The District Ledger

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

No. 19, Vol. VI. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., DECEMBER 28, 1912. $1.00 A YEAR.

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IRONWORKERS TRIAL GOES TO THE JURY

Will Have Long Heavy Job Considering All the Evidence

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—The case of the forty men alleged to have been implicated in the dynamite conspiracy, which has been on trial here for three months, went to the jury tonight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 25.—The case of the forty labor union officials accused of promoting the McNamara dynamiting plots in the ironworkers strike against employers of non-union labor will go to the jury within thirty six hours or possibly sooner. At the close of argument tomorrow night or Fridday morning, Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson will instruct the jury. It is understood that the court's outline of the law as to what testimony shall be applied to certain defendants will require about an hour.

The jurors then will retire to deliberate as to the men who, led by Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, were brought here three months ago from cities scattered from Boston to Los Angeles, to figure as defendants in what is said to be the most important trial of its kind ever held in a Federal court. The jury will be asked to return a verdict for each defendant.

Take Some Time

The fact that the jury must vote on each defendant after considering the testimony the court holds applicable to him, is the basis for a belief that verdicts will not be returned in less than a day. There are 26 counts against each defendant, 25 of which provides a maximum imprisonment of months imprisonment and one which provide a maximum imprisonment of two years. The government contends that the penalties for the offences charged are within the jurisdiction of the court, 39 1-2 years being the maximum.

Christmas found forty men listening to attacks on themselves by District Attorney Miller. During these some of these defendants' children romped in the building and wreaths of holly in the windows and in the defendants' cells were the only outward signs of Christmas.

Story Over Again

Mr. Miller detailed to the jury the story of the Los Angeles Times explosion and again referred to Senator John W. Kern, who had argued before the jury for the defense.

"Senator Kern has said that in the strike of the ironworkers union against open shop contractors it would not have been to the advantage of these men to blow up jobs," said Mr. Miller. Senator Kern said the jobs were those of the steel trusts and it would not hurt the steel trust with its millions to damage their property. Think of a United States Senator making a statement like that in a court of justice. How much money does it take to induce a United States senator to make statements like that?"

Charges against Magistrate Whimster Shelved

Anonymous Writer Has It In for Fire Chief

The regular meeting of the City Council was held last night, those present being Acting-Mayor Morrison, and Ald. Broley, Graham and Wallace. In anticipation of an interesting discussion with regard to charges of incompetency made against him by Herchmer, Wilson and Lane, quite a fair number of citizens were present, and were much disappointed by the absence of the magistrate. A letter was however read from him stating that he is in receipt of a communication from the Attorney-General informing him that an investigation will be held. The Council appeared to be in a quandary as to what their jurisdiction in the matter is, and Mr. Herchmer informed them that it was within their right to recommend his resignation, or let the matter drop. So far as he was concerned it made no difference to him. On the motion of Ald. Broley, seconded by Ald. Graham, the matter was shelved.

An anonymous letter was read, signed "Taxpayer," laying certain charges of neglect and incompetency against Fire Chief McDougal. As no name was appended to these charges the matter was dropped. No further business of any importance was transacted, as one of the aldermen suddenly left, which broke up the quorum. A special meeting of the Council will be held next Monday night to finish the business.

TWELVE ARE KILLED AND TWENTY INJURED IN BRUSSELS THEATRE

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22.—A film caught fire at a cinematograph performance tonight at Barraque, near Menin. The flames spread with great rapidity, causing a dreadful panic. Twelve persons injured. Many of the victims were women and children, who were trampled to death or hurt in the stampede to escape from the building.

800 KIDS MADE HAPPY BY W. R. WILSON

Christmas, 1912, will long be remembered by the majority of the children of Fernie. As has been previously announced in these columns, W. R. Wilson had decided to make every child in Fernie between the age of 1 and 12, whose father is employed with the C. N. P. Coal Co., a Christmas gift, and this was done on Tuesday afternoon last between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the Methodist Church. Mr and Mrs. Wilson, the company's and miners' officials, were present, and all took a hand in the distribution. The toys were all valuable, and of the kind that makes the hearts of the little ones happy. Mr. Wilson is to be commended for his thoughtfulness.

SAD FATALITY AT CORBIN

A fatal accident occurred in the mines at Corbin on Monday night last, when John Kralvitch was struck by a fall of rock, through a side wall caving in, and he lost his life. The deceased was well known in Fernie, having worked in the Coal Creek mines up till the end of June last. He then went bartending at the Imperial Hotel, but returned to the mines in September. He worked in Coal Creek until sometime in October, when he went to Corbin. He was about 35 years old, believed to be single, and leaves a father in the old country.

He was well respected and popular with his fellow workers. The inquest was held in Corbin the following day, Coroner Murray, of New Michel, presiding. The verdict of the jury was "Accidental Death." The funeral took place this afternoon from the Roman Catholic Church.

LABOR TO THE FORE IN TORONTO

Western unionists are interested in the result of the Toronto municipal elections to take place on January 1. James Simpson is a candidate for the board of control, with bright prospects of making way with election. Fred Bancroft, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is a candidate for the board of education, and a number of other unionist are in the field. May they all win.

TWENTY-TWO OUT OF TWENTY-SEVEN MEMBERS OF CREW OF STEAMER LOSE THEIR LIVES.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Dec. 22.—Twenty-two of the 27 members of the crew of the Furness line Steamer Florence, from Halifax, N. S., for St. Johns, lost their lives in the wreck of the vessel on the ledges west of St. Shotts during a northwest gale last Friday. Five survivors, who reached land in a boat, brought the news to Trepassey tonight. The steamer carried no passengers.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN DENIES CONTROLLING MONEY TRUST

"All the Money and Banks in Christendom" Could Not Form Monopoly, He says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—J. Pierpont Morgan today told the money trust investigation committee of the house, that "all the money in Christendom and all the banks in Christendom" could not form a monopoly that would control money. Mr Morgan disclaimed any knwledge that he wielded a vast power in modern finance, and declared emphatically that he sought no such power.

For nearly five hours the chief witness called by the committee in its probe of the intricacies of the modern finance stood a running fire of questions that covered every phase of financial operation.

Mr. Morgan gave at length his views on competition, combination, co-operation and control in industry and finance, particularly the latter. He declared that he "did not mind competition," but that he preferred "combination" in his operations. He was emphatic in his declaration that "there is no way one man can get a monopoly of money."

POLICE MANHANDLE PORCUPINE MINERS

Strike Rioters Not Treated Properly---Unions Protest to Attorney

TORONTO, Dec. 26.—The striking miners of the Porcupine have dispatched a telegram to the attorney-general protesting against the treatment accorded the men who were on Friday night taken into custody as a result of the rather exciting melee between provincial police and several of their own number.

That is the substance of a telegram received at the labor temple from S. Porcupine this morning by their local representative. It is certain four of the seven men, after being placed under arrest, were put into prison, no release on bail being offered at the time and they were kept in confinemnt for upwards of 30 hours, during which they were allowed to see none of their companions and were not properly fed. When they were offered the alternative of bail they refused it at the instance of the union officers and the protest to the attorney general was sent. Four other men who were placed under arrest as a result of the battle with the police were released on bail of $1000 each.

The strikers claim that during the last fortnight the mine owners have been successful in bringing only 16 men into Porcupine from the outside others having backed out before reaching the scene or succumbed to the threats of the dissenters when they did arrive.

Seamen Demand Increase

LONDON, Dec. 20.—If the shipowners decline to meet men in conference in the question or the establishment of a wage board, which is the only thing that will satisfy the seamen, the latter will demand an advance in wages adequate with the enormous prosperity of the owners, according to a circular issued by Havelock Wilson, secretary of the National Seamen's Union.

Wilson believes that the time is ripe for a conference, and says if the shipowners do not comply with this request the men will strike.

122 DEGREES IN SHADE IN WARM AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Dec. 22—One hundred and twenty-two in the shade is the record put up by the first heat wave experienced in Australia this summer. This was recorded at Euclia, a station on the South Australian border. At Penn, in Queensland, the mercury stood at 110, while Newcastle (the cool city of New South Wales), has had hottest spell for 16 years, accompanied by dust and windstorms. Other parts of New South Wales were affected, but in Sydney the heat was less severe the thermometer going only to 93. No deaths are reported.

INJURED AT C. P. R. COAL CHUTE, DIES OF HURT

CALGARY, Dec. 23.—With his right leg almost amputated at the hip and an arm badly crushed at the C. P. R. coal chute Sunday, at noon, Tony Fost, a Greek laborer employed by the C. P. R., died at the General Hospital half an hour after admission.

The deceased, who with a brother lived at 124 Second Avenue east, was working at the chute and fell out of the car into the hopper, being crushed between the hopper and a bucket.

STRIKERS CLASH WITH THE POLICE IN S. PORCUPINE

SOUTH PORCUPINE, Dec. 22.—The first clash between the provincial police and mine strikers occurred last evening on the arrival of the train which left Toronto at 8.15 Thursday night. For a quarter of an hour there was a lively riot in which sticks and stones were freely used. One shot was fired by a provincial officer. The train had some 30 strikebreakers intended for the Hollinger mine, and their arrival was anticipated by a crowd of about 200 strikers who had gathered at the station. Inspector Haldbreck had a dozen constables on the spot. The strikers attempted to rush the train as it pulled in and then the fighting began. The police used heir billies effectively and finally scattered the crowd. Several policemen and strikers were more or less hurt, Constable Dick Smith, of Southern Porcupine being the worst injured. Four arrests were made at the station and three in the town at night.

OFFICIAL RETURNS DISTRICT ELECTION

FERNIE, B. C.
27th December, 1912

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions, District 18, U. M. W. of A.:

Greeting—

In accordance with the provisions as set forth in Article 6, Section 5, District Constitution, we beg to advise that the following candidates having received the highest number of votes are duly elected for the several offices:

For President: C. STUBBS.
For Vice-President: J. O. JONES.
For Secretary-Treasurer: A. J. CARTER.
For International Board Member: D. REES.
District Board Members:
Sub-District No. 1: J. W. GRAY.
Sub-District No. 2: JAS. BURKE.
Sub-District No. 3: No election held.
Sub-District No. 4: N. D. THACHUK.

Yours fraternally,
C. STUBBS, President,
A. J. CARTER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Name of Candidate and Office	Bankhead 29	Bellevue 431	Beaver Mines 481	Blairmore 2163	Carbondale 2227	Canmore 1387	Coleman 2633	Corbin 2877	Diamond City 2178	Fernie 2314	Frank 1263	Hosmer 2497	Hillcrest 1058	Lethbridge 574	Maple Leaf 2829	Michel 2584	Passburg 2352	Royal Coll. 2589	Taber 1959	Burmis 949	Chinook 1126	Kipp 1189	TOTAL
For PRESIDENT:																							
C. Stubbs	178	264	67	13	74	246	214	50	illegible	708	38	197	136	165	12	134	12	51	52	18	43	109	2812
H. Elmer	33	61	32	70	33	60	80	41	7	162	53	88	91	77	22	156	39	19	101	2	33	31	1311
Spoilt ballots	0	6	1	4		3	2	3		10	1	6	1	4	0	16	1		2	0	1	4	60
For VICE-PRESIDENT:																							
J. O. Jones	168	284	82	24	78	242	224	60	11	38	46	204	207	168	17	illegible	41	49	81	15	47	99	2811
Geo. Wilde	39	39	18	55	28	58	64	34	10	95	44	78	28	71	17	150	10	21	63	3	29	39	1238
Spoilt ballots	1	6	1	4		4	4	5	2	10	1	5	1	5		8	0		3	1	1	2	64
For SECRETARY-TREAS.:																							
A. J. Carter	172	218	55	30	75	245	195	61	30	717	43	199	141	190	12	94	17	47	61	17	39	92	2750
T. W. Brown	36	107	43	51	31	60	92	31	28	134	46	81	86	54	22	183	34	23	88	2	34	47	1354
Spoilt ballots		6	1	4		1	6	2	0		1	3	1	3		10			2		2	1	50
For INTER. BOARD MEMBER:																							
D. Rees	18	248	41	4	57	15	160	8	15	735	37	129	105	21	10	17	5	12	16	6	2	28	1689
T. G. Harries	6	33	47	66	30	34	51	85	21	80	27	72	69	26	17	247	37	31	93	9	57	32	1170
F. Wheatley	187	35	7	2	7	234	28	4	5	27	8	36	27	12	2	6	3	5	12	2	9	22	680
Chas. Peacock	3	9	3	10	10	10	36	3	16	23	16	39	32	162	5	9	8	21	25	2	4	43	489
Spoilt ballots	3	6	1	6	1	17	16	8	7	43	8	19	4	30		2			7			28	220
For AUDITORS:																							
D. Paton	125	228	53	23	36	153	132	26	15	688	40	152	100	109	11	53	11	37	45	6	23	59	2125
T. France	47	197	27	32	19	68	68	26	26	illegible	30	112	71	51	11	77	21	18	38	6	19	44	1507
J. Unsworth	58	85	43	43	86	94	209	29	35	16	50	98	94	78	10	31	19	27	38	12	27	61	1334
John Makin	53	44	38	28	28	100	48	44	18	12	31	84	58	90	17	163	22	27	52		36	36	1127
J. L. Porter	113	46	38	25	28	102	52	33	17	illegible	20	84	68	73	13	174	36	25	54	3	37	63	1290
Spoilt ballots	1	6	1	2	3	9	12	4	9	27	6	12	1	12		10			3			7	124
DIST. BOARD MEMBER: (Sub-Dist. No. 1)																							
J. W. Gray								37		366		illegible				46							566
J. Holbrook								26		378		77				38							519
J. Newman								38		143		88				209							478
Spoilt ballots								2		33		19				15							69
(Sub-Dist. No. 2)																							
D. H. Hyslop		25	51	60	66		184				47		73		13		18			2			539
Jas. Burke		305	48	22	43		109				50		167		22		23			17			816
Spoilt ballots		2	2	7			2				2		1										16
(Sub-Dist. No. 4)																							
N. D. Thachuk	ACCLAMATION																						

WE, the undersigned District Tellers, certify that the above is a correct record of votes cast in District Election held December 10th, 1912.

W. BALDRIDGE,
W. H. HAYBOURN,
J. E. SMITH.

LANGFORD KNOCKS OUT McVEY.

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 26.—Sam Langford knocked out Sam McVey in the thirteenth round here today.

A debate will take place under the auspices of the Fabian Society between Bernard Shaw and Hillaire Belloco, on Jan. 28, at th Queen's Hall, London, England, on the subject of "Socialism."

A Socialist paper has been started in Jerusalem, printed in the language of the Hebrew prophets. Mr. Zarubabel, editor of the Haachudith, meaning unity, is touring the United States delivering lectures. Socialism will make Palestine truly a holy land.

GARMENT WORKERS DECIDE TO STRIKE

Two Hundred Thousand Will Cease Work—Committee to Fix Date of Strike

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Representatives of 200,000 garment workers in New York City met behind closed doors today with national officers of the union male garment workers, to determine when a general strike should be called in New York. A committee of five men was appointed to fix the date. The strike was authorized last night by a vote of 35,786 to 2,332. The unsuccessful demands made upon the operators include a 20 per cent increase in pay, an eight hour day with a guarantee of pay for overtime, total abolition of tenement house work and child labor and clean and sanitary workshops. The meeting was attended by many out of town members. It is believed that the strike will be called within four days.

GREAT STRIKE AT KRUPP'S TIES UP GERMAN WARSHIPS

KIEL, Dec. 23.—A great strike broke out Saturday at Krupp's Germania shipbuilding yards. Over half a million men left their employment, tying up the work of construction of three German battleships.

GHOST OF STEAD TRYING TO SOLVE BALKAN TROUBLE

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The late W. T. Stead is working hard to preserve peace in the Near East, according to his daughter. Miss Stead says that she has received a message from her dead father to that effect. Stead, in his message, said, "Untrammelled by physical conditions or a body I am able to move here, there and everywhere." Stead concludes by saying, "Don't imagine that I have left Europe yet."

Report on American Railway Accidents

POOR TRACK AND CHEAP EQUIPMENT ARE LARGELY RESPONSIBLE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—"Safety first" is the paramount rule of train operation suggested by the Interstate Commerce commission in its twenty-sixth annual report submitted today to Congress. Discussion of disasters on American railroads during the last year constitutes an important feature of the report.

It is pointed out that many of the accidents resulting in fatalities might have been averted by the exercise of proper precautions or the employment of suitable devices and good equipment. Figures given show that of the total of 8215 derailments during the year, 1877 were caused by defects of roadway and 3847 were due to defective equipment. This indicates an increase over the previous year of 652 in the derailments due to bad roadway and 1023 due to bad equipment.

The investigation by the Commission itself of railroad accidents involving loss of life, the report says "has proceeded far enough to indicate the need of more effective measures than thus far have been taken to secure safety of railroad travel. While the previous suggestions of the commission as to the adoption by the railroads of all-steel, or steel-underframe cars are being adopted as rapidly as conditions will permit, and the danger from the use of unsound cars is gradually disappearing, the serious dangers of defective roadway and the use of unsound rails still remain, as a result of which derailments are likely at any time to occur. Concerning its investigation, the commission says:

"Of the 31 derailments investigated, 14 were either directly or indirectly caused by bad track. In 5 of these 14 cases the derailments would probably have been avoided had existing speed restrictions been observed, but in all the remaining cases no adequate speed restrictions were in force, and in 3 cases the track conditions were so obviously unsafe that derailments were likely to occur even at low speed. In one serious derailment an examination of the track in the vicinity of the accident disclosed 906 rotten ties within a distance of 147 rail lengths. Under many of the rails there were as many as 11 bad ties, and under each of 2 rails there were 12 ties so badly decayed and broken as to be totally unfit for service. In many of these ties the spikes were so loose that they were easily removed by hand, the wood having no longer any holding power. The track in the vicinity of this accident was poorly ballasted and was unsafe for the passage of trains at ordinary speed. While derailment occurred on straight track while the train was running about 30 miles per hour."

The report says that "the most disquieting and perplexing feature in the problem of accident prevention is the large proportion of train accidents caused by dereliction of duty by the employees involved. The commission believes that as a rule there are no men that have a keener appreciation of their responsibilities than railroad trainmen and enginemen," and yet it is pointed out that 63 per cent of the whole number of accidents investigated were caused by mistakes on the part of employees.

"There is a disposition in some quarters," continues the report, "to charge these lamentable errors to failure of discipline and to hold employees wholly responsible for such failure. This is a superficial view which contains no promise of effective remedy.

"A remarkable increase in the speed and weight of trains within recent years, and the crowding of tracks and terminals caused by the movment of an enormously enlarged volume of traffic, have greatly increased the duties and responsibilities of train service employees and multiplied the chances of error on their part. Notwithstanding these added duties and responsibilities which have imposed upon employees, the methods of discipline and regulations calculated to insure safety in train operation have remained practically unchanged.

"To prevent railroad collisions adequate measures must be taken, first, to reduce the chances of human error to a minimum and, second, to neutralize the effects of such error when it occurs. The recommendations previously made by the commission for legislation requiring the standardization of operating rules and the use of the block system were designed to reduce the probability of mistakes by employees, and these recommendations are once more presented for consideration of the Congress. Uniformity and consistency in operating rules are necessary to secure safety and it is not probable that a satisfactory code which will meet the demands of modern operating conditions can be secured without appropriate action by the federal government."

The commission points out that excessive speed has been an important factor in many train accidents and that "conditions of safe operation are often ignored in the effort to bring fast trains in on time. This is a bad practice, for which the traveling public is largely responsible, and it should be discontinued. Adequate measures should be taken to compel low speed wherever conditions require it whether schedules are maintained or not."

The total number of casualties on steam roads, during the year ended June 30, was 180,123, of which 10,585 were persons killed and 169,538 injured. These figures indicate an increase over the previous year of 180 killed and 19,379 injured. Of the total number of casualties, 400 railway employees were killed and 92,363 injured through "industrial accidents"—happenings incident to railroad business, but not due to the operation of trains.

An analysis of the figures furnished by the steam roads shows that of the number of persons killed, 318 were passengers, 3635 employees, and 6632 other persons, trespassing and not trespassing, indicating an increase of 33 in the total number of employees killed, a decrease of 38 in the total number of passengers killed, and an increase of 194 in the total number of persons killed other than employees and passengers. In the last class were many victims of grade crossings.

Of the persons injured, 16,366 were passengers, 142,442 employees, and 10,710 persons other than passengers and employees.

Elaborate details are given in the report of the outine work of the commission during the year. Generally, it shows a large increase. The number of formal complaints filed was 755 a decrease of 126, as compared with the previous year; 778 cases were disposed of, an increase of 186. The commission conducted 1154 hearings, as compared with 943 the previous year and took 125,000 pages of testimony.

The investigation of rates and practices of express companies, which, the report says "is probably the most important single piece of work ever done by the commission," was practically concluded during the year. "As a result," says the commission, "it appeared that many of the practices of express companies were utterly inexcusable, that their methods were archaic and their rates discriminatory and unreasonable. The report of the commission has worked a revelation and renovation in the methods and rates of express companies."

Similar investigations, it is indicated, are in progress of substitution of tonnage in transit, allowances to terminal roads, weighing of freight, issuing of passes, bills of lading, private cars, rates on anthracite coal and other important transporation matters.

Through evidence furnished by the division of enquiry 93 indictments were returned for offenses against the act to regulate commerce, 34 against carriers, 54 against shippers or passengers, and 5 against shippers and carriers jointly. Sixty-one prosecutions were concluded, the total amount of fines assessed being $344,420.

The commission, in conclusion, renews its recommendations for congressional legislation providing for a physical valuation of railroads, a uniform classification, a more explicit definition of the authority of the commission over telegraph and telephone lines, and control over railway capitalization. The report indicates the belief of the commission that additional legislation to insure safety of railway travel may be necessary, but on that subject the commission is not prepared to make a definite recommendation.

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CAPITAL, $15,000,000 REST, $12,500,000

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" 30 " "	50	15 "

8.8

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FERNIE, B. C.

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Further details will be given later

BISHOP SAYS MINISTERS BECOME INTOXICATED AT SACRAMENT

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Clerical circles are much exercised today over the declaration of the Bishop of Lincoln that officiating clergymen are likely to become intoxicated while administering the sacrament unless wine is well diluted with water.

Speaking at a temperance meeting, the bishop confessed that he had often been practically intoxicated during the 40 years he as a priest, had had to consume the remainder of the wine consecrated at the sacrament. On many occasions he had been distressed by the symptoms of giddiness and momentary eclipse of sobriety which followed. Such an experience was both unnecessary and undesirable, declared the bishop, and it ought to be avoided by mixing plenty of water with the wine.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

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

SOLD EVERYWHERE REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

DOCTORS' EARNINGS IN OLD LAND

Statistics Prepared as Result of Lloyd George's Insurance Act

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The question of whether it is worth six shillings or eight shillings and six pence for medical men practicing in Great Britain to give attention to a patient for an entire year continues to be a topic of absorbing interest not only to the doctors affected but to medical men throughout the world. The British physicians maintain that the lower figure is inadequate. It is likely that the 120,000 practitioners in the United States and Canada heartily agree with them. The matter is being discussed in medical circles in all civilized countries.

One of the interesting revelations made in the course of this controversy has been the income derived by physicians in some typical British cities. An investigation proposed by Chancellor Lloyd George was made in five selected towns with the approval of the medical association, and they brought the following results:

Aggregate population of the five towns, 404,184.

Number of physicians in these towns 244.

Number of visits last year paid by these physicians plus visits of these physicians at their offices 539,516.

Total receipts of these physicians for this work, $400,000.

Average receipts per physician, $1,860.67.

Additional fees received by physicians for operations, certificates, coroners' fees, etc., $250,000.

Gross income to the physicions, $650,000.

Average income per physician $3,084.11.

This average will strike some medical men on this side as surprisingly good. The British medical association pointed out (before the issue of this report) that these figures could not be taken as a direct basis for the national insurance act. The association maintains that greater demand will be made on the profession than before the act was passed inasmuch as the fees, being on a yearly basis, would involve no personal charges on the patients thus insured, and they were called more freely for medical services. The British government asserts that the sum generally paid by the friendly societies as a remuneration for medical service to their members is four shillings ($1) a year, while the government is offering six shillings.

"The medical association replies, however, that the present condition of friendly societies work is unsatisfactory and semi-charitable, and moreover includes only selected lives. It is the British custom for physicians to supply medicines and the government wishes to include this with the six shillings. The medical association demands 8 shillings and six pence without compulsion to supply medicines, and with a list of extras for special work. Chancellor Lloyd George takes the position that the government is willing to consider any reasonabe proposition but he holds that the demands of the association are excessive. They would, he contends, amount to guaranteeing each physician an assured income of $5,000 per annum and would cost the British nation $20,000,000 a year more than was originally planned in the insurance act.

Labor Disputes are Taken to Court

AUSTRALIAN LAWS PROVIDE FOR TRIBUNAL OF BOARDS

By George H. Dorsey, Ph.D., LL.D.

SYDNEY.—Having got a general idea of the beginnings of Australian industrial legislation, I turn to consider the general nature of the machinery for settling industrial disputes. We saw that originally the problem was tackled in two ways—by arbitration courts and wages boards. We shall first consider the general character of the arbitration court.

The first Australian court whereby one party could be summoned and presumably made subject, as in an ordinary court, was the South Australian Act of 1894. Though the act proved abortive in that state, its general principles have been followed in other states.

The act which creates the arbitration court virtually decrees an industrial unionism. This is because acts of arbitration were framed to encourage the system of collective bargaining and to facilitate application to the court, and to assure the worker such benefits as might be derived from organization.

Two Kinds of Unions

There is a distinction between industrial and trades unions. An industrial union is not a voluntary association, but one rendered necessary for the administration of the law. Hence, industrial unions may be formed by employers or employees. They must be registered and must file annual reports as to their membership and funds.

Union rules contain provisions for the direction of business and for regulating the method of making awards or agreements authorized by arbitration acts. These industrial unions whether of employers or employes, are the units of arbitration acts, which recognize individuals only for the purpose of enforcing penalties. The underlying idea in the organizing of industry in two efficient, powerful and responsible bodies was to give new stability to industrial operation.

Disputes Taken Before Court

Should the two parties fail to agree the dispute is taken to court. This court consists of a judge of the supreme court of the state, or in the commonwealth of the high court. In the state the judge is assisted by two members chosen to represent the employers and employes respectively.

Industrial court may fix and enforce penalties, breaches of award and restrain contravention of the acts, declare any practice or regulation to be a "common rule" of the trade and define the limits of its observation, their objections to it, and exercise all the powers of a court of law. The court may prescribe a minimum wage; it may direct that preference to employment shall be given to members of unions.

Arbitration acts provide that it shall be a misdemeanor to strike or lockout before a reasonable time has elapsed for a reference to the court of the matters in dispute or pending proceeding in court in relation to an individual dispute.

Arbitration courts aim to encourage collective bargaining and to determine industrial disputes. The acts rest upon unions and work through them. Arbitration is compulsory in two senses. It compels the parties to industrial disputes to submit their differences to a hearing in open court. It therefore makes it a misdemeanor to seek redress by means of a strike. It enforces certain industrial rules and makes this a condition of engaging in an industry.

Wages Board Provided For

To call a wages board into existence it is necessary that the resolution be carried in both houses of the legislature. Generally the minister administering the factories act moves the resolution. If the minister is satisfied that a case has been made, either by employers or employes, he may move the resolution, and if carried, the board is constituted by an order-in-council. The order indicates the number of members to sit on the board. The minister then invites the daily press nominations for the requisite number of representatives of employers and employes. From the nominations the minister selects a full board.

The result of the labors of the board is called a "determination" and each item of such determination must be carried by a majority of the board. Determination must be signed by the chairman and forwarded to the minister of labor. The board fixes the date on which the determination shall come into effect, which must be within 30 days of the signature of the chairman.

Either employers or employes may appeal against the board's determinations. The court consists of a supreme court judge sitting alone.

Thus it is seen that the general features of Australian wages boards strongly correspond to boards of conciliation appointed in England under the conciliation act of 1897.

WHEN CARS ARE SCARCE

By Josiah Keeley, Superintendent Consolidation Coal Co., Shinnston, W. Virginia.

The scarcity of loaders has been such a serious obstacle to maximum output that not a few inventive minds have been active in devising some machine to replace them. As yet nothing has been produced promising relief and it is therefore necessary to study the best methods for obtaining the maximum efficiency under present conditions.

When we correlate this class of labor with the ordinary pick-and-shovel man we are far from accurate in our classification. The operator who thinks he can gather up a party of average day laborers and make loaders out of them will find a longer apprenticeship necessary than might be supposed.

The superintendent is frequently asked by the management: "How many loaders could you place?" As scarcity of loaders has been given as reason for the small output, the superintendent replies confidently: "Fifty, right now." But should this number appear on the spot it would probably be to the utter confusion of this "cock-sure" individual. Perhaps there are even more than fifty places to be worked, but how many of them actually have cars in, water pumped out, timbered, ditched, slate cleared up, track in good condition, cut and shot?

The shooting of the coal might of course be postponed, pending the determination of the experience of the loader, but a place is not actually ready until these things are done and an empty car placed beside the loose coal.

The new applicant is likely to be a wandering laborer who has heard that loading coal is a quick way of getting rich at a minimum expenditure of energy. He may "stick," however, if he finds that he can do a little better than on other kinds of work, and there is no doubt that he can, if given the proper chance.

The new man's training for efficient work is becoming urgent. There is a trick in shoveling coal, and is it not the province of those in authority to see that the new loader is properly taught? If he is strong and willing, but uses his shovel only righthanded, does most of the work with his arms, makes several motions where one would suffice, is it not worth while for someone to show him? Money and brains are being employed to show the football player just how to make every pound of his weight and strength count, and I believe the new loader will stand a little coaching.

The old miners tell us that in the former times two men had to work in one place, but they were better satisfied than the present miner who occasionally has two places. In West Virginia there are just about half enough men to fill up our working places. While such conditions exist, why not give each loader two places? It is an advantage to the machine runner, since it keeps him further ahead and if he is cutting for one-place loaders, two or three may "square up" at the same time, there may be delay in getting the machine moved, or he may have to set bits or go to the shop.

It is also a distinct advantage to the driver since he does not have to shift cars at the room mouth, but takes an empty into one room, goes through a crosscut and hauls the load from the next place.

Your coal loader likes to start in early in the morning and load in a sweat until he has what he considers enough. The faster you can get cars to him when the frenzy is on, the greater will be your day's output at the mine, for not many of them will stay in to get their last car when they could have been finished earlier in the day. Any little delay that stops the sweat will be sufficient excuse for him to quit—in order to get a good start for the next day.

In soliciting loaders, we usually have it set down in our "prospectus" that we can give them "all the cars they can load." This ideal is never quite reached but, when loaders are scarce, it gives an opportunity to see just what may be done toward maximum efficiency, expressed in tons per man.

Some mines take on new loaders even when the places are filled, and thus always have a man ready to take the place of one who has stayed out. This may be one way of getting tonnage, but you will note on the tipple sheets that the number of cars per man is low, and, since few of us will ever be confronted with an over supply of loaders, it seems more scientific to keep before us the real goal of tons per man.

We get our full quota of complaints from the loader without hunting for them, but much valuable information can be obtained by making systematic inquiry of the light loaders. I will not say that such information is always exact, and it is certainly not good practice to take it to those in charge of the inside work when it reflects on their management, but the fact that these inquiries are being made has a tendency to encourage truthful statements from the loaders of their difficulties and an effort on the part of all to obviate needless delays.

I hope it may not be set down as sermonizing to add that these inquiries are only helpful in proportion to the common sense manner in which they are conducted.

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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.

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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.

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More About the General Strike

PART II--GIVING A FEW DEFINITIONS

By Robert Hunter (Courtesy of the Nationalist Socialist

The general strike, in its largest application and most literal sense, may be defined as the stoppage of all work, in all branches of the economic life, whether industrial, agricultural, or commercial. The stoppage of all work may confine itself to a single country or extend to all countries.

The term is also applied in a more restricted sense, as for instance to a strike of all workmen in a single state or province of a country. It is also used to cover an international strike in one industry or in many industries. We speak of a general strike of the miners, railroad employes, bakers and brewers.

The present advocates, however, of the general strike do not use the term in this sense. There have been many such strikes, a few entirely successful.

What is really meant by the present day advocates of the general strike is that the most important trades—those that dominate the entire industrial system—shall cease work at the same moment.

"If, for instance," says Jaures, the French leader, "the railroad employes, the miners, dockers and longshoremen, the employes in the weaving and spinning industries, and the building trade employes in the great cities, were to quit work simultaneously, we might say that there was a general strike. Because to bring about a general strike it is not necessary that the whole number of trades should be in line; it is not even necessary that in the trades that are on strike every single workman should go out. It is sufficient if those trades where the power of capital is most concentrated and the power of labor best organized, and that are, therefore, the keystone of the economic system, decide on a suspension of work; and it is enough if they are backed up by such a large number of workmen that the work of those trades is stopped."—(Studies in Socialism, Jaures, p. 107; Putnam, N. Y., 1906.)

The aim of such a strike is, of course, to paralyze the industrial and commercial life of the nation, and any general strike to be successful must at least include enough of the workers to render production, transportation, and exchange impossible.

These definitions make it obvious that the general strike, in its largest sense, is not a weapon to be used as a remedy for sectional, craft, or individual wrongs. The miners strike for an eight-hour day; the railroad employes strike for higher wages; the bakers for more sanitary workshops; the machinists strike to defend a member of their craft. Such strikes may, and do, become general so far as these trades are concerned, but need not involve other trades.

So, too, the workmen of a town or country may stop work for the purpose of forcing electoral or legislative reforms. Such strikes may be come a political mass strike, as the Germans say, and have for its purpose to show the unanimous desire of the workers for certain reforms. It is a rough and ready form of the initiative and referendum. The workers' demands are made in mass meeting. Their common determination is measured by the extent and success of the general strike demonstration. Such strikes are always brief, declared for a definite purpose; and when the solidarity of the workers has been definitely shown, the strikers return to work.

Such strikes have in recent years become increasingly common, especially where the suffrage is limited. Some have been successful. But while they may be termed general strikes, they are not the general strike that is contemplated by the revolutionists who are today pushing the propaganda of this new method of war.

The general strike as now advocated does not concern itself with small affairs. It rests on a profoundly revolutionary theory, and holds out promises to the working class that embrace the idea of its emancipation. It is inconceivable (to this its advocates agree) that any vast number of workers should be willing to resort to an action so perilous and impoverishing except for some reward that would adequately repay them all for the immense privations they would need to suffer.

The French propagandists fully realize this fact. They frankly say "the general strike is the revolution." The workers of France do not fear the word "revolution" as do the workers of many other countries. The term means something to them. And the advocates of the general strike say: "What more simple than to kill the old society by the inertia of the working class, and, upon the scrap heap of capitalism, shall rise the Communist Society in which well being and liberty shall be assured to every human being."

Briand late Prime Minister of France and formerly one of the great orators of the general strike, declared: "I believe firmly that the general strike will be the revolution." And he added that if it should become a duty, he would take a place in the ranks of the workers who would go to battle armed with pikes, swords, revolvers, and rifles. He considered the general strike as more seductive and efficacious than the old methods of the revolutionists.

"Already," writes Pierrot in Syndicalism and Revolution, "the revolutionary propaganda, in educating the individual workers, renders strikes more and more numerous and more and more violent. The strikers struggle no more only for increase of salary, they attack at the same time the authority of the boss. The demands of the workers become more and more audacious. In the midst of a moral crisis, as, for instance, before some ferocious repression, they can create a unanimous strike.

"If there exists at the same time a general economic crisis, the spontaneous demonstration may, under the impulse of a fearless minority, change itself into a revolutionary conflagration, breaking forth everywhere at the same time, not by reason of orders from above, but as a result of the common impulse and the contagion of example."

Girault, the French anarchist, in his pamphlet, "The General Strike," sees that it must terminate in violence and declares that in order that the general strike should succeed, it would be necessary that the miners should set fire to the mines; that the workers of the railroad, or, for want of them, other energetic strikers should blow up, by means of a few sticks of dynamite, the rails, the tunnels, the bridges, the viaducts; that the mechanics or the stokers should throw soap in the water which serves to feed the machines; that the strikers should take the provisions where they are accumulated; that they should prevent the officers from repairing to troops by arresting and disarming them on first getting up; that all the powder magazines should blow up, that the arsenals should be robbed, and that the proletarians should seize the cannon, guns, bayonets and cartridges.

Griffuelhes, the former secretary of the French Federation of Labor, says: "The cessation of work, which would place the country in the rigor of death, would necessarily be of short duration; its terrible and incalculable consequences would force the government to capitulate at once. If it refused, the proletariat, in revolt from one end of France to the other, would be able to compel it, for the military forces, scattered and isolated over the whole territory, would be unable to act in concert and could not oppose the slightest resistance to the will of the workers at last masters of the situation." (L'Action Syndicalists, p. 33).

It is very clear that these definitions of the general strike consider it to be the final and supreme stand of labor against its exploiters. It is certainly not considered or advocated as a tool to remedy every little immediate grievance of the working class. As it would be folly to create cannon in order to kill gnats, so would it be folly to organize a general strike to remedy some individual or minor grievance. Not only because it might fail if so used, but also because it would be a procedure far too costly to the working class.

They are therefore perfectly right in considering this weapon as perhaps the most formidable possessed by the working class. It is the revolution, and the class that determines to have that matter out once and for all must be fully prepared to carry it through to the very end. It is the final showdown between the power of the capitalists and the power of the workers. It cannot be, as the French admit, merely a peaceful abstention from work. It must be a resort to force by a nearly unanimous working class.

SOME COAL CUTTER TROUBLES

Of late years, due to the ever increasing use of electricity, and the constant extension of mine workings, three-phase alternating current has been steadily advancing in its underground application. However admirably this form of energy may be adapted to such work as operating fans, pumps, and the like, it is in its application to small motors, such as are used in mining machines, that its greatest weakness becomes apparent.

A few words, therefore, may well be said concerning some of the practical difficulties which occur in this type of machine as employed in British colleries, and how these difficulties may be avoided.

Always pull the Switch

One of the principal causes of breakdowns on such three-phase cutters, and one which is entirely preventable, providing the attendants are sufficiently expert and careful, is the failure, on the part of the driver, to remove the short-circuiting switch upon stopping his motor. The consequence is that when energy is again applied to the machine, full current at full voltage passes through the windings of the rotor with the result that in addition to imposing a heavy mechanical strain upon the various conductors due to the rush of current, there is frequently a serious burnout.

In order to obviate this difficulty numerous forms of automatic devices have been tried, but, in many cases at least, these have introduced such complication of parts as to render their usefulness somewhat questionable. Although the use of short-circuiting devices for the slip rings has its advantages in decreasing the resistance of the rotor circuit, and eliminating a large amount of wear on the brushes, under general conditions in colliery practice it is often found better to avoid the use of short circuiting appliances, allowing the brushes to remain always touching the rings.

There is, of course, a good deal of trouble experienced with slip rings on such three-phase motors, but it may be urged that a great portion of this annoyance could be avoided by the exercise of a little attention to detail. When the brushes are always in use, and in contact with the rings, one of the most fruitful causes of this type of trouble is the kind of brush that is employed.

It is a difficult thing to find a brush which will not only convey the necessary current with sufficient ease to prevent undue heating, due to electrical resistance, but also capable of giving the necessary amount of lubrication to the rings. It may frequently be found advantageous to employ two brushes on each ring, one consisting of copper gauze and the other being a morganite brush used in a box holder, so arranged as to prevent the latter from ever coming in contact with the ring.

This method has been tried in practice, and has been found to be successful in correcting slip-ring difficulties, inasmuch as the gauze brush conveys the bulk of the current, while the morganite brush supplies the necessary lubrication. Morganite brushes alone are also very successful, and in this respect no objection can be found to their application.

All Troubles are Not Electrical.

The troubles encountered in electrical coal cutters are not always of a strictly electrical nature, much being merely the reflection of mechanical difficulties occuring in the machine itself. For example, in some types of machines the drive is transmitted by means of bevel gearing, and it is not uncommon to find, upon close examination, that this gearing is too deeply meshed.

The result is that there is a constant loss of power which manifests itself in overheating of the motor, and, in some instances, fusing on the circuit. Not infrequently, also, this undue meshing of the gearing produces a breakage of the pinion. This fault is perfectly well realized by the makers of coal cutters, and in some types it is found that the mechanism is provided with adjustable collars to compensate the wear.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to render any coal cutting appliance immune from neglect on the part of the attendant to take up wearing collars. It frequently happens, consequently, that trouble, which is of a purely mechanical origin, may place the use of electricity in a disadvantageous light.

Strict supervision should, therefore, be given to the mechanical details of the electrical coal cutter, in order to make sure that the eletric portion of the device is not being debited with failures which, of right, are not its due, but arise from bad design, or, more frequently still, from the inattention of the operator.

The above cases must only be considered as types. Other trivial defects, if allowed to go uncorrected, are liable to produce results giving an unfavorable impression of the suitability of electric power for coal cutting purposes.—Coal Age.

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It is always of interest to compare the values of the products of each of the leading industries of a country. Everyone will tell you that Canada is immensely rich, but when you demand particulars, they are not so readily forthcoming as are general statements. Canada has not, as yet, made such statistical progress as to permit a close comparison of this kind to be made for a particular year. The following figures, however, are approximations of the value produced annually by our greatest natural resources, and by manufacturing:

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Forest Products	161,093,000
Minerals	102,300,000
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Labor to Have Representation

VANCOUVER TRADES COUNCIL WILL SEND DELEGATES TO BOARD

VANCOUVER, B. C., December 21.—As the outcome of an almost insatiable flow of rhetoric, the Trades and Labor Council last night arrived at the conclusion that it would be in the best interests of organized labor to have representatives wait on the government commission recently appointed to investigate labor conditions in the province. The recommendation that two delegates be sent to watch the proceedings on behalf of organized labor was strenuously opposed by Delegate Pettipiece, who moved that the matter be filed and no action be taken.

"In the matter of common decency we could not ally ourselves with this commission," said Delegate Pettipiece, who argued that the members of the commission had been given the position by the provincial government as a "sort of consolation prize for has-been politicians."

"The sooner we tell Premier McBride that we have no confidence in him the better for all concerned," continued the speaker with some heat. He went on to say that the government had promised that a royal commission would be appointed and that at least two members representing organized labor would be appointed on that commission. The personnel of the present commission proves conclusively that the premier had broken faith with the labor men.

Cannot Hypnotize Government

Delegate Trainor, for once, was entirely in accord with the former speaker and suggested that instead of sending delegates to make suggestions the money be devoted to organization work.

"It is no use sending over a delegation to Victoria and attempting to hypnotize the politicians by staring them out of countenance," said the civic employees' delegate, and the call was greeted with uproarious laughter.

"Go out and organize and you will accomplish more than by running after a bunch of politicians," was the advice he handed out.

That it would be short-sighted policy on the part of the council to refrain from sending representation to Victoria was the emphatic contention of Delegate Benson, who introduced an amendment that the council concur with the recommendation and send two delegates to attend the commission.

Delegate McVety spoke strongly against the amendment and urged that the government be notified as delicately as possible that they had no use for the commission. While agreeing in part with the mover of the first resolution, Delegate Wilkinson was not satisfied that the council would be taking the right action to completely ignore the commission. If nothing else was done they would have at least an official record of what was accomplished. If any contempt was due, it was due to the people who had placed these men in office and the present state of affairs was entirely due to the ineptitude and apparent ignorance of the working class.

"The point is," said Delegate Wilkinson, "how have we reached the deadlock that confronts us today. We have been partly responsible for the appointment of this labor commission and this council should send delegates to represent the labor organizations."

By a vote of 24 to 14, the amendment was carried and Delegates Wilkinson and McVety were elected as delegates to wait on the Industrial commission at Victoria.

Labor Delegates Invited

At an advanced hour Delegate Pettipiece introduced a resolution that the Trades Council notify the secretary to get in touch with the American Federation of Labor, inviting the members composing the convention to be held at Seattle next November, to pay a flying visit to Vancouver. The speaker thought that arrangements could be made for the chartering of a steamer for the purpose of conveying over 600 delegates and their wives from the Puget Sound port. The suggestion received the unanimous support of the council and the motion was carried.

B.C. Federation of Labor

Under the heading of new business the secretary read a convention call from the B. C. Federation of Labor asking that two delegates be sent to Victoria in January. Secretary Wilkinson moved that two delegates be sent and that only their bare expenses be paid by the council and the motion was eventually carried. The motion met with a storm of opposition.

After several members had presented their particular reasons for opposing the resolution, Delegate McVety put an amendment that a clause be inserted that all expenses and wages be paid. Delegates Midgeley, Wilkinson and Pettipiece spoke at length on the absolute necessity of sending delegates to the British Columbia convention, and the latter delegate made an eloquent and powerful appeal to the council that representatives be sent and at the same time denounced in no uncertain terms those who were so narrow-minded as to oppose representation on the provincial convention on the grounds brought forward. Delegates Wilkinson and Midgeley were appointed to represent the council on the convention.

Candidates May Answer

On the recommendation of the parliamentary committee the council decided that the following list of questions be submitted to the candidates seeking office at the forthcoming civic elections.

1. Are you in favor of union labor for all civic work?
2. Are you in favor of the abolition of the contract system?
3. Are you in favor of a 44 hour week on all civic work?
4. Are you in favor of an extension of the municipal franchise to include all lodgers who pay an annual rent of $60 or over?
5. Are you in favor of legislation to provide for an amendment of a scaffolding inspector?
6. Are you in favor of a weekly pay day for all city employees?

The secretary of the Half Million League communicated with the council asking that two labor representatives be elected to act in conjunction with a committee of 60 representing the former organization.

Delegate Benson thought that it would be a foolish and short-sighted policy if delegates were not sent to act on this committee, on the grounds that they would be in a position to watch anything that was detrimental to organized labor. Delegate Pettipiece and Burgess did not think that the council would be justified in affiliating with the publicity league and upon the vote being put it was decided to file the communication.

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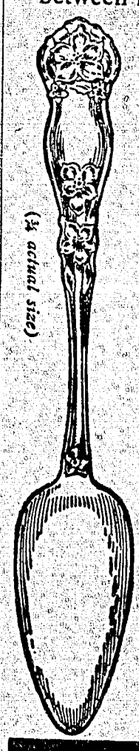
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The District Ledger

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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW YEAR

ONCE more those of us who figure ourselves as the more thoughtful of the communities in which we happen to sojourn, take this particular time of the year as a sort of season for mental retrospect of the advance made by humanity during the year that is fast expiring. Without taking too detailed a view of the events of the past year we are not very far wrong if we figure that the workers are at least showing signs of throwing off that apathy which is the greatest reason for that enslavement under the wages system of which they complain so vehemently. The talk of industrial unionism, general strike and other dangerous expedients for the overthrow of capitalism may cause amusement to those who fail to grasp the philosophy of the proletariat. However, it must be borne in mind that these subjects are not discussed by those interested in a light manner, and whilst it is considered the right thing by many to laugh them to scorn it should be borne in mind that during the past year these proposed methods have received quite a prominent position in the labor discussions of workers in all parts of the world. It must not be inferred that we are now upholding these ideas, but wish to point out this symptom of the unrest now pervading society and which has been thrust forward this year to such an extent that even our critical capitalistic opponents are taking cognizance of it. There is a cause for everything, and it should be remembered that in the development of things cause and effect are so inter-related and bound up that it is as well that we should endeavor to clearly grasp the position in which we find ourselves. Discontent cannot be hid, and in every country is observable the growing spirit of revolt against the conditions that confront men in a world overflowing with the wealth that they have produced but fail to enjoy. The Socialist vote has increased in every political election in Europe and America, and in the United States in face of the most radical capitalist party that has ever taken the field in that country. The movement is even spreading in the Orient, Japan and China have now their quota of Socialists as the result of the spread of capitalist development.

War is continually being boosted by the capitalist press and by those who are foolish enough to be gulled by them. It is one of the outstanding features of the year that the working class, especially in Europe, have taken the most emphatic stand against militarism, and the war spirit which the masters are anxious to keep alive. That they have not been entirely successful in preventing war in Europe must be admitted, but it is with no easiness that the employing class look upon the possibility of revolt amongst the human fighting machines they figure on using at some later date.

Can it be said that the workers in this country are showing signs of rivalling their fellow-workers in Europe in the matter of organization and education for the betterment of conditions; or are they satisfied with what they have? Our advisers who desire to encourage the ambition of individuals are continually pointing out the sin of being contented. They figuer that a contented man is more or less useless in the profit making machinery of production. However, when these discontented ones become a collective body, the views of our advisers change on this matter, more especially when this discontent is manifested in a desire to get control of the machinery of production for the benefit of those who use it. Is there then a healthy discontent of the workers in this country to obtain the full enjoyment of the products of their toil? If so what are they doing to carry their wish into effect? It would seem that this is a matter that will be carried over into the new year, and maybe the methods for its realization will be amongst those annual new year resolutions that will be made by all the units comprising the labor movement of Canada.

To be content with the progress made in the past year may be well as a mental attitude, but during the year 1913 an effort must be made that this should not be allowed to develop into apathy, which is the curse of the labor movement. It is ambition that the workers need, not in the interests of their masters, but in their own interests, which are the interests of society, of which they constitute the majority. To understand clearly their own interests and to be guided by that knowledge should be the aim of all identified with the labor movement, and the realization of this ambition in 1913 would be indeed the triumph of the new year. Can you do it?

THE U. S. THREATENS TO INVADE MEXICO

PRESIDENT TAFT has issued an ultimatum to Mexico that unless redress is granted within a month U. S. troops will invade Mexico.

The stage settings are ready. A few Americans have been killed, and under the hypocritical buncombe characteristic of capitalism's henchmen "the honor of a great nation must be vindicated!" Incidentally, American financial interests are jeopardized by the prolongation of the revolution. Madero is entirely powerless to cope with the situatio and none realize this better than the authorities at Washington, D.C.

The farce-tragedy will be carried out. The mask of humbug is at last worn to a film-like consistency. What little information has been permitted to appear in the U. S. press for the past several months attempted to convey the impression that the outbreak was nearly at end and confined only to certain localities, whereas instead of any diminition, practically every state in Mexico is a seething mass of revolt. The slogan of "Land of Liberty" plainly indicates its agrarian base. For ages the peones have been chattel slaves to the great hacendados (landowners), suffering greater indignities than those so graphically depicted by Harriet Beecher Stowe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and now we are to be treated to the spectacle of troops from "the land of the free and the home of the brave" being employed to whip these unfortunates into subjection, because they have had the temerity to damage the sacred (!) property of the hundred per cent dividend receivers of the U.S. The history of the U. S. in the Philippines furnishes food for thought that this so-called "republic" will not hesitate to duplicate its atrocities in Mexico, yet there is this to be said, that descendants of the Aztecs, Poltecs and Totomaes will not submit with like complacence as did the Tagals and Maccababes, neither will they accept any of the oily promises with the same alacrity as did the misguided mountaineers of the Philippines, who gave up their arms in trustful faith, only to be treated like the communards were by Gallifet, or the unsuspecting Muscovites were on Bloody Sunday—mowed down like grain before a hailstorm by the murderous fire of the soldiery.

These Mexican workmen, both in mine and farm, are despised by the ignorant American, but among them will be found those who know by bitter experience that the ethics of capitalism are the same everywhere. Instances are numerous—"The History of the Commune," in France; Bloody Sunday, in Russia; "Shark Feeding," in the Brazilian harbors, not to mention other events nearer home, of the Lawrence (Mass.) strike, the Southern Timber Workers, etc.

The Monroe Doctrine is only a wolf masquerading in sheep's clothing, so plainly shown by the creating of the Republic of Panama and the incidents in Nicaragua. These lessons will not be lost upon the Mexicans. They may be sacrificed upon the altar of commercialism, but the cost to the United States will indeed be a heavy one, because the much-abused peon has at last reached the conclusion that he'd better die fighting than prolong the living death to which he has been a victim for so many decades.

CONCILIATION BOARD W. F. M.

Nelson First Meeting Place

Below we reproduce the application by the Sandon Local of the Western Federation of Miners for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. J. E. Smith, of Coal Creek, was selected by them to act as a member on this board, but later it was decided that all the locals under the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners in the district should submit the dispute for the consideration of one board to cover the whole territory. The Kimberley Local had selected J. W. Bennett to represent them on the original plan of separate boards for each locality. However, when the miners decided to adopt the plan mentioned above, District 6 endorsed the selection of the Kimberley Local as to their representation on this Conciliation Board. On Thursday last J. W. Bennett left Fernie to confer with the representative or the Mining Companies, C. R. Hamilton, K.C., of Nelson, and on their joint recommendation W. H. Bullock Webster, a Victoria barrister, was selected as chairman of this board. It is probable that the Board will convene in Nelson for its first sitting on January 6th:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CANADA
The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907,
Form of Application for Appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation

Sandon, B.C., Nov. 26, 1912.

To the Registrar,
Boards of Conciliation and Investigation,
Department of Labor,
Ottawa.

The undersigned hereby make application to the Minister of Labor for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to which a dispute between the parties named in the accompanying statement may be referred under the provisions of the said Act, and submits the statement and statutory declaration prescribed under the Act as necessary in making such application.

(a) STATEMENT

Locality of dispute: Slocan and Ainsworth Mining Divisions, Kootenay, B.C.

Trade or Industry: Metalliferous mining.

The parties to the dispute—

(1) Employer: Lucky Jim Zinc mines, Ltd., Rambler-Cariboo Mines, Surprise Mine, Hope Mine, Noble Five Mines, Richmond-Eureka Mines, and Idaho-Alamo Mines.

(2) Employees: Sandon Miners' Union No. 81 Western Federation of Miners, the membership of which is employed in various capacities in and around the mines and mills operating in this vicinity.

Approximate estimate of number of employees affected or likely to be affected:—Directly: Males, 21 years or over 210; males, under 21, nil; females, nil; total, 210. Indirectly: 90.

Nature and cause of dispute, including claims and demands by either party upon the other to which exception is taken:—The cause of dispute is a demand on the part of the employees for an increase in wages, averaging fifty cents per day per capita, which demand is more specifically set forth in the attached schedule, "District Wage Scale," and further explained in correspondence marked "Exhibit A."

Outline of efforts made by parties concerned to adjust the dispute:—In conformity with Section No. 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which provides that: "Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours"—a copy of the enclosed communication, together with other data mentioned therein, and marked Exhibit (A), was forwarded by register and regular mail to the several mine operators in the jurisdiction of Sandon Miners' Union. The receipt of this communication has not been acknowledged nor have any overtures looking toward a settlement been made by any of the companies so addressed, excepting that the Richmond-Eureka Mine posted a notice on that property granting an increase in wages of fifteen cents per day to miners and twenty-five cents per day to muckers or carmen.

Person recommended as member on Board of Conciliation and Investigation:—Name in full: John E. Smith, Coal Creek, Fernie, B. C.

This application is made on behalf of the employees.

Signature of parties making application:—James R. McMillan, Vice-President, Sandon, B.C.; Anthony Shilland, Financial Secretary, Sandon, B.C.

Authority:—At a special meeting of Sandon Miners' Union No. 81, W.F.M., held on Saturday, November 9th, 1912, a resolution was unanimously adopted authorising the above officers to make application to the Department of Labor at Ottawa for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

(b) Statutory Declaration

Canada: Province of B. C. County of Kootenay, to wit; I, James R. McMillan, of the City of Sandon, in the Province of British Columbia, and I, Anthony Shilland, of the City of Sandon, in the Province of British Columbia, do severally solemnly declare as follows, that is to say: that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, failing an adjustment of the dispute herein referred to, or a reference thereof by the Minister of Labor to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, a strike will be declared, and that the necessary authority to declare such strike has been obtained; that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee and the employers, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further negotiations.

And we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

(Signed)
JAMES R. McMILLAN,
Vice-President,
ANTHONY SHILLAND,
Financial Secretary.

Declared by the said James R. McMillan and Anthony Shilland before me at Sandon, in the County of Kootenay, this 26th day of November, A.D. 1912.
—W. J. Parham, J. P

HARD ON THE TEACHERS

A keen disappointment was in store for the teachers in our public school last Friday, when no money was forthcoming for their salaries. Although these are not due until the end of the month, it has always been the custom to issue their cheques when the schools broke up for the Christmas holidays, so that those of them who wished to spend the holiday elsewhere could do so without inconvenience. On no cheques being found awaiting them at the school, one or two of them called at the City Office, and were politely informed that no cheques would be issued until the end of the year. It is understood that the bank has closed down upon the city. When this became known a justified howl of protest arose not only among the teachers, but amongst the citizens who got to hear of it. Much sympathy was felt for those who wished to go home or elsewhere for the vacation, and a good Samaritan came forth in the person of one of the members of the school board, who advanced the money to them. The previous evening the School Board held a special meeting for the purpose of passing the salaries. In all there are sixteen teachers, and the monthly salary list is about $1400. We understand that the School Board have gone in for economizing this year and the expenditure is $1800 less than what their estimate to the Council at the beginning of the year anticipated.

STOCK BROKERS GO ON STRIKE

Feelings Wounded by Premier's Uncomplimentary Words in Chamber

ROME, Dec. 20.—The stockbrokers throughout Italy are on strike. All the exchanges are closed, no quotation lists are issued, and stock exchange business is at a standstill.

This unprecedented strike is due to Premier Giolletti's uncomplimentary remarks about stockbrokers at yesterday's sitting of the chamber, when a law was passed increasing a stockbroker's bonds to $20,000.

The premier Thursday refused to retract anything he had said and the strike continues.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE GRAND MAKES GREAT HIT

Return Engagement of the Rex Company on Saturday Night

What is considered to be about the best vaudeville company that has ever struck Fernie, made its appearance in Grand Theatre on Thursday evening last. Notwithstanding the fact that the visit was unexpected, and little time for adverising allowed, quite a fair-sized audience witnessed the performance, some of whom remained for the second show. Every turn is above the average and evoked unstinted applause and laughter. Dave Caston, who is billed as "London's most Eccentric Comedian and Scar-crow Dancer," is a host in himself, both his face (for the occasion only, it is hoped, for his sake) and his make-up being ludicrously funny. Hary Lancaster has a beautiful baritone voice, in addition to which he makes a good Scotch comedian. Harvy C. Willis is quite versatile. What with selected songs, ventriloquism, corbanist and other accomplishments, he keeps his audience well satisfied a good part of the evening. Miss Marion Yale has a sweet voice which was heard to good advantage. A sketch, in which Castor, Willis and Miss Yale participated, kept the audience in roars of laughter for over helf an hour. Previous to the vaudeville two reels of pictures were shown. A complete change of songs, sketches, patter and films will be given Saturday night.

Most of the hotels in town conducted turkey raffles throughout the week, and some very fair samples were being paraded around the town on Christmas Eve.

The Season's Greetings

I extend my cordial good wishes to my many friends and patrons with sincere appreciation of their courtesies during 1912, and the hope that continued prosperity and happiness may be the portion of all during the coming year.

J. D. Quail

Here is a New Year Gift for You

Shares in the Crow's Nest Trust Co., Ltd.

Charter Applied For. Capital, $50,000

First offering of 1500 shares to be sold at par ($10.) Next issue will be sold at $12.50. Terms made to suit you.

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P. E. WILSON, Cranbrook E. R. MACKENZIE, Cranbrook & Fernie

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The demand for photoplays is practically unlimited. The big film manufacturers are "moving heaven and earth" in their attempts to get good plots to supply the ever increasing demand. They are offering $100 and more, for single scenarios, or written ideas.

We have received many letters from the film manufacturers, such as VITAGRAPH, EDISON, ESSANAY, LUBIN, SOLAX, IMP, REX, RELIANCE, CHAMPION, COMET, MELIES, etc., urging us to send photoplays to them. We want more writers and we'll gladly teach you the secrets of success. WE ARE SELLING PHOTOPLAYS WRITTEN BY PEOPLE WHO "NEVER BEFORE WROTE A LINE FOR PUBLICATION."

Perhaps we can do the same for you. If you can think of only one good idea every week and will write it out as directed by us, and it sells for only $25, a low figure,

YOU WILL EARN $100 MONTHLY FOR SPARE TIME WORK!

FREE Send your name and address at once for free copy of our illustrated book, "Moving Picture Playwriting."

Don't hesitate. Don't argue. Write NOW and learn just what this new profession may mean for you and your future.

NATIONAL AUTHORS' INSTITUTE **1543 Broadway NEW YORK CITY**

Tuesday next is Hogmanay Night, and there will be a regular Scotch Nicht of it at the Victoria Hall.

Deaconess Sutherland gave a treat to about twenty children on Christmas morning by giving them a sleigh drive and toys.

The Mistletoe Ball, under the auspices of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, takes place in Victoria Hall on New Year Night.

The Editor and staff of the District Ledger wish to thank the following for cigars and other Christmas cheer: Trites-Wood Co., Ltd., Pollock Wine Co., L. Carroselia, W. G. Ingram, W. Mills (King's Hotel), Messrs McKay and Ross (Central Hotel), and J. Gates (King Edward Hotel).

On Monday evening the 23rd, Mr. John W. Westoby was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Drake. Mr. Westoby has been a resident of Fernie for the past six years, while the bride has just arrived from London, Eng. The couple were married in the home of Mr. Westoby; a few friends being present to witness the happy ones started on their matrimonial way. Rev. J. F. Dimmick tied the nuptial knot.

SEND YOUR KIDDIES TO TRITES-WOODS ON NEW YEAR MORNING

Trites-Wood Co., Ltd., announces the annual New Year's treat of candies, nuts, raisins and fruit to every child in Fernie who will call for them at the store on that day at 10.30 o'clock a.m.

The Baptist Sunday School Christmas entertainment passed off very successfully on Thursday evening. The church, which was crowded to the doors, had been beautifully decorated by members of the Ladies' Bible Class, and presented a very pleasing appearance. The program included various recitations, which were followed by a cantata entitled "Santa's Reception," which was rendered entirely by members of the Sunday School. Mr. E. Hausman, Miss Hunnable, and George Woods, representing the Santa Claus family, held a reception at which various characters appeared, such as brownies, fairies, the Queen of Song, John Bull, Miss Canada, Mr. Stingyman, Indian maidens etc., who in turn expressed their greetings in song. At the close of Claus proceeded to fulfil his historic function and distributed gifts to the children of the school.

FIRE IN FERNIE HOSPITAL

On Monday morning at about 10.45 a.m., a fire broke out in the chimney of the Fernie Hospital. At no time was it serious, and the fire brigade, who were quickly on the scene, had no difficulty in putting it out.

THE ISIS THEATRE

The new seven and eight reel service of pictures each night is evidently well appreciated, judging by the attendance at this popular evening resort. The program for Friday and Saturday nights, also the usual Saturday matinee is a two-reel feature of the 101 Bison productions, entitled "The Vengeance of Fate," also a labor story which should prove particularly interesting in this part of the country, "Employers' Liability." Two comedy films entitled "A Garrison Joke," and a "Six Cylinder Elopement," and a Wall Street drama, "The Hidden Bonds," go to make up what should prove a very pleasing evening's entertainment.

On New Year's afternoon there will be a special matinee

Curling seems to be as popular as ever, while we have heard of no increase in the price of whisky.

News of The District Camps

HOSMER NOTES

(Too late for publication last week.)

The ladies of the Methodist Church postponed their social which was to have taken place on Wednesday evening.

On Saturday morning, the 14th inst., the death occurred of Violet Anderson, aged 8 years, beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs. R. Anderson. The illness only lasted a week, and death was caused from spinal meningitis. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, and a large gathering followed the cortege to the grave. The school was closed in the afternoon and the school children turned out in large numbers to the funeral. The deceased was beloved by all who knew her and we all extend our deepest sympathy to her parents in their sad bereavement.

The stork visited the home of Mr. Robinson last week and left a fine bouncing girl. Mother and daughter are keeping well

Mr. J A. Carruthers was on a visit to Letl bridge this week.

Mr. Shaw, from Canmore, was visiting here last week.

Clem Stubbs, District President, was here on business on Tuesday last.

Commissioner McNeil and Mr. Hannah, of Calgary, the neutral arbitrator in connection with the dispute in prices re B Level pillars, were here examining the working conditions of same on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Lewis Stockett was here last Saturday.

Alec Kinsman quit fire bossing on Saturday, R. Smith taking his place, while Jim Maltman has started fire bossing in R. Smith's place.

Tom Williams, District Mine Inspector was in town on Friday of this week.

Mr. T. Stockett has gone to Calgary to spend Christmas at his parent's home.

Nurse Stevenson arrived last week and has taken up her duties at the hospital.

Mr. Alec Kinsman went east on Sunday evening.

Big Dan has pulled out for Beaver Creek.

On Christmas Eve a band of Bohemian minstrels went around the town singing in their native tongue and displaying a singular lantern. It reminded one of Hallowe'en Eve.

The children of the Methodist Church had a fine Christmas tree in the church on Thursday evening, and there was a fairly large attendance of both parents and children.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mrs. Boyles's two daughters, Jane and Smelda, who have been attending school at Pincher Creek, arrived home to spend Christmas with their parents. They will be returning to Pincher after the Christmas holidays.

The local aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, was reorganized last week, when the following officers were elected: W. P.—Bro. W. H. Chappell, jr.; W. V. P.—Bro. H. Varley; W. C—Bro. A. Padgett;; W. S.—Bro F. Chappell; W. T.— Bro S. Humble; I. G.—Bro. P. Gorella; O. G.—Bro B. Grossi. The meetings will be held on the second and fourth Saturdays in each month, when visiting brothers will be welcome.

Billie Strafford left this week on a visit to his friends in Lethbridge. He will be returning about the first of the week.

Mr. G. W. Cousens, who has been laid up for some time, started work again this week.

The wrestling match on Tuesday night was an easy win for Hallbro. The crowd was small on account of the concert at the church. The men wrestled about 10 minutes, when Hallbre got the first fall against Beale. Beale was suffering with a bad arm (he got it hurt on Saturday), and the second fall was in about 6 minutes. The match was refereed by Bob Levitt.

A Slavonian miner had his leg broken on Saturday while following his occupation. The doctor set the bone, and he was taken to the hsopital. The same day another miner received some bad cuts on the face, and at night a Belgian, working on the tipple, fell and sprained his arm.

The concert at the church on Tuesday night was a fairly good success. After the concert there was a sale of goods suitable for Christmas presents. The concert was of a first class order, the Bellevue Band playing some good selections. Some really good singing was heard and it was voted a success from start to finish.

Jack Hamilton, who has been in camp for some time, pulled up stakes and left for fields unknown last week. We wish you success, Jack, but you will be missed when the baseball season comes.

The newly organized Order of Eagles held a grand social in the Socialist Hall on Saturday night. There was quite a good crowd, who had a good time.

The local police rounded up three foreigners who were connected with a stabbing which occurred at Hillcrest. They came up for trial on Wednesday and were all fined.

Mr. Arthur Shearer, who has been employed as master mechanic at the Bellevue mine for some time, resigned his position. Mr. Shearer has not yet decided where he intends going, but he has two or three offers and has not decided which he will accept. We wish him success wherever he goes.

Mr. Kelly, the teacher at the high school, left this week to spend the Xmas holidays at Calgary.

Mr and Mrs. Alworth and family are visiting in camp. Mr. Alworth was pit boss here, but is now pit boss at the Royal Collieries. His many friends were glad to see him.

The whist drive and dance given under the auspices of the Bellevue Athletic Association was a fairly good success, considering the weather. The chair was taken by Mr. S. Shone, and after some fitting remarks presented to the winners of the Crow's Nest League the medals. The following are the names of the winners: Alf Fristenam, Harry Jephson, Bib Petrie, Ike Hutton, Arnold Varley, Thomas Bradley, Thomas Marsh, James Fisher, Ike Marsh.

The Christmas tree and concert given in the Socialist Hall on Monday was a success from start to finish. The first part was the concert given by the school children under the leadership of Mr. Kelly and Mr. David Davidson. There were some good recitations and drills. The chairman was the Rev. W. Irwin, and at 9 o'clock he announced that at the close of the concert Santa Claus would be in attendance and deliver the prizes to the children. There were some 330 prizes to be given out. Every child in Bellevue and vicinity got a prize. The hall was filled to its capacity and it was after 12 o'clock before the children could leave for home. The committee deserves great praise for the way the thing was carried out.

Mr. Katka is rebuilding a house on the Cowley townsite.

Some of the boys went to Blairmore to play hockey on Christmas Day.

HILLCREST NOTES

Vice-President Jones is spending his Christmas holidays with his old friends in Hillcrest.

A grand Christmas tree was held in the Union Hall on Christmas Eve. All the kiddies were presented with handsome gifts and much credit is due to the ladies and gentlemen who helped to make this so pleasing to the kiddies.

Nearly all the members of Hillcrest gymnasium club responded to a call from the Bellevue law factory last week. But never mind, boys; although our purse is somewhat lighter, let us not give them a chance to reap such a rich harvest again. Nuf sed.

A very pretty event took place at Hillcrest on Christmas eve, when Mr. Adam Cruickshank and Miss Lizzie Taylor were joined in matrimony. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Lang. The bride was assisted by her sister, and Mr. Fred Johnson did the honors for the groom. We all join in wishing them a long and happy life.

Mr. Maurice Campbell, of Fernie, spent Christmas in Hillcrest.

A dancing class will start in Hillcrest shortly under the management of Prof. Morrison. Mr. Morrison has rented the Union Hall for the purpose and we wish him much success.

Mr and Mrs. Fuchs, of the Union Hotel, invited a large number of friends to dinner on Christmas Day. Everyone had a splendid time and we wish Mr and Mrs Fuchs many happy days.

COAL CREEK

Mrs. Dave Martin came out of hospital on Saturday and is doing as well as can be expected. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Thomas Barnes left here on Monday on a visit to Vancouver, where he intends spending a few days' holiday with friends. Oh, you Tommy.

The mines were idle on the afternoon shift of Christmas Eve, and there were only a few men turned out on Boxing Day.

Mrs. Jack Eglinton was taken to hospital on the 24th to undergo medical treatment. We hope to see her around again soon.

Long before the advertised time for Santa Claus' arrival at the club a large crowd of eager, expectant children gathered at the doors. The committee who had the arrangements in hand are to be complimented on the manner in which everything passed off, and they deserve the thanks of all for the time and labor expended.

Owing to a car of gasoline exploding in the machine shop on Saturday, Joe O'Brien was admitted to hospital with a burnt face. Latest reports are that he is doing as well as can be expected.

The Christmas Cantata entitled "Foxy Santa" was well rendered by the scholars of the Methodist Sunday school on Christmas night. The caste was as follows. Immortals: Santa Claus, Wm. Hall; Jack Frost, J. Newbury; Three Jacks, Reg. O'Brien, Tom Joyce, Joe France; Miss Mary, Miss Bella Finch; Postman, Master Jack Parker; Snow Queen, Miss Maggie Hall; Snow Fairies, Hilda Atkinson, Phylis Percy, Mabel Michell, Lizzie France, Emily Young. Santa' Band: Masters Worthington, McCourt, Gibson, Joyce and Buchanan. Mortals: John Gibson, Robert Joyce, Lilly Hall, Alice France, Doris Newbury and Marjory Michel, Nelly Millburn, Jenny Joyce, Hilda Young, Violet Hesketh and Ivy Puckey. Tiny Tots: Florence Billsborough, Betty Finch, Essie Milburn, Nelly Brown, Minnie Wesnedge. The music was rendered by G. Davidson. Great credit reflects on the pastor and teachers for the able manner in which they have trained up the children.

Mr and Mrs. Marchant and family, of Hosmer, were visiting up here this Christmas. They were the guests of Mr and Mrs. J. Young.

The carol singers were prominent up here on Christmas Eve.

Who were the bunch of pierrots who who promenaded the camp on Christmas morning. Oh, you boys.

The annual scholars tea party and Christmas tree in conection with the Methodist Sunday school took place on Thursday, 26th inst.

The Presbyterian Sunday School tea and Christmas tree takes place on Friday 27th inst.

Several prizes from the Fernie Workmen's Club Draw, found their way up here this Christmas.

In our report of the election of officers for the club last week we cited Forsyth and Finlayson as auditors, it should have been R. Forsyth and Mark Hugall, with Finlayson as third man.

FRANK NOTES

The boys of Frank arranged a hockey game with Blairmore for last Saturday afternoon and the visitors put it over them to the tune of 3—1.

Last Wednesday a game was arranged between the Married and Single men of hockey fame. The game was a real lively one, but owing to the fact that a few of the married stars did not appear, the single men were able to boast of conquest.

The Christmas tree in the Methodist Church on Friday night was a great success, and about eighty children were treated to a stocking-full of good things by Santa Claus.

Miss Simpson and Miss Armstrong (of Hillcrest) were in town for a skate on Thursday night.

Miss B. Evans, of Blairmore, has accepted a position with Harvey Murphy during his big sale.

Mr. Sam Patton and Mr Harry Smith have commenced to work in Hillcrest mine.

Jean Furneau is working in Blairmore.

Our moving contractor lifted the tailor shop this week and in doing so smashed the windows. Now our tailor, Mr. Kennedy, has moved to the building lately used by Mr. Chatfield for a jewelry store.

Miss Macolm and Miss Rolfe left on Saturday for Calgary to spend the Christmas holidays.

School closed last Friday, each child receiving a little message in the form of eatables from the teaching staff before they left for their vacations.

Rev. and Mrs. Young left Sunday night for Edmonton to spend Christmas in that city.

The Blairmore Enterprise of last week contains an item which is a genuine calling down to a certain dry goods store in Frank for getting sale bills printed out of town, in other words, not in Blairmore, and closes by saying, that if the people followed his example they would send to Eaton's for all they needed. Now that paper is constantly hitting mail order houses and supports the idea of local trade, yet in another column it has an advt for Timothy Eaton. Now, to be consistent, if such houses are such a curse, no paper so interested should carry advts for them. However, they show that the reason is the money that is in it, and that is why some deal there.

The hockey game between Blairmore and Coleman was played at Frank instead of Blairmore, as the ice at Blairmore was not in condition. Another thing that was not in condition was the Blairmore team, they being three men short, and they decided to play a friendly game. After a hard and fast bout for forty minutes it finished up in a draw—two each. Blairmore are to be congratulated on the manner in which they played up in the face of such a strong combination, which is considered to be the best in the league—but only considered!

PERSONAL

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

DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE IS STILL A MYSTERY

DELHI, India, Dec. 24.—The attempt on the life of Baron and Lady Hardinge yesterday by an Indian fanatic kept the police and the civil authorities of the imperial city of India occupied today. A large number of persons have been arrested. It has been proved that at least 150 persons were gathered at the back of the premises from which the bomb was thrown. In the vicinity also was a dense crowd of natives.

RAILWAY PRESIDENTS LIABLE TO PENALTY

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York New Haven and Hartford railroad, and E. J. Chamberlain, president of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, were in New York this morning ready to appear before Judge Hough in the federal district court to give bond and answer to indictments found against them yesterday charging them with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The penalty upon conviction is one year in jail, a fine of $5,000 or both.

DOCTORS WILL AGREE TO TERMS

Many Defections From Medical Association—Willing to Accept Terms of Government

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The government is making it clear that it is not disposed to offer the doctors further concessions over the Insurance Act. The indications are that further concessions will not be necessary for yesterday saw a striking change in the status of the controversy of the medical association and authorities. Widespread defections from the association policy has set in and in many quarters the doctors are taking things into their own hands and offering their services to the country. The most startling example of the new movement comes from the crowded boroughs of Bermondsey, where the doctors met yesterday and in a body decided to defy the association and to agree to work under the insurance act at the terms offered by the chancellor of the exchequer, Lloyd George.

In places as far apart as Liverpool, Cardiff, Birmingham and Brighton the decision of the doctors is being copied. Last night six prominent members of the medical association resigned their positions on the council of that body on the ground that the association's policy if carried out seriously would be detrimental to the present and future of the medical profession.

FATTENED TEACHER FOR CANNIBAL FEAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 25.—Guy V. Villipon, a former teacher who arrived here yesterday from the west coast of South America, told a tale of having been fattened for a feast of cannibals while attempting to cross from Ciudad to Buenos Ayres. He escaped after many adventures and found his way to Callao.

"They were a strange people," he said, "and appeared to be half man and half ape. I have no doubt that they meant to eat me. I was mystified by all their kindness, until I saw that it was directed to the end of getting me fat. Then I thought I had better leave, and I did."

SOCIALISTS ACTIVE IN ITALIAN ELECTION

Distribute Special Circular and Make Effort to Control Candidates

ROME, Dec. 26.—Socialist activity throughout Italy has shown itself recently in the wide circulation of a special circular containing instructions as to the main political arguments of the day. The official Socialist party in Italy has of late suffered from a secession, but in spite of this formation of a separate reformist organization, the growth of the main movement is undiminished. The eve of the general elections is a further incentive to activity on the part of the Social-Democrats and an effort is to be made endorsing and controlling candidates.

For the first time in many years a resolution was adopted to which it will be necessary for branches to have the direct indorsement for candidature.

NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES

District 6 of the Western Federation of Miners, with headquarters at Sandon, has decided to investigate the question of non-payment of wages when due, and see what can be done for its affiliated membership. In presenting the case to their solicitor, Alexander Macneil, of Fernie, Sec.-Treas. A. Shilland, on behalf of the membership, says: "A condition of affairs, has, particularly of late years, arisen in this jurisdiction, where men are dismissed from their employment and compelled to wait for several days for wages due them. I need hardly point out the hardship this inflicts upon a man who may have a home in another town, where he may desire to live during his period of idleness: or the expense that it is to any man to have to hang around some locality, when, had the latter been paid promptly, he might have been successful in getting work at some other point... I have frequently heard it so stated that a man so treated can recover from such delinquent compensation for the time during which his wages have been unduly retained. Whether this principle is law or mythology I do not know, but as secretary of the district this matter has been referred to me and I would like to have you look into matters and let me have the benefit of your opinion in this connection. An opinion in extenso is not essential, but I would like to have one of such definiteness that I may print it for circulation among the local unions of the district."

Solicitor Macneil's reply is as follows: "Re Workmen's Wages: An employee who has been discharged cannot recover wages for the time he loses whilst awaiting payment of the amount due him up to the time of his discharge, but if he has been discharged wrongfully and without cause or notice, he can recover damages for the loss sustained by him by reason of such wrongful dismissal. We cannot give an opinion offhand as to the amount of damages a workman who has been discharged wrongfully can recover, for that is a question to be decided by the court. If a workman is employed at a day wage, the damages would be the wages which he would have earned had he been given the proper notice, but where the wage of the workman is not a day wage, it is a little more difficult to say what damages would be assessed. It would depend a great deal upon the time it would have taken him to obtain employment had started out to find other employment immediately upon being discharged. But nothing would be allowed him for the time he spent trying to obtain from the employer the wages which he had earned up to the time of the discharge."

CHRISTMAS IN THE OLD COUNTRY

Twenty Thousand Said to Have Passed Through Montreal for Festive Season

Railway officials estimate that more than 20,000 people have passed through Montreal on their way to Great Britain for the Christmas holidays.

The average cost of the trip for each person is $300, which would make the total amount involved in this temporary exodus $6,000,000.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Indianapolis, Ind., December 16, 1912

On November 23, Local Union 2245, of Linton Ind., was suspended for insubordination. Anticipating this action, the local union, to protect its individual members, issued transfer cards to all applying for same before the order went into effect.

All efforts to effect a settlement of the existing grievances over which a strike was inaugurated at the Andromeda mine, having failed, the International organization was compelled to take this course to enforce its contract relations with the operators of Indiana.

Transfer cards issued after the inauguration of the strike at this mine will be a subject for the International Board to deal with; recognizing the right of the Board to either revoke the cards or assess a fine against the members guilty of precipitating the strike.

It is to be regretted that men will ruthlessly and defiantly set aside the laws of the organization and their contract relations with their employers, when the proper relief can be secured as provided in our laws and contracts.

All local unions are hereby cautioned not to contribute financially or in any way lend encouragement to the men on strike, otherwise they will be guilty of insubordination and dealt with accordingly.

EDWIN PERRY, Secretary.

WHAT IS A WORKMAN?—IS INTERESTING POINT BEFORE VANCOUVER COURT

VANCOUVER, Dec. 24.—Argument concerning whether a sub-contractor could be termed a workman within the meaning of the workmen's compensation act, concluded last evening in Judge McInnes' court in the case in which "Joe" Roeditch is claiming compensation against Messrs. Burns, Jordan and Welch for the loss of an arm while engaged on railway construction. His honor reserved judgment.

The plaintiff testified that the member was amputated as the result of a premature blast of powder. He was engaged by the defendant company as a station man, which the defence claimed amounted to his being a contractor and therefore being unable to recover under the terms or the act.

Counsel for the plaintiff contended that it was true he signed a contract to do certain work, but it was evident that the men were paid wages. Notwithstanding the contract, the control exercised over the men was as complete as if they were hired employees.

INSECT STINGS AND SUMMER SORES.

Insect bites and stings, blistered feet and sunburn! These three things, or any one of them, may spoil some days of your vacation, or make your work a bore! Zam-Buk is the remedy you need! It takes the "burn" out of these red, inflamed patches where the sun has got home on you; it eases bad mosquito bites, and it soothes and heals blistered feet and hands.

In the hot weather young babies suffer greatly from heat spots and chafed places. Here, again, Zam-Buk will give almost instant ease! Mothers should always keep Zam-Buk handy, and should use Zam-Buk Soap for baby's bath.

For cuts, burns, and more serious skin diseases, such as eczema, blood-poisoning, etc., and for piles, Zam-Buk is absolutely without an equal. All druggists and stores 50c. box or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

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OPTIMISM AND PESSIMISM

By Anna M. Barnard.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Susie, "I wish it wasn't time to go home. I love to be here where's fun."

"Why?" asked Nettie. "Don't you have any fun at home? Can't you and Winnie play and sing and dance, and sometimes make candy? Isn't your papa and mama good?"

"Yes, pa and ma are good," Susie replied slowly, looking thoughtfully out of her neighbor's window toward home. "Winnie is good, too, I guess."

"What is the matter at your house?" asked Nettie, approaching the unhappy child, while Grace, her younger sister, dropped her playthings and looked on inquiringly.

"Pa just reads and talks all the time about awful things; reads about awful bad capitalists and starving strikers and mean police; and then he talks to ma about them. Ma she shakes her hear and says it's a shame, and it's awful. She looks so sad sometimes, and looks just like she'd cry. There's going to be a great struggle. Ma and pa says so. They say we must be brave, and make sacrifices. Them sacrifices are bad things a comin' for they make pa and ma afraid when they talk about them. Sure, we're all going to starve and freeze for the big capitalists has all the coal and all the things to eat. We're just awful miserable."

"Oh, Susie!" protested Grace, who had now moved away from her playthings. "We are glad every day. Papa is always glad. He sings and whistles all the time, and nothing bad can happen to us when he is glad. He comes home from work and makes lots of fun for me and Nettie. Mama is happy, too. She laughs great big laughs when Papa plays with us. Come over here, and we'll give you some fun."

Susie looked doubtfully at the happier child. "Pa and ma thinks the capitalists will get everything in the world, maybe," continued Susie, "and if they do, we will starve and freeze. Pa and ma belong to the movement. They look afraid all the time. I know they never had any fun. I wish there wasn't any movement nor capitalists, then I believe we would be happy."

"Oh, poor Susie!" exclaimed Grace, sympathetically. "No miserable movement will get us. We do not belong to nothing miserable. Pa and ma are always glad, and they wouldn't let anything get us. It must be they own a movement and don't belong to one. Pa don't believe in slavery, I know he don't. He's a Socialist, too, but he laughs and laughs lots of times."

"Oh, my pa and ma are Socialists, too; but they don't laugh," replied Susie. "Winnie said the other day she's a Socialist now, and she says I'll be one. She reads and reads about the capitalists, and she don't laugh now, neither. She's getting the movement bad."

Nettie, the oldest of the trio, had, for a few moments been listening and thinking. "Papa wouldn't let us suffer," she said with assurance. "He wouldn't let anything hurt us. I heard him one day tell mama that me and Grace must not be worried about the great big things he calls problems. He said little boys and girls should be happy, and not think about big things till they grow big. My papa told my mama that only the glad are strong, and said we must grow up glad so we can be strong. Oh, I know this is true, for when I have fun I feel so strong I could lift anything; and the other day when papa came home and said another Socialist was elected he turned a handspring because he was just glad."

Susie turned to go. "I hate the capitalists," she said, "and the Socialists and the strikers. I hate everything that won't let me and Winnie and pa and ma be happy," and with a look of bitterness she walked out across the lawn toward home. At her own gate she paused, and looked back at the house she had left. "Maybe pa and ma ain't got the happy kind of Socialism," she said to herself; "I guess that's it."

THE WOMAN THAT IS COMING

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko, Editor of The Progressive Woman.

The old-fashioned woman is passing away. The "modern" woman is neither the old-fashioned woman nor the future woman. She is a transition creature, with a little of the old blood, and some infusion of the new, in her veins. She is a product of the times, and as such reflects the changing period of the times.

Time was when a woman's life consisted of four periods—childhood, brief in point of time, maidenhood, also of short duration, young matronhood, and—old age. A woman of thirty-six fifty years ago was an "old woman." Old age for women then covered a period of twenty, forty, sixty years. The very best time of a woman's life was set aside for "old age." She became an attachment on the younger generation growing up about her, and lived her life into theirs as best she could. Her children grown, she had no further reason for existence, and simply waited, serving in a small or large way, until the end came.

Today conditions are throwing the woman out into the world. More and more numbers each year are finding their maturity of little or great value to the social organism. There is no chance for resting on the oars, for growing rusty—for waiting, hands folded, to die. The social woman is developing a clear brain, alert nerves, taut muscles. The modern woman is developing these. Instead of going into a decline with the years, she is forcing her faculties to meet the demands of the world—and she goes on with her duties until her faculties fail. In many instances this decay is retarded until the woman is sixty, and even seventy years of age.

At an age when our grandmothers were nodding in their caps beside the fire, the modern woman, neat in dress and trim in manner, is making a name for herself, or successfully carrying a name already made.

And with so much achieved by the modern woman, what may we expect of the coming woman? With youth prolonged indefinitely, with maturity resting on a solid foundation made possible by such a youth, is it too much to expect that it will be the average rather than the exceptional woman who will be as the Cady-Stantons, the Lillian Russels, the Sarah Bernhardts—those remarkable young-old women who seem as a mystery and a miracle to us today?

Social development is making for many changes in history. But nowhere does it affect any human beings so much as it affects womankind.

With the closing of the class war, when industrialism has taken the place of capitalism, and the social units have found their proper balance and relations, under such a regime will the development and possibilities of the woman reach undreamed of limits, and in that day will the race take positive steps toward true humanism and civilization.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION

It Has Finished Its Report and Some Drastic Changes are Recommended

The special commission appointed by the local legislature to enquire into matters pertaining to Municipal Government, and which held a sitting in this city several months since, has just concluded its final sittings in Vancouver, having covered British Columbia as well as visiting many cities in Eastern Canada and the United States. The greater part of the day of the last sitting was taken up in receiving recommendations from the Union of B. C. Municipalities, which recently met in convention at Revelstoke. Some of the more important recommendations were:

1. That municipalities be divided into cities of 20,000 and over, between 10,000 and 20,000, and district municipalities.

2. That no lands be exempt from taxation.

3. That the "Commission Form of Government" be adopted in any municipality on a sufficient vote of the ratepayers.

4. That property owners may vote in each ward in which they hold property.

5. That municipalities be given power to construct and operate telephone systems; also to own and operate or grant franchises to omnibus lines (motor), and trolly lines within their corporate limits.

7. That the mayor's salaries be fixed as follows:

Cities over 20,000 population not exceeding $4,000 a year.

Cities of from 5,000 to 10,000 population not exceeding $1,000 a year.

Cities under 5,000 population, not exceeding $500 a year.

The commission was also urged to enact in the Municipal Bill legislation clearly defining the jurisdiction of any municipality regarding local improvements.

LATEST FOLLY IS JEWELED HEELS

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The latest thing in Parisian luxury is heels. Hats are small nowadays by fashion's decree and although extravagant sums are paid for feathers, hats are comparatively cheap.

Jeweled heels are not so. Some of those seen at the Auteuil race meeting were very expensive. The heels were set thickly with tiny brilliants, or with rubies, opals and emeralds, dresses of course being worn short behind to show them.

A memorable New Year's gift is a pair of heels set with topaz and presented in a little Louis XVI box. The more extravagant wear one or two rows of pearls or small ones set in the form of a heart at the back of a scarlet, black or deep mauve heel.

Political Boss: Well, did you discover anything in Stump's past life that we can use against him?

Detective: Not a thing. All he did before he came here was to sell awnings.

Political Boss: Why, that's just what we want! We'll say that he has been mixed up in some decidedly shady transactions.

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS PRICE, 25 CENTS

A FEW REMARKS ON EFFICIENCY

By Theresa H. Russell

Mr. Louis Brandsis, a beneyolent and public spirited citizen of Boston, has made a special study of the subject of efficiency. He regrets that there is so little of it used in present day life and industry. We waste our lives he says in senseless elaboration and in the following of foolish changing fashions. Our industries are conducted in a slack and wasteful manner. Men do not put their best effort into their work

Mr. Brandeis is right in all of these charges. They are all true. But Mr Brandeis does not know why they are true and that is something any Socialist could tell him.

Men do not put their best effort into their work today. They know that no matter how efficient they become, but a small part of their increased efficiency will benefit themselves. The greater part will go to the capitalist that employes them. Moreover, the workers realize that under the competitive form of industry increased efficiency on the part of a man or a machine results merely in throwing greater numbers of their fellow workers out of a job. Under a co-operative or Socialist form of industry increased efficiency would result in shorter hours of labor and greater benefits to all. But we haye not Socialism as yet.

In other words, under the present competitive system there is no incentive for efficiency. Lack of incentive is an overworked phrase which critics like to apply to Socialism. It applies more justly to the present capitalist system.

Under the present capitalist form of industry let us say that a worker makes daily the equivalent of five pairs of shoes. He gets paid in wages $2—if he is lucky. But the shoes are worth $10 in the factory. The consumer that finally wears the shoes will probably have to pay $4 or $5 for them, but we will not go that far.

The worker with his $2 in wages can buy back and consume only $2 worth of commodities. That is all that his wages will pay for. This leaves $8 worth of wealth, in the form of shoes or whatever the product may be, for the capitalist. But the capitalist has only one pair of feet and in numbers he is moreover comparatively few. He has only one body to clothe, one stomach to feed. The latter it is true often appears to be inordinately large. But even with his best efforts the capitalist as a class can not consume all the wealth that is created for him by labor. Labor could consume its own product but is not allowed to, because the wages of labor permit it to buy back only a fraction of its own product.

So we have what is known to economists as the Unconsumed Surplus.

Every year all the countries of the world that are, by some perversion of speech, called "civilized," produce in various forms of wealth more than they consume.

And it is to get rid of this unconsumed surplus that we waste our lives in the foolish elaboration that Mr. Brandeis deplores. It is for this worthy object that the "leaders" at Newport must have gold-steamed cocktail glasses one season and jewel studded ones the next. This is the reason for the enormous expenditures of salesmanship," for the insane devices of advertising. For this reason continually changing of styles are forced on the market and the pitifully underpaid shop girl is forced to wear tight sleeves one year and full sleeves the next or run the risk of looking "queer" and losing perhaps her chance of marriage and her job. For the high object of finding a foreign market for this unconsumed surplus capitalists force wars. Then under the guise of "Patriotism" the workers of one country murder the workers of another in battle and help to destroy by the aid of these wars some of the wealth that they have produced and for lack of which their families are starving at home.

A favorite defence of capitalists was formerly that "they give employment to labor.' Mrs. Astorbilt's $75,000 dinner was justified because "so many people were given employment in its preparation." In other words capitalists perform the same benevolent function as fires and tornadoes.

They destroy what they cannot consume.

And in every large city in this "civilized" country human beings are starving and freezing to death for lack of their own product which the insane system called Capitalism dose not permit them to consume.

Fires, says some philosopher, give employment to a dog. But no one ever called that a benefit to the dog. Neither is capital a benefit to labor. It is not alone employment that labor wants, but a chance to gather for himself the fruits of his work.

And all the "efficiency" in the world is not going to help him to attain this end—until he gets rid of the fires.

PLOTTING IN RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec 23—Searches by the police of various colleges but notably the twelfth gymnasium which communicated with the appointment of the Minister of Instruction, L. V. Casso have revealed, it is said, nightly revolutionary meetings, of students. There are rumors also of a plot. Hundreds of arrests have been made.

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

THERE ARE BOARDS, BEAMS JOISTS, SHINGLES, Etc. for any kind of building you may be at work upon. Have us send you what you want when you want it.

OFFICE and YARD, McPHERSON AVE., OPP. G. N. DEPOT, FERNIE

The Original and Only Genuine

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

Professional Mid-Wife

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

Dr. Mary Swartz

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

Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

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One of the Best

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Lethbridge, Alta.

P. Carosella

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
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BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO

WM. BARTON

Agent Fernie Branch

Pellatt Ave. North

"I Can't Quit"

Is the cry of the Drinking Man—

Neal Treatment is the Help he Needs

Ethical aid which takes away liquor appetite—Given at the Neal Institute.

THE NEAL INSTITUTE

Mrs. EDITH BENT, Manager.

Cranbrook, B.C.

Box 325. Phone 273

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.

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ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONERY

PARLOR

Coleman, Alta.

Central location, close to Football grounds and Tennis Court

When in Coleman give us a call

Good assortment of candies and fancy boxes

ICE CREAM
SOFT DRINKS

Southern HOTEL

BELLEVUE, Alberta

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

Jos. Grafton, Proprietor.

COLEMAN Liquor Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines

Liquors

Cigars

Mail Orders receive prompt attention

List of Locals District 18

No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
421	Beaver Creek	D. Kemp, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
481	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 30, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1887	Canmore	N. D. Thaehuk, Canmore, Alta.
2733	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	J. Santoni, Chinook Mines, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	George Bamborough, Hillcrest, Alta
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731, Sixth Avenue, North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Bangham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	Robert Taylor, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	A. Zuskar, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries Lethbridge, Alta.
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Wm Forsyth Taber, Alta.

For our Foreign Brothers

Slavonian

SOCYALIZM UPORZADKUJE WALKE O BYT, ALE ALE JA NIE USUNIE

Wielu dogmatycznym nowicyuszom socyalizmu zdaje sie, iz obecnie teorye socyalistyczne maja juz gotowe, patentowane medycyny na wszystko. Mieszkaja oni na Ubopii i marza wiecznem braterstwie wsystkich dobrze sie majacych i zapomnialych o wszelkich walkach ludzi.

Koniec walki klasowej oznacza u nich koniec wszelkich zapasow pomiedzy ludzmi, ponlewaz braterstwo zastapi dzisiejsza konkurencye.

Pominawszy juz te kwestye, iz osobistej jednostkowej konkuren cyi nikt nie wytepi, mozna ja tylko uregulowac i zmniejszyc, ponlewaz chory bedzie zawsze zazdroscil zdrowemu, brzydki —pieknemu, a mniej zarabiajacy wiecej zarabiajacemu (socyalizm przecie rownej zaplaty nie obiecuje), ale w naturze nic nigdy nie spoczywa, ale albo sie rozwija, lub niknie, wiec i socyalizm bedzie sie ciagle przeksztalcac ulepszac i rozwijac.

Socyalizm nie jest ostatnim portem szczesliwosci, do ktorego ludzkosc niezadlugo doplynie i bedzie tam odpoczywala do nieskonczonosci.

Jezeli rzady monarchiczne licza sobie kilka tysiecy lat zycia i przeszly caly szereg zmian,—od takiej wladzy, jaka posiadal ludozerca krol Dahomeju, az do takiego monarchy figuranta, jak norweski, ktory posiada bez porowania mniej wladzy, niz prezydent Stanow Zjednoczonych—to przypuszczac wolno, iz socyalizm bedzie ulegal jeszcze wiekszym poprawkom, zmianom i ulepszeniom.

Nie trzeba zapominac, ze wlasnie przy systemie socyalistycznym, indywidualizm sie wzmoze (obesnie tylko klasy wyzsze zyja zyciem idywidualnem)' gdy socyalizm wyzwoli wszystkie jednostki, skroci im czas pracy i doda srodkow, a to wlasnie powo la je do zycio indywidualnego.

Socyalizm obecny, majac na widoku glownie walke klas, malo co sobie robi z roznic rasowych i narodowych, a takze z geografii. Tymczasem, rasy sa wytworem starszym i bardziej trwalym od klas spolecznych; maja one zrodlo w warunkach przrodzonych kulturniskiej i tak samo wymagaja i wymagac beda ciaglego leczenia, jak tego wymaga choroba klasowa.

Socyalizm uswiadamia robotni kow, aby przez walke klasowa zniszczyli same klasy, ale tym sposobem kwestyj rasowych sie nie rozwiaze.

Nowoczesne lekarstwo, ktore socyalisci maja na kwestye rasowe, to jest pozwolenie kazdemu narodowi rzadwzic sie w swoich entnograficznych granicach, a kwe stye sporne rozstrzygac przez glosowanie powszechne interesowanych mieszkancow jest wspaniale i jedynie praktyczne;—ale to lekarstwo prawdopodobnie wy starczy pomiedzy narodami kaukasiej rasy, gdy ta cala dojrzeje do socyalistycznego, ustroju.

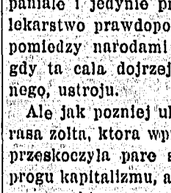
Ale jak pozniej uloza sie stosunki z rasa zolta, ktora wprost z despotyzmu, przeskoczyla pare stopni i stanela u progu kapitalizmu, a szczegolnie z rasa czar na ktora ma znocznie mniej mozgu, aby wytrzymac stosunek „braterski" z biala?

Nowa Zelandya ma obecnie rzad najwiecej zbliony do programu socyalistycznego minimal nego, a jednakze tamtejsi biali obytwatele wytrzebili miejscowych mieszkancow Maorisow tak samo jak Yankesy—czerwonoskorych.

Czy biali socyalisci, gdy z wiel kim trudem wywalcza sobie nowy lad, nie sciagna na siebie zazdrosci i nie beda zalani przez barbarzyncow, jak to sie juz przy trafilo z Grecya, Rzymem i Byzancyum?

Ludzie cywilizowani, nie lubia miec duzo dzieci, natomiast nizsze rasy rodzina sie jak szczury proporcyonalnie do obroku—W tym ostatnim fakcie kryje sie caly szereg ujemnych niespodzianek, dla rozwoju ludzkosci.

MEN, GINGER UP! - LISTEN!



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

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

Write at once for particulars to

THE METZGER VITALIZER BATTERY CO.

ROHL BLOCK,

Corner 7th Ave. and 3rd Street E.,

CALGARY.

Italian

LA POTENZA DELL'UNIONE

La scorsa settimana una forte unione di lavoratori americani vinse una vittoria che fu tanto grande quanto silenziosa. Sosi silenziosa che appena se ne ebbe sentore da magri trafiletti nei giornali quotidani, tra la rumosa cronaca degli assassinii e delle avventure galanti.

Trentamila ferrovieri macchini sti, lavoranti su 52 compagnie fer roviarie poste all-Est di Chicago, ottennero da un comitato arbitrale un sostanziale aumento di salario unito a garanzia di un minimo di paga stabilito.

Le compagnie ferovlarie presero salveza in un comitato arbitrale per evitare uno sciopero che avrebbe, in meno di una settimana, affamato le piu' grandi citta dell'East degli Stati Uniti procurando il danno di milioni di dollari alle compagnie stesse.

Le compagnie, in verita, non aspettarono lo sciopero; ne ebbero abbastanza della minaccia e questa minaccia gravo' sopra tutto il corso delle trattative in seno al comitato arbitrale sino a dare la vittoria agli operai.

Abbiamo qui uno di quei casi in cui la minaccia di sciopero vale tanto quanto lo sciopero stesso. La perfezione dell'organizzazione arriva a sostituire la battaglia stessa e a dare senza colpo ferire, la vittoria alla classe operaia. E' un presso a poco cio' che avviene nell'arte della guerra tra le nazioni. I popoli si lasciano meno facilmente trarre alla guerraoggi la perfezione della armi preannuncia una catastrofe troppo spaventosa per buttarsi in simili imprese. Mai nella storia, come in questi ul imi decenni, la sola minaccia di guerra evito' tante guerre.

Le lotte tra capitale e lavoro acquistano sempre maggior imponenza; il danno che il capitalismo riceve acquista proporzioni sempre piu' colossali. Il territorio implicato in uno sciopero va sempre piu' estendenosi; prima erano af fette soltanto delle borgate o del le citta; ora sono degli stati intieri; domani saranno dei continenti. Prima scendevano sul campo delle categorie isolate di operai; ora scendono in campo gli operai di industrie intere; domani saran no schieramenti di organizzazioni internazionali.

Dove oggi il capitale ardisce ancora accettare la battaglia, domani si dichiarera perduto prima di combattere. Tutto dipendera dalla perfezione dell' unionismo operalo.

I macchinisto ferroviari sono organizzati alla perfezione ed ora hanno potuto vincere senza combattere. Ora hanno avuto il compenso al sacrifici che l'Unione costo' loro ed hanno constatato di quale valore sia nel momento decisivo la disciplina delle loro schiere.

L'unionismo compatto e solido e un fucile sempre carico e pronto contro il nemico; con esso potete inchiodare al muro quando volete il capitalismo. L'unionismo fiacco e discorde e un fucile vuoto che il capitalismo vi strappa di mano e vi rompe sulla testa.

L'unirsi e di prima importanza; lo sciopero e di un'importanza secondaria. Coll'unionismo potrete vincere anche senza sciopero; ma collo sciopero senza unionismo perderete sempre.

The class-conscious farmers' organ "The Weekly Sun," attributes one of the causes of the increase in the cost of living to labor organizations increasing wages. Be that as it may, the working man is robbed of the produce of his labor to a greater extent than the farmer. We have many communities in Ontario where the majority of the citizens are retired farmers, a considerable portion of them being in robust middle age, but the writer has never heard of a community where one might find a considerable number of retired working men, even in old age. The lot of the average working man is to work until he can work no longer, and, owing to the demand for labor in an undeveloped country being in excess of the supply, some useful occupation can be found for him as long as he has sufficient physical energy left to totter around on his feet. It is the practice of the "Weekly Sun" to get after the big capitalists with vigorous invective, for combining to rob the farming community of a large share of the wealth it creates. In this characteristic class-conscious fashion, the "Sun," however, looks at the working man and his rights purely from the standpoint of the little capitalist—a legitimate subject for exploitation. Ontario farmers are badly advised in taking an unsympathetic attitude towards working men. The western farmers organization appreciate that there is a strong community of economic interest existing between working farmers and working men and that it will be necessary for them to act together to destroy the common foe.—The Canadian Co-Operator.

PARACHUTE TO SAVE SAILORS OF THE AIR

PARIS, Dec. 23.—An automatic parachute for airships was demonstrated from the Eiffel Tower Sunday. The contrivance, which consists of a vast umbrella 40 feet in diameter, is spread by a system of springs operating instantaneously and automatically, controlling the fall. A sandbag was dropped from the fourth platform of the tower Sunday to represent an aviator.

"DISSOLVING" THE COAL TRUST

(Ten years ago—Anthracite coal strike, December, 1902.)

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."—George F. Baer, president Anthracite Coal Trust.

THE FAVORED SECTION

In the prehistoric age, when this world was a ball of mist—
A seething swirl of something unknown in the comet's list—
When the earth was vague with vapor and formless and dark and void;
The sport of the wayward comet—the jest of the asteroid;
Then the singing stars of morning chanted soft: "Keep out there!
Keep off that spot that is sizzling hot —it is making coal for Baer."

When the pterodactyl ambled (or fluttered or swam or jumped)
And the plesiosaurus armbled, all careless of what he bumped,
And the other olt-time monsters who lived on land and sea,
And didn't know what their names were any more than today do we;
Wherever they went they heard it: "You fellows keep out of there!
That place that shakes and quivers and quakes—is making coal for Baer."

The Carboniferous era consumed but a million years;
It started when earth was shedding the last of her baby tears,
When still she was swaddled softly in clumsily tied-on clouds,
When the stars from the shops of Nature were being turned out in crowds;
But high o'er the favored section the sign said to all, "Beware!
Keep back of the ropes that surround these slopes; they're making coal for Baer."

We ought to be glad and joyous, we ought to be filled with glee,
That millions and millions of ages gone —back further than Adam or Eve,
The ichyosaurus halted and speedily took his leave;
That so it was saved for all of us, the spot with the sign: "Beware!
This plant is being run by Earth and Sun, and is making coal for Baer."

Today—Anthracite Coal Trust Dissolution, December, 1912.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—The decision, so far as I am able to judge from the reports received, sustains the company with the exception of the 65 per cent contracts and the holding of the Temple Iron Company Stock.

I have always been indifferent as to the 65 per cent contracts. As to the Temple Iron Company decision, this is also a matter of indifference to me. The Reading system never had any of the coal traffic from these mines. The property is a valuable one, and we will sell our stock at a large profit to anybody who wants it.—George F. Baer on the dissolution of the Anthracite Coal Trust by the United States Supreme Court.

The Result

New York, Dec. 17.—The stock of the Reading Company has jumped from 158¼ to 160 since the decision was announced, a gain of nearly 10 points.

"Coal" Comfort for the Public

New York, Dec. 17.—It is not expected that there will be any reduction in the price of anthracite coal is consequence of the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The decision was construed by Wall Street as a theoretical victory for the government and a practical victory for the railroads against whom the suit was brought.—Press item to be found in any New York daily paper of foregoing date.

Resolution for the "Consumer."

That we theoretically rejoice in the theoretical victory won against the trust, and will endeavor to the limit of our ability to keep ourselves theoretically warm upon it during the coming winter.

Golden Text

Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the land.—N. Y. Call.

MACHINE MINING ON HEAVY PITCHES

The question is often asked as to the pitch on which machines can be successfully used for undercutting coal. The most extreme case that has come under my observation is that of the Big Horn Collieries Co. at Kirby, Wyo., where the seam pitches 23 deg. This mine is laid out on the panel system, entries being driven straight down the dip and rooms turned to the right and left on the strike. Thus the machines come into the rooms on the level and cut up and down the 23 deg. pitch, which is so heavy that any loose parts will slide down, and the utmost care is necessary in manoeuvering the machine.

The machines used are the Goodman and Sullivan type shortwall machines; a chain breast machine could scarcely be used under these conditions. The bottom is good and comparatively regular, and the coal is quite free-cutting.

It is naturally found much easier when no serious difficulty is encountered in cutting down. Under these conditions it has been found practical to cut four to five rooms per eight-hour shift, and the company is thoroughly satisfied with the results it is obtaining. The width of the rooms under these conditions does not influence the number of rooms that can be cut, as most of the time is lost in manoeuvering and setting the machine. After the cutting is started, an extra width of 10 or even 20 feet in the room would not seriously affect the total time necessary to complete the room. Operators who have attempted to cut coal on a heavy pitch will apreciate the difficulties of cutting on the 23 deg. pitch at this mine.—Coal Age.

THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.

A. McDougall, Mgr

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

Send us your orders

Why Pay Rent?

When you can own your own home?

We have for sae Lots in town and Lots in subdivision in Coeman at a prices. We can suit your income. Ca and see us.

Coleman Realty Co.

AGENTS FOR

Fire Insurance and Oliver Typewriters

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

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

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

STILL TIME FOR NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

It is never too late to act upon January resolutions. If you have not yet opened your 1913 savings account with the Home Bank, do so now. One dollar opens an account, and you have your bank book, with the money to your credit, you will likely keep on saving odd dollars all year.

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

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

MEN-YOU NEED NERVE

Wonderful Nervous System

EARLY INDISCRETIONS AND EXCESSES HAVE UNDERMINED YOUR SYSTEM

The nerves control all actions of the body so that anything that debilitates them will weaken all organs of the system. Early Indiscretions and Excesses have ruined thousands of promising young men. Unnatural Drains sap their vigor and vitality and they never develop to a proper condition of manhood. They remain weaklings, mentally, physically and sexually. How you feel? Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, bashful, debilitating dreams, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, careworn expression, poor memory, lifeless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, premature decay, bone pains, hair loose, etc.

This is the conditionour New Method Treatment is

GUARANTEED TO CURE

We have treated Diseases of Men for almost a lifetime and do not have to experiment. Consult us FREE OF CHARGE and we will tell you whether you are curable or not.

We guarantee curable cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOSE VEINS, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, CLEET, BLADDER URINARY AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

Free Booklet on Diseases of Men. If unable to call write for QUESTION LIST FOR HOME TREATMENT

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

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

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

Write for our private address.

The Trites-Wood Company, Limited

Announces

The Annual New Year's Treat of Candies, Nuts, Raisins and Fruit will be given at the store New Year's morning at 10.30 o'clock. Every child in Fernie is expected.

Immediately after the New Year we will start our annual Stock-Taking Sale. Great preparations are being made to have this Sale the Greatest Money Saving Event of the year. Don't miss it

Grocery Specials

White Beans	8 lbs.	.50
Cream of Wheat	2 pkg.	.35
Rival Wheat Flakes	5 lb. pkg. with china	.35
Utility Milk, 20 oz. tins	3 for	.25
Blue Ribbon Coffee	1 lb. tin	.40
Lowney's Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.20
Lombard Plums, 2 lb. tin	2 tins for	.25
Apricots	3 lb. tins	.25
Evaporated Apples	2 lb.	.25
Navel Oranges	per doz.	.25 to .50
Finnan Haddie	2 lb.	.25
Five Rose Flour	98 lb. jute sacks	$3.25
Gold Drop Pastry Flour	49 lb	$1.75
Upton's Jam	5 lb. tin	.55

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All

Grocery Specials

Sherriff's Jelly Powder	3 pkg.	.25
Crystal Lard	5 lb. tin	.35
Empire Ham	per lb.	.23
Mixed Nuts	per lb.	.20
Wagstaff's Plum Pudding	1 lb.	.35
B. C. Granulated Sugar	20 lb. sack	$1.30
Tetley's Special Tea	1 lb. pkg.	.35
Tetley's Bulk Tea	3 lb.	$1.00
Canned Tomatoes, 3 lb.	3 for	50
English Malt Vinegar	per qt.	.25
Onions	10 lbs.	.25
Cabbage	per lb.	.2½
Turkey	per lb.	.35
Chicken	per lb.	.25

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

Local and Personal

A marriage licence was granted to John Wm. Westoby, of Fernie, and Mary Jane Drake, of London, England.

Detective Draper and T. H. Reagen, special detective of the Great Northern, with headquarters at White Fish, Mont., were in town during the week.

A few of the Hosmer hot bloods were in town on Christmas Eve and paid into the city coffers $5.00 and costs each for their evening's entertainment.

The schools broke up for the Christmas holidays last Friday, and some of the teachers left to spend their vacation elsewhere. Miss Hogan went to Edmonton, Miss Macleod and Miss Turner to Calgary, and Miss Cogland to Blairmore. Miss Cormick has resigned and is now in Medicine Hat, where she will shortly get married to Mr. Macdonald, of the Dominion Express Co. Mrs. Elley has also severed her connection with the school and intends leaving shortly for Vancouver, where she will join the Normal School. Miss Faulkner has her sister, who is teaching in the public schools, Cranbrook, staying with her for the holidays.

J. S. Volume asks us to state that he has definitely and finally decided not to run for the mayoralty.

Chief Hall is in Coleman spending a few days, and Constable Amberman is during his absence acting chief.

The police officers of Fernie, the warden and janitor of the City jail acknowledge with thanks the cigars and other Christmas cheer which was sent to them.

There were ten inmates of the jail on Christmas Day, and thanks to the generosity of Trites-Wood, 41 Meat Market, Home Bakery, J. R. McEwen and Ald. J. Broley, an excellent dinner was enjoyed by them.

A very happy wedding took place Saturday evening, December 21st, at the home of Mr. Joseph Ratcliffe in the Annex Extension, when their daughter, Miss Marian Jannet was married to Mr. John Cunliffe. The bridegroom was supported by Mr Peter Ratcliffe, and the bride by Miss Annie Munroe. Many friends were present and all sat down to a sumptuous wedding supper. The many handsome presents were a token of the high esteem in which the young couple are held in the community. Rev. J. F. Dimmick officiated.

Constable Gorman took four prisoners to Nelson on Sunday.

DEATHS

HIWRYLUK.—Died on December 22, Sadie Hiwryluk, aged 20. The funeral took place on December 24th from the Roman Catholic Church, Father Michels officiating. Mrs. Peter Swedoski is a sister of the deceased.

JOULIA—Died on December 24th, Jules Germain Joulia, aged 35. Funeral took place on December 26, from the Roman Catholic Church, Father O'Neil officiating.

NOGI.—Died at Michel, on December 24th, A. Nogi. Funeral takes place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Thomson and Morrison have the arrangements in hand.

MAN KILLED ON TRACK NEAR ELKO

Chief Minty received a wire from Constable Gorman on Thursday evening about 7.30 that a man named Harry Keys was killed by freight engine No. 1466 on the track between Jaffray and Elko. Coroner Wilkes of Fernie, left for Jaffray this morning, where he will hold an inquest.

Don't miss "The Capture of Santa Claus" at the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, December 30th, at 8 p.m. The children's utmost expectations are to be realized, for not only will the elusive Santa Claus be captured, but his Frost Fairies and Chimney Elves (not to mention Old Jack Frost), will be present and will entertain us right royally. And "that Wonderful Christmas Pie!" Adults, 25c.; Children, free.

With the Rex Vaudeville Company at the Grand Theatre on Saturday night.

Workers Arm Valued at $10,000 By Jury

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A jury has returned a verdict for $10,000 in the case of Herman Gunther against the New York Mutton and Veal Company.

Gunther had his right arm caught in the flywheel of a refrigerating engine on January 26, 1911. He was in the Flower Hospital for two months after the accident.

Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court, Trial Term, refused to set aside the verdict on account "excessive" damages, as the defendant's lawyer request. It is probable that the company will try to appeal the case.

The New York Mutton and Veal Company was sued for $25,000, but the jury thought it too much and granted the injured man $10,000.

THE MOTHER OF MAUD ADAMS TO APPEAR

Mrs. Annie Adams, mother of the world famous Miss Maud Adams, has arrived here on a professional visit, and this announcement bespeaks a rare treat for the local theatre-goers. Mrs. Adams occupies a unique position on the American stage and is today recognized as one of America's greatest character actresses. She has been in retirement in Salt Lake City for several seasons and is on the road now only through her great love for the stage and because "The Butler's Secret," which was written especially for her, appealed so much to her. The play itself is absolutely new and has been pronounced by critics as one of the best political dramas that has been produced in the last decade.

Mrs. Adams is well supported by a good company, among them being Wilford Lee, who has a splendid reputation as leading man with some of the best companies. The scenic equipment of the play is very elaborate. The engagement is here for one night only—To-night, Friday, December 27, at the Grand Theatre.

THE DRAWING AT THE GRAND THEATRE

On Monday night last, the 23rd Dec. at the conclusion of the first run of pictures, the drawing for the prizes in connection with the Workingman's Club took place, and resulted as follows:

	Prizes.	Ticket No.
W. Orr, Fernie	1	72
J. Edgar, West Fernie	2	297
Mr. Blakie, Coal Creek	3	616
H. Jones, Fernie	4	975
John Combe, Coal Creek	5	213
B. Clarkstone, Fernie	6	1284
P. Dawson, Coal Creek	7	650
Bessie Rees, Fernie Annex	8	1529
Lilian Carter, Fernie	9	337
Wm. Bailey, Fernie	10	883
Jas. Clarke, West Fernie	11	256
W. Hill, Coal Creek	12	42
J. Langdon, Coal Creek	13	626
Bill Hardy, Fernie Annex	14	23
J. Standridge, Hosmer	15	971
C. Sanderson, Fernie	16	1114
P. Atkinson, Fernie Annex	17	62
J. T. Baugh, Coal Creek	18	37
C. Bebbs, Fernie	19	958
John Hovan, Fernie Annex	20	1129
D. McVannell, Fernie	21	878
J. F. Bingham, Fernie	22	109
Alice Rees, Fernie Annex	23	949
J. T. Hebb, Fernie Annex	24	802
J. T. Till, West Fernie	25	536
J. Lyons, West Fernie	26	147
W. Dowdney, Fernie	27	3
E. Fearon, Coal Creek	28	595
J. Atkinson, Coal Creek	29	809
E. English, Coal Creek	30	651

THE DEATH OF E. E. WESTBY

On Saturday morning last the news of the death of E. E. Westby, cashier of the Great Northern Railway, came as a shock to the community. At about 10.45 on Friday night two young men called at the office of the Chief of Police giving the first information regarding the unfortunate occurrence. They had been walking towards Fernie on the Great Northern track, and when near the yards had found a part of a man's body on the track. It would appear that the body had been dragged some distance by the freight train, and coming in contact with the first switch had been torn loose from the pilot of the engine. After the train had passed over the body it was left frightfully mangled. The funeral took place from the Baptist Church on Monday, December 23.

The deceased was an active worker in the Baptist Church here, and is well spoken of by all who knew him. He was a native of England, and came to Fernie about six years ago. He leaves a wife and three children, for whom the sincerest sympathy of the entire community is felt.

Isis Theatre

Wishes you a Happy and Prosperous New Year

SPECIAL

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE

The Vengeance of Fate

GENUINE "101" BISON - 2 REELS - 2

5 other Reels including 2 Comedies. Two hour show for 10 & 20 cents. Doors open 7 p. m. Show at 7.30 p. m.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

The Woman in White

Thanhouser adaptation of Wilkie Collins Famous Story of Mystery - 2 REELS 2

Matinee Every Saturday at Three O'clock sharp

THE FERNIE DOG DERBY

On Wednesday next, New Year's Day, the annual Dog Sleigh Races for the children will take place on Victoria Avenue. The course will be from the Presbyterian Church to the Imperial Bank Corner. There wil be prizes for all contestants, so those who have slow dogs need have no hesitation in bringing them along. The races will start at three o'clock. John Volume will act as judge and M. A. Kastner as official starter.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

FOR SALE—Thre-roomed House and Shack on lot. Apply W. Stirrup, Mason Avenue. 19-1tp

FOR SALE—Two dozen last year's Chicken. For further particulars apply to S. Foisy, Elko, B.C. 19-1tp

LOST.—Bunch of Keys, between Post Office, Bank of Commerce and Trites Wood, Ltd. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to P. O. Box 308.

GIRL WANTED for Country Hotel. Apply H. Edwards, Wycliffe, B. C.

GIRL WANTED for general housework; to sleep in. Apply, Mrs. Craig, McPherson Avenue.

WANTED—General Servant for small family; bulk of washing sent to laundry. Apply to Mrs. F. White, 12 Victoria Avenue. 17-1tp

WANTED—Teams to hire for logging. Wattsburg Lumber Co., Wattsburg, B. C.

FOR SALE—Player Piano; terms arranged. Apply, J. B., c.o. Ledger.

FOR RENT—Four roomed House—Apply. W. Minton, Lindsay Ave., Annex, or "H.M.," Ledger Office.

WILL YOU WORK FOR ME?—Showing people my literature about Port Alberni, the great new seaport of B. C. now being developed by railroads and other vast interests. Splendid seller. Liberal commissions; prompt settlements; good material to work with. S. J. Wilson, 118 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C. 3t

PARTNER WANTED — Working partner wanted for coal mine. One with pit boss papers preferred. Must have thousand to fifteen hundred dollar capital. Country rank. Proposition will stand closest investigation. Apply to P. O. Box 135, Pincher Creek, Alta.