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American Federation of Labor Convention

Labor Must Unite, Says Gompers--Compulsory Arbitration is Condemned---Boy Scout Movement Denounced.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—From every part of the country, north, south, east and west, delegates are here for what promises to be the most important convention in the history of the American Federation of Labor.

The air is full of rumors, but none of them has settled down as yet to what may be accepted as facts. One thing is sure. There is more talk of Socialism than was ever heard of in a federation convention. Men who would not allow it to be mentioned in their hearing two or three years ago are discussing it seriously today.

There is a decidedly different sentiment.

Duncan Macdonald, of Springfield, secretary treasurer of the Illinois miners, is chairman of the committee on credentials. He is a Socialist. William Neer, secretary of the Milk Wagon drivers of Chicago, is also on this committee, and the third man is Delegate Marks, of Pittsburg, a glass-worker.

Rochester feels very proud of the big labor gathering in this trust-owned city.

There are lots of questions to be settled at this convention. The matter of endorsement of political parties and movements will receive much attention. The I. W. W. is another question which will be taken up indirectly and industrial unionism is going to be threshed to a finish. The troubles of the Chcago newspaper workers will also be put before the convention and a lively fight is anticipated on that. There will be no lack of movement once the big deliberating body gets under way—which will be tomorrow or Wednesday.

Never in the history of the American Federation of Labor has its membership been larger and the outlook for the future of organized labor more roseate, according to President Samuel Gompers, in his address today in opening the annual labor convention.

Higher wages and fewer hours of labor have lightened labor's burdens immeasurably, Gompers declared. He urged the "man in the overalls" to stand united for future betterment.

Gompers said the Federation's membership now numbers 1,841,000 as against 1,770,145 last year.

"The demand for higher wages," he declared, "represents our conviction that a larger share of wealth should go to those who create it. The progress of humanity results from the elimination of poverty."

Urging labor to support the initiative, referendum and recall, Gompers sounded labor's political campaign cry, declaring "when political machinery responds to public opinion the electorate will attain real democracy."

"The forms of labor are being constantly refined," he said. "Free workmen do not employ the methods of slaves."

Mr. Gompers' report was given close attention and was frequently interrupted by applause. This was principally marked when he declared against compulsory arbitration laws and for the recall of judges in the states and the reappointment of federal judges every four years.

"We have had enough government by dead men, dead issues, dead principles and ironclad restrictions," he said amid cheers. "We must have restored to the people the unrestricted power of changing their statutory or organic laws whenever they find the occasion and necessity for it."

The struggle of the International Association of Steamfitters to maintain an organization in opposition to the plumbers' union was the only jarring not in the proceedings. The steamfitters have ignored the request of the thirty-first annual convention that they amalgamate with the plumbers and are here demanding recognition.

At the afternoon session a letter from Governor Dix was read. He congratulated the federation on its work.

Policies Advocated

Gompers said the federation is nonpartisan, but unites to defeat its foes at the polls and elect its friends. He did not comment on the recent election results.

Among the policies Gompers advocated were:

Citizenship for Porto Ricans.

Extension of the federation in Canada.

Organization of steel workers.

Opposition to compulsory arbitration laws.

Extension of the eight-hour law.

Limiting injunction and contempt proceedings.

Passage of rigid immigration exclusion act.

Limiting federal judges' tenure.

Popular election of United States senators.

Old age pensions.

Wide use of schools.

Gompers said the "deplorable calamity" of the Los Angeles Times broke the metal workers' strike there. He said the "wretched conditions and social injustice" among the steel workers was the basis of the federation's present campaign to unionize that industry.

"Despite all obstacles, we have made steady progress," Gompers declared. "Shoulder to shoulder we press onward and upward."

Morrison on Strikes

Secretary Morrison defended the right to strike in his annual report.

"The right is the difference between free labor and slave labor," said Morrison. "The strike is not a boon—it is often a hardship—but the strike has been the most formidable and powerful weapon in achieving successes. When labor is fighting for a principle or justice it does not count the cost in dollars and cents."

Morrison said the total wages increases in one year that labor had secured to itself was $30,188,000, and hours of labor had been reduced annually, in the aggregate 21,113,000. He also reported the payment of $176,000 in old age pensions last year.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Nov. 12.—The second day's session of the thirty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor was occupied almost entirely with the reading of the report of the executive council. In it William J. Burns was arraigned as an example of his own characterization of private detectives and the investigation of the federation since the McNamara trial was declared to be a concerted attempt by employers' associations and subsidized newspapers to destroy the federation and bring its officers into disrepute.

The report recommended that the convention take measures to aid in the movement to abolish home work and referred to the movement for the conservation of the natural resources as one in which labor was vitally interested and should participate.

Part of the report dealt with the boy scout movement. At the Atlanta convention of the federation a resolution was presented, denouncing the boy scouts of America as breeders of militarism and antagonistic to labor.

Of the McNamaras the report said:

"The McNamara offence was a social crime. Thinking people who were made to realize the poisonous, miasmic influences corrupting the atmosphere of industrial life were well-nigh overwhelmed by the weight of collective responsibility devolving upon them as a result of the existence of such conditions.

Deadly Social Poison

"The McNamaras were either criminally insane or insanely criminal—either condition due to imperfect education incomplete education or defective mentality. In any case society is responsible for not remedying the condition. What concerns labor and society generally is preventative measures and human betterment, so that life and working conditions may be pure, wholesome and clean. Those infected by deadly social poisons due to social neglect are the heritage of our own sins and those of our fathers."

Of Burns' connection with the McNamara case the report said in part:

"Burns has not and could not produce a scintilla of evidence to substantiate his oft-repeated mis-statement that 'Gompers knew.'"

The report charges that Detective Burns made it appear that the officers of the federation were the "higher ups" and that when Mr. Gompers made reply, "this turned upon him the brunt of the attack."

ELECTROCUTED AT FRANK

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Last Saturday morning the sad news was spread around town that John Azok had lost his life while at work.

About 6 o'clock a sudden wind storm arose which broke an electric wire, and in some way or another, John, who was lamp man, got in touch with the live wire and was electrocuted.

Coroner Pinkney was called at once and the body removed to the hall.

The following jury was then sworn in: Fred Allot, C. V. O'Hara, Joe Tompkins, J. Miller, J. W. Stiggen, D. Moore, who viewed the body and adjourned to meet on Tuesday. The jury, when they met on that day, brought in a verdict of "accidental death." Mr. Cezek only came to Frank about three months ago from Illinois, where he intended returning in the spring of next year. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. The funeral was held on Sunday at 3 o'clock, at the home, the service being conducted by Rev. W. T. Young, after which a crowd of friends followed the hearse to Blairmore Cemetery.

C. N. R. ABANDONED THE ROYAL GEORGE

Handed Over to Underwriters—is Insured for a million and Quarter

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The Canadian Northern liner Royal George has been abandoned to the underwriters. Notice to this effect was cabled to London yesterday by Vice-President D. B. Hanna, who has charge of the steamship department. Mr Hanna stated that it was not owing to the belief that the Royal George was badly damaged that the step had been taken but the company was assuming the worst, and that in such a case they had but taken proper steps to protect both the underwriters and themselves. Mr. Hanna said the Royal George was insured for $1,275,000.

SERIOUS FIRE AT MINE

ESTIMATED LOSS, $90,000

(From our Coleman Correspondent.)

A serious fire occurred here last night at the International Coal and Coke Co. plant, which completely wiped out the machine shop, dinkey sheds and snow sheds. The fire started in the machine shop about 7.30, and in a short time spread to the other parts of the plant. Owing to the high wind it was almost impossible for the fire brigade to cope with the flames, but with the assistance of the Blairmore brigade, who rushed to the scene of the fire, they succeeded in checking the flames. The loss to the company is estimated between eighty and ninety thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance.

ARISTOCRACY IS ON THE DOWNGRADE SAYS FORMER ROYAL PAGE

He Feels that Modern Aristocracy Has Been Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting — Patricians are Adequately Performing their Duties.

LONDON, November 12.—Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., the son of a famous courtier and a former page to Queen Victoria is a severe critic of the English aristocracy in spite of and perhaps because of his blue-blooded connections.

He feels that modern aristocracy has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, nd says, "The question is whether it is to be ousted and ignored and relegated to the position of exiles like the French nobility, or whether it should be impregnated with a new spirit, and in so far as it obstinately clings to discredited privileges and refuses to assimilate that spirit, checked, and in so far as it absorbs the new spirit, encouraged. The suspicion is growing that our aristocratic model is deteriorating, that our patricians are inadequately performing the duties which fall to them, that they are by no means alive to their responsibilities, and that democracy demands a higher level of trained, well-informed, and, if necessary, specialised capacity in the agents which are required to perform its work."

Mr. Ponsonby boldly says that the aristocracy is in no way intrinsically superior to the rest of the community, and suffers even more than other people from arrested and crippled mental and moral growth. But he also points out an injustice the nobility suffer from. Whereas even the heir-apparent to the throne can renounce his claim to the succession, the eldest son of a peer is obliged to become an hereditary legislator.

He divides the aristocracy of today into three classes, the strict, hide-bound, ultra-reactionary set, the sporting set and the intellectual set, whose leaders are in close touch with public life. The nobility alone hold between them over 15½ millions of acres of land in Britain, with an annual rent roll of $65,000,000,000, or $115,000 each on the average.

Mr. Ponsonby believes the first step towards the reform of the aristocracy to be the suppression of all hereditary titles. "The only help to prolong the fictitious belief in a superior governing nobility. They have never been superior; they have ceased to be governing. It is not the aristocrat, but the man who is wanted, inasmuch as all hands are wanted for the unending work there is to be done."

ETTOR TRIAL PROCEEDING SLOWLY

Rioting in District---Letter Charges Policeman with Crime.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 14.—Another threat of which the commonwealth may take some notice reached District Attorney Attwill this morning from Nashville, Tenn., bearing half a dozen signatures and demanding the immediate release of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caurso and the arrest of Oscar Benoit, the Lawrence policeman who was stabbed the night that Annie Lopezzi was killed, charges Benoit with being the murderer of the woman and accuses District Attorney Attwill with being blackhearted in his conduct of the present trial.

When court opened this morning for the twenty-ninth day of the trial word was received from W. Scott to the effect that he had sustained an attack of the grippe, and was confined to his home. Mr. Peters is counsel for Giovannitti, and requested that the trial go on, and that the district counsel look after the rights of his client. After consultation at the prisoner's cage and at the bench, it was decided to proceed with the trial and it was agreed that Fred H. Moore, general counsel for the Industrial Workers of the World, might be permitted to conduct the redirect examination of the defendant Ettor, after District Attorney Attwill is through with cross-examination, it was the third day for Ettor on the witness stand; he said he had refused to take the oath because of conscientious scruples.

When the District Attorney showed him "the oath of officers" of the I. W. W. he corrected the attorney by calling it the "pledge."

There was a stir in the court room shortly before the noon recess today at the trial of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso, when Edward Rossoni, under indictment with Haywood and Trautmann for conspiracy to incite riot during the Lawrence strike, was brought in and arraigned before Judge Quinn. He was held on $500. Rossoni was arreste d at the North Station at Boston today by one of the state police. Up to today he was beyond the jurisdiction of the court. It is thought he came back into the state for the purpose of taking part in the strike at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 14.—Gestulating in an excited manner in the prison pen and refusing the proffer of Thos. G. Connolly, counsel for the I. W. W. to defend him, Frank Bonelli, arrested today for assaulting a policeman outside the Hood Rubber Company's plant in East Watertown, was fined $10 by Judge Luce, father of Lieut.-Governor Luce in the Waltham District Court.

Manzing Schokolusli and Raffiaele, two women strikers, arrested in connection with the trouble, were found guilty of assaulting policemen and were discharged. They were defended by lawyer Connolly. The first-named was accused of throwing a stone. The rioting continued today and the police from three towns guarded the factories.

CAVE-IN AT COAL CREEK

ONE MAN KILLED, ONE INJURED

A serious accident occurred in No. 2 mine between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, resulting in the death of a miner named Pete Butella, and injuries to a trackhayer's helper named Fred Worsley. From information received we understand that Butella was put on Company work to repair a place, and after moving the track, the two men went to put a car to the face. Whilst placing the car in position the rock, which had been displaced by the removal of the props, came down striking Fred Worsley on the head and hand and killing the other poor fellow. Pete Butella is a native of Austria, but we cannot learn whether he is married or single. He has been employed at No. 2 Mine about six months. After being attended to by Dr. Workman, Worsley was able to proceed to Fernie, where he resides. The mines were idle on the afternoon shift.

An inquest was held this morning (Friday) at 11 o'clock, and adjourned until 2 p.m., Monday.

The funeral, we understand, will take place on Sunday.

A cave-in also took place in No. 3 Mine on Thursday morning, causing that mine to lay off.

SPANISH PREMIER ASSASSINATED

MADRID, Nov. 12.—Premier Canalejas of Spain was assassinated today in Madrid. The murderer committed suicide.

The assassin fired four shots at Premier Canalejas as he was entering the Ministry of the Interior to attend a Cabinet meeting. Two of the shots struck the statesman behind the right ear and he fell dead.

The assailant when arrested, committed suicide. He was 28 years old and is believed to be an anarchist.

Joe Canalejas y Mindes, Prime Minister of Spain, was selected to form the Spanish Cabinet in February 1910. He was leader of the Monarchial Democratic Party which came into power on the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet, headed by Senor Moret y Prendergast.

GENERAL STRIKE PROCLAIMED IN ST. PETERSBURG

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—What is practically a general strike has been declared by the factories and workshops here in protest of the recent sentencing to death of 17 sailors of the Black Sea fleet for instigating mutinies. Demonstrations today were stopped by the police and many arrests have been made.

RUSSIAN MUTINEERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

SEBASTOPOL, Russia, Nov. 10—The naval court has sentenced seventeen sailors to death and 106 to imprisonment for from four to eight years at hard labor for instigating mutiny in the Russian fleet.

LABOR PRESENTS ITS DEMANDS

ANNUAL JAUNTS OF DOMINION TRADES COUNCIL TO SEE MINISTER OE LABOR

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—President J. Waters, Secretary P. M. Draper, Vice-President Bancroft, Toronto, and several other officers of the Dominion Labor Congress, waited upon Premier Borden and Hon. T. W. Crothers, on Saturday afternoon, and pressed upon them a great variety of subjects in regard to which resolutions were passed at the last annual meeting of the Congress. One of the chief requests made was contained in a resolution asking for a royal commission to investigate the working conditions in the Nova Scotia steel industry.

A federal bill granting cheap, simple and effective facilities of co-operative societies, is advocated. The conservation and public ownership of all water power and coal at present untouched in the Dominion was another request of the delegation.

A long resolution asking for the repeal of the Lemieux Act was presented. It stated that while believing in the principles of investigation and conciliation and while realizing those benefits that have accrued to certain bodies of workmen under the act, yet, in view of decisions and rulings and delays of the department of labor in connection with the administration of the act and in consequence of the judicial decisions, such as that of Judge Townsend in Nova Scotia declaring that to feed a starving man on strike is an offense under the act, they ask for the repeal of the act.

The delegates were given a courteous hearing by the ministers who gave the usual promise of consideration.

WILL WORK FOR FAMILY OF MEN THEY KILLED

Unusual Punishment of Two Young Chauffeurs Guilty of Manslaughter

VANCOUVER, B.C., Nov. 14.—Convicted of manslaughter by killing men by careless driving of automobiles, two young chauffeurs were given novel sentences today by Justice Clement. The accused were Hughs and Pollard, youths of twenty, and they agreed when the judge allowed them freedom on bonds, to devote themselves during the next few years to working for the support of the widows and children of the men whom they killed. The two lads had already spent some time in jail and were penitent.

COAL COMPANIES SUE THE MINERS' UNION

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 12.—Seven suits, asking damages in the aggregate of $750,000, have been filed in the Federal Court for the Southern district of West Virginia, against non-resident officers of the United Mine Workers of America, and in the Circuit Court of Kanawha county against local officers of the miners' union by coal companies, whose mines were closed by a strike in the Kanawha coal fields. The plaintiffs charge unlawful interference with the operation of their mines, intimidation of miners and destruction of property.

More Than Million Socialist Votes Cast

Doubled Vote of 1908--Illinois, Nevada and Pennsylvania Elect Socialists to Legistatures

It is not improbable that the Socialist vote throughout the nation will approximate 1,000,000. The incoming returns, though in a great many instances incomplete, point strongly to this fact.

Already the Socialist vote has increased more than 100 per cent. This is everywhere conceded to be phenomenal. The significant thing about the proletarian poll last Tuesday is the fact that it has attained to such remarkable proportions in spite of the efforts of the corporate interests of the nations to divert the tide of working class political progress through the so-called Progressive Party.

It is now an unquestioned fact that the Socialist vote in the campaign just closed is a truer register of Socialist strength and sentiment than any previous national poll.

It is already known that there have been an encouraging crop of Socialist victories. Four Socialists will sit in the next legislature of the State of Illinois, and two senators and four Assemblymen will represent the workers of the State of Nevada from the Socialist party in its next legislature, and three congressmen in Pennsylvania.

Incomplete returns from many quarters warrant the prognostication that this success will be liberally complemented.

In Illinois Eugene V. Debs polled a vote of 160,000. This is an increase of about 126,000 over the Socialist vote polled in the prairie state in 1908.

Socialist Vote to be Million, Latest Estimate

The following table of the vote cast for Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, may be regarded with a fair degree of confidence as a fair estimate. The figures have been taken from as many reliable sources as are available at present, in many cases the actual count of the state vote being already at hand. In the estimates in the larger states the lowest figures have been used. The belief is prevalent that the million mark will be reached when the official count is made.

	1912.	1908
Alabama	2,600	1,399
Arizona	3,200	1,912
Arkansas	13,000	5,842
California	80,000	28,659
Colorado	10,000	7,974
Connecticut	11,700	5,113
Delaware	500	240
Florida	15,0000	3,747
Georgia	637	584
Idaho	8,000	6,400
Illinois	150,000	34,711
Indiana	36,000	13,476
Iowa	20,000	8,287
Kansas	18,000	12,420
Kentucky	8,200	4,185
Louisiana	3,500	2,538
Maine	2,700	1,758
Maryland	4,500	2,323
Massachusetts	5,500	10,781
Michigan	18,000	11,586
Minnesota	20,000	14,527
Mississippi	2,000	978
Missouri	30,000	15,431
Montana	12,000	5,855
Nebraska	6,000	3,524
Nevada	4,675	2,103
New Hampshire	1,640	1,209
New Jersey	20,000	11,249
New Mexico	3,000	1,056
New York	75,000	38,451
North Carolina	500	345
North Dakota	3,000	2,421
Ohio	100,000	33,795
Oklahoma	52,000	21,779
Oregon	30,000	7,339
Pennsylvania	100,000	33,913
Rhode Island	1,950	1,365
South Carolina	200	100
South Dakota	3,500	2,846
Tennessee	5,000	1,870
Texas	14,000	7,870
Utah	9,000	4,895
Vermont	501	547
Virginia	800	255
Washington	30,000	14,177
West Virginia	8,000	3,679
Wisconsin	60,000	28,164
Wyoming	1,000	1,715
Totals	1,004,303	424,483

DONALD MCNAB NOMINATED FOR LETHBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

LETHBRIDGE, Nov. 13.—At the meeting of the North Lethbridge ratepayers association held last night, Mr Donald McNab was nominated to contest a seat at the municipal elections. The voting was close between J. A. Gilmore and Mr. McNab, but after a tied ballot, the latter was chosen with a few votes to spare.

METAL WORKERS ON STRIKE IN EDMONTON

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 14.—The local branch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, consisting of over 100 members is on strike. A minimum scale of 45 cents an hour for improvers and 60 cents an hour for journeymen is the demand of the men which occasioned the walkout.

TEN MEN WORTH $3,000,000,000.

Private fortunes in America show amazing growth. Some of them have been notably increased by the great rise that has taken place in Standard Oil and American Tobacco subsidiaries and securities since those trusts were dismembered by the courts. I heard a man possessed of many state secrets figure at $3,000,000,000 the combined fortunes of ten American multi-millionaires who are known the world over. Think of it. Three billion dollars divided more or less fairly among only ten persons! My informant took pencil and pad and estimated very conservatively he claimed, these great fortunes as follows: John D. Rockefeller, $1,000,000,000; Andrew Carnegie $500,000,000; J. P. Morgan, $300,000,000; William Rockefeller $250,000,000; George F. Baker, $250,000,000; James B. Duke, $200,000,000; James Stillman, $200,000,000; Henry C. Frick, $150,000,000 and W. K. Vanderbilt, $150,000,000. The income of $3,000,000,000 at 5 per cent is $15,000,000 a year. Its recipients do not spend it all. What is the surplus income of the multi-millionaires of New York? Only ten are named here. No mention is made of the Phippses, the Morses, the Reids, the Goulds, the Archbolds and others whose fortunes range anywhere from $50,000,00 to $150,000,000. The grand aggregate, of course, must be enormous. All the percentage of it which goes into securities for investment helps to account for the absorption and concentration of dividend paying stocks.—Boston News Bureau.

Labor Commission Said to Have Been Named by Premier

B. C. FEDERATION OF LABOR IGNORED AND PERSONNEL ENSURES ONLY MINORITY REPORT

An unofficial rumor about labor circles has it that the provincial royal commission, appointed by the McBride government to inquire into industrial and labor conditions throughout the province, will consist of Messrs. Parsons, Jardine, Hawthornthwaite and McNamara.

Mr. Parsons is a defeated Conservative candidate in East Kootenay, slated for the position of chairman.

Mr. Jardine is a political jumping jack, hailing from Esquimalt; also a defeated turncoat Conservative at last election.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite is too busy to require amusement.

And all the Federationist knows Mr. McNamara, who is scheduled for the position of secretary, is out on paroe.

Meantime, however, the B. C. Federation of Labor, which was promised a commission and representation has not even been advised in the premises.—B. C. Federationist.

SOCIALIST PARTY

Last Sunday evening, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, a very fair crowd was in attendance at the opening meeting of the winter campaign. After listening to the addresses of J. W. Bennett and W. L. Phillips a number of new members were enrolled and an effective propaganda committee formed and there is no doubt that a vigorous educational campaign will be conducted in this district during the coming winter months.

On Sunday next, November 17th, a meeting will be held in the basement of the Miners' Hall, commencing at 7.30 in the evening.

All those who are interested in the labor movement and social questions are cordially invited to be present, as well as those who conscientiously believe that the exponents of the Socialist Philosophy are "on the wrong track."

SOCIALISM UP-TO-DATE

The Practical Achievements of Socialism

By Morris Hillquit

In this article we will endeavor to sum up the record of concrete achievements of the modern Socialist movement. The task presupposes a definite test by which the practical results of the Socialist propaganda may be ascertained and measured. What is that test?

The aim of Socialism is to reorganize modern society by abolishing private operation of business and introducing a system of socialized industries. This program extends to the entire civilized world. It may be realized in different places at different times, but in each case it will require for its realization the entire machinery of a complete and autonomous political government.

Neither a city administration nor a state government is capable of reorganizing the important national industries on a basis of collective ownership. A Socialist commonwealth can be established only through the cooperation of all departments of the national and state governments. In other words, the Socialists must be in full political control of the country before any part of their ultimate social idea can be materialized.

It is singular how the non-Socialist and anti-Socialists alike fail to grasp this simple proposition. "Has Socialism ever been tried?" naively inquire the former, and 'Socialism has failed wherever it has been put to a practical test," gravely assert the latter.

Socialism, of course, has never been "tried" and has never 'failed," just as little as the twenty-first century has been "tried" or has "failed." Socialism represents an order of society which is expected to evolve from the present order. It is an anticipated future phase of modern civilization, just as "capitalism" and "feudalism" represent the present and past stages of that civilization.

Social systems cannot be had "on trial" or "on approval" like a pair of gloves, and be retained or rejected, depending on the satisfaction which they give or fail to give to the prospective user. Less advanced organizations of society grow into more advanced organizations when time and conditions are ripe for the change, just as youth grows into adolescence without preliminary "samples" or 'trials."

The test of the practical achievements of the Socialist movement is therefore not whether Socialism has already been realized in parts or in spots, but whether the movement has made a substantial advance in the task of creating social and political conditions favorable to the introduction of the Socialist commonwealth.

When Abolition Was a Dream

A famliiar page from the history of the Uinted States will serve to illustrate the point.

The organized anti-slavery movement of this country dates back to the last quarter of the eighteenth century; when abolition societies were formed in Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Connecticut Virginia and New Jersey. The agitation assumed a more practical and direct aspect under the leadership of Garrison, about 1830, and thenceforth continued with growing intensity for a period of about thirty-five years. The abolitionists may be said to have gained control of the political machinery of the country with the first election of Lincoln in November, 1860. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued on January 1, 1863. The political power of the anti-slavery forces became absolute upon the final surrender of the Confederate Army on April 9, 1865, and the institution of slavery was definitely and completely banished from the entire territory of the United States by an amendment to the Constitution on the eighteenth of December of the same year.

Assume now the condition of the abolitionist movement about the middle of the last century, and let us suppose that its followers are catechized on the subject of concrete achievements.

"Your movement is now more than half a century old, and you have had about twenty years of organized and direct work. What practical results have you accomplished; what portion of the negro slaves in the South have you succeeded in freeing?"

We can imagine a question like this addressed to Wendell Phillips by the unbiased inquirer with a "practical turn of mind" and repeated with derision by the "safe, sane and conservative" pro-slavery advocate.

And we can hear Phillips' smiling answer:

"No, we have not yet emancipated the Southern negroes or any portion of them. When the hour will come to abolish slavery, we will abolish it all, and in the meantime we have made a few big strides toward that goal. Since the beginning of the abolition movement we have gained some notable political victories, such as the Missouri Compromise and the admission of California as a free state. But we have gained vastly more in educating the public mind and arousing the public conscience to a realization of the evils of slavery, and in the creation and growth of a strong organized force to battle for the abolition of that evil. Less than fifteen years ago the abolitionists were decried by the press and church as enemies of society, criminals, heretics and free-lovers, and all good people held them in horror; today large sections of the enlightened public begin to feel that our aim is pure and good and they turn a sympathetic ear to us. Thirteen years ago Elijah P. Lovejoy was mobbed and killed for denouncing the brutal burning of a negro slave, and William Lloyd Garrison was dragged by a rope—half naked—through the streets of Boston; today the leaders of our movement can freely write and speak their thoughts, respectable publications will report their utterances, without distoring them, and well-behaved audiences will listen to them attentively.

"Ten years ago we formed the Liberty Party and polled but 7,059 votes in the whole country; two years ago our Free Soil Party received almost three hundred thousand votes.

"We have removed many obstacles from the path of our movement, and have created many conditions favorable to the ultimate triumph of our cause. These are the concrete and practical achievements of our agitation."

It takes but little imagination to translate the assumed colloquy into modern terms and to apply the abolitionist argument to the present-day Socialist movement.

The concrete and conscious efforts to pave the way for the introduction of the Socialist regime may be summarized under the following three main heads:

1. The enactment of such social reforms as tend to facilitate the transition from capitalism to Socialism.

2. The creation of a sympathetic public attitude toward the Socialists aims and program.

3. The organization of a body of persons, sufficiently numerous, intelligent and trained to accomplish the practical task of social transformation.

The extent to which these tasks have been accomplished determines the measure of practical success of the Socialist propaganda.

Under the head of "Socialistic" reforms we must include all modern legislation directly or indirectly inspired by Socialist activities, and having for its object the betterment of the economic condition of the workers or the increase of their social and political strength. But few national reforms of this description are directly traceable to Socialist initiative in this or in any other country. It must be borne in mind that Socialism is, on the whole, a very recent factor in the politics of modern nations. In Germany, the Social Democratic Party has been represented in Parliament about forty-five years, but in all other countries the first appearance of Socialism in the political arena does not date back more than twenty or twenty-five years. In the United States the first Socialist member of Congress was elected in 1910. While the Socialists have representation in almost every Parliament in Europe, and in many instances form strong groups in them, they nevertheless are in the minority in each case.

In most European Parliaments a fixed and rather large number of seconders is required before a proposed measure can be considered by the house. The Socialist parliamentary groups in these countries, until recent years rarely have been strong enough to comply with such requirements, and their practical activities were thus of necessity limited to the support or opposition of measures introduced by the government or by other parties. But with all these handicaps, the Socialist work in national law-giving bodies is not devoid of direct and important results.

The Social Democratic Party of Germany boasts of a large number of reform measures, principally in the field of workingmen's state insurance, factory laws and taxation, which have been enacted through its direct initiative. In France the Socialist deputies have secured the passage of laws reducing the hours of labor of government employees, extending the powers of municipal administrations and improving the system of state accident insurance and old age pensions. In Denmark the Socialist representatives in Parliament have caused the adoption of a system by which the labor unions receive government subsidies for their unemployed members. In Austria, Sweden and Norway the Socialist parties have been largely instrumental in extending the popular suffrage, and in Italy, Belgium and Switzerland they have succeeded in forcing the adoption of substantial reform measures of various characters. But more important than the achievements in the domain of national legislation have been the practical results of local Socialist politics. This is quite natnral.

Socialist Cities Numerous.

While the Socialists so far constitute only small minorities in the national councils of the world, they have already succeeded in securing full control of numerous cities and towns in all parts of modern countries. In Germany, France and Italy the Socialist municipalities count by the hundred. Austria, Belgium, Holland and the Scandinavian countries likewise contain large numbers of cities, towns and villages fully controlled by the Socialists, and no less than two thousand municipal councils in Europe have Socialist representation of varying degrees of strength. Even in the United States, in which the political career of Socialism is practically in its infancy, the Socialist Party is in control of about thirty-five cities and towns, and has elected more than one thousand officials to local office.

In the cities in which the Socialists have been in power they have introduced such reform measures, as were feasible within the restricted scope and powers of municipal governments. The reforms do not constitute Socialism or even an earnest of Socialism, but they are measures, based on the recognition of the social obligations of the community toward the citizen—the new spirit in politics for which Socialism is largely responsible.

In the conventional political conception a municipal corporation is first of all a business concern, instituted and maintained for the purpose of administrating the corporate property of the city. Hence the slogan of all municipal reform movements of the middle class is invariably "a clean honest, business-like administration." The Socialists on the other hand, emphasize the social functions of the municipality; the education, health and social welfare of its inhabitants.

Typical Socialist City

A typical Socialist city begins its reforms with the child, the bearer of the community's future. A Socialist municipality almost invariably takes care of its working women during the period of confinement by providing free maternity hospitals, with proper medical attendance. When the mother is ready to return to work, the city continues to exercise a watchful and tender oversight of the child. Free municipal day nurseries, kindergartens, primary schools and schools for higher education succeed one another in the task of rearing the child into healthful and enlightened manhood or womanhood. In most cases the city provides for its needy children not only free instruction, but also medical care and even food and clothing. Seaside colonies and summer outings for all poor school children are quite common features in conenction with the public school systems in Socialist cities.

Nor do the educational activities of Socialist municipalities end wth the child. The cultivation of the fine arts and the dissemination of popular through the medium of municipal theatres, free concerts, reading rooms and public lectures, are common features of Socialist city administration.

Next to the all-important subject of education, the Socialists usually bestow their greatest care on the problems of public health.

Whenever a city under Socialist control contains slums or abnormally congested districts, the administration seeks to relieve the condition by the building of municipal dwellinghouses and by increasing the number of parks and playgrounds. Municipal bath-houses, disinfecting plants, hospitals and dispensaries are established wherever practicable and physicians and nurses are placed at the service of the poor free of charge.

The Socialist city administrations everywhere have sought to enlarge the scope of public assistance to the needy members of the community and to remove the sting of charity from such assistance. The poor are the victims of our social system. They have been wronged by society and the community owes them an honorable reparation. Hence the support given by the Socialist municipalities is more in the nature of pensions than alms. Municipal bakeries, kitchens and groceries, selling their products at cost, or giving them away, are favorite institutions in Socialist city administrations.

The Socialist municipalities as a rule are model employers and invariably reduce the hours of work and increase the wages of the municipal employees. With all this they are rarely extravagant in their expenditures and their finances are, as a rule, in better order than those of the capitalist-governed cities. The increased expenditures which the many new activites involve are made up by economies in the administration of business, elimination of graft, and by forcing the wealthy citizens to pay their just shares of the taxes. The general spirit of social service and civic betterment, which is beginning to pervade the administration of cities in all progressive countries of the world, is largely due to the Socialist example. Even in the United States, Milwaukee, Schenectady and Berkeley have established standards of municipal administration, which are rapidly beginning to force other cities into the path of social progress.

Helping Out the Progressives

These then, are the most conspicuous of the "direct" political achievements of Socialism. They constitute a distinct social advance although they are not revolutionary or epoch-making in character. Far more significant than these direct results, are the numerous measures of social legislation which have within the last generation been enacted by the law-giving bodies of almost all civilized countries, as the indirect but nevertheless logical and legitimate results of the Socialist propaganda.

Such measures of social reform as a rule are originally formulated by the Socialist parties on radical and thorough-going lines. They become the object of a persistent and widespread propaganda, and finally they acquire the force of popular demands. At this stage the "liberal" and sometimes even the "conservative" statesmen of the dominant political parties begin to realize the political significance of the proposed measure. The vox populi means votes on election day, and the shrewd leader of the old parties are quite willing to make an occasional concession to "social justice" in order to maintain or to gain political power.

A classical example of such statesmanship may be found in the very recent political history of our country. The father and leader of the new Pro-

(Continued on Page 5)

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EXAMINATION PAPERS

Questions for Pit Boss Certificate at Alberta Examination

The following are the questions set for Pit Boss Certificates of Competency under the Alberta Coal Mines Regulations Act, held in that province in September last.

COAL MINES ACT

Candidates must obtain 60 per cent of the allotted marks to pass. Time: One and a half hours.

1. State in your own words what are the requirements of the Coal Mines Act, relating to the inspection of machinery. 9

2. State fully the provisions of the Coal Mines Act regarding manholes on underground roads. 12

3. State fully the requirements of the Coal Mines Act with reference to ventilation of mines. 10

4. State fully the provisions of the Coal Mines Act relating to the employment of persons in or about mines. 10

5. What are the provisions of the Coal Mines Act relative to the use and care of explosives in mines? What steps would you take to enforce these provisions, or to detect persons who are violating them? 14

6. When would you consider safety lamps necessary in order to comply with the provisions of the Coal Mines Act? 11

7. State fully the provisions of the Coal Mines Act as to the inspection of mines—
(a) Before work is commenced;
(b) During working hours;
(c) By employees of the mine. 12

8. Under what conditions does the Coal Mines Act allow a mine to be operated by a single shaft? 14

9. What are the provisions of the Coal Mines Act regarding the appointment of stations. 8

VENTILATION, SHOT-FIRING AND SAFETY LAMPS

Candidates must obtain 60 per cent of the allotted marks to pass. Time: Two and a half hours.

1. Describe with sketches the best type of safety lamp you know for ordinary miners' use. To what points would you devote special attention in the selection of a safety lamp 11

2. Explain how coal dust explosions may be brought about and state what steps you would take to prevent them. 7

3. Explain what conditions may cause a shot to hang fire;
(a) Where fuse is used for blasting;
(b) where an electric battery is used.
Describe two methods of firing shots. Which do you prefer, and why? 9

4. Show how you would ventilate the workings on the accompanying plan having due regard to haulage. The coal is wound at the downcast shaft only. Show by arrows the direction of the air current, putting in the necessary doors, brattices, etc. 10

5. (a) Name and describe the explosive gases usually found in coal mines.
(b) Under what conditions may they become explosive and non-explosive?
(c) How are they generated in mines?
(d) Where are they usually found, and how can they be expelled from the workings?
(e) What effect have these gases on the health and safety of the workmen? 12

6. What are the causes of blown-out shots, and what are the dangers arising therefrom. 5

7. Describe how you would measure the quality of air passing along an airway. Of two airways, one 7 feet wide and 6 feet high, the other 14 feet wide and 3 feet high, which will pass the greater quantity of air, other conditions being equal? Give reasons. 6

8. What instruments would you use to properly determine the condition, volume and temperature of an air current in a mine? State fully the principle and action of each. 7

9. What are the chief points which require immediate attention when the ventilation of a mine is reversed? 8

10. 80,000 cubic feet of air per minute are circulating through a mine with a water gauge of 2 inches. What quantity will be circulated with a water gauge of 3 inches. 10

11. What dangers have to be guarded against in a mine where the ventilating current is produced by means of a furnace. 7

12. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using black powder and monobel respectively for blasting coal. 8

PRACTICAL WORK

Candidates must obtain 50 per cent. of the allotted marks to pass. Time: Three and a half hours.

1. To what causes are accidents through falls of roof and sides attributed, and what precautions would you adopt to guard against them? 8

2. Describe very fully the principle and action of the Fluess Rescue Apparatus. 11

3. Describe briefly several of the irregularities which are encountered in coal seams in the Crow's Nest Pass district. 6

4. Describe with sketches the different methods of securing a main haulage road and pit bottom respectively. 10

5. Describe briefly the two principle methods of working pitching seams and give the conditions suitable to each. 12

6. Describe fully how you would proceed to fix a walling crib or curb in bad ground, and state what precautions you would take 9

7. Do you consider coal-cutting machines of the rotary type could be advantageously used for working a flat seam 4 feet 3 inches thick, with a moderately good roof, the floor consisting of 18 inches of fire-clay above a moderately hard parting? Give briefly your reasons for or against. 8

8. Describe and illustrate some of the causes and effects of creep on the main roadway of a mine. 10

9. (a) What is meant by an initial explosion?
(b) If you were in charge of a mine where the old workings had caved in and filled up with gas, what precautions would you take to prevent an explosion?
(c) What causes might lead to an explosion in this case. 10

10. Describe fully how you would operate a flat seam of coal 5 feet 9 inches thick, with a soft fire-clay pavement, and a moderately hard roof. 9

11. Show by sketches, arrangements for air crossings, either over or under and give your views generally with reference to them. 7

MACHINERY

Candidates must obtain 50 per cent. of the allotted marks to pass. Time: Three and a half hours.

1. Why is it necessary in deep shafts to counterbalance a hoisting rope? Describe briefly one method of doing this. 7

2. Give a short description with sketches showing how you would conduct an endless haulage rope around quick curves. 7

3. How would you ascertain the horse power of a dynamo? 6

4. Describe with a sketch the principle of the force pump, stating the limits under which it will work most satisfactorily. 9

5. In a single acting force pump, the diameter of the plunger is 3 inches and the stroke is 12 inches. If the plunger makes 100 strokes per minute, calculate how many gallons of water will be delievered per hour. 10

6. Describe the principle and action of the syphon, and state under what circumstances it may be beneficially applied for conveying water in mines. Give a sketch showing its application. 10

7. Explain the principle and action of—
(a) the thermoneter;
(b) the barometer;
(c) the hygrometer.
Say for what purpose each is used in connection with mining. 9

8. If a cross-bar 12 inches in diameter and 8 feet between notches carries a certain load, what should be the diameter of a cross bar 14 feet between notches to bear the same load? (with the same degree of safety). 7

9. Give specifically your reasons for preferring a main haulage engine being placed at the surface or underground—
(a) where steam power is used;
(b) where electric power is used. 8

10. Describe the best driving pulley for endless rope haulage which you are acquainted with. 9

11. What is the horse power of an engine having a 28 inch stroke? The diameter of cylinder is 12 inches and effective steam pressure 80 pounds per square inch. 8

12. A quantity of water which necessitates an 8 inch rising main has to be pumped up a shaft 200 yards deep. State the respective conditions under which you would use cast iron and steel pipes. How would you support the pipes in a shaft having wire conductors and what precautions would you take in replacing a broken pipe near the bottom of the shaft? 10

SURVEYING

Candidates must obtain 50 per cent. of the allotted marks to pass. Time: Four hours.

1. Describe fully with dimensioned sketch, the kind of mine car you consider to be best adapted for use in the Crow's Nest Pass district. 12

2. What steps would you take in order to comply with the provisions of the Coal Mines Act with regard to the plans of an abandoned mine? 9

3. Plot the following survey to a scale of 100 feet to the inch:

Station	Bearing	Distance
1 to 2	S 20 degs. 40 mins. E	143 ft.
2 to 3	S 78 degs. 15 mins. E	114 ft.
3 to 4	S 5 degs. 40 mins. E	222 ft.
4 to 5	N 72 degs. 20 mins. W.	192 ft.
5 to 6	S 40 degs. 35 mins. W.	162 ft.
6 to 7	N 38 degs. 50 mins. W.	288 ft.

20

4. Give the bearing and length of the closing line from station 7 to station 1, of the survey given in Question No. 3. 12

5. Mention briefly the method you would adopt to secure accuracy when plotting workings on the plan of a mine on which are shown workings closed twenty years previously. 10

6. Names and describe the instruments used in connection with levelling roadways underground. State the different methods employed in such levelling and say under what conditions you would use each. 11

7. Describe a method of surveying and plotting underground workings. 10

8. What are the advantages of keeping plans of mines. How often ought a mine to be surveyed and the mine plans brought up to date. 8

9. The dimensions of an airway are 6 feet high by 8 feet wide, by 894 feet long and the velocity of the air is 225 feet per minute; what quantity of air is passing per minute and what is the rubbing surface of the airway? 8

(Next week we will publish the list of question submitted to candidates for first class papers.)

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Have you heard about Peps?

Peps is a new scientific preparation put up into tabloid or pastille form, which provides an entirely new and effective treatment for coughs, colds and lung and throat troubles.

There is no connection between the lungs and the stomach.

Suppose something were wrong with your stomach—say indigestion, or ulceration—would you think of taking some medicine which went—not to your stomach, but to your lungs? Certainly not!

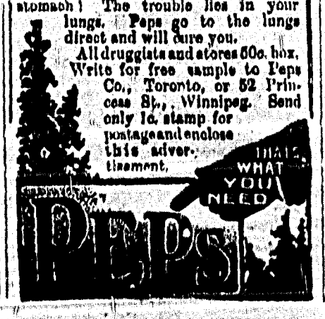
Why then, when your lungs and chest are affected, should you dose your stomach—an absolutely separate organ—with medicine? Is it not far better to treat the ailing organ direct?

Peps provide a direct treatment for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all lung, chest and throat troubles. Peps contain highly medicinal essences and pine extracts condensed into tablet form. You put a Pep on your tongue, and as it slowly dissolves, these volatile essences turn into vapor. You BREATHE the remedy to your sore ailing lungs direct—not swallow it to your stomach, which is not ailing. (See diagram.) The healing fumes, thus breathed down, bathe the delicate, inflamed membranes of your breathing-tubes and pass right on to the tiny passages of the lungs—a course no liquid or solid medicine could possibly take.

Peps *fumes are healing* and antiseptic. They heal sore tissue and kill disease germs. Peps bring pine-forest fumes to your home, instead of you going to the pine forest!

For that cold, that night cough, that touch of bronchitis, don't dose your stomach! The trouble lies in your lungs. Peps go to the lungs direct and will cure you.

All druggists and stores 50c. box. Write for free sample to Peps Co., Toronto, or 52 Princess St., Winnipeg. Send only 1c. stamp for postage and enclose this advertisement.



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CAN YOU STAND PAT?

Citizen: This is a great age and a great country. Why, do you know, a man can now make twenty-one times as much cloth or wheat or steel in a day as he did 100 years ago."

Investigator: Who gets all these good things?

Citizen: Everybody. People never lived so well since the world began.

Investigator: Did you get that from a campaign book, or did you really look into the matter?

Citizen: Oh, everybody knows that. What's the matter with you? You know that before we got steam the whole family had to work—men, women and children. When all else was done the women and children had to spin and weave, spin and weave eternally.

Investigator: Where did they do this work?

Citizen: At home, every home was a regular factory. It's different now."

Investigator: Yes, for some of us. Some, owning mines, forests, lands, banks and railroads, live in palaces and keep steam yachts. Others ride in automobiles, keep servants and are very comfortable indeed.

Did you ever look into the family life of the unskilled workers of the city?

Citizen: Oh, labor is better off than it ever was.

Investigator: Some are; but the unskilled laborer?

Citizen: Well, what about the unskilled laborer?

Investigator: Today, as a hundred years ago, the wife must help and the children must help. Mark one great difference! Today she is a wage wife and goes out to a factory, and the wage children go out to another factory. The home is half broken up—nearly a million such today in the United States.

Citizen: Is that why little children die so fast?

Investigator: In this land of wealth, too. Can you stand pat while this remains? —J. Russel Smith in The Public.

A WONDERFUL CASE

Three Months in Hospital and came out Uncured.

Zam-Buk Cured Him In Few Weeks

Mr. Fred Mason, the well-known upholsterer and mattress manufacturer of St. Andrews, N.B., says:—

"I had eczema on my knee, which caused me terrible pain and inconvenience. The sore parts would itch and burn and tingle, and then when rubbed or scratched, would become very painful. When the knee got warm, it burned worse, and the itching and burning and smarting were almost unbearable. I tried various remedies, but got no better, so I decided to go to Montreal and take special treatment. I received treatment at the Montreal General Hospital for thirteen weeks, but at the end of that time I was not cured, and almost gave in. A friend advised me to give Zam-Buk a trial.

"Almost as soon as applied Zam-Buk stopped the itching and the irritation. I persevered with the balm, and it was soon evident that it would do me good. Each day the pain was reduced, the sore spots began to heal, and by the time I had used a few boxes of Zam-Buk I was quite cured.

"Since then Zam Buk has cured blood-poison in my finger, and at a time when my finger was in such a terrible condition that I feared it would have to be amputated."

For eczema, blood-poisoning, piles, ulcers, sores, abscesses, varicose ulcers, bad leg, cold sores, chapped hands, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin injuries and diseases, Zam-Buk is without equal.

50c. box all druggists and stores or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse imitations.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered by sale by public auction on Monday, the 16th day of December, 1912, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Grafton and Bennett, Cox Street, Fernie, B.C., by J. W. Bennett, auctioneer, the following property, namely:—

Lot Number 2 in Block Number 8, Fernie, according to a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office in the City of Nelson, and numbered 734.

Terms: 10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale; balance to be paid within 30 days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs LAWE & FISHER,
Imperial Bank Buildings,
Fernie, B. C.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1912.

MORTGAGE SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered by sale by public auction on Monday, the 16th day of December, 1912, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Grafton and Bennett, Cox Street, Fernie, B.C., by J. W. Bennett, auctioneer, the following property, namely:—

Lot Number 7, in Block Number 126, Fernie Annex Extension, plan 902.

Terms: 10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale; balance to be paid within 30 days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs LAWE & FISHER,
Imperial Bank Building,
Fernie, B. C.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1912.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Determining Coal Values

By E. G. Bailey.

Manifestly the value of coal, as measured by its heating and evaporative powers, must be determined by actual experiment. The fundamental question is, shall the experiment be conducted on a large scale, as in the case of a boiler test, or on a small scale, but with great refinement, as in the method pursued by the chemist. In truth the methods are not so different as they appear.

The chemist in the laboratory conducts a miniature boiler test as truly as does the engineer in the power plant. The latter always expresses his results in "equivalent evaporation from and at 212 degrees F. per pound of coal." His feedwater is not necessarily at 212 degrees, and it is an unusual case if his steam is at the same temperature. Suppose a case where the temperature of the feedwater is 110 degs. F. and the gauge pressure is 150 pounds. From a steam table we find that there were 1,115.6 British thermal units used in evaporating each pound of water fed to the boiler into dry steam. Had the water been fed to the boiler at 212 degrees and evaporated at atmospheric pressure, the heat used would have been only 965.8 British thermal units per pound. Dividing 1,115.6 by 965.8 gives 1,155, which is the factor of evaporation. Multiplying the weight of water fed to the boiler by this factor, gives the "equivalent evaporation."

This calculation makes the results obtained under various conditions comparable. Take another illustration a boiler in a central hot water heating system plant, where the return water is all pumped into the blow-off connection of a boiler and passes out the steam pipe after having been heated and not evaported into steam. If the water enters the boiler at a temperature of 120 degrees and leaves at 175 degrees, it will have absorbed 55.4 British thermal units per pound, and dividing this by 956.8 gives .05736 as a "factor of evaporation." No engineer is going to say he cannot make a boiler test under such conditions, and in such a test, if there were 169.6 pounds of water pumped through the boiler per pound of coal fired, the equivalent evaporation in pounds of water evaporated from and at 212 degs. F. per pound of coal would be 9.73.

The determination of the calorific value of a coal in the laboratory by means of a bomb calorimeter is so similar to this last illustration that it, too, is simply a boiler test. The bomb is nothing more than a perfectly tight steel boiler, but instead of having the water in the boiler and the heat applied from the outside, the conditions are just reversed; the fuel is burned in the bomb, or boiler, and the water completely surrounds it, so that all of the heat is absorbed and indicated by the rise in temperature of the water. If one pound of coal was burned and the surrounding water, including the equivalent of the bomb and other metal parts, weighed 2,000 pounds, and the temperature rose 7,250 degrees F., we would have as the factor of evaporation 7,250 divided by 965.8, or .007507. Multiplying the pounds of water per pound of coal, which in this case is 2,000, by this factor gives 15,014 as the equivalent evaporation from and at 212 degs. F. per pound of coal. However, instead of reporting the results in terms of equivalent evaporation, as the chemist used to do and as is still common in England, he calculates results in British thermal units. From the above figures, one readily sees that the heat developed by the burning of the pound of coal was 2,000 × 7,250, or 14,500 British thermal units. If we take the results as calculated on the evaporation basis, we have 15,014 pounds water evaporated from and at 212 degs. F., multiplied by 965.8 (the number of British thermal units required to evaporate one pound of water under these conditions), giving 14,500 British thermal units developed per pound of coal. So that with the calorimeter, the chemist really conducts a boiler test and obtains 100 per cent. efficiency. As a matter of fact, the chemist uses but 1 gram of coal and 2,000 grams of water in the calorimeter test, but the same results are obtained as if proportionally larger quantities of each had been taken. All through the work of the chemist, accuracy replaces quantity. He can weigh 1-2000,000 part of an ounce as accurately as the engineer weighs pounds, and with his thermometer he reads thousandths of a degree instead of degrees.

The disagreement between the evaporation as determined on the boiler test and the British thermal units from the calorimeter are more frequently due to errors or variations in conditions in one or both tests. How closely can the engineer check the results on different tests from the same lot of coal, and likewise what is the variation between the British thermal units determined from different samples taken from the same cargo.

A competent engineer, who has made a large number of evaporative tests, found a variation of 17 per cent. between different tests on the same coal. These tests, however, were of only 4 hours' duration, which was the most probable reason for such a large error. Evaporative tests made at the fuel testing plant of the United States Geological Survey show variations of 3 to 5 per cent on coal from one car burned under as nearly identical conditions as is possible to obtain. Variations in the rate of evaporation seriously affect the efficiency. The thickness of the fire, intensity of draft, and evenness of the bed of fuel are so closely related to boiler efficiency that in making a test it should be made so thorough that a heat balance can be calculated showing the distribution of heat as it escapes in the various sources of loss, as well as that used for evaporation. Such data add weight to an evaporative test and show whether or not the coal, the load, the fireman, or the grates should be credited with the good or poor results. If an engineer obtains only 65 per cent. efficiency he should determine whether the excessive losses are due to high flue temperature, incomplete combustion, or an excessive air supply. The more important data of a couple of tests given in Table 1 will illustrate this point. The coal used was from the same car.

The coal was not at all responsible for this difference of 5 per cent. in the boiler efficiency, but it was practically all up to the fireman. Table 2 gives the losses which may largely be controlled by him.

There are certain features in coals that the chemist has as yet been unable to determine with accuracy from the analysis. The most important one is the kind and amount of clinker formed. This varies so much with the conditions under which the coal is burned that practical test is necessary. But when the engineer does make a test, how often does he determine the per cent of clinker formed? This item is frequently of great importance, but it affects the capacity of a plant much more than it does the efficiency. The coking properties of a coal may also affect the capacity of a plant, while the efficiency might not be affected in the least. What the engineer should determine is what coals he can burn without being in danger of a shut-down with the heaviest load, and leave it to the analysis to determine which of these coals will develop the most heat units per dollar. This does not mean that the British thermal units alone should be considered, but the volatile and ash would be considered as affecting the boiler efficiency, and the comparisons made in this manner are more accurate and less expensive to obtain than if determined by a long series of evaporative tests.—Mines and Minerals.

TABLE 1.

Analysis of Coal	1 Per Cent	2 Per Cent.
Moisture	1.08	.88
Volatile	17.03	17.87
Fixed carbon	73.84	73.32
Ash	7.15	7.93
Sulphur	.83	.84
British thermal units	14,240	14,168
Temperature of flue gases, degrees F.	575	520
Evaporation from and at 212 degrees F.	9.47	10.13
Gas Analysis	**Per Cent**	**Per Cent.**
Carbon dioxide, CO2 (inferior fig.)	11.50	10.12
Oxygen, O2 (inferior fig.)	6.71	9.12
Carbon, monoxide, CO	1.38	.04
Nitrogen, N2 (inferior fig.)	80.41	80.72
Air excess	47.00	76.00

Heat Balance	B.T.U.	P.C.	B.T.U.	P.C.
Heat used in evaporation	9142	64.2	9701	69.1
Latent heat of water in coal	365	2.6	355	2.5
Products of combustion	1160	8.1	1340	9.5
Air excess	480	3.4	775	5.5
Unburned CO	867	6.1	35	.2
Unburned coal in ashes	490	3.4	120	.8
Radiation, etc (by difference)	1738	12.2	1752	12.4
Total	14240	100.0	14168	100.0

TABLE 2.

	1 Per Cent	2 Per Cent.
Loss due to air excess	3.4	5.5
Loss due to unburned CO	6.1	.2
Loss due to unburned coal	3.4	.8
	12.9	6.5

The Bellevue Mine Explosion

MATTER STILL DISCUSSED

That the diaster, resulting from the explosion in the Bellevue Mine, and which caused the death of 31 of our men, is still being studied and discussed by those interested in mining and students of such subjects, is evidenced by the number of articles appearing in coal mining magazines from time to time. Coal Age had, as the following letter will explain, in a recent issue, the question up, and Mr. W. J. Powell, who was super at the mine on that unfortunate day, joins in the discussion. His letter reads:

I have read with considerable interest the abstract of the paper "Bellevue Explosions, Alberta, Canada," by John T. Stirling, mine inspector, Alberta, and Professor Cadman, University of Birmingham, England, which appeared in Coal Age, October 5, page 457. Any article or information pertaining to this disaster is of more than ordinary interest to me, inasmuch as I was superintendent of the mine at the time the second explosion occurred. At the request of the West Canadian Collieries Co., I resigned the position of district inspector of mines of Alberta, to accept the position at the Bellevue mine, and had only been in charge of that mine nine days when the disaster occurred.

The theory advanced, in this paper, as to the primary cause of the disaster is, in my opinion, absolutely correct. The verdict rendered by the jury, at the inquest, read in substance as follows. "We do, upon our oath, say that 30 men came to their death by carbon monoxide poisoning and a fractured skull, as the result of a concussion of the air, caused by a cave of rock in chutes Nos. 76 and 78."

The verdict was based upon the percussive theory advanced by James Ashworth, mining engineer, who was called and gave expert evidence upon the disaster. Although I listened attentively to his explanation, I could not satisfy myself that it applied in this case, or that percussion was a prime factor in causing this somewhat mysterious disaster. That the roof rock in No. 1 seam was capable of emitting sparks was shown by the evidence I gave at the inquest. I had personally experienced this fact by striking two pieces of the roof rock together; and, also, by rolling a piece of the rock weighing about 15 or 20 lb. down the pitch over rocks that had caved. I obtained the same display of sparks observed when trying out the suggestion of Mr. Heathcote.

The miners who had worked on the pillars and had experienced some heavy caves, stated to me that, when a cave of this roof rock occurred, the sparks created by the striking together of the rocks was sufficient to illumine the whole place, making visible the posts standing between them and the caving rocks, and producing a vivid flash of light that resembled a lightning flash in a forest on a dark night.

I also took a sample of this rock from the mine and demonstrated its sparking properties by striking two pieces together, in the dark, in my office, in the presence of Inspectors Stirling and Heathcote, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Stockett and other members of a party, who had made an examination of the mine immediately after the explosion. These fact impressed on my mind that the sparks emitted by the falling rocks were the real primary cause of the disaster; and I am thoroughly satisfied, as it has been proven by actual experiment, that the sparks caused by a fall of roof, in the Bellevue No. 1 Seam, were sufficient to cause the ignition of gas.

Admitting then that this roof rock was capable of producing sparks that would ignite gas, the question may be asked: "Where was the gas?" As stated in the evidence, the cave occurred in chutes Nos. 76 to 78—a fact ascertained by the party who examined the mine after the explosion, for the express purpose of determining its origin. It was found that a cave had occurred in No. 76 chute, at a point about 30 feet above the counter entry. The amount of rock was not estimated accurately, at that time because it was considered dangerous to remain long in the place as the roof was "weighing." I visited the place again, however, at a later date, in company with the pit boss, John Anderson, to asecrtain, for my own satisfaction, the extent of this cave.

That an explosive mixture of gas could have existed at this point seems incredible, as the distance from where the cave occurred to the head of the pitch would be approximately 250 or 300 feet, on an angle of 45 deg. The gas would naturally accumulate at the top of this pitch, unless the whole chute was full of gas down to the cave, which appears hardly probable from the evidence of the degree of violence of the explosion. These considerations raise a doubt in the mind as to the spot where the explosion originated. The only gas in the mines, according to the evidence, was that found by Cardell and Bovio at the top of chutes Nos. 66 and 73.

The plan suggested to prevent similar trouble, in the future, by filling the goaf space to an extent that would prevent a big cave, while being a good plan where practicable would, in my opinion, not be feasible, under the conditions existing at the Bellevue mine. This seam of coal being thick would require a large amount of waste or filling material. I believe that the paper presented by Mr. Stirling and Mr. Cadman will bring out a discussion of such mysterious explosions that will be of great benefit to us all.

W. J. POWELL,
Mine Superintendent.

Coalmont, B.C., Can.

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SOCIALISM UP-TO-DATE

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOCIALISM

(Continued from Page 2)

gressive Party is on record with one of the most violent, vituperative and ignorant diatribes against Socialism ever perpetuated in American journalism. By the vagaries of the political chess game he suddenly found himself deprived of the support of the powerful political organization which he had but recently controlled. A new party and a new political movement had to be formed in order to preserve for him a measure of political power. Since it could not be a party of the old-type stalwart politicians, it had to be a party of the people, opposed to the rule of bossism and privilege, advocating popular measures and preaching the gospel of social progress. The Progressive Party accordingly ransacked all progressive movements of the time, and from each it took the most popular planks—planks pregnant with social justice and potential votes. And the vast majority of such planks was naturally found in the platform of the most radical organization, the Socialist Party. The platform of the Progressive Party teems with "principles" and "issues" inspired by the Socialist program.

Whether the Progressive Party will sometime hold the reins of government of the country, or whether it will dissolve into its constituent incongruous element and vanish, as so many American reform movements have done in the past, its career is sure to leave a definite imprint on the political life of the nation. The radical slogans and watchwords which it has cast into the broad masses of the people are sure to create a social flame, beyond the power of any politician to extinguish.

Stealing Socialist Thunder

Another motive for the enactment of Socialistic measures is frequently found in the desire to palliate or destroy the effectiveness of the Socialist propaganda.

When the Socialist movement in any country assumes such dimensions as to become menacing to the dominant classes, the latter frequently conceive the idea of checking its growth by making concessions to the "discontented" masses, and "thus stealing the Socialist thunder."

Thus Prince Bismarck, when he first introduced into the German diet his broad program of social reform, including the revolutionary principles of government insurance of the workers against sickness, accident, invalidity, and old age, frankly avowed that the primary object of the measure was to avert a popular revolution. The same consideration holds good for all other countries, and is more than an evident that the golden era of social legislation in all countries of Europe coincides quite closely with the period of Socialist growth and development. In England the advent of the Socialist Labor Party in Parliament was followed by the old age pension system, the trade dispute act and the more recent comprehensive social reforms of Lloyd-George. The United States has for decades been the most backward country in the domain of social legislation. The last few years have developed a strong tendency for radical social reform, and incidentally, the Socialist movement in America has begun to acquire political significance at about the same time.

Experience has demonstrated that the diplomatic efforts to forestall or check the growth of Socialism by legislative concessions never succeed. The concessions are necessarily half-hearted, and while the reform measures thus enacted are often substantial advances in the path of social progress, they habitually fall short of the radical demands as originally formulated by the Socialists. The ruling classes cannot be expected to lay down all or even the most substantial of their privileges by voluntary legislative enactments. Whatever concessions they make to the workers merely touch the surface of the evils of capitalist exploitation. The mainspring of these evils is bound to remain intact, and popular suffering and social injustice are bound to continue so long as the basis of the present social system, the private ownership of industries, persists.

When one social evil is cured or partly cured, the Socialists advance to the next and more vital problem.

They never run short of demands for reform measures, and they can formulate them more rapidly and copiously than the other political parties can "steal" them. The Socialists do not copyright their platform planks. They are well content to have them plagiarized, or stolen.

The true task of Socialism, the work of rebuilding the economic and political structure of modern society on the lines of the ultimate Socialist program will begin only when the Socialists wil have the full political control of the government, and in the meantime they are content with the role of torchbearers of the new civilization, always formulating larger social claims, always forcing the next step in social progress. The concrete reforms which the organized Socialist movement has thus indirectly gained and is still constantly gaining by its mere existence and growth, are probably more numerous and substantial than the actual achievements of all other so-called "practical" reform movements combined.

Ridicule—Denunciation—Respect

Still more significant for the prospects of the movement are the effects of the Socialist propaganda upon the contemporary public mind. In almost all countries of Europe the Socialist movement has experienced three distinct phases of development. The first is one of general ridicule, which manifests itself in absurd caricaturing of its aims and character. This phase is invariably succeeded by an era of fierce attacks and denunciations from all established organs of public expression, as a rule accompanied by rigid government persecution. This era represents the attempts to stamp out Socialism by objurgations and brutal force—the vain attempt which has met every historical movement for a new order, and which has always served to vitalize, cement and strengthen such movements.

When the Socialist movement has survived both ridicule and persecution, and has demonstrated its determination and capacity to stay and to grow, it enters upon the third stage of its existence, that of being "respected." By this expression it is not intended to convey the idea that the Socialist movement ever has reached the point of becoming accepted or even sufferable to the privileged classes. It will never reach that point so long as it will retain its principal and most vital object—the abolition of all class privileges.

The ruling classes are probably more hostile to the Socialist now than they were during the earlier and weaker stages of the movement. But it is the hatred of an enemy facing a formidable adversary, a hatred mingled with respect, and often counseling concessions rather than courting war.

And side by side with the privileged classes, great in power, but few in numbers, are the large and somewhat vague strata of society generally styled the "middle" classes, and the still larger and more definite classes of wage-workers of all types.

The middle classes, who reap but slight benefits from the present order and are not bound to it by ties of privilege and wealth, begin to see in the promises of Socialism a possible solution of their ever-growing economic problems. They develop a more serious and sympathetic understanding of the humanitarian ideals of the new social creed, and many of their number finish by embracing it unreservedly.

The working classes are the most direct beneficiaries of the proposed Socialist system. As far as they are concerned, an understanding of the Socialist doctrine is practically equivalent to its acceptance. That understanding has been brought home to millions of them within the last two or three decades of Socialist propaganda, and millions of them have enlisted under the banner of international Socialism.

A Power for Peace

Socialism has become one of the great world powers of modern times. In the most advanced countries of Europe the governments shape their policies with special reference to the probable effect on the Socialist movement. Chancellor von Bulow has publicly admitted that fact for Germany, and France, England and Italy have repeatedly made efforts to induce the Socialist parties to assume active participation in the government, by offering cabinet positions to their representatives. One of the most interesting episodes serving to demonstrate the political strength of the international Socialist movement occurred but a short time ago, at the outbreak of the Italian-Turkish war, when the prime minister of Turkey officially submitted a memorial to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, complaining of the arbitary and barbarous procedure by which the Italian government forced the war, and asking for the intervention of the Socialists of all countries in behalf of his outraged country. As a matter of fact, the Socialist movement has prevented more than one threatening war within the last decade. It is one of the most powerful modern factors for peace among the nations of Europe.

But the most vital and direct test of the practical results of the Socialist activities is their effect on the Socialist organizations. Preparatory reform measures and a favorable state of the public mind create the necessary atmosphere and environment for the introduction of a new and radical social order, but the concrete task of ushering in such order must be accomplished by an organized force, and the larger and better organized that force will be, the sooner will the change come and the more thorough and lasting will it be.

By the middle of the last century Socialism was confined to a small group of individuals and represented nothing more than an abstract school of unpopular social philosophy. Today the Socialist movement has become a recognized factor in the public life of at least twenty-six modern nations.

In 1867 the total number of Socialist votes in the world was about 30,000. Today, after forty-five years, it exceeds ten million.

The Socialist movement is thoroughly organized. More so than any other movement in our days or in the past. In each country the Socialists constitute a party, based on dues-paying, active and permanent membership. All Socialist parties of the world are in turn leagued together as one great organization.

Every three years they assemble in international congress for joint deliberation and action, and they maintain at all times a International Socialist Bureau, composed of representatives of all national Socialist parties, meeting in periodical sessions, and transacting business through the medium of a local executive committee and a permanent secretary. The International Organization of Socialism can today mobolize a larger force than any government in the world.

The Socialist organization is solid because it is not a sporadic creation, but the result of a process of steady, regular and legitimate growth. It is reliable because it is composed of men and women who have enlisted in the cause of Socialism voluntarily and are attached to it by indestructible ties of conviction and hope. It is well trained and disciplined by that mutual training and self-imposed discipline which alone can be counted on in an emergency. The Socialist organization is supported by all other armies of organized labor. The trade unionists of the world, about as large in number as the Socialist voters and wielding a tremendous economic power, and the cooperative movement numbering millions of workers and representing huge wealth, are, with few exceptions, solidly lined up behind the Socialist movement.

It is this world-wide organized force, this growing international army of the Socialist warfare, which constitutes the most concrete, the most promising achievement of the Socialist propaganda.—The Metropolitan.

Districts, locals, and even individuals, from all over the mining field, are answering liberally to the call for funds sent out by the International Executive Board. Most of the districts have not yet had time to call meetings, but the indications are that the International organization will be supplied with sufficient funds to meet all present calls and to be prepared for any emergency that may arise.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

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THE ISLAND TROUBLE

For a considerable time prior to the stoppage of work at the Cumberland and Ladysmith Mines on Vancouver Island considerable friction had been engendered by the treatment that was being meted out to the employees, this being intensified by the unreasonable position taken by the General Manager of the Company, Mr. Coulson, when he insisted that no committee from any of the mines would be met by the management to discuss any dispute or difficulty between the company and the employees, the breaking point being reached on September 16th, after attempts had been made by the representatives of District 28, United Mine Workers of America to take up cases arising out of open discrimination by the company, one man being discharged and another being prevented from starting work after having received a promise of employment.

When an attempt was made to have the matter taken up by a committee representing the employees, Mr. Lockhart, the Superintendent, flatly refused to meet them, and prior to this had stated to one of the victims that they did not want him around and that it was entirely unnecessry to give any reason beyond that. The only conclusion that can be arrived at in connection with the matter is that the men have been discriminated against by the company because they did, in making the inspection of the mine at Ladysmith, provided for by the Coal Mines Regulation Act, report the true condition of affairs as discovered by themselves, stating in effect that quantities of gas had been found in several of the working places. The Act referred to provides that these inspections must be made, the mines inspectors going so far as to state that in the event of the employees failing to appoint a committee to make such inspection, the inspector would appoint the committee, and is purely a safety or protective provision when properly carried out. When, however, men acting on such committees are treated in the manner that these men have been for reporting truthfully and thereby carrying out the purpose of the Act, we can only consider that, the company are trying to intimidate the men into attempting to cover up conditions that may at any time threaten the lives of the men employed. Under such circumstances one cannot but think that this action borders on criminality and the issue becomes one not merely of the right of the company to discharge without cause, but the protection of the lives of the men in the mines.

Believing that such a condition of affairs was one that should have the attention of the Department of Mines, Robt. Foster, District President, wrote to the Minister, and the following letter copy from him is a clear exposition of what may be expected from that source when an appeal is made by the workers of the province.

(Copy.)

24th Sept., 1912.

Robt. Foster, Esq., District President U. M. W. of A., Nanaimo, B.C.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., setting forth particulars of the alleged discrimination by the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., against certain employees acting on the gas committee.

In reply I beg to confirm my telegram of today as follows:

"Have carefully perused your letter of the twenty-first instant and fail to find grounds warranting an enquiry under the Coal Mies Regulation Act. Letter follows."

Departmental enquiries are governed by Sections 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52 of the said Act, and in the absence of any specific charge or complaint against any person, or persons, affected by the operation of the said Act, the Department cannot undertake proceedings.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) RICHARD McBRIDE,
Minister of Mines.

That the miners involved in this struggle should receive the wholehearted support of all workers in the province goes without question, and we cannot but regret the action of the Executive of the British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers if the following letter, taken from the Daily Herald of Nanaimo, Nov. 3, is correct:

(Copy of Telegram)

Jas Whyte, jr., Cumberland:

Executive met. Condemned action. Cumberland members return work if possible, otherwise will supply engineers.

CEO. ABBOTT.

(Copy of letter that followed telegram.)

British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers, Vancouver, B. C. October 20.

To James Whyte, jr.,
Secretary Cumberland Lodge:—

Dear Sir and Bro.—The executive met today to consider the report of Bro. Dunlop, who was sent over to look into the situation, and regret very much to say that the members of the Cumberland Lodge were very much ill-advised in participating in the trouble between the miners and the Company. By the members taking it upon themselves to get mixed up in the matter without even consulting the executive on a matter of such grave importance, the executive is not in a position to support the members of the Cumperland Lodge. We advise all those that can to return to work, and in the place of those who cannot we are sorry to say we feel obliged to sanction the right of other members of the association taking their places.

Yours fraternally,
The Executive of B. C. A. S. E.,
Per G. H. ANDERSON,
Grand Secretary.

The above is self-explanatory, and it may be said to the credit of the men to whom it was addressed that they have ignored its contents entirely.

The miners have the situation well in hand and hope as a result of the changes being now made in the management, to be able to effect a satisfactory settlement in the near future.

DRUNK WITH POWER

The following letter, which appeared in the Halifax Chronicle, needs little comment. It only goes to show what a party, placed in power for the privileged class can stoop to in its anxiety to find positions for its supporters, or to show their displeasure for any individual who may be non persona grata with the members of a particular riding. That "head chopping" has been going on since Borden took the reins of government in his hands is well known, but in the case in question one would have thought that the milk of human kindness would have entered. The letter reads:

"To the Editor of The Chronicle:

"Sir,—I was appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Oxford in 1903. In fact, I took the initiative, circulated a petition which was signed by Liberals and Conservatives, and was instrumental in every way in having the office installed in this town. During my incumbency I have always received high commendation from inspectors, and have served the public in a competent and efficient manner. I have taken no political part whatever in either Federal or Provincial elections, but today find myself dismissed from the Customs service on the pretext of 'active political partisanship.'

"I am one of those to whom fortune has been quite unkind. I am sixty-three years of age, and am not blessed with an abundant supply of this world's goods. Fifteen years ago I was forced to have my left leg amputated above the knee, and ten years ago a similar operation was performed on my right arm at the shoulder joint (the bone being removed from the socket). So you see that may condition, so far as the performance of manual labor is concerned, is a sorry one.

"The above facts were known to our representative, Mr. Rhodes, who for a time seemed loath to advise a dismissal but seemingly in their desire to be drunk with the satiety which only the trough can produce they became destitute of feeling.

"LEMUEL BENT.

"Oxford, N.S., Oct. 16, 1912."

IS THE HUSBAND AFRAID?

A lady missionary in China was taking tea with a mandarin's wives. The Chinese ladies examined her clothing, her hair, her teeth, and so on, but her feet especially amazed them.

"Why," cried one, "you can walk as a man!" "Yes, to be sure!" said the missionary. "Can you ride a horse, and swim, too?" "Yes." "Then you must be as strong as a man!" "I am." "And you wouldn't let a man beat you—not even if he was your husband—would you?" "Indeed I wouldnt," the missionary said. The mandarin's wives loked at one another, nodding their heads. Then the oldest said softly. "Now I understand why the European never has more than one wife. He's afraid."

Calgary's Best Florists

Take this opportunity to get acquainted with you. For years we've been using the people of Calgary just right—hence our hundreds of pleased patrons.

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For Funerals, Weddings, etc., designed by our own experts. A profusion of variety in Cut Flowers, House Plants, Palms—in fact anything you desire in this line are here at low prices.

ALL YOUR MAIL ORDERS to the extent of $5.00 and more sent by next train.

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224, 8th AVENUE, West, CALGARY.

Has Grandma Seen Baby?

Why not send her a photograph beautifully finished up on Christmas Cards.

Photographs, as Xmas Presents are becoming more the fashion every year, and to meet the extra demand I expect this year I have laid in a stock of the finest and most artistic Mountings to be procured. Several have been made to my own designs and are exclusive; the prices very reasonable; the different finishes all artistic and as good, if not better, than is turned out by the leading photographers in large Cities, I am specializing in Sepia (or brown finishes.)

My Xmas Card Photos are especially nice, also an exclusive Style, and were made up to my own design by the leading Xmas Card manufacturers in England.

I shall be pleased to receive a call from you and submit my samples for your inspection.

The Studio is open every evening until 9 o'clock and photos taken by Electric Light, also open on Sundays. Dull weather makes no difference.

J. F. SPALDING

Photographer

Portrait and Commercial FERNIE, B. C.

The District Ledger

Published every Saturday morning at its office, Pellat Avenue, Fernie, B. C. Subscription $1.00 per year in advance. An excellent advertising Medium. Largest circulation in the District Advertising rates on application. Up-to-date facilities for the execution of all kinds of book, job and color work. Mail orders receive special attention. Address all communications to The District Ledger.

H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

WHAT IS CAPITAL

THERE are many people who when asked would reply that Capital is (if they were talking to a coal miner) a pick, a shovel, a saw, an axe or some other tool used in this work. Those individuals do not really understand what they are talking about but are repeating what they have heard somebody else say, perhaps a graduate of some college or university who has studied economics as taught in most of the educational (!) institutions of the day. We will not use high-sound-words, but only the everyday language of the man who has not had an opportunity to cram, (mentally, of course) Webster's Unabridged Dictionary into his head.

If a pick, a shovel, or other working tool IS capital, then all coal miners are capitalists. Now we all know quite well they are not, or they would not be digging coal. Hang the tools up in a shed and they are only pieces of wood and steel, but they are useful when handled by a workingman for the purpose of extracting coal.

Surely this is plain enough that anyone who says that the tools used by a coal miner represent capital is ignorant.

Again, there are many who claim to be intellectual (!) that tell us that brains are capital. This is another mistake. Brains are a commodity, whether they are calves brains sold in the meat market or contained within the skull of a mine manager, the only difference being that the one is sold outright and consumed whereas the other is sold, made use of by the buyer, but, if not found suitable, is again thrown on the market to be offered for sale. If brains were capital how is it that there are so many who have intellectual gifts that are poverty-stricken. A pauper can, by no stretch of imagination be looked upon as a capitalist, therefore brains cannot be rightly called capital any more than a prostitute (neither political nor sexual) can call his or her "honor" capital.

We have touched upon some of the common errors showing what is not capital. It is quite true that it is by such blind teaching that many have been deceived, yet the working class ought to realize that if they really wish to know they should not accept as truth that which is taught by those whose interests can best be served by keeping them (the working class) in ignorance, any more than they could regard the cat as a proper guardian for mice, or a hawk for chickens.

Again, we are told that capital is stored-up labor. This was used quite extensively during an election in this constituency by Smith-Curtis. But if so, then squirrels, bees, ants, etc., are capitalists.

We have said that tools, when used by the workingman are not capital, that is to say, they are not HIS capital. Tools may be capital, but not unless they have the brand of capital on them; in other words, when they are used to rob the laborer of the product of his toil.

Capital is that which comes back to the class in control through the exploitation of the labor of the working classes.

In the preceding sentence we speak of the "class in control," and it would probably interest some of our readers to know what is meant by the term, because they may say to themselves there are quite a number of legislative representatives who are now or have been, members of the working class. This cannot be denied, but that in nowise affects the accuracy of the statement, as there are only a few M. P.'s that understand their true position, even though they may have performed wage-paying labor before they obtained their present title to be called M.P.'s. Today those who do understand the science of economics from a working class standpoint are Socialists and as such, instead of aiding in the continuance of the present system, they are constantly explaining that the root cause of the evil is the exploitation of the worker, and this state of affairs will continue until he (the worker) awakens to a realization that he is subject to the laws framed by those who are alive to their own interests. Look where we may today there are signs of an awakening and this means the overturning of the rule of Capital and the inauguration of a new epoch in human society when animate beings, rather than inanimate things, will be the primary consideration.

Regardless of every effort upon the part of those who control the avenues of communication, the press and the pulpit, slowly but surely the information is percolating through the whilom apathetic brain of the wage slaves that the very act of suppressing news is an indication of the fear growing in the minds of the master class and their henchmen that they cannot much longer retain the powers of government.

We do not expect that the change will arrive in the near future, because the age long mental enslavement under which the workers have been kept cannot b cast aside in a moment. Still, there is a most encouraging outlook noticeable everywhere in the shape of universal discontent, slowly but surely being molded into a recognition of what are factors that create the same.

We have used the term "exploitation," probably it would not be out of place to explain the meaning of this word. It means that the owners of the machinery of production and distribution employs "hands" who create values out of which they are paid the cost of their own production, while the surplus value created is used under the genuine term of "capital," to buy more of their commodity —i.e., Labor Power so that more "capital" can be produced.

Labor preceded capital and is enslaved by the child of its own creation, but as Labor grows in wisdom, Capital, as a means of exploitation, must disappear, and then they who produce shall enjoy, and "exploitation and "capital" as they are interpreted to-day, become obsolete terms.

THE VAGARIES OF OUR CITY FATHERS

IT is inexplicable the obstinacy with which our City Fathers are determined to withhold all entertainment and recreation from the public on Sundays. This in spite of the undoubted wishes of a vast majority of our citizens. The request of the City Band for permission to render music in one or other of the halls in the city on Sunday evenings appears to be a modest one. The band being a sort of city institution, it is difficult to fathom the vagaries of our council in refusing the request. As our only form of entertainment on Sunday has been abolished the least the Council should do would be to give us some more "innocent" recreation, and public concerts by a city band one would believe could furnish no objection. We understand that the management of the Grand Theatre Fernie, have shown a laudable public spirit by offering their house, heat and light free of charge for such purposes.

It would certainly be more commendable than having our young men walk the streets in snow and slush, or drive them to more evil resorts. The object, however, is to get them into the churches, but the methods which our City Fathers are using will just have a reverse effect, and we venture to say that the houses of worship will now have smaller attendances than hitherto. The moral reform element who support the present regime are demanding an account of their stewardship, from their point of view, and in their eleventh hour of office these councillors are trying to make amends to them. However, our representatives—men whom the people have elected to carry out their wishes—are now in command, and do as **they** please—**until January 1, 1913!**

The members of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees are walking out in full force, and the Minister of Labor is still obdurate to the many petitions sent in by boards of trade asking that the dispute be arbitrated. In such large centres as Montreal, Toronto, etc., the men after going out returned to work owing to some misunderstanding, but on the error being discovered, immediately walked out again. A noteworthy fact is that in many places the non-union employees without any hesitation, joined their fellow unionists workers. In these circumstances especially, it is, therefore, difficult to understand why our local freight handlers should have returned to work. True, their demands, in so far as wages are concerned, were granted, but the main principle for which the fight is now on—the recognition of their union—is still not acceded to. They evidently do not recognize that without such recognition their apparent gain may yet lead into a loss, and that "an injury to one is an injury to all. Cranbrook, which is a divisional point, and which numbers many members of the Brotherhood are standing solid, and may yet be the cause of more serious trouble for the company. Saturday is pay day for the C. P. R. employees, and as yet the pay sheets, which are made up at Cranbrook for all points from Macleod to Kootenay Landing, have not been sent out. The men in other departments now state that unless their pay comes along on that day they too will walk out.

LEADS LIFE OF SHAME TO GET FOOD FOR BABIES

Pleading that she was forced into a life of shame by the crying of two small fatherless children for food, Mrs Lopke Smith, 20 years old, 1556 West North Avenue, moved Municipal Judge Going to discharge her when she was arraigned before him at the South Clark Street Court recently. Mrs. Smith was arrested at East Congress Street and South Wabash Avenue after she had approached a number of men.

There is no necessity to make any comment on the above clipping, which the Banner has scissored out of a Chicago newspaper. It's only one little incident out of thousands that occur every day of the year in the great cities of the land. We talk of the iniquity of white slavery, and crusades are being organized to combat it, but all start at the wrong end.

The only way in which womanhood can be beautified and innocence protected, is by eradicating entirely the system that brutalizes humanity. The trusts and combines are daily and unnecessarily forcing up the cost of living, and driving thousands of their victims upon the streets and into the brothels. What is needed is not so much to send missionaries to the so-called heathen, who are more moral than we, but to concentrate our efforts on the criminals, the barbarians at home who by legal methods are debauching the homes and morals of the poor.—Industrial Banner.

Reduce your fuel bill 25 per cent by using our storm windows and doors. —KENNEDY and MANGAN.

The Chicago Federation of Labor with affiliated unions having 250,000 members, recently voted to place the two Hearst papers, the Morning Examiner and the Evening American, on the unfair list of the federation. The vote was practically unanimous. The only delegates recorded against the action were those from Typographical Union No. 16. There were 510 delegates present in Musicians' Hall.

J. F. Spalding, photographer, in this city, is making a speciality of photographs mounted on Christmas Cards.

Do not wait till the eleventh hour but order your storm doors and windows early from KENNEDY and MANGAN.

MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

A meeting of the City Council was held on Thursday evening, Acting-Mayor Morrison in the chair, and amongst the others present being Ald. Robichaud, Broley, Graham and Brown.

After the report of the City Engineer was read and adopted, a communication from the Superintendent of Education in connection with the new school addition was taken up and it was decided to ask the government for an additional $10,000 for school purposes.

The City Bandmaster made application for permission to give Sunday evening concerts and to make an admission charge of 10c.

Ald. Broley thought that as the picture shows were now closed, the band should not have any better privilege than anyone else.

Ald. Robichaud agreed, and Ald. Brown considered this might be the thin end of the wedge for the picture shows to open again. Eventually Ald. Broley moved and Ald. Graham seconded, that the letter from the bandmaster be filed, and that he be written to stating that the Council "cannot entertain the holding of public concerts on Sunday night."

A petition signed by Messrs McIntyre, S. Herchmer and Trites was read asking the Council to put up a sidewalk along Howland Avenue, along side Block 8. It was explained by Ald. Robichaud that he understood these gentlemen were willing to supply the lumber, and after some slight discussion it was decided that if they would do this, the city would do the rest.

The Imperial Daughters of the Empire asked permission to use the Council Chamber on one afternoon each month.

Ald. Brown jocularly asked whether these ladies were suffragettes or not, and as no one seemed to know anything about this patriotic organization, his question remained unanswered. It was felt that permission might form a precedent, and the request was refused.

The City Clerk remarked that at the end of this year the overdraft at the bank will be reduced by $2,000, "provided that December salaries will be held over until January." As the salaries for that month would amount to about that sum, one of the aldermen remarked the city would be no better off whether the salaries were paid in December or January, and that the city's finances would be the same as it was at the beginning of this year.

So far $1500 was collected for 1912 taxes, of which only some $200 must be credited to the Road Tax. The discount on business tax expires on Nov. 23, and it is felt that after pay day there will be a rush to pay up.

Mr. Brown, as a member of the Fire and Light Committee, stated that with Mr. Wilkes' resignation as Assistant Fire Chief it was decided to abolish the position altogether, and in its place have only a formal assistant, who would take command at a fire in any emergency when the chief was for any reason not there himself. Fireman McNicholas was appointed to this position with an increase of $15—a month, which together with his ordinary pay would amount to $25.00. The feeling of the Council was for still further economy, and this, together with the fact that a new Council would be elected within the next two months, the matter of increase was rejected.

THE Isis

Despite the inclemency of the weather good attendances have been the rule for the wek at this house. The three-reel feature film of the 101 Ranch brought forth well merited praise, and other pictures shown are still keeping up with the high standard set by the management. Next week Lyman Howe's Travel Festival consisting of eight reels, will be shown, as well as "Robin Hood" in three-reels.

The following week, "Paradise or Purgatory," a four-reel subject will be produced. The programme for to-night and tomorrow is: "The Laugh on Dad" (comedy) "Toutilini and his American Cousin" (comedy) "White Dove's Sacrifice" (Indian drama), "The Finger of Scorn" (drama of long ago).

President Stubbs has returned from Vancouver, where he attended the Executive meeting of the B. C. Federation of Labor. Whilst on the Island he took the opportunity of visiting Cumberland and Ladysmith.

The annual general meeting of the St. John's Ambulance Association at Michel was held in the Opera House on Sunday evening last, when the officers were elected for the ensuing year. It was decided to commence the classes for the session, the first week in January. During the course of lectures, instruction and demonstrations will be given in the use of the Draegar life saving apparatus. Anyone wishing to become a member of the association is requested to give his name to the secretary, A. R. Stacey, as early as possible.

FERNIE MUSICIANS TO ORGANIZE

Mr A. D. Carrie is now in communication with the Musicians' Union headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., in connection with the organization of a local in Fernie. He has been promised good support from the men in town and hopes to have the charter here within the coming week.

To Secretaries District 18, U. M. W. of A.:—

Greeting:—

I beg to advise you that the Executive Board arranged that the Neutral Scrutineers should take charge of the election at different Locals according to the following list:

Sub-District No. 1

Fernie appointed to Michel.
Michel appointed to Corbin.
Corbin appointed to Hosmer.
Hosmer appointed to Fernie.

Sub-District No. 2

Carbondale appointed to Blairmore.
Blairmore appointed to Coleman.
Coleman appointed to Carbondale.
Hillcrest appointed to Bellevue.
Frank appointed to Hillcrest.
Bellevue appointed to Frank.
Maple Leaf appointed to Burmis.
Burmis to Passburg.
Passburg appointed to Maple Leaf.
Beaver Creek no exchange.

Sub-District No. 3.

Royal Collieries appointed to Chinook.
Chinook Mines appointed to Diamond City.
Diamond City appointed to Royal Collieries.
Lethbridge appointed to Kipp.
Taber 102 appointed to Taber 1959.
Taber 1959 appointed to Taber 102.

Sub-District No. 4.

Bankhead appointed to Canmore.
Canmore appointed to Bankhead.

The appointees are kindly requested to make arrangements to be ready to take over their duties by 9 o'clock morning of the date of election.

Yours fraternally,

A. J. CARTER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MINE RESCUE STATION HERE

We have today visited the new Mine Rescue Station installed in this city, and upon arrival found Instructor Geo. O'Brien and Inspector T. H. Williams experimenting in the smoke room with the Draeger apparatus. The smoke was so dense that we could not observe what was taking place, but Geo. O'Brien informs us that in this room they have a dummy man, weighing 150 lbs. on a stretcher, and also something in the neighborhood of 250 bricks for building stoppings in the tunnels.

Instructor O'Brien, who is in charge of this station is busy getting things in shape and the apparatus now on hand comprises two two-hour, and one half-hour sets of Draegar apparatus, 14 oxygen tanks, with a capacity of 100 cubic feet, pulmotor, rescuscitator, recharging pump for charging the oxygen cylinders on the Draegar helmets, a large number of regenerating cartridges, and three electric lamps for use in places where the ordinary safety lamp is impossible. In addition there are six or more sets of the latest type (1911-1912) Draegar apparatus coming along, and when this station is fully equipped there is no reason to doubt but that good use will be made of the opportunities to have well trained life saving teams in all the mines in the district. The advantages of having such a training station are too obvious to need comment.

Schedule of the work to be performed in the smoke room will be published in our columns next week.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PRIZE DRAWING

The Miners' Club will hold a grand prize drawing on December 21, the proceeds of which will go towards improving the recreation and reading rooms. Some valuable and useful donations have been made, there being in all some forty prizes. The committee desire to place on record their appreciation to the following firms and individuals for their generous support:

W. R. Wilson, suit of clothes, over coat, pair of boots.
Trites Wood Co., trunk.
F. Johnson, suit case.
W. Mills, Kings Hotel, case of whiskey.
N. E. Suddaby, accordian.
H. F. McLean, silver-mounted briar pipe.
P. Burns Co., ham or turkey.
Crow's Nest Trading Co., sea-grass chair.
G Borenbecker, box miners' favorite.
Napanee Hotel, box cigars.
Duthie Co., safety razor.
A1 Meat Market, roast of beef.
King Edward Hotel, box cigars.
J. Aiello, pair boots.
W. A. Ingram, tobacco jar.
Fernie Fort Steel Brewing Co., barrel bottle beer.
P. Carosella, pair of boots.
District Ledger, $5.00.
A. J. Carter, $5.00.
J. W. Bennett, books.
Waldorf Hotel, box Eldora cigars.
Mrs. E. Todd, lady's comb.
Pollock Wine Co., case of whisky.
Mrs. Cotton, handsome cushion.
Co-Operative Store, $5.00.
Central Hotel, one ¼ beer.
J. D. Quail, set of carvers.
A. C. Liphardt, watch.
A. W. Blenkdell, drug store, clock.
Wm. Eschwig, $5.00 (gold piece)
J Wood, one box chocolates.
F. Vance, box cigars.

AN ILLUSTRATED TRAVEL TALK

(Communicated)

Those who were not at the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening to go with Mr. Clum on his "Trip to California" missed one of the best things that ever came to Fernie. The lecture consisted of a running comment, given in vivacious style, on the lantern slides and moving pictures that were flashed on the screen. "Lantern slides and moving pictures!" some one remarks scornfully; and we know by that they were not there. Maybe they would have been there had they known that Mr. Clum's machine cost a good thousand dollars; that his lantern slides, with their exquisite colorings, which baffle description, were splendid beyond the imaginings of those who did not witness them. We know that all the people of Fernie will join together in saying: "When next Mr. Clum comes to town, may I be there to see."

Mr. A. Macneil, barrister, leaves tomorrow for Grand Forks.

The Methodist Annual Dinner is booked for November 25th.

San Toi was sentenced to two months, or $25 and costs, for having opium in his possession.

Henry Howes Roberts, of Frank, has been appointed a notary public for the Province of Alberta.

Chief Minty is inspecting hotel licences in Michel, Hosmer, Gateway, Jaffray and other points.

Lt.-Col. Jas. Mackay has been elected an hon. vice-president of the Cranbrook Veterans' Brigade.

A demonstration of Liquid Air, Radium and Wireless Telegraphy will take place tonight (Friday) in the Baptist Church.

Wm. Graham, Secretary Coleman Local, U. M. W. of A., has been gazetted a Justice of the Peace for the Province of Alberta.

Mr. Daniels, principal of the Fernie Public School, would be pleased to hear from parents intending to send children to school after the Christmas holiday, at as early a date as possible, so that provision can be made for them.

The Fernie Band will hold its first annual dance in the Victoria Hall on November 26. The full band will be in attendance.

In a civil case in which $29.00 was the stake, both the complainant and defendant were locked up for two hours on instructions from Judge Thompson, as he considered that both men were perjuring themselves.

A meeting of those interested in hockey will be held in the Waldorf Hotel on Tuesday evening next at 8 p.m., sharp. Everybody welcome. Enthusiasts claim that this season promises to be the most successful ever held in Fernie.

Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining objections to the retention of any name or names on the register of voters for the Fernie Electoral District, will be held at the courthouse, Fernie, on Monday, Nov. 18, at 10 a.m.

Marriage licences were issued during the week to the following parties: Jas. Lancaster, of Fernie, and Mary Collins Gorrie, of Flagstone; Wm. Vanbuskirk and Christina Nicholson, both of Fernie; Robert Donaldson Thornton and Grace Strachen Ashford, both of Fernie; Clyde S. Tucker, of Spokane, and Maud Graham, Lethbridge.

Another opium joint was raided by the police and a quantity of the prohibited weed and all the paraphenalia for smoking purposes were found. This was in a Chinese laundry. Two white men were also arrested, being found on the premises indulging in the practice. The act provides for a sentence of twelve month or a fine of $700, or both, for the keepers, and $50 fine for frequenters.

THE GRAND

The monthly ticket system inaugurated by the management is proving a big success. Members and their families are patronizing the theatre in large numbers, and the pictures thrown on the screen are giving entire satisfaction. Tickets can now be bought from the secretary or at the box office for $1.00, good for all picture shows in the house from Nov. 15 to December 13, inclusive. Ticket holders can bring their children, free of charge, at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees. The programme for to-night and to-morrow is: "The Surprise at Circle C" (101 Bison), "Scenes on the River Dart," "Baby Fingers" (Gem drama), "Wanted a Practice" (Power comedy), "A Cure for Pokeritis" (a Vitagraph comedy with John Bunny "the Fat Man").

On Monday the Championship Baseball Game between the Giants and the Rex Sox will be shown.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

The tournament at the Miners' Club is drawing to a close. The semi-final will be fought out this week-end between Jas. Auders, David Paton, L. Turner and B. Clarkstone.

A SAWMILL STORY

By William H. Waynick

At some time in your life, dear reader, you may have witnessed a sawmill turning a forest into cash. No? Then I shall tell about it.

The managing editor of a mill, who is called the head-sawyer, lays out a log in his mind and works it into cants. The cants are then shifted to re-saws and edgers, where they are slashed into flooring, two-by-fours, two-by-sixes, etc. If you could see how quickly a log is turned into money, or watch the mill owners speeding in their automobiles, you would be sorry that you are not a successful timber thief.

Taking the country at large, the lumber industry is third in the number of killed and injured, being outdone in this line by the railroads and mines. In one of these mills, not so long ako, a man by the name of John Brown was killed, the body being frightfully mangled by a saw. The mill was shut down long enough for the head sawyer to file the saw, when operations were resumed without further delay.

It had been the work of but a moment to load John Brown's body into an ambulance and send it to an undertaker, who has a contract to bury the dead from this industrial battlefield. All survivors then returned to their tasks, for be it known a Puget Sound sawmill is a busy place.

In less time than it takes to relate it, a traveller appeared in the neighborhood of the mill. On his back he carried something that looked like a turkey, which afterwards proved to be a roll of blankets. He threw the bundle behind a lumber pile and walked with rapid strides to the mill office, which he entered.

"I have just heard," said he, "that John Brown was killed."

"Well, what of it?" said the mill owner. "Have you come here to meddle with my business?"

"No," replied the stranger, "it isn't that; I thought perhaps you might want another man in Brown's place, and I've come to get the job."

It is a sad but true story.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

WORK Wanted by the day by widow. Apply, Ledger Office.

WANTED.—Fifty loaders at new mine of Chinook Coal Company, Ltd., at Coalgate, near Diamond City, Alta. Steady work. Apply to Chinook Coal Company, Ltd., Sherlock Building, Lethbridge, or direct to superintendent, W. P. Thomas, Diamond City, Alberta. 4t-12

DRESSMAKING.—A young lady, first class Dressmaker, is seeking employment by the day. Apply, care Mrs. Carlyle, McPherson Ave., or 'Phone 145. 3t-12

WANTED—MEN to sell lots in our Athabasca Landing subdivisions; our salesmen in western towns are making good money. The Great Athabasca Land Co., 15 Alberta Block, Calgary. 2t-12

FOR SALE—Two Remington Typewriters in good condition. Apply, Lawe and Fisher. 4t

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

CHIROPODIST—Corns, Bunions, ingrowing nails, painless treatment; work done by appointment. A. B. Dinsmore, Ingram's Cigar Store. 13-4tp

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QUALIFIED PHYSICIAN Wanted at Beaver Mines. For particulars apply to Secretary Miners' Union.

FOR SALE—Cheap; uncalled for Overcoats, Suits, Pants and Vests; all sizes. Pantorium Tailors, over McLean's Drug Store. 13-3t

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HOUSEKEEPER Wanted for working man. Apply, P. O. Box 102. 3t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE—Practically new. N. F. Pite, Howland Avenue. 13-3tnp

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Preliminary Notice.—The Ladies Aid of the Baptist Church will hold a cake and apron sale on December 14th.

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK

The addition to the Club is nearing completion. It is expected to be ready by the end of the present month.

A large number of men are employed on the new grade to B. Prospect, and the mountain side now presents a different appearance.

"Socialism, as preached by Christ," is the subject chosen to speak on by the Rev. Pearson at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, November 17. Everybody welcome.

The committee of the Presbyterian Church are arranging a concert to take place in the church. Proceeds in aid of church funds. Come and have a good time. See bills for particulars.

Two of our local Nimrods brought a fine buck deer into camp on Tuesday evening from Elko. The smell of cooking venison now pervades the atmosphere in Coyote Street. Good luck to you, Joe.

George Partridge, W. Partridge and W. Adams blew into camp on Monday from off the prairie. We welcome you among us, boys.

The Ladies' Aid in connection with the Methodist Church are holding a cake and apron sale on Wednesday, 20th. The sale to commence at 4 p.m. Tea will be provided at a reasonable charge. Also bran-dips for the children at 10c. each.

The Board of Management of the Coal Creek Club have decided to again provide the children of the camp with presents for Christmas. The committees have been around taking the census of all children under 14 years of age. The kiddies are all wearing the anticipatory smile.

The many friends of Mrs. H. Murray will be pleased to hear that she is progressing favorably after her operation.

Jack McPherson arrived back in camp, looking very well, after his experiences in the Yellowhead Pass.

J. Langdon, Steve Hall, J. McPherson, and W. Wheeler went out to Crows Nest to the Trites Woods prospect on Sunday morning, returning back Tuesday night. Nothing doing on account of snow.

Accidents

Mike Koilhmasi was removed to Fernie Hospital on Saturday night suffering with a bruised knee-and-hand sustained by a car breaking away and running into him while following his employment at the foot of No. 1 North incline.

Joe Culshaw sprained his ankle while following his employment at No. 1 North fan.

Charlie Hesketh is limping around as a consequence of a car running over his toe while at work on the tipple.

TABER NOTES

The mines in this vicinity are working full time. The Canada West mine is hoisting about eight hundred cars per day. Most of the old hands are back from their homesteads and quite a few men are being hired every day. The box car supply seems pretty satisfactory. There has been several accidents to the machinery lately. The fan engine went to pieces a couple of weeks ago. In some way the engine went dry and got hot, and there was hardly enough left to hold an inquest over. It necessitates the purchase of a new engine. In the meantime, the fan is propelled by a traction engine. On Thursday the mine closed down for half a day owing to an accident to the screems.

Joe McIntyre has returned to the power house in the place of John Thorley, who was dismissed after the accident to the fan engine. At this colliery the power house man attends to the two jobs.

Tom Sneddon started work the first of the month.

Tom Higden is working at Superior Mines this winter. There seems to a demand for men at these mines, and from all accounts the eight hour act is being violated daily. The machinemen are given to understand that the compressor runs from seven to five, and that they want coal cut during these hours. There is no union at these mines. They are operated by the same company that own Rock Springs.

Dave Ryan has made a start as loader in the big mine.

Municipal Doings

The Taber municipal elections take place next month. There are no candidates in the field as yet. The miners ran two candidates last year and polled a good vote, but did not place their men. We hope to do better this year. At present the Council is composed of business men and real estate dealers, and like the majority of their class are more interested in attracting people to buy their land than in making the town a decent place to live in.

A debate was held in the Methodist Church a few days ago on the question: "Resolved that the church of the west does not appeal to the man on the street." The affirmative side was taken by Mr. Vickery and Mr. Tuffly, and the negative my the Pastor, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Stanley Bligh. After the principals had made their arguments the question was thrown open to the audience for discussion. As none of the church members seemed to have anything to say on the question, A. McRoberts was called upon for an expression of his opinion, and he was "Johnny on the Spot." He pointed out that the man on the street is practically the working man, that the church members are mostly composed of rich people and business men, and that the church, as represented by them had no sympathy for the working class. He went on to say that the church was financed by the rich, who went to church on Sunday, and the remainder of the week was spent in devising new schemes to further rob and oppress the working man—the producer. He was followed by Mr. John Serrio who, in a few plain words gave his opinion as to why he did not think the church appealed to the man on the street. Mr. Lynn, principal of the school acted as judge of debate, and gave a good summing up of both sides, but then went on and debated the question himself. As a church member he did not want to see the affirmative carried, and practically told the people they should vote against it. The negative carried by four votes. However, those people have something to think about for awhile. Before and after the debate the audience was entertained by different singers, who were much applauded. After the vote the miners went home and the church-goers stayed for coffee and cake.

A lecture will be delivered on Sunday in the Miners' Hall at two p.m. by J. R. Knight, of Edmonton. Subject: "Socialism." Everybody invited.

CORBIN NOTES
By Wearie Willie.

M D. McLean paid a visit to his wife and family in Michel this week. No place like home, Mike.

The Odd Fellows gave a dance last Friday evening, when quite a big crowd took the advantage of such an enjoyable evening. John Ireson and Frank Newman supplied the music, which was up to everybody's liking.

Arthur Rowley paid a visit to Corbin this week. "Full up!" was the cry.

Mr. Eddy was in Corbin this week on business.

Jack Steward stuck a pick in his foot, but are glad to see him knocking around again.

The Newman boys are leaving Corbin to stay with their parents who arrived in Michel this week from the old country. We shall miss you, Frank, as you are the only piano player in town.

Lost, stolen or strayed, a revolver and box of cartridges from the lamp cabin. A handsome reward will be given to the person who returns them to Joe Crooks.

Billy Reid is a visitor to Fernie this week.

The postmaster was in Corbin this week to transfer the Post Office to Geo. Spencer.

Thomas Williams, inspector of Mines, paid his usual visit to Corbin and examined the mine.

Gouchie, apply to R. Garbutt, or Mike McLean, and you may be able to get the rabbit you lost, as they were heard say, "Where does Gouchie keep his rabbits.

What's the matter, Jim, you look quiet these days. Are your feet still cold?

A tunnel is being re-timbered with timbers 3 feet in diameter. It shows that our super intends to have good haulage roads.

The output of No. 1 mine is seven hundred tons per day, which is a record for a long time.

George Pelan can be seen busy shovelling snow these days. George says he wouldn't care if it wasn't all box cars.

First-class pictures are now being shown two nights a week in Corbin, Vincent Joy being the man at the wheel.

Corbin is still working steady.

Corbin was quiet this week-end, lack of Mutzerine being the cause.

Paddy King, an old-timer in the pass, was taking in the sights of Corbin a couple of days this week.

COLEMAN NOTES

(Received too late for publication last week.)

Mr. L. Fletcher, of Crow's Nest Pass was a visitor in town for the week-end on his way to Calgary.

The stork paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Campbell on November 2nd and left a bouncing big boy. Mother and baby doing fine, and oh! how Charlie smiles.

A very quiet wedding was celebrated here on Friday, November 1st, at the English Church, when Mrs. Greement was united in matrimony to Mr. Thomas Boyle. We understand that the happy couple have gone to the coast for their honeymoon.

Died, on Saturday, November 2nd, the young son of Mr and Mrs. A. E. Knowles.

On Tuesday, October 29th there was held the funeral of Comrade Victor Alaffe, at the Presbyterian Church, Coleman. The ceremony was noble and imposing. Comrade Jean Ilmermans directed the funeral. The committee of the U. M. W. of A. were represented by their sympathetic President, Frank Leary and Secretary William Graham, as well as several members of different committees. At the graveside Comrade Alin Lemal delivered a funeral oration, which made a deep impression on his hearers.

A DOUBLE WEDDING

A very pretty wedding was solomenized here on Thursday evening in the Institutional Church by Rev. Mr. Murray, the contracting parties being Miss Anna Gregory and Mr. John Nash, and Miss Nellie Gregory to Mr. Alex. Easton. The bridal party entered the church at eight o'clock to the strains of the wedding march, Miss Anna leaning on her father's arm while Miss Nellie followed supported by her brother, Mr. John Gregory, where they were placed under an arch beautifully decorated by Miss M. Porter. The brides were dressed both alike in white satin trimmed with pearl bead trimming, with veil and orange blossom, and carried a bouquet of chrysanthmums and maidenhair ferns. The bridesmaids were Miss E Gates for Miss Anna, and Miss C. Easton for Miss Nellie. The groomsman for Mr. J. Nash was Mr. Leonard Ridgeway, and for Mr. A. Easton, Mr. J. Gregory. The bridesmaids looked charming, being dressed in white silk, and certainly did justice to the occasion, while the groomsmen ably supported the grooms. After the ceremony the company repaired to the Eagles' Hall, where the reception was held. Everything being in readiness, about one hundred guests sat down to the sumptious repast which was spread in the hall. After the supper was over toasts were drunk to the newly married couples, the groomsmen, bridesmaids, friends and relatives and the entire company, to which all heartily responded. The tables were then cleared and dancing was in full swing till the wee sma' hours of the morning, all voting a good time and wishing the brides and grooms many years of happiness and prosperity.

Everybody come to the Opera House and see good pictures. Five thousand feet of pictures shown every night, also all the latest music. The hall is comfortable and warm, and a good place to spend these cold evenings. Come along and bring your wife and children; and you, young men, bring your sweethearts and give them a good two hours' amusement by seeing some of the best plays put on the stage in all parts of the world. Everybody welcome. Come one, come all! Don't forget the place—the Coleman Opera House and Miners' Hall. Union men, don't forget your own interests. Patronize your own hall for your own interest. Don't forget the place. Popular prices, 10 and 15 cents. Doors open at 6.45. Show starts at 7.15 sharp.

The mines have been working steady here of late and quite a lot of new men have started to work, both at the International and McGillivray. It is reported that the companies have lots of orders and prospects look good for a good winter's work.

Another one of our Coleman boys, in the person of James Serra, has taken unto himself one of the fairer sex. We all wish you and your happy bride many years of happiness and prosperity. The happy couple have gone to the coast for their honeymoon.

We were pleased to see our old friend Mr. Parks, the druggist, in town for a few days last week.

The Opera House is kept busy these days and theatregoers can expect some good players in the near future.

Miss Maggie Bell of the Hosmer Hospital staff spent the week-end in town visiting friends.

The pictures of the 101 Ranch which were shown here on Tuesday night were well worth seeing, as they depict scenes from real ranch life in the west, and anyone wanting to see some real good bronco riding will do well to see them should they pass this way again.

Mrs. J. Grafton arrived home last week-end after an extended visit in the old country. She was accompanied by Mr. Grafton's mother and brother, who intend making their home here in Sunny Alberta.

Mr. Aspinall, mine inspector, was visiting the camp here this week-end on his regular inspection of the mines.

BEAVER MINES

Mr. Sam Nicholson, an old-timer of Beaver Mines is back in camp again and has started work at No. 2 Mine.

Quite a number of new men have started work here and it is beginning to look a busy place now when you see the men changing shifts.

The company have made a start on their new warehouse. It's badly needed as they have quite a lot of stuff on hand to keep under cover.

We are pleased to see Angus McAuley home and at work again. We hope his health improves and that he won't have to go away on that account again.

PERSONAL

If John 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.

At the last regular meeting of the Local Union Mr. Fred Roper was elected Vice-President in place of Ed. Frazer, who has left. At the same meeting Mr. William Davis was elected Recording Secretary in place of Alex. McLeod who has left and gone to work a few miles from Lethbridge.

The rumors about Fred Lewis, the master mechanic, that he was going away was only too true. He left at the beginning of last week. Before he left the boys got together on the Saturday evening to give him a send-off. There was a large attendance of friends and well-wishers, over which Mr. Tom Moodie presided. After a few songs and recitations, Mr. Lewis was called upon, and in a few remarks the chairman made suitable reference to the time Fred had been at Beaver Mines and spoke the mind of all in saying we were all sorry to see him go away. The chairman asked Mr. Lewis to accept a small present in the shape of a roll of bills from his friends at Beaver Mines. Fred, in feeling terms, suitably acknowledged the kindness exhibited by the boys saying he would long remember Beaver Mines. Then the fun commenced.

Mr. Jack Bowen who has been at Lethbridge for a few days returned last Saturday.

Wilfred Bainbridge has been laid up this last two weeks with rheumatic fever.

Tom and Jack Ord have started work in the mine. They have quit ranching for the winter.

The lathers are busy on the new houses and they are working late these nights. Some are ready for plastering and none too soon as quite a few are waiting on houses.

Bob Brown has taken the place of Fred Lewis as master mechanic.

Mr. Crosby has offered the Local Union a lot on his townsite to build a hall on.

Sam Butcher, of Michel, has started work here as blacksmith. Not so lively as Michel, says Sam.

It's time the people of Beaver Mines were doing something towards getting a daily mail service instead of twice a week. Then again the time is too short from the mail arriving till it pulls out again. With weather like we have at present the mail does not arrive till between 12 and 1 o'clock, and by the time the postmaster gets the mail sorted out it is near time for the mail to go out again, so that anyone having correspondence of importance to reply to by return mail does not have time to do so before the mail closes.

FRANK NOTES

Dr. Warnock, M.P., was in Frank during the past week.

Mr. Wolstenholme landed in town on Wednesday from England to visit his uncle, Mr. Ekersley.

Mrs. P. H. Dubar and Mrs. Henry spent Wednesday in Fernie.

The subject of the sermon at the Methodist Church next Sunday will be "The Light of the World." Text, John viii, 12. An open discussion at the close.

Sydney Ross was in town last week. Since leaving Frank he has been acting as postmaster at Lundbreck.

Mr. J. Henderson, head manager of the work carried on by the owners of the Frank Lime Co., came to town from Winnipeg on Monday, and is looking after the property of the company here. During the past Summer the two kilns have been working all the time, and then all the orders could not be filled. To meet the growing demand for the good grade of lime that is produced, the management have decided to erect another kiln. The work of clearing away the ground will begin at once.

Last Saturday a party of seven Italians left on the noon train for a trip to the old land. Amongst them was Mrs. Chas. Montelbotti and family, who formerly lived in the section house here with Mr. Montelbotti, section boss.

The new section boss is Mr. Fred Admonighi, who moved to town last Saturday, and is residing in the section house.

Mr. Ekersley, of the 41 shop, spent Sunday in Coleman.

Bishop Pinkhans, of Calgary, passed through town on Sunday on his way to Hillcrest.

SHILOH
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

Mrs Birmingham was in town last week from Ontario, visiting her parents. On Saturday night she left for home, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Beach, who has gone East to spend the winter.

Mr. W. J. McGowan, of the Hardware Store, has been in Passburg this week installing a heating system in their new school.

Amongst those whose houses have been transplanted from danger "across the line," during the past week, is the home of Mr. J. Atherton.

Mr. Ed. Donkin is preparing to move back from Blairmore to one of the houses in New Frank.

Rudolph Kosas moved from the house next to the hospital this week to his new house next to Frank Malac's.

The Co-Operative opened on Monday morning for business. The new manager, Mr. Jean Schnurr, arrived from Calgary on Sunday. Mr. Frank Weir is assisting generally around the store and Vincel Poch is driving the rig.

Stacey Smith left on Wednesday for his home in the States, having received a wire that his father was sick.

(For other Camp News see page 8)

LUNDBRECK ON THE BOOM

Wants Carpenters to Organize

A correspondent writes:

The town of Lundbreck is on the boom. All the aristocrats of the upper ten circle being as busy as bees this morning with coats off and shirts sleeves rolled up laying new wooden sidewalks. Since the real estate offices opened this morning the value of property has risen 100 per cent. I think it would be advisable for the carpenters of this western country to form a union if they wish to maintain a high standard of wages as the gentry around our booming burg are likely to make pretty good carpenters.

IS THE HUSBAND AFRAID?

A lady missionary in China was taking tea with a mandarin's wives. The Chinese ladies examined her clothing, her hair, her teeth, and so on, but her feet especially amazed them.

"Why," cried one, "you can walk as a man!" "Yes, to be sure!" said the missionary. "Can you ride a horse, and swim, too?" "Yes." "Then you must be as strong as a man!" "I am." "And you wouldn't let a man beat you—not even if he was your husband—would you?" "Indeed I wouldn't," the missionary said. The mandarin's wives loked at one another, nodding their heads. Then the oldest said softly. "Now I understand why the European never has more than one wife. He's afraid."

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Science, Industry and Commerce

Hand Mills, P. O., Alta.

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir,—At the end of the nineteenth century many remarkable facts were laid bare before the thoughful observer by science. People in every profession of life are bound to admit that it has in many ways outstripped anything in the past and has achieved tasks that were thought impossible at the commencement of the century. An entirely new form has been given to the whole of modern civilization, not only by the great theoretical progress in sound knowledge of nature, but also by the practical application of such knowledge in science, technology, industry and commerce.

The discoveries in the inorganic world are equally as important to society as those of the organic world. Physics has made astounding progress in its own province, in magnetism, electricity, mechanics and thermo dynamics. It has also proved the important fact of the unity of the forces enveloping this entire universe.

Today we are living in the age of commerce. International trade and communication have attained dimensions beyond the conception of any previous age. We have surpassed the limits of space by telegraph and telephone; we owe it all to the advancement of physics.

It is very well known how much we have surpassed all previous ages in science, industry and commerce that we need not comment upon the question any longer. Thus while we gaze with pride into the crystal of the nineteenth century and admire the immense progress made in the knowledge of nature and its practical application, it is with regret that we find a very disagreeable picture when we turn to another but not less modern life. The words used by Alfred Wallace will clearly explain the matter: "Compare with our astounding progress in physical science and its practical application, our system of government, of administrative justice, and of national education, and our entire social and moral organization remains in a state of barbarism."

To convince ourselves of the truth of this statement we only need take an unprejudiced look into our public life or glance at the pages of the daily papers, and there we can begin our review with justice. No one can maintain that its condition today is in harmony with the advanced knowledge of man and the world. Scarcely a day passes in which we cannot read of judicial decisions which cause every thoughtful man to shake his head in despair. Many who occupy the bench give judgments less in accordance with their own convictions than to appease the brutal wishes of their industrial gods. In many cases their education is very superficial concerning the peculiar objects of their activity, the human organism.

The unsatisfactory condition of our political world is very apparent. The civilized world, in spite of all its institutions, is governed by absolute despotism. It is said that Lord Chesterfield told his son to go and see with what little wisdom the world is governed. Yes, if the producing class—the exploited class—the wage slaves—would only take such advice he would not vote for his chains to be gilded but would awake to his interests. He would become class-conscious and make a courageous effort to obtain his emancipation. Ignorance is the enemy to reason. But today no man should be ignorant of the workings of the law factories. We have the daily press, the organ of public sentiment, so they say, but in many instances it is only used as rags to blindfold the workers.

Now we, the working class, have our own papers published for our own interest, and from them we can glean sufficient evidence to know that the law is only a curtain made to cover the interests of the capitalist class.

Having briefly described the astounding progress made by science during the last century, it is necessary that we analyze the economic system of society and see if these immense discoveries have been used to benefit the human race. We do not need to stretch our observation very far to learn that with the development of industry not only does the position of the proletariat become more precarious, but it also concentrates us into greater masses.

In earlier historical periods society was divided and subdivided into classes or castes.

In ancient Rome were the patrician knights, plebeins, slaves; in Europe lords, vassels, burghers and serfs. These classes or casts were continually at war with each other. These conflicts were sometimes open —at other times concealed, but never ceasing. The class struggle was constantly going on.

Modern society, which arose from the ruins of the feudal system, with all its great developments in industry and commerce, has not wiped out the class antagonism.

New conditions of oppression, new forms of carrying on the class struggle have been substituted for the old ones. The various classes of society have been reduced to their lowest common measure. The capitalist class that own everything, even the means of our existence, the machinery of production, and the working class who have nothing except flesh and blood to offer in exchange for a measly existence. The class struggle arises and is inherent in this scientific form of slavery known as wage labor.

There are yet a few who are neither in the Capitalist Class nor the Slave Class. They are unclassified hybrids, swindlers, but the veil that separates them from the wage class is very thin and is liable to be blown away at any moment. Then we shall see them seeking consolation in the ranks of the proletarian. It is very obvious that the invitions and discoveries made by science have had little or no effect in alleviating the condition of the working class. Everything has been monopolized by the capitalist class and the workers have been forced to the lowest form of servile labor—wage slavery.

The wage system of labor is coercive. It compels the worker under a penalty of hunger, misery and distress to obey the dictation of the master class. The individuality and liberty of the wage worker is destroyed by the wage system. The producing class are by their economic dependence and by the priests of the golden calf, kept in ignorance and fear. It is true some of them are allowed to vote, but even then bribery, intimidation and hypocrisy are practised on the ignorant voter. They vote but only upon capitalist questions. The government itself is the instrument ad debating club of the capitalist class. They are given the permission by the working class to make laws to perpetuate their vile system of robbery.

The next great capitalist question will be the naval policy. Politicians of many brands will appeal to the patriotic spirit of the laborer; they will be waving the emblem of our servitude—the national flag. Patriotism is a great cloak that hides many a scoundrel. Of what use is patriotism or a navy to us as workingmen—producers? A navy means more protection for the interests of the capitalist class. What have we as slaves to protect? We have not even freedom or liberty, and the means of our existence is owned by the profit-mongering capitalist. He that owns the means whereby I live owns my life. No doubt some of us who are in the army of unemployed may get a job and become government assassins on those great mouthpieces of civilization—the Dreadnoughts.

Consider, fellow workers, your productive power. The railways, mills, mines, factories, elevators, steamships —all have been produced by the combined energy of the working class. The problem of production has been solved everywhere; production is so great that it outstrips consumption. The evidence is seen in the lockouts which cause starvation and misery. The problem is no longer how to produce, but how to find markets. Of what importance is it to the wage slave whether the capitalists go to Africa or Asia in search of markets. The only concern of the working class is to defend and maintain his standard of living.

Modern industry is forcing the workers more every day to combine in their disputes against the possessors of the means of our existence, and it has made us realize that our interests on the economic field are class interests.

Therefore the class struggle is not an invention but the substance of facts and acts, and we are the class that produces all and yet do not own anything. We must, in order to live, have access to the machinery of production, consequently we go to the capitalist, the owning class, and offer our only ewe lamb—our muscular and intellectual energy. A contract is made between a buyer and a seller. The fact is that the seller cannot by himself bring his capacity for labor into productive use. As soon as labor power manifest itself it is no longer the property of the laborer, for he has alienated it by sale to the owners of the machinery of production. What then does the laborer receive in exchange for the sale of his labor power? Under the conditions mentioned labor power becomes a commodity and its value is determined like any other commodity, and it is subject to the same laws. Thus the value of labor power is determined by the labor time necessary for its production, by the value of the necessaries that is required to produce, maintain and perpetuate the laborer. For instance, the Chinaman in China can live on 10 cets a day, therefore he only gets 10 cents a day. That is known as wages. Therefore the price of labor power is determined by its cost of production. Wages or the price of labor power will rise or fall according to the law of supply and demand. Within the circle that industry makes in passing through the various stages of prosperity, stagnation and crisis it is sufficient at the present time for us to say real wages express the price of labor power in ratio to the price of the necessities of life.

Fellow workers, it is evident that an election may take place in Alberta early in the coming year, then some of us wageworkers will get a chance to say who shall represent us in the law factory at Edmonton. Let us be in readiness and liberate our reason; let the brain command the brute, then we will realize that class struggles are political struggles. Organize on the political field and send men to represent us who know that our interests are class interests. Comrades, let our goal be the abolition of wage slavery.

We have one member in the Alberta law factory that understands our position in society, but what is one against so many? Yet he has made himself heard. Those that opposed him when he first entered the house will now sit and listen to C. M. O'Brien for 7 hours and ask for more. Wealth cannot pay him for the great educational work that he is doing in Alberta. At the next election let us show our appreciation by returning him with a few more helpers to the legislative assembly.

I must now conclude, thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space allowed me in your valuable paper.

Yours in revolt,

VINCENT FRODSHAM.

"DAD, HERE'S TO YOU!"

We happened in a home the other night, and over the parlor door saw the legend worked in letters of red—"What is Home without a mother?" Across the room was another brief, "God Bless our Home!"

Now, what's the matter with "God Bless our Dad?" He gets up early, lights the fire, boils an egg, and wipes off the dew of the lawn with his boots while many a mother is sleeping. He makes the weekly hand-out for the butcher, the grocer, the milkman, and the baker, and his little pile is badly worn before he has been home an hour.

If there is a noise in the night, Dad is kicked in the back and made to go down stairs and find the burglar and kill him. Mother darns the socks but dad bought the socks in the first place, and the needles and the yarn afterwards. Mother does up the fruit; well, dad bought it all, and jars and sugar cost like the mischief.

Dad buys the chickens for Sunday dinner, serves them himself, and draws the neck from the ruins after every one else is served. "What is Home without a Mother?" Yes, that's all right. But "What is Home without a Father"? Ten chances to one it's a boarding house. Father is under the slab and the landlady is the widow. Dad, here's to you. You've got your faults—you may have lots of 'em, but you're all right, and we'll miss you when you're gone.—Sacklopedia.

See samples of Christmas Greeting Cards at the Ledger Office.

News from the Camps

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mr. Charlie Burrows wishes to say that he is willing to accept the challenge of Mr. Stephen McDonald (of Kipp) on behalf of Dick Marchell (of Hillcrest) to a bout either at Blairmore or Bellevue. He thinks Mr. Marchell can keep his own with Mr. McDonald.

The fixtures for the new bank arrived this week and are being put in place by Mr. Jake Wheeler, of Frank.

The store and Post Office occupied by Tom Barnett has had the electric lights put in this week.

Mr. Pearson, who has been pit boss at the old mine, Passburg, lately, has accepted a job at the Prospect Mine, Bellevue. He started on Wednesday last.

At a meeting held in the Socialist Hall on Thursday night Mr. Knight was the speaker. There was a fairly good crowd present and the discussion after his address was very good.

Sam Patterson, an old-timer in camp blew in on Friday on business. He is in the real estate business now.

Johnnie Fisher is now occupying the house lately vacated by Mr. E. Bridge. Mr. Bridge has moved into the house lately vacated by Mr Donald McKay.

Mr. Freddie Beeles is in camp again renewing old acquaintances. He is feeling good for some of the lightweight wrestlers of the Pass.

The stork has again visited the camp, this time leaving a fine big daughter to Mr and Mrs. Fred Chappell. Mother and child doing well.

Mrs. Stephen Humble was on a business trip to Blairmore on Saturday night, returning by the passenger at night.

The Rev. W. Irwin has started a class for the benefit of the foreigners who want to learn English. School is held Tuesday and Saturday of every week.

The men of Bellevue have started a debating club and the first meeting is to be on Wednesday night, and the chair will be taken at 7.30 sharp by Mr. George Bateman. The subject under discussion is "Municipal Ownership." The Rev. Irwin is the speaker. Everyone is invited to be present on Wednesday night to take part in the debate.

Ample opportunity will be afforded to the citizens of Bellevue to provide themselves with Christmas presents this year. The ladies of the camp are busy arranging for a big bazaar to take place in the Socialist Hall on December 17th. In connection with this event the dainty operetta, "Who's to win him" will be staged by the Bellevue Sketch Club.

Preparations are under way for a big children's entertainment to take place in connection with the Christmas festivities.

Mr. Algie Watson, who has been absent from camp for some time, returned this week and has started at No. 1 Mine again.

The mines are working pretty steady here now, plenty of cars and steady work, and there is quite a number of men coming into camp.

Bennie Reece, of Burmis has accepted a position with the West Canadian Colliery Company as teamster at Bellevue Mine.

BANKHEAD NOTES

We announce with regret the death of W. M. Letcher, who died in the Hospital on the 9th inst. Mr. Letcher had only resided in Bankhead a few months, but had made many friends, particularly in church circles. The Local Union took charge of the remains, which were sent to his home in Nova Scotia, accompanied by his son, John, and Brother Joseph.

Arrangements are being made for two male teachers to conduct the night classes in the school, which expects to open by the middle of the month.

A. C. Brovey is renewing acquaintances in the camp.

A movement is on foot to start up the skating rink. It is to be hoped the company can give a little more this year than offer to collect the money. 'Tis better to give than receive.

The stork visited the house of Mr. and Mrs. Riva. Mother and baby doing well.

The bear reported around camp must have been the stork looking for Mr. Riva's house, but owing to the heavy snow storm had some trouble locating.

Some excitement prevailed in camp last Tuesday owing to some men being fastened behind a run of coal, one man being fastened for eleven hours, but everybody was rescued without injury.

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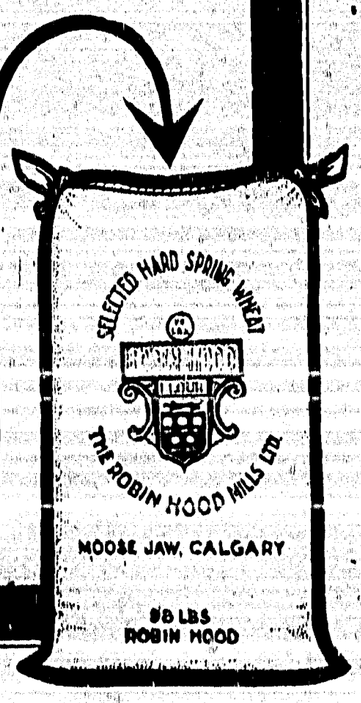

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List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
20	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta
481	Beaver Creek	D. Kemp, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Lille, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman.	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	J. Santoni, Chinook Mines, Alta.
2178	Diamond City.....	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank...............	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	George Bamborough, Hillcrest, Alta
574	Lethbridge.........	L. Moore, 1731, Sixth Avenue, North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, 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

Polish

ORGANIZACYA

Naturalnie mamy na mysli organizacye robotnikow, a przedewszystkiem organizacye zawodowa. Ustroj kapitalistyczny podzieli ludzkosc na dwie wielkie warstwy—na posiadajacych i nieposiadajacych. Na tych, do ktorych naleza kapitaly, ziemia, srodki produkcyi, fabryki i maszy ny, ktorzy w rekach swych skupili cala wladze panstwowa i wladzy tej czestokroc naduzywaja do swych wlasnych, osobistych celow—i na tych, ktorych wy dziedziczono, ktorzy nic nie posiadaja jak tylko dwoje rak i sile laja robocza, ktora zmuszeni sa sprzedawac posiadajacym. Niezglebiona przepasc dzieli te dwie klasy spoleczne, stojace naprzeciwko siebie, jak dwie wrogie sobie potegi, prowadzace miedzy soba ustawiczna walke, walke pomiedzy kapitalem a praca. Ze w walce tej robotnik jest strona slabsza, ze tam, gdzie zdany jest na swe wlasne sily, musi zawsze uledz, zrozumialem jest dzis dla kazdego.

Jakzez wiec robotnik, dla ktore go za dlugim jest dzien roboczy—dla ktorego zaplata nie wystar cza na najniezbedniejsze potrzeby zyciowe, moze jako jednostka zdobyc wieksza place lub mniej godzin pracy, jak ma uzyskac przepisy ochronne, bardziej hygienicznie stoi wobec grozby przedsiebiorcy: Jezeli ci sie nie podoba, mozesz isc gdzieindziej! A w razie gdy zmuszony warunkami juz nie do wytrzymania naprawde prace porzuci i pojdzie gdzieindziej, to wnet przekona sie, ze nie zbyt wiele sobie tem dopomogl, gdyz nowy jego przed siebiorca tak samo chce go wyzyskac, tak samo chce wziasc od niego najwiecej pracy za najmniejsza zaplate. A w dodaktu przedsiebiorcy maja dzis organizacye, ktora bezwzglednie zwalcza kazde usilowanie robtnikow, zdazajacych do poprawy bytu i bez litosci zamieszcza n "czarnych listach" kazdego, tko ma od wage glosno dopominac sie praw swych.

I w ten sposob robotnicy musieliby w zupelnosci uledz kapitalistycznie zorganiz, przedsiebiorcom i stac sie pozbawionymi praw niewolnikami—gdyby rowniez nie posiadali broni i nie mieli moznosci rozwiniecia swej sily, tkwiacej w organizacyi. Wezmy jakas fabryke, w ktorej zatrudnionych jest kilgudziesieciu robotnikow; kazdy znich ma swe osobne miejsce pracy, ma swa osobna robote, aprzeciez jedno laczy ich wszystkich: ich organizacya zawodowa. Bez niej nie moga prowadzic najmniejsze go nawet polepszenia placy, bez niej sa, jakwojsko bez wodza, ktore nie wie co i jak ma robic i nie jest w stanie obronic sie przed wrogiem. Nie da sie zaprzeczyc, ze bez tych wiezow organizacyi, ktore spajaja razem robotnikow jednego zakladu, a nastepnie robotnikow calego kraju, panstwa a nawet panstw wszystkich—klasa robotnicza bylaby masa bezmyslna, nie mogaca walczyc i bronic swych praw, bylby bezwolnem narzedziem miedzynarodowo zorganizowanych przedsiebiorcow. Tylko organizacya, tylko wspolnie wytezona wolna i wzajemna solidarnosc w dzialaniu daje robotnikom sile i moznosc nietylko utrzymania osiagnietych juz zdobyczy, lecz rowniez pozyskania nowych.

Moznaby sadzic, ze robotnicy i robotnice a zwlaszcza ci, ktorzy nazywaja sie socyalistami, uwazac musza za pierwszy i najswietszy swoj obowiazek, nalezenie do organizacyi, gdy wlasnie oni przedewszystkiem powinni rozu miec cala jej waznosc i niezbednosc. A przeciez niestety, tak nie jest. Bardzo czesto zdarza sie, ze robotnicy bezposrednio przed jakas akcya cennikowa czy strajkiem, przystepuja do swego zwia zku zawodowego, zaraz jednak po zawarciu mowy, opuszczaja je go szeregi, pozostawiajac innym cala troske o przeprowadzenie i dotrzymanie postanowien umowy. A jakzez czesto z drugiej strony osobiste nieporozumienia i wasnie stanowia powod do porzucenia organizacyi. Pokloci sie dany czlonek z funkcyonaryuszem swej organizacyi, to jus, by temu "zrobic na zlosc" przestaje byc czlonkiem, nie rozumie jac, ze "na zlosc" robi przez to nie funkcyonaryuszowi, lecz sobie samemu i ogolowi swoich kolegow, I gdyby tym ludziom, porzucajacym za lada najblahszym powodom szeregi organizacyi, po wiedzial ktos, ze nie sa socyalista mi, ze postepowaniem swem dzia laja na niekorzysc klasy robotniczej, z pewnoscia czuliby sie obrazonymi i dotknietymi w swej dumie. A przeciez tak jest w rzeczywistosci; ten bowiem, kto z osobistych pobudek lub z niedbalstwa porzuca szeregi walczacych swych kolegow—chociazby nie wiedziec, jak sie zaklinal, ze w duchu jet socyalista i ze popierac bedzie nasze zadania, jest naszym wrogiem i w stanowczej chwili liczyc na niego nie mozna. Kuch robotniczy nie sympatykow wymaga, lecz wspoltowarzyszy walki, zolnierzy karnych i swiadomych swych celow! Codziennie, co godzina niecomal klasie robotniczej zagraza walka, codziennie moze powstac koniecznosc obrony przed zamachami na prawa robotnicze—jakzez wiec bez codziennie gotowych bojownikow mozna spostac tej walce? Organi zacya przedsiebiorcow rozwija sie ustawicznie, wrogowie klasy robotniczej coraz bardziej skupia ja swe sily, by wykonac ostateczny zamach na prawa koalicyi—to tez i na nas spada tem ciezszy obowiazek walki i konsolidowania swych organizacyi. Kto w ta kich warunkach stoi nau boczu, kto walczacym przychodzi tylko z sympatya, a nie czynnie pomaga, ten dla sprawy proletaryatu nie ma zadnej wartosci. Nam potrzeba bojownikow wyszkolonych, dzielnych i zdolnych do walki, a tych mozna wychowac tylko w wolnych organizacyach zawodowych. Do wszystkich tych setek i tysiecy obojetnych robotnikow i robotnic w fabrykach i warsztatach, kopalniach i na roli nalezy zawolac: Nie wolno wam narzekac na zle czasy i na zle obchodzenie sie z wami,—nie wolno wan wyklinac na zbyt dlugi dzien roboczy i niska zaplate, ni skarzyc sie, ze setki z was codziennie traca zdrowie a nawet zycie, poszarpani maszynami, a dzieci i zony wasze chodza glodne i ponure, dopoki sami nie poczujecie w sobie obowiazku obrony, obowiazku walki ze swymi wrogami, dopoki sami nie staracie sie wzmocnic szeregow walczacych swych towarzyszy i nie wstapcie do organizacyi robotniczych. — Robotnik Polski.

Italian

DOPO LA BATTAGLIA

Mentre il nostro giornale deve andare in macchina il campo della imponente battaglia elettorale non si e ancora rischiarato abbastanza per poter constatare i risultati nei loro minuti particolari I due fatti pero' eminenti, che an no sorpreso la Nazione col chiudersi delle urne, furono la estenzione della vittoria democratica e l'aumento dei voti socialisti. Questo aumento, dalle grossolane notizie che vengono giungendo, varia dal 50 al 300 per cento. In cer te localita Debs fu il secondo tra i cinque part. A Chicago per 4 o 5 mila voti socialisti fallirono di mettere uno dei loro nella carica di State Attorney. Nel parlamento Statale dell'Illinois entrano 4 sovversivi e parecchi ne entrano nel parlamento statale della Pennsylvania. Le cariche minori conquistate forniranno una lunga lista che noi al prossimo numero riporteremo per i nostri lettori.

Sembra ormai accertato che il Socialist Party potra contare piu di un milione di voti. Dai 430 mila del 1908 vi e un bel passo. E' pro prio la progressione che piace a noi. Crescere senza zbalzi, regolarmante in proporzione geometri ca ogni 4 anni.

Al parlamento nazionale di Washington forse avremo un sol deputato ma questo non e colpa nostra e nemmeno puo' esserci impu tato come stigmo di debolezza. La colpa e tutta del barocco sistema elettorale degli Stati Uniti il qua le ancora rende possibile che una fortissima minoranza non abbia una rappresentanza nel supremo corpo legislativo della Nazione. I voti raccolti sono circa 15 milioni. I seggi al parlamento sono 435. Noi con un milione di voti dovrem mo avere la quindicesima parte di quei 435 seggi. Invec ne avremo uno, forse si e forse no. Tale e la giustizia elettorale di questa beata repubblica.

* * * * *

La sconfitta di Berger a Milwaukee, l'unico deputato che avevamo e sconfitta che ci onora. Quan do in una citta i capitalisti devono stringersi tutti insieme senza differenza di partiti e di rancori precedenti e devono racimolare tutte le piu' disperse energie in uno sforzo supremo per sopraffare la giovane e flammante bandiera socialista, allora non abbiamo che a gloire di una simile sconfitta, perche possiamo vedere il nostro nemico ridotto alla sua ultima trincea al di la della quale non puo' aver piu' difesa.

Oggi negli Stati Uniti noi vorremmo subire una cinquantina di sconfitte come questa toccata sul nome di Berger in una citta importante come Milwaukee e godremmo lo spettacolo di vedere il capitalismo americano boccheg giare i suoi ultimi aneliti.

Il risultato di questo lotta elettorale e per i socialisti d'America molto incoraggiante ed e meritata ricompensa del pertinace lavoro di propaganda e di educazione in mezzo alla classe operaia.

La nostra campagna elettroale del 1916 comincia da oggi collo stesso fervore come se fossimo alla vigilia di quella futura battaglia.

Le sezioni italiane dovrebbero aiutare di piu' i compagni americani in questo lavoro nel campo politico. Vi e una enorme percentuale di italiani nelle nostre colonie tra cui noi possiamo fare un lavoro utilissimo. Costoro non si decidono a farsi cittadini americani se non quando qualcuno ve li spinge. Le nostre sezioni diventino vere agenzie per queste inscrizioni, ma non per una settimana o per un mese ma per tutto l'anno con un' opera diligente e continuata.

Ormai un operaio senza voto e come un soldato senza fucile. Procuriamo di armare colla scheda i nostri connazionali e poi insegniamo loro come usare quest'arma per difendere i loro propri interessi nelle battaglie della lotta di classe.

Facciamo con passione questo lavoro aiutiamo con ogni nostra energia i compagni americani e allora la progressione geometrica delle nostre forze politiche per il 1916 sara cosa accertata.—La Parola dei Socialisti.

Un Millione Di Voti Socialisti.

MINATORI IN SCIOPERO

Da oltre due mesi in minatori di Cumberland e Ladysmith, nel British Columbia, sono in sciopero e lottano con una costanza meravigliosa, con una tenacia senza pari, uniti, compatti e solidali, risoluti ad ogni sacrificio ed anche a soffrir le torture della fame se occorre, piuttosto che tornare a lavoro alle stesse condizioni di prima. Naturalmente non mancano i soliti maledetti crumiracci e fra questi un connazionale, certo Bonetti; ma per fortuna il numero di questi sciagurati e limitato e gli scioperanti confidano in una vicina e completa vittoria.

I minatori Italiani e Trentini sono vivamente pregati di non recarsi a lavorare a Cumberland ed a Ladysmith, se non vogliono tradire la causa operaia, se non vogliono venir marcati col bollo dell'infamia e chiamati col nome piu ignominioso che mente umana posse escogitare: "crumiri"!

CANNOT SETTLE STRIKE BY MILITARY

THAT IS THE VIEW OF SIR GEORGE ASKWITH

Sir George Askwith, B. C. B., chief of the conciliation department of the British Board of Trade, who addressed the Canadian Club recently, maintained that in all the strikes that had taken place recently in Great Britain, there had been little in the way of breach of agreement on the part of the men.

Breach of Industrial Agreements

The particular phase of labor difficulties that he proposed to deal with, said the speaker, was that of strikes and lock-outs of recent occurrence in Great Britain. "My opinion founded upon experience and much evidence, is," he said, "that, taking it as a whole, industrial agreements, upon which the relations of labor and capital depend, are generally kept. One hears a great deal of strikes and lock-outs taking place because of the breach of agreements. At the present time one of the matters which has been referred to the industrial council of which I have the honor to be chairman, is the question of the breach of industrial agreements, and how best these can be enforced; and, it has been remarkable in the evidence that has been taken how great union after union has come up through its leaders and has put before us what occurs in the ordinary way between capital and labor, but of which you never hear in the newspapers. That is, they continue to exist and to carry on their work by means of agreements, and those agreements are kept. The old unions which have been in existence for thirty or forty years, whose men are disciplined, and whose leaders have been educated as to how to govern men and how to make agreements in their trade, repudiate entirely the idea that they ever break an agreement. They have dared the employers to bring up an instance of any agreement to which they have ever set their hands having been broken, and the employers have agreed that when those union leaders put their hands to a document, although that agreement may be difficult to arrive at, in spite of all difficulties or circumstances it has been kept."

In speaking upon "Some Labor Questions," Sir George Askwith said that the suggestions for cures of these problems were as numerous as the sands of the seashore, but he contended that settlements by armed force or by law were impracticable, and that even if laws were enacted the difficulty was how to enforce them, because it was just as impossible to make hundreds of thousands of workers obey a law as to compel a nation to take a course to which it objected.

That there were slight exceptions to this rule in the case of similar unions or unions which grew rapidly, whose leaders were new and unable to control their men, was admitted by the speaker, who held, however, that these cases were outside the general rule. He also doubted the sometimes repeated assertion that breaches always occurred on the side of the men, pointing out that in their case greater publicity was given to the fact, while with the individual employer who went back upon his agreement the fact did not necessarily come to the public notice.

On the Keeping of Agreements

Sir George Askwith marked out two points upon which legislation and public opinion were of importance in regard to the matter of keeping agreements; first, in the case of an agreement already made, and, second, in the making of an agreement. In the first case there was always the difficulty that arose on the point of interpretation. "In such case surely it is to the public advantage that an interpretation of what the parties meant should be made by an impartial person. That you may have either by consent, by arbitration or by conciliation. Similarly it was suggested by the speaker that when difficulty arose through the termination of an agreement, one side being anxious to renew, a conciliation meeting might well be arranged. The difficulty with compulsory arbitration was its enforcement, since it was impossible to fill jails with thousands of workers who refused to obey a finding or pay a fine.

The speaker proceeded to review some of the leading strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain which are fresh in the public mind, dwelling especially upon the Hull Dockers, Manchester Seaman's and Carters', the Railway and Coal strikes, telling his audience how these were engineered to a successful conclusion chiefly by advising the men to keep their pledges among their respective unions.

Railway Agreements Broken

In the railway strike there were undoubtedly broken agreements owing to the great complications which had attended it. The report of the royal commission then appointed to deal with that strike had resulted in a scheme being evolved under which the railways were now working, and which he hoped would stand the difficulties arising from the increased cost of living. In the coal dispute Parliament had had to step in and vote a minimum wage bill, with the Labor Party dissenting, the effect of this legislation being not yet determined owing to its recent date, but it was to be hoped that the act contained at least the germ of quietness for the most difficult of trades.

"I am not despondent of the future," continued Sir George Askwith, "It has been said of our country by almost every foreign nation that it is a country that is liable to settle things. Settlement implies an agreement, and an agreement upon which reliance can be placed, and in my opinion neither rations nor trades nor industrial agreements can be lasting upon a basis of broken faith."

Some of our "direct actionist" friends that belittle the use of political power seem to forget that the capitalist class of Lawrence in control of the public powers of that city have belittled direct action with their arbitrary use of political power. If the capitalist class can use political power in their interests, why cannot the workers do the same? It stands to reason that if the workers were in control of the political powers of Lawrence and Essex county, Massachusetts, that Ettor and Giovannitti would not now be languishing in jail for a crime that was the act of the mill owners or their agents.New York Call.

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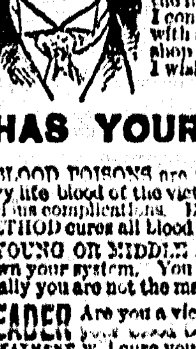
NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

Confined to His Home for Weeks.



"Heavy work, severe straining and evil habits in youth brought on Varicose Veins. When I worked hard the aching would become severe and I was often laid up for a week at a time. My family [illegible] I [illegible] an operation [illegible] I dreaded it. I tried several specialists, but soon found out all they wanted was my money. I commenced to look up, on all doctors as little better than rogues. One day my boss asked me why I was off work so much and I told him my condition. He advised me to consult Drs. Kennedy & Kennedy, as he had taken treatment from them himself and knew they were square and skillful. I wrote them and got The New Method Treatment. My progress was somewhat slow and during the first month's treatment I was somewhat discouraged. However, I continued treatment for three months longer and was rewarded with a complete cure. I could only earn $12 a week in a machine shop before treatment, now I am earning $21 and never loose a day. I wish all sufferers knew of your valuable treatment.
HENRY C. LOCUST.

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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.

Bargains Everywhere

Ladies' Wear

Bargains

$15.00 SUIT SPECIAL $15.00

We will have a display for Saturday, a special pure wool Worsted Suit in all sizes from 36 to 44, in the newest brown and green and navy colorings. These Suits are guaranteed by us to give perfect satisfaction both in wear and fit, or money refunded.
Saturday only $15.00

UNDERWEAR

We carry all the best makes in both Stanfield's Red Label, Stanfield's Black, Stanfield's Grey heavy all-wool, two-piece Underwear, in two grades, .75 and $1.00 per garment. Penman's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers at per garment $1.25
Turnbull's Ceetee Shirts and Drawers, per garment $2.00

Gold Fleece Underwear
Dr. Jaeger's Underwear
Watson's Underwear

Combinations from $2.50 to $10.00 per Suit in the following makes: Knit to Fit Mfg. Co., Watson Mfg. Co., Turnbull Mfg. Co., and Spring Needle.

SAMPLE UNDERWEAR

A special 25 per cent off Sale SAMPLE UNDERWEAR in two-piece and Combination Suits. These are Manufacturers' Samples and will be sold at 25 per cent less than the original cost. All sizes from 1 to 4. The quantity is limited. Be sure to come early and get a good choice.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

A nice line of Women's Knitted Wool Vests and Drawers, all sizes, at special prices ..... .35, .40 and .50 per garment.

We carry the **Dr. Jaeger** Pure Wool line complete in all their articles of Underwear, Hoisery, Gloves, Caps and Hoods, Travelling Rugs, Sweater Coats.

LADIES' STOCKINGS SPECIAL

Pure Wool Cashmere Hose in both tan and black ribbed and plain, all sizes, from 5 to 9½. Special Saturday, only ..... .25 pair.

SWEATERS

Ladies' Sweaters, all wool, positively handknit, close weave, solid colors or trimmings of different colors. Styles are all very attractive.

Prices are generally reduced and everyone will find quality and selection to suit their pocketbook and taste.
Prices:—$2.90 $3 75 $4.00 $4.25 $5.00 $5.50 $6.75 $7.75 $10.00.

LAINETTE CASEMENT CLOTH

This material is very new and promises to become very popular. All the newest colorings.
Special Saturday ..... .15

NEW BLANKET CLOTHS

We have just received a shipment of Blanket Cloths and heavy Serge Contings that are strictly up to the minute and are full 54 inches wide. Special value at ..... $1.75 per yd.

BLANKET SPECIALS

7 pair only, pure wool White Blankets, slightly soiled; worth up to $4.50. Special, while they last.... $3.00 pair.

GLOVES

Our new selections of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gloves offer excellent values. This stock is complete in every respect. Notice the following:
Ladies' Wool-lined Suede Mittens and Gloves $1.50
Ladies' Squirrel-lined Buckskin Mittens and Gloves $3.25
Ladies' Kid Gloves, all shades.. $1.25
Ladies' Knitted Gloves and Mittens ..... .35
Misses and Children's Knitted Wool Gloves and Mittens ..... .25

EMBROIDERY WORK

Fancy pieces of Embroidery Work, make ideal Xmas Gifts. We have secured an excellent selection of stamped linens in new designs for centre pieces, towels, cushion tops, pillow cases, laundry bags and odds and ends.
PILLOW TOPS.—Art Denim and Linen Pillow Tops, stamped and printed at ..... .45
LAUNDRY BAGS.—Art Denim and Linen Laundry and Collar Bags at .85.
STAMPED LINEN for Embroidery, Doilies, Centre Pieces and Towels, tasteful designs ..... .25 to .75

USE BELDINGS' EMBROIDERY SILK

We are agents for BUTTERICK PATTERNS and THE DELINEATOR.

Bargains

MILLINERY SACRIFICES

We are offering for Saturday bargains our entire line of fall and winter Ladies' Hats at a price which saves you one-half. These comprise all of the latest models made by the American and foreign designers in velvet and felt. Original prices on this line of goods have ranged from $3.50 to $20.00. We positively are sacrificing at one-half the marked prices for Saturday Special.

WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR SUITS SPECIAL PRICES THROUGHOUT

These include some of the newest in Ladies' Suits, made in serges, velvets, tweeds, corduroys and panamas. This special will place high grade hand-tailored Suits within the reach of all.

READY-TO-WEAR DRESSES in taffeta silk, chiffon, marquisette and raw silk. Our stock offers a large selection for everyone.

WOMEN'S CLOTH COATS

In new Tweeds, Blanket Cloths, Beavers, Vicunas and Serges. Beautifully made, latest styles. Prices are moderate.

RIBBONS SPECIAL

Pure Silk Taffeta Ribbon five inches wide in all shades; pale blue, pink, black, red. Special Saturday, 20c. yd.

Latest Models Nemo Corsets

We carry the celebrated Nemo Corset in all grades and styles, prices range from ..... $3.25 to $6.75

In addition to the Nemo we also carry other well-known makes at prices ranging from ..... $1.00 to $4.00.

Be Wide Awake
Says Big Ben

BIG BEN will always help you to be wide awake and up and doing at the proper time. No matter what the hour that business or pleasure demands promptness, Big Ben does his duty. It is **Alarm Clock Perfection** in every detail. Big, massive, graceful in every line; with easily read dial, especially designed for plainness, and black hands to point the rising time, one need not fear of error. Its tone is clear and vibrant, though never harsh, altogether a most valuable addition to the home. In daytime an accurate timepiece, at night a guardian of the sleeping hours, always ready to arouse. Alarm can be adjusted to ring either five straight minutes or every other half minute during ten minutes, unless you shut it off.
Be wide awake. BIG BEN costs just ..$3.00.

Grocery Specials

TETLEY'S TEA	**1 lb. pkgs, special**	**.35**
TETLEY'S TEA	**bulk, 3 lb. for**	**1.00**
Lowney's Baking Chocolate	½ lb.	.20
Jersey Hotel Cream	large size	.20
Eastern Townships Butter	2 lbs. for	.75
Braid's Best Coffee	fresh ground, 2 lb for	.85
Lowney's Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.20
Wagner Apples	per box	1.25
Domestic Sardines	6 tins for	.25
King Oscar Sardines	2tins for	.25
Fresh Finan Haddie	per lb.	.15
Fresh Killed Chicken	per lb.	.28
Crosse and Blackwell's Red Currant Jelly	1's.	.30
Lamp Glasses, A and B sizes	3 for	.25
Crystal Lard	3 lb. tin	.55
Crystal Lard	5 lb. tin	.85
Shield Ham	per lb.	.23
Banquet Bacon	per lb.	.24
Heinz Stuffed Olives	8 oz.	.30
Heinz Sweet Girkins	per pint	.20
Heinz Dills	per oz.	.20
Heinz Pork and Beans	small size, 2 for	.25
Heinz Tomato Soup	small size, 2 for	.25
White Swan Laundry Soap	12 bars for	.45
Gold Dust	3 lb. packages each	.20
Pan Pan Sauce	pints	.20
Corn	2 lb. tins, 3 for	.35
Pumpkin	3 lb. tins, each	.15

Woodenware

SPECIAL PRICES—BIG REDUCTIONS
SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS ON EACH ITEM

Heavy Cable Brooms	each	.75
Heavy Wing House Brooms	each	.75
Heavy Empress Brooms	each	.60
Medium No. 1 Brooms	each	.40
Medium No. 2 Brooms	each	.50
Whisk Brooms	each	.20
Floor Hair Brooms	each	1.00
Good Scrub Brushes, each .10, .15, .20, and		.25
Glass Wash Boards	each	.40
Brass Wash Boards	each	.45
Nickle Wash Boards	each	.45
Enamel Wash Boards	each	.45
Zinc Wash Boards	each	.25
Easy Washers	each	$10.00
Dominion Parlor Matches	per pkg.	.20
Dominion Silent Matches	per pkg.	.25

Men's Wear

Bargains

MEN'S SHEEP-LINED COATS

SPECIAL SALE of 50 sample Sheep-lined Coats from factories, very warm, serviceable; the most convenient all-round Coat made. Special clearance Saturday at big reductions throughout.

MEN'S HATS AND CAPS

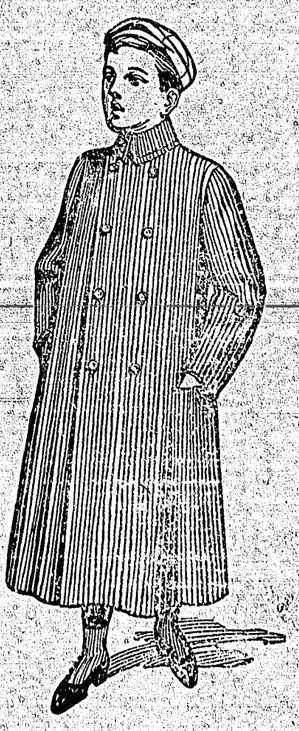
Our stock of headwear is absolutely complete, from the highest, high-priced goods to the commoner sort. Felt Hats in colored and black; stiff Hats, all kinds. The heavy, warm winter Caps are becoming more and more in demand. We have what you want.

MEN'S SHIRTS

Blue, Brown and, Grey Flannel, $1.00 to $2.25.

MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHING

Suits and Overcoats made to measure by special order; overcome all difficulties of ready-made garments and fit perfectly. We guarantee fit, quality and workmanship. The cost is not high; better consult us.



BOYS' HEAVY PANTS

KNICKERBOCKERS of extra heavy Tweed, well lined throughout, made by the celebrated Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co.; sizes from 22 to 32.
Prices ..... $1.10 and up according to size.

Our Boys' Department is entirely complete with full selections of everything the little ones and their older brothers require.

Bargains

LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES

Mackinaw Clothing, the celebrated CARSS KIND and the H. B. K.
Black Coat, trimmed leather $6.00
Black Coat, plain $5.50
Black Coat, 44 oz. $7.50
Gray Coat, 44 oz. $7.50
Black Coat, 50 oz., red trimming, $8.50
Heavy Plaid Mackinaw, something new, fine grade $10.00
Men's Long Mackinaw Pants ... $4.00
Men's Short Mackinaw Pants.... $3.75

Lumbermen's Sox in five different grades and colors, ranging in price price from 75c. to $1.50 per pair.

SWEATERS

Boys' Sweaters ..... .75 to $2.50
Boy's Coat Sweaters .. $1.25 to $2.25
Men's Sweaters ..... $1.25 to $4.50
Men's Coat Sweaters $2.25 to $10.00
Boys' Mackinaw Coats, made of same cloth as men's, trimmed with brass buttons, sizes from 28 to 34.
Saturday Special $4.50

CHILDREN'S REEFERS AND OVERCOATS

REEFERS in heavy Mackinaw cloth, in black or blue, lined with Red Flannel, very warm; sizes 3 to 10 years. Prices ..... $4.00 to $5.50

OVERCOATS of heavy Blanket Cloth in black, seams piped with Scarlet; hood of same material, lined with Scarlet Flannel; excellently made; sizes 3 to 10 years. Price $4.75 and $5.

OVERCOATS of heavy brown diagonal Tweed, lined with heavy black throughout; trimmed with velvet collar and brass buttons; sizes 3 to 10 years. Prices .... $4.50, $4.75 and $5.

OVERCOATS, good choice of long Coats with military collar and belted backs. Warm, heavy Coats for little men. Prices ..... $7.50 to $12.50.

CHILDREN'S DOLLS

The cutest little companion for the children—a Doll that is just full of expression. There is not a little girl in Fernie who will not insist upon having one. Ask for the Cute Kid.
Price ..... .85

Infants' Pure Wool, soft and warm, Bonnets, Bootees, Caps and Toques. In white, pink and pale blue. Excellent selections.

House Furnishings

A visit to our Furniture and Carpet Department offers splendid opportunity to select the odd pieces which will make home more comfortable.

In Furniture our samples show the entire range of price and style, from the expensive, exclusive designs to the more common popular priced pieces.

In Carpets, Rugs and Linoleum, the stock is most complete.

We carry the celebrated McClary line of Stoves and Ranges, description of this old, well-known make seems unnecessary, but for warmth, economy of fuel and beauty of appearance, as well as cooking qualities, nothing is as good as a McClary.

FURNITURE
CARPETS
DRAPERIES
RANGES STOVES

We do Picture Framing

Bargains in Footwear

We have gone over our Boots and Shoes, hunting for bargains, and have selected about 200 pairs of odd lines that are especially priced for clearance.

All are high grade, guaranteed goods, but through changes in manufacturers and the natural decrease of selections in these lines, it forces us to sacrifice prices. Come early and make your choice at $3.00 and $4.00; regular price $5.00 and $6.00.

Box Calf, Blucher cut, Men's Shoes, with slip sole ..... $4.00 pair

Box Calf, Blucher cut, Men's Shoes, leather lined; regularly $6.00. Special at ..... $4.50 pair

Velour Calf, Blucher cut, Men's Shoes, leather lined, at .... $4.00 pair

Box and Velour Calf, Men's Shoes, Blucher cut, heavy soles, at..$4.00 pair

Heavy Tan Men's Shoes, Blucher cut, fine winter shoe, made on latest style lasts at ..... $6.50 pair

Heavy Black Calf Men's Shoes, Blucher cut, wear like iron, at $7.50 pair

THE CLASSIC SHOE
Especially Designed for Children

It is always well to exercise the utmost care in Children's Clothing and Shoes. Not only care in securing good wearing articles, but in Shoes, to also obtain a Shoe that will not tend to cramp and hinder the growth of the little feet. The Classic Shoe offers a wide selection of styles, cut along strict lines of comfort and with proper care for growth. We offer this shoe in Tan, Black and Patent leather, in regular, medium and high tops, lace or button, all square toes, at ..... $1.25 to $3.00 pair

Men's Moccasins for outdoor wear. For the man who is outdoors the warmest Shoe covering is our Sheep-lined Moccasin; just the thing for under rubbers. Prices from .75 to $1.75

The boys need a good wearing Shoe as well as their fathers. Among the new arrivals are Boys' Kangaroo Shoes, Blucher cut, sizes 1 to 5, at .. $2.75 pair

Boys' Grain Leather Shoes, Blucher cut; this is a heavy, strong Shoe, sizes 1 to 5, at ..... $2.50 pair

These prices are merely a suggestion of what we have; our line of Boys' and Children's Shoes is entirely complete. For the smaller boy we have the Grain Leather, Blucher cut, Shoes, the kind that withstand the roughest wear, sizes 11 to 13, for ....$2.50 pair

And Kangaroo, Heavy Soled Shoes, sizes 11 to 13, at ..... $2.50 pair

EMPRESS LADIES' SHOES

High-top, button, Ladies' Shoes, in either Box Calf or Heavy Russian leather, at ..... $5.50 pair

High-top, button or lace Shoes, just the thing for winter wear, at $5.50 pair

Extra high-top Shoes, Russian Calf, Blucher cut, at ..... $6.50 pair

DON'T FORGET RUBBERS

Everything for the Home and for Everyone in it

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality