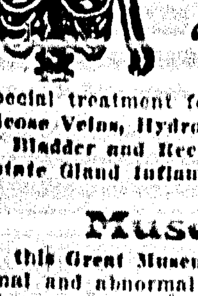

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In this Great Museum is shown by life size models, monstrosities, normal and abnormal conditions of the various parts of the body, illustrating fully both acute and chronic diseases of men.

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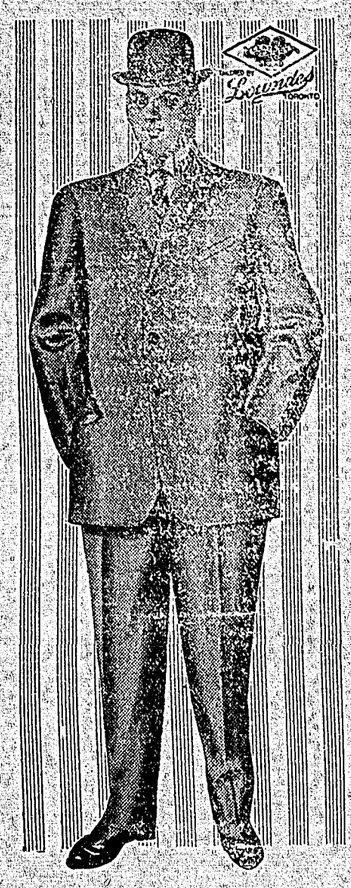

Men's Department

The Style Subject

The value of good style in the Clothes you select cannot be overestimated. To give clothes that certain touch of correctness which you are desirous of seeing in your garments, is distinctly a queston of ability on the part of the maker of the clothes. The quality is largely matter of honesty.

We believe you will get what you pay for, in the matter of fabrics and linings, if you buy clothes of a reliable make, but if you want style combined with quality, it is a question of ability, not honesty. The 20th Century Brand Tailors have the ability—hence the style you always find in these bench-tailored garments.

Ask to see the New Spring Models

Special for Saturday

A new shipment of high-class, Hand-Tailored Suits just opened up. These new Spring garments are made in all wool worsteds and tweeds, perfect fitting and equal in style to any $25.00 Suit on the market. Will be sold Saturday and Monday at $15.00

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Two in One Blacking, 3 for	.25
Post Toasties, 2 for	.25
Grape Nuts, per pkg.	.15
Greengage Plums, 2 for	.35
Evaporated Apples, 2 lbs. for	.25
Oranges, per doz.	.25 to .50
Domestic Sardines, 6 for	.25
Bran, 100 lb. sacks	$1.25
C. and B. Jam, 1 lb. glass	.25
Tuxedo Jelly Powder, 4 for	.25
Lard, 3 lb. pail	.50
Lard, 10 lb. pail	$1.60
Ham, per lb.	.20
Bacon, per lb.	.21
Davies' Cambridge Sausages, 2 tins	.45
Molasses, 5 lb. tin	.35
Corn Flakes, 3 for	.25
White Gloss Laundry Starch, 3 for	.25
Chinese Gloss Laundry Starch, 2 for	.25
Durham Corn Starch, 2 for	.15
Tuxedo Black Pepper, ¼ lb. tins, 3 for	.25
Patterson's Sauce, pt. bottle, each	.20
Lyle's English Syrup, 2 lb. tins, each	.20
Corn, 2 lb. tins, 5 for	.55
Corn on Cob, gal. tins	.50
Marafat Peas, 1 lb. pkgs., 2 for	.25

Our Grocery Section for quality and service is the talk of the town

Women's Ready-to-Wear Department

We have just received a shipment of Ladies' Linen Coats in natural and light shades. All sizes from 34 to 44. These Coats are the very latest and come in a variety of styles ranging from $4.75 to $7.50 in price. Your inspection is cordially invited.

We still have a few special values in Ladies' Suits which are offered at the remarkably low price of $10.00.

We also have a very special bargain in Raincoats in fawn, navy, grey and brown. These are specially priced at $7.50.

Dry Goods

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, 6 pr. for $1.00.

Childrens' strong Black Ribbed Hose, sizes 5 to 9½, at .20 per pr.

White Damask Bed Spreads in soft finish, hemmed ends, on sale at $1.00 each.

300 yds. Wrapperette and Kimona patterns on sale at .10 yard.

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

Here and There

Have you been to the Isis?

The Fernie Dancing Assembly will hold their closing dance May 9th.

Messrs. Picken and Broley of this city have received a contract for reinforced concrete sewer pipes for the City of Regina.

M. A. Kastner has been appointed resident agent for the Pacific Bond and Land Co., and is offering some choice property in Coquitlam.

Mr. Nathan Kalven, assistant sales manager of the Pacific Bond and Land Company, of Vancouver, is on a business trip to the city, and a guest of the Fernie.

J. F. Spalding, Fernie's well-known photographer, is making a special reduction in his prices for photographs on May 1st and 2nd only; visitors to Fernie for the Big Demonstration ought to take this opportunity of getting a good photo at a cheap rate. He guarantees all his work to give satisfaction and we can recommend him.

A CHALLENGE

Fernie Juniors Football team will play any team in the Crow's Nest Pass, under 18 years of age, for $50. —The Captain.

LINN—JONES

A dainty wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Jones, West Fernie, on Monday, April 15th, when her daughter, Annie May, was united in matrimony to George Linn. Rev. D. M. Thomson officiated. A number of guests were present, and after the ceremony sat down to a sumptuous repast. The juvenile population of West Fernie was nobly represented by an improvised band of many parts. Mr and Mrs. Linn, who are both well known in the city, will reside in West Fernie.

SAD DROWNING OF A CHILD AT JAFFRAY

On Tuesday last, about 4 p.m., a sad drowning accident occurred at Jaffray, the victim being Francis Murdoch, the 2 year and 5 months' old son of Mr and Mrs. Henry J. Irving. The little chap left the house about that time and wandered down to the edge of a slough which was about 8 to 10 inches of water deep. The boy fell in, and when discovered was found to be dead. No inquest was found to be necessary. The body was taken to Cranbrook for burial. Mr. Irving is a sawyer for the East Kootenay Lumber Co., and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents.

FERNIE GUN CLUB

All those interested and intending to participate in the tournament on May 1st will kindly hand in their names, on or before Monday, April 29th, to the secretary, W. J. Nicol, Duthie's Hardware.

THE GRAND

Commencing on Monday, April 29th, the prices at the Grand Theatre will be 20 cents downstairs and 10 cents for the balcony.

Don't forget to see Dante's Inferno at the Grand to-night and Saturday. This is not the film run at the Isis some weeks ago, but the original $100,000 five reel production. Admission 25 cents.

I. O. O. F. ANNUAL AT HOME

On Thursday evening Mount Fernie Lodge No. 47, I. O O F held their annual banquet in the lodge rooms on Victoria Avenue Shortly after 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive, and by 8.35 when the program was started, the hall was almost filled to its capacity. Friends and visitors continued coming until after 9 a.m., by that time there must have been some 250 present. Thos. Beck was called to the chair by the Noble Grand (J. W. Quinney) and very briefly addressed the assemblage. The program was soon under way, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections, and recitations, which was in hand until about 10.30 when the chairman announced that the Rebekahs were in waiting on the ground floor with good things to satisfy the inner man. Plates were spread for 120, requiring two sittings. The tables were tastefully decorated and fairly bulged from the weight of everything that could tempt the palate of man.

The Rebekahs, who did the catering on this occasion, lived up to their famous reputation of being Fernie's best in *this respect and we think to them* rightly belongs the name.

After supper had been served all adjourned to the hall, where dancing was indulged in till about 2 o'clock, everyone going away feeling that the Mount Fernie Lodge I. O. O. F. had broken previous records on thi occasion, and our only regret is that these functions could not be arranged more often

Amongst those who participated in the evening's entertainment were Messrs. P. Hesketh, Whitehouse, T. Beck, C. J. Minns, Wm. Puckey, Archie Prentice, C. Ford; the Misses Pickering, Olive Pearson, Daniels, and Mrs. J. W. Quinney.

The committee in charge of the arrangements desire to extend their thanks to the many friends who so willingly contributed in making the gathering such an unqualified success.

THE ISIS

"The Golden Wedding" was one of the feature films seen in this city and large audiences were present at the four shows. For next week a three reel feature will be given, entitled "In the Hands of the Mormons," a story said to be dealing with the means adopted by this sect in bringing converts to their faith. For to-night and to-morrow six pictures will be shown, they are: "His Great Uncle's Spirit," "Betty's Boat," "Compulsory Fatherhood," "The Duel," "Sergeant Dillon's Bravery," and the Gaumont Graphic of the world's happenings. The orchestra at the Isis is an excellent contribution and renders appropriate and catchy music.

The workers create all wealth and receive very little of it. The workers build the jails—and live in them.

The report of the London Board of Trade dealing with co-operative societies, shows that the membership of these organizations reached in 1909 a total of 2,597,236, an increase of 55 per cent over the returns of a decade ago. Trading operations amounted to nearly $650,000,000, as against $280,000,000 in 1899.

The demands of the G. T. P. freight handlers in Toronto having partly met there will be no strike

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The Slocan Record remarks that the venal press is often found in the great centers of population, seldom in the smaller communities. Thieves congregate where there is something to steal.—The Lodge.

* * *

The Nanaimo School Board refused to allow children a holiday on May 1, when the miners of the Island will meet there to celebrate, for the first time, International Labor Day. Only one alderman supported the proposal.

* * *

The Los Angeles Times, the union-baiting, labor hating sheet of Los Angeles, Cal., has dropped in the race for circulation amongst the papers of that city from first to fifth place. By the way, what has become of that dynamite conspiracy that Otis was making so much fuss about a few short months ago? "It takes a man of originality to pose as a successful liar."

* * *

The latest official and correct returns of the election in Germany show that the total number of votes cast was 12,260,808. The total Socialist vote was 4,250,329, or 34.82 per cent, the combined capitalist parties polled 7,965,479. The Socialist gain over five years ago was 991,309; the Center lost 144,453, and the Conservatives, Anti-Semites, and Agrarians lost 148,656.—C. D. Herald.

"We are spending more than $400,000,000 for militarism and the effects of militarism, and only $200,000,000 for the entire public school system," declared Congressman Berger; and he added very appropriately: "We shall get just what we are preparing for. It is useless for certain men to cry 'Peace Peace,' as long as we are voting tremendous sums for the support of a standing army.

The rules committee of the U. S. Congress has found a convenient excuse to drop the investigation into the Lawrence strike in the fact that the strike is practically settled, and that the bureau of labor has already made an investigation. The bureau's report has not yet been made public. That is a very convenient jumping off place.

NOT SELFISH

"Mary," said the sick man to his wife, after the doctor had pronounced it a case of smallpox, "if any of my creditors call, tell them that I am at last in a condition to give them something."

MAKING REBELS

"Compelling persons to kiss the flag and sing a stanza of the national anthem is not a new way of producing patriots. The Czar of Russia has had that system perfected for a number of years."—Edmonton Capital.

DEATHS

BERGMAN—On Tuesday, April 23, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs. W. G. Bergman, aged 19 days.

WILSON.—On Tuesday, April 23, Richard Douglas, the infant son of Mr and Mrs H. F. Wilson, aged 1 month, 16 days.

The Fernie Steam Laundry and Dye Works report business improving all the time. They are making a reduction in prices on Dyeing and French Dry Cleaning for the spring trade. Also a cheap monthly laundry rate for all bachelors will be given. A trial is all they ask to convince you they are O. K.

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

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

TENDER

Tenders are asked by the Canadian Coal Consolidated Ltd., Frank, Alta., for removal of thirty-three buildings from present location to new townsite. Full particulars given at office of above company.

Some Startling Facts About COQUITLAM

The C. P. R. will spend 7 million dollars in making Coquitlam the largest freight terminus in the country.

They will employ 7,000 men in the yards and shops. A thousand men and three steam shovels are already employed by the C. P. R.

Twelve of the forty-eight stall roundhouse are now under construction.

First 19 miles of track have already arrived, and are to be laid at once.

North American Lumber Co. have started the largest mill in the country. It will have a capacity of 600,000 feet a day.

31 Industries have already chosen their sites in Coquitlam and many others to follow.

My property is in the heart of the business district and situated on a car line within 5 minutes walk of the depot. It is 300 dollars cheaper than the property offered surrounding it by the Coquitlam Terminal Company.

For Prices and Terms

M. A. Kastner

Resident Agent, Fernie