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DAVIDSON CANNOT LOSE!

W. ROSS' ROTTEN RECORD

ROSS IN POLITICAL DEATH THROES

Fighting a Losing Battle-Davidson Supporters Imbued With the Greatest Enthusiasm

What He has "Done" (For) the Working Men Since He Entered Politics.—Read This and See Who is Your Friend—Ross or the Socialists

Parliamentary Session, 1906

He Voted Against Parker Williams' Amendment to the Small Debts Act, which would have prevented anyone from garnisheeing a worker's wages for a debt of less than $100.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Land Assessment Act, to exempt from taxation farmer's lands of less than $5,000 valuation, with an income of not less than $1,000.

He Voted Against a Bill Extending the Franchise to Women.

He Voted Against a Bill giving an Eight Hour Day to workers in smelters.

He Voted in Favor of Parker Williams' amendment to the Master and Servants' Act (Fortnightly Pay Day) but **raised no objection when it was killed in committee. . (Votes taken in committee are not printed in the Votes and Proceedings.)**

Parliamentary Session, 1907

He Voted Against reducing the assessment on farm lands (Hawthornthwaite's amendment.)

Was in the chair when a bill providing for a fortnightly pay day was killed in committee.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Act to incorporate the Portland Canal R. R. Co., to increase the guarantee deposit from $5,000 to $10,000, and to spend $10,000 in surveys and construction in the first year.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's motion that the Government should take steps to prevent the Salvation Army importing strikebreakers. (At the time there was a strike of ship carpenters at Bullen's yards, Esquimalt; in answer to advertisements in old country papers about 30 ships carpenters, who had been promised steady work at $4.50 per day, were taken in charge by the S. A., only to find, on arriving at Montreal, that a strike was in progress. They refused to proceed, and insisted that the S. A. keep them until the strike was finished, or find them work at the wages guaranteed. Half of them finally accepted work at $2.50 per day (not at their trade), and others refusing. In about 10 days the latter were notified by the S. A. officials that the strike at Esquimalt was over, and they were to proceed immediately. They did so, to find on their arrival in Victoria that the strike was still on. Bullen's had their baggage checks and they were therefore unable to work at their trade elsewhere. They laid their case before the Socialist members—the House being then sitting—and one of the most bitter fights on record took place.)

He Voted an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act to allow the arbitrators to award a lump sum for damages, instead of paying it in instalments.

He Voted Against J. R. McInnis' Bill for a General Eight Hour Day.

He Voted Against a resolution directed at the S. A. in connection with the matter referred to above, which he had previously voted against when introduced as a motion.

Parliamentary Session, 1906

He Voted Against a motion to censure Lt.-Governor Dunsmuir for withholding his assent to the Natal Act, passed by the Legislature, imposing an educational test which would have barred Oriental immigration.

He Voted in Favor of the Speaker's decision against the motion introduced by Hawthornthwaite to impeach the Lt.-Governor for failing to assent to the Natal Act.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's motion to refuse exemption from taxation to railroad companies unless they paid a minimum wage of $2.50 per day on construction work.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's motion for an investigation into alleged violations of the regulations as to the working of underground mines. (This was in reference to the employment of Orientals in the coal mines owned by Lt.-Governor Dunsmuir on Vancouver Island, in violation of the law.)

He Voted Against J. R. McInnis' bill to prevent discrimination against Trade Unions.

He Voted Against Parker Williams' amendment to the Crow's nest Pass and Northern Railroad Bill (which was in charge of Ross) which would have prevented the employment of Orientals on that road.

He Voted Against Parker William's Bill respecting the procuring of employment for workingmen, which would have compelled employers advertising abroad for men to give full particulars as to conditions, etc.

Although no votes were taken, he was a supporter of the McBride Government during this session—as previously—when the Premier turned down the following Labor Bills in the closing hours of the session:

1. A Bill to Regulate Employment in Dangerous Industries. (This would have excluded Orientals from coal mines.)
2. A Bill to provide for a general Eight Hour Day.
3. A Bill for an Eight Hour Day in Shipbuilding Yards.
4. A Bill providing for the inspection of bunkhouses, etc., by the provincial health authorities.
5. A Bill providing for an Eight Hour Day for telegraphers and signalmen.

(Continued on page 5)

COAL OWNER WHO FAVORS THE MINERS

LONDON, March 12.—Sir Arthur Markham, the great coal owner, addressing a miners' meeting at Northampton last night, advocated the adoption of a minimum wage. He declared that no undue burden would be placed upon the coal industry or consumer if a minimum of eight shillings ($2) daily were paid every collier. He added that the coal owners had raised ridiculous arguments against the minimum scale. A despatch from Cardiff to the Daily Telegraph says that the South Wales coal owners yesterday decided to accept Premier Asquith's invitation to a joint conference because they did not wish to do anything to hinder a possible settlement.

A DISCOURAGING COMBINATION

The Montreal Star has the following: What's in a name? What's in two names? Married:

HARD—WORK.—On Friday, Mar. 1, 1912, at the residence of Anson W. Hard, Esq., No. 21 East Eightieth St., by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of New York, De Courcy Lawrence Hard to Majorie Work, daughter of James Henry Work, Esq.

NON-UNIONISTS FEEL PINCH OF STRIKE

No Settlement in Sight--Conditions Become More Acute--Rioting in Germany

The latest reports regarding the coal strike in the Old Country are not very encouraging. The outstanding feature, however, is that the men are holding steadfast to the minimum wage demand. So far as the union men are concerned they are not finding the strike a hardship, but the non-union men, not having any claim upon anyone for support, are experiencing much hardship and privation. Further reports state that in view of the miners refusing to permit sufficient coal to be taken out with which to operate the pumps, one half the collieries involved will shortly be flooded to such a depth that they may NEVER be reopened. Vernon Hartshorn, one of the strike leaders, asserts that as soon as the minimum wage is secured for the miners the principle will be applied to all other forms of labor, thus bringing into existence a co-operative commonwealth. Tom Quelch published broadcast today appeals to soldiers not to consent to be moved to the scene of any strike disturbance and to refuse to shoot the working people. All express passenger trains in England have been discontinued, but mail trains will be operated for a few more days, or as long as coal is available.

On the 12th inst a conference took place and adjourned last night (Thursday) without any good results being achieved. One of the ways out of the deadlock was suggested by Premier Asquith for the men to ballot on a 5s. a day minimum for men and 2s. for boys. Nothing in this line has, however, been as yet taken up.

Traffic returns of the railways of the United Kingdom for the past week show an aggregate decrease of $2,500,000 owing to the strike.

ESSEN, Germany, March 12.—The number of strikers in the Westphalian district increased yesterday. It was estimated last night that 75 per cent of the miners are out. The mine owners' association held a meeting and recommended that the members invite committees of the workmen to confer with them at the earliest date possible.

Practically no disorders have occurred except at Recklinhausen, where 400 strikers came into collision with the police and at Schmidthorst, where a strike breaker was killed by a knife stab in a fight with strikers. At Recklinhausen seven strikers received sabre wounds and one of the strikers had an eye knocked out.

THE ISIS

Manager Miller of the Isis is making things hum in the moving picture line At every show is seen a feature film, which alone is well worth the money. It is pleasing to note that his efforts have been well rewarded by the large attendance nightly. For the coming week "The Siege of Calais," a 2000 ft. film will be shown. This is a bit of ancient history that should not be missed by either young or old, the former more especially. On the 27th and 28th (election night) "Buffalo Jones" lassoing animals in Africa will be shown, and at a later date that stirring drama, "East Lynne."

LAWRENCE STRIKE ENDS

LAWRENCE Mass., March 13.—The end of the great strike of Lawrence textile workers came at 11.30 a.m. today, when the strikers' sub-committee announced they had accepted the wage increase offered by President Wood, of the American Woolen Company. It was announced that the strikers gained practically every point for which they contended.

McLEAN'S DRUG STORE ON FIRE

Fire broke out in the basement of the A. Beck Block adjoining the Fernie Hotel just before noon on Monday. Some damage was done in the stock of McLean's Drug Store and a small los son the building. All covered by insurance. The fre started in the furnace room, the dense smoke making it difficult for the firemen to get at.

DAVIDSON'S BIG MEETING

A SOCIALIST "ARISTOSCRATCHIT"

LONDON, March 10—A curious mixture of nobility with Socialism can be seen at present in Burton-on-Trent in the person of the mayor, the Marquis of Anglesey. The Mayor-Marquis has taken up the novelty introduced by an American socialist, the Mayor of Milwaukee, by giving municipal balls for all the members of the populace.

The first of the Marquis of Anglesey's municipal balls, which was held February 16, was such a success that he has now announced the giving of another one in the future. The date for the event is not as yet arranged, but the people of Burton-on-Trent are looking forward to the occasion with great expectations.

ROSS REFUSES TO MEET DAVIDSON ON PLATFORM

ON various occasions during the week the secretary of the local Conservative Party has been invited to send representatives to our meetings—Ross preferred. He was also asked to make arrangements, if possible, for a joint debate. The excuse given was that Ross is a busy man these days, and that he would be out of town on Thursday last. Very convenient! He was then offered to name any place and any time, where and when it would be convenient for Ross to meet Davidson on the platform, but so far nothing has come of it. The Socialist Party even offered to pay for the hire of the hall.

Why is Ross afraid to meet Davidson? Echo answers—"Why!"

MASS MEETING FAVORS SOCIALIST

Candidate Receives Rousing Reception and Tells Some Home Truths--A Sure Winner

A meeting in support of the Socialist Candidate was held in the Grand Theatre, Fernie, on Thursday evening last, the large audience listened to the various speakers attentively and received the utterances enthusiastically.

Contrary to Tuesday night's meeting when more than half of the audience were Socialist sympathizers, many of whom would have been glad to get on the platform to refute the capitalists fallacies, on Thursday night there were few Conservatives, and these few, although invited to take the platform, made no signs of doing so. Neither did they ask any questions when invited to do so.

Proceedings opened with a few appropriate remarks by the Chairman, Dave Paton, after which he called upon W. L. Phillips to address the audience.

The speaker addressed himself mainly to the young men, whom he urged to take this opportunity of protesting against the present methods of unequal distribution. He referred to the time when our forefathers fought for the precious privilege of the franchise and appealed to them to exercise it now that they have it. He pointed out the evils of the present system of government, and the bad influence it gives rise to. The speaker then went on to show most conclusively how through economic pressure girls were compelled to diverge from the straight path, and the many other wrongs that are caused to humanity by the capitalistic system now in vogue. It is by the election of our own men, men of our class, he concluded, that we can ever remedy these evils. He further appealed to the young men to study their own interests and that is by voting for the Socialist candidate, Wm. Davidson.

The next speaker was J. C. Turner, who for over half an hour, in his usual eloquent and vehement manner kept the audience enthralled. He dealt with various subjects ranging from McBride's railroad policy to his "bread basket." He started out by detailing from personal experience the hardships and privations of the work on railroad construction, and the absurdity of the efforts of the capitalist government to make us believe that it will be a benefit to us. To the corporations, he admitted, it would be a boon, but to the worker, he will be in no better position. What benefit, he asked, is the G. N. R. and the C. P. R. to the worker here. It all eventually ends in the various combines getting together and keeping the rates up. In regard to money spent on public buildings, that too he contended must first have been created by labor, and serves no benefit to the worker. It only serves to boost the business element on Victoria Avenue. He tackled the government on their night school policy and asked of what use they are to the workers. How could any man who does a hard days' work go back to school at night and try to imbibe any education in his benumbed brain, education that should be taught to our children and not wait until they grow old. The speaker then touched upon the Krzuz Case, the recent strike, the sending of the police into Coal Creek, the reading of the Riot Act, etc. Continuing he drew attention to the discrimination by Ross, and which plainly showed to which side he belonged. As an illustration he pointed to a recent occurrence in the Victoria Legislature to this effect. It is a well-known fact that strangers at the invitation of a member are permitted to occupy a seat in the House, unless objected to by another member. Pettigrew, organizer for the U. M. W. of A., on Vancouver Island, was on one occasion invited by Hawthornthwaite to occupy a seat, but on an appeal to the Speaker, a division was taken, and Pettigrew was asked to retire. Ross Voted with the Majority against Hawthornthwaite and Parker Williams. Shortly after this Ralph Smith, a union smasher occupied a seat in the House and Hawthornthwaite objected. A division was, of course, taken, and strange to relate Smith was allowed to remain. Ross on this occasion voted for Smith to remain. It would be interesting to hear Ross' explanation of this incident. Turner went on to ask how Ross, living apart from the workers, could know of the workers' interests, what would be to their benefit or otherwise. He also referred to the low methods adopted by Ross and his henchmen in objecting to numerous voters and in having them struck off the roll. With regard to the rescue station promised for Fernie the speaker in no uncertain terms upbraided Ross for making political capital of the dead in Fernie, Michel and all along the Pass. The mine rescue stations, he said, are a reflex of every man killed in the mines, and such vote-catching can never appeal to right-thinking men and women. Continuing he asked if Ross is such a friend of the workers as he claims he is, why is it necessary for him to spend so much money in an effort to get back to Victoria. The speaker in conclusion said that only with sufficient strength can we accomplish anything in legislation, and that by putting Davidson in the Victoria Legislature we shall be accomplishing much in that direction.

The Chairman then called upon the candadite to address the meeting, and on Mr. Davidson rising to do so received a tremendous ovation.

After referring to the able manner in which the former speakers had presented the attitude of the Socialist Party in this campaign, the speaker regretted that his political opponent, the Hon. Minister of Lands, had been fit to be elsewhere on the present occasion. An invitation had been extended him two nights ago to be present to-night, and it had been intimated that more time would be given him than had been accorded the speaker on Tuesday last. It was regrettable that the Conservative party could not see fit to discuss public questions, and more especially the great question—the question as to how we are to arrange our industrial affairs so that every man, woman and child could live in peace and plenty. If a man has no political convictions it necessarily follows he has no courage to discuss political matters in public. The audience understood just exactly the position adopted by the representative of the Conservative Party and applauded the speaker.

The workers candidate proceeded to show just where the division of interests arise between those who work for that class of society who own their jobs, and thus emphasising the fact that the Conservative Party stands for the capitalists of this Province as opposed to the Socialist Party who specifically stand for the workers. The working class is composed of all men and women who do useful work in this world, irrespective of whether it is mental or manual. The Conservative Party believe in the present system of production for profit, but the interests of the workers lay in abolishing this system. When this is accomplished all will be owners and all will be workers, and collective ownership of the means of life will be substituted for the present method of exploitation.

The capitalists are interested in this question just as much as the Socialists, but from a different point of view. The increasing number of hungry men does not fill their minds with any sense of satisfaction, but still they do not want to let go of their position. This ultimate aim of the Socialist Party of Canada is not merely a local matter, but is the object of the awakening workers all over the world as is evidenced by the growing revolutionary spirit in Germany, Great Britain and all civilized countries.

The policy of the Socialist representatives is not obstructive, seeing that they realize full well that capitalism must develop. The speaker then referred to the statements the Attorney-General had made on the platform on Tuesday night last to prove conclusively the recognized fact that all the labor legislation effected in this province had been through the instrumentality of the Socialist representatives, together with the agitation of organized labor. Whilst not agreeing with the Attorney-General in his political views,

(Continued on page 10)

TORIES MEETING VERY PITIFUL

Ross Writhes Under Questions on Kzruz Case--Looks Every Inch a Sure Loser

The Fernie Conservatives expected a love fast on Tuesday evening last, but instead they turned up at a "wake." The big-bugs, McBride and Bowser, came over for the purpose of instilling some much needed courage in their depleted ranks, but although the Premier worked hard to do his share of it, very little enthusiasm was displayed by the few of his followers present. In direct contrast, the tremendous cheering which greeted the Socialist Candidate, Davidson, must have sounded like the death knell to the Conservatives in this riding. As for the capitalist candidate, W. R. Ross, his position is more to be pitied than censured. He certainly looked the personification of pessimism, and the omen of defeat was writ large on his countenance. One can imagine hearing his deep sigh of relief when the meeting was over. Of the Conservative trinity the most straightforward was the Attorney-General, Wm. Bowser, who frankly and openly admitted that the Socialists had the true conception of matters in this world, and his further high testimony to the excellent qualities of the Socialist candidate. McBride, on the other hand, was all on the defensive, and tried valiantly to make the best of a losing cause, and rotten administration. His appeal to the workers for an extension of power was to a soft-hearted individual pitiable in the extreme.

The Socialist candidate received permission to take the platform for twenty minutes, and in those few minutes took advantage with telling effect to point out what the Socialists stand for and exposed a few of the bluffs of he Conservative party, in particular, and Ross' unfitness to represent the workers. Time was not given him to show the capitalist government up more. It is not often that the Socialist candidate receives the courtesy of the platform at a Conservative meeting, and in this instance for fear of a severe heckling, they chose the latter of what they considered the two evils, thus hoping to get off lightly.

The chair was occupied by Sherwood Herchmer, who in his opening remarks appealed for "justice, fairplay," etc., It was unnecessary for him to do this, as there was no intention on the part of those connected with the Socialist party to do anything but this. As it happened, however, some of the statements uttered by the Premier were so "broad" and bare-faced that it was difficult to restrain oneself from challenging them. For instance, how could an emphatic statement made by a premier to the effect that there was work for everybody who is willing to work, go by without arousing the indignation of the workers of this riding who can point to no less than four hundred men seeking "jobs" in Michel, and hundreds of others right through the country? Or how could anyone help laughing when he called himself a working man? But in all other respects the meeting was most orderly.

The first speaker was the "Hon." William R. Ross, who started off by saying that he would not occupy the attention of the audience long that evening. He then went on to say how much he had the interests of the workingman at heart, and what he would do for them. All of which caused much laughter.

Wm. Davidson then followed by pulling the few remarks made by Ross into tatters in short time. He pointed out how the Conservative party represents the capitalist interests of this country and the Socialists the workingman. He then expounded a few well known principles o fthe Socialist party and concluded by refering to Ross' remarks that they should vote for their material interests. If the workers would do so, said the Socialist candidate, the result of the election would be a foregone conclusion in his favor.

The Premier, Hon. R. McBride, then took up the cudgels on behalf of the Conservative Party. The speech was well interspersed with "I" have done this and that, and from beginning to end was a defence of his policy in regard to the worker of this province. Interruptions were frequent by interrogators putting some pith and pertinent questions.

The last speaker was the Hon. W. Bowser, who gave full credit to the Socialists for their convictions and principles, and the great boon it is to the worker. He stated that he had worked with Candidate Davidson on several committees of the house and always found him sincere, honest in his opinions and of high intelligence.

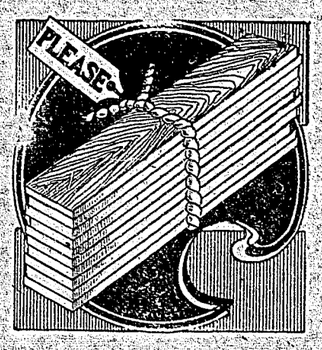
This concluded the speech making.

The question was then asked him what his views are on the Compensation Act, to which he replied that until the Privy Council decided this matter nothing could be done, but his personal opinion was that he favored legislation to extend to foreign dependents.

The same question was put to Ross, and he, of course, writhed and wriggled, and was of the same opinion as the Hon. Bowser. His tormentor was, however, not satisfied, and he asked if he advised the C. N. P. C. C. to make such a defense as in the Kruzz Case. This was a poser to him, and the best he could answer was that the company had heard of such a defence in another part of the province.

This concluded a meeting which could not have been very encouraging to the Conservative party.

KENNEDY & MANGAN



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Crushing Coal For Boiler Use

A few years ago consumers objected to receiving run-of-mine coal, in fact any coal that contained less than 80 per cent lump. Much fine coal therefore was mixed with bone and rock and thrown on the dump where in the course of time it generally took fire and became a further nuisance. From the fact that piles of bony and dirty coal took fire and burned, it was naturally assumed that such coal would burn under boilers. The economical factors embraced in this supposition were, that the dirty coal had cost money to mine, haul and waste, and if it could be used under boilers it would release that much good coal for market, thus making a twofold saving.

The first engineer that approached a mine manager to prevent this almost criminal waste of fuel, was met with the question, "What business is it of yours?" Matters have greatly changed since then and it is now the custom at those mines which have large boiler plants to install a pair of Cornish rolls and break the material to a size that can be fed to a mechanical stoker. There are certain matters in connection with Cornish rolls which are fairly well known, among them being the necessity for uniform feeding to prevent their being flooded and choked.

To overcome this feature and to do away with the automatic feeder that accompanies Cornish rolls, the Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Co., at Switchback, McDowell County, W. Va., installed the Jeffrey single roll crusher, and which after several months trial seems to be giving satisfaction. The crusher consists of a toothed roll mounted on a shaft, and a breaker plate. A hopper, housing, and suitable gear-wheels complete the mechanism. The hopper is so arranged that the coal may be dumped into it from the minecar, the single roll acting as a feeder. The drum of the roll is covered by segments which have varying length of teeth, long hooked teeth acting as feeders by gripping the larger pieces of coal or bone and breaking them to the size that will pass through the crusher. The breaker plate is concave. At its upper edge it is hinged to the frame; at its lower edge it is held in position by two rods which also permit the adjustment of the breaker plate shoe and the surface of the roll to furnish different sized products.

The capacity of the roll shown is given as 160 tons per hour with an expenditure of 17 horsepower, but this capacity would not apply to every kind of coal because of difference in hardness.

A rule of thumb for determining the capacity of bituminous coal crushers is to compute the capacity at one-third the ribbon. By the ribbon is meant the area of space between the rolls multiplied by their peripheral speed. Soft, friable coal like that in the Pocohontas fields can be reduced by a simple pressure, and the gap between the rolls may be greater for the same reduction than obtains with a harder, tougher coal, such as Illinois coal. The capacity of the machine would therefore, be greater with the softer than with the harder coal.

There is one feature in connection with the single roll crusher which is new, so far as the writer is aware, and will appeal to those who have had hammers, picks, drills, etc., pass into, break, or stop their rolls. The driving pulley is not keyed to the shaft but is mounted on a separate hub which is driven through a set of wooden pins inserted in holes in the pulley. When any undue strain comes on the machine from any cause these wooden pins shear off and the roll stops while the pulley keeps on revolving, thus forming an effective safety device. A pair of heavy springs are placed on the tension rod, which under ordinary working conditions do not move, but when an undue pressure comes on the breaker plate they act as a cushion, giving way slightly, taking up the inertia of the parts, and allowing time for the pins to shear without breaking the more important elements of the machine.—Mines and Minerals.

A simple and good rule to remember and to follow is to buy nothing in the baking powder line unless all the ingredients are plainly printed in English on the label. This information is stated on every package of Magic Baking Powder. All Grocers sell it.

A Vote for Davidson is the "Intelligent Way"

Discontent, Socialism and Progress

"Zealots, while necessary to the propagation of all Social progress, may be safely bottled up and placed in the shelves of the laboratory when the fight is on; for then the sane intelligence of the people will prevail—they will be educated by the stern necessity to live."

I want to address a few words to you this week, Mr. Reader, upon a very old argument used by our opponents, viz., that with the advent of Socialism all incentive will disappear.

Now, unfortunately, we must not blame our opponents entirely for this **Absolute False Impression of Socialism** as we find very often among ourselves individuals, who, while being most earnest and zealous in their efforts to promote Socialism, give utterance to opinions (for such they can only be) that are both illogical and illusionary.

All progress is begot of discontent; that is to say in simple language—human nature is never satisfied, and never will be. Now, understand me thoroughly, Mr. Reader, before you go any further. The present discontent is acute, and

THE PRIMARY Cause of Discontent at Present is the Very Unequal Division of Wealth

—that we are all agreed upon. But it is abslute safe to prophesy that under Socialism there will also be discontent, otherwise there could be no progress—no advance. Let me explain that we Socialists intend to enjoy every ounce of the advantages that modern civilization can offer. We intend to use the discoveries of science to enjoy life to its fullest extent.

That is where the incentive comes in in Socialism.

And Mr. Reader, being of ordinary intelligence, like myself, you will understand that to progress we must be discontented, and while the discontent may not be accompanied by the suffering that is at present making our discontent acute, nervetheless, it will always be present in human nature.

This, Mr. Reader, leads me on to another question, and one which while very simple to answer and explain, is often very badly handled by over zealous individuals, viz: "Is there only one cause for discontent—the present economic condition?" Now, to be strictly logical (and no one can be a Socialist or understand Socialism if he is not logical) we have to answer, "Certainly not." Socialism takes into consideration the human factor with regard to discontent, both past and present. If we did not we should be tacitly acknowledging the truth of our opponents' argument.

The question of temperament or human nature is recognized very thoroughly by Socialists, in spite of the remarks of our opponents that the ultimate end to Socialism must be animalism. We take exception to any such argument, because we know that passion and vice must always exist and be fought, and while we insist that the present system is responsible for the bulk of vice and crime prevalent, we could not for one moment suggest that the abolition of the profit system will mean the abolition of all vice. We have an example in the idle rich of today, to whom profit means nothing more than additional wealth, yet these people, possessing every possible luxury, and the wherewithall to purchase same, simply revel in vice, and many of them find a premature grave. Of course, we know that under Socialism idleness could not possibly exist, because they would have to work to live. This is a great argument in favor of Socialism when handled logically.

When you hear a Socialist, Mr. Reader, attempting to ignore this human factor just tell him right where he stands and do not be influence by such brain disordered arguments that the question of temperament is outside of Socialism; nothing of the sort, we know that human nature will always be a strong factor in the uplifting of mankind and the emancipation of the wage slave.

These remarks, Mr. Reader, while being purely educational, are addressed to you with one object—that you may be in a position to refute some of the assertions of our opponents and that you may thoroughly understand the Socialist's stand in this matter.

Now, a word of advice to you Socialists who are engaged in canvassing: The Socialist philosophy cannot be taught and digested in a few minutes, so do not try to talk to an opponent who you know to be better educated than yourself upon questions that you do not thoroughly understand and have not a most lucid explanation of. Brevity is the soul of wit, and often the whole of argument. Big words that you cannot pronounce, and upon the meaning of which no two authorities are agreed, are very ineffective in attempting to smother an educated opponent—not try 'em. The simplest language is all that is required to explain Socialism. In this campaign we are out to point the way, and one of the greatest educators of today is the newspaper from which one can ascertain the discontent prevalent among all the workers of the world. On the other hand we can point to the rapid growth of gigantic trusts, and in spite of all efforts of the present system to prevent it, that these trusts, combinations or corporations (call them what you like) continue to grow every day. The present profit system can devise no check for them, **And the Present System Never Will.**

Explain, Mr. Reader, that there is only one way to get rich—at the expense of others, and the more these trusts are allowed to accumulate wealth the poorer must the worker become. You never get an increase in wages without you have to pay treble for it in increased prices. The present system cannot possibly grant you any increase—even if it wanted to. Here again you can prove this by your newspaper. Now, remember this, and I know you are not a dullard, the most enlightened Socialists are among the greatest newspaper readers. If an opponent asks you a question which you cannot answer, ask him if he will be good enough to wait for an answer, and admit candidly that you cannot answer it, but tell him we will answer it to his satisfaction either in the District Ledger, or you will ask someone who has a better knowledge than yourself who can answer him.

Never underrate an opponent; always credit him with having as much intelligence as yourself—for if he has not, well what is the use of troubling about educating him? If he is lacking in intelligence and such a blithering idiot that you cannot impress him, it is you who are the fool for wasting time. But Socialists do not believe in the lack of intelligence so much as the lack of education. Therefore, educate and advertise—that wins.

F. H. N.

Non-Socialist Statements

That Socialism is against religion.—Socialism is an economic political movement. While there may be individual Socialists who are unbelievers, Socialists stand for toleration in al matters of belief. They would not prohibit anyone from being religious if they could, and they could not if they would, for majorities will rule under Socialism, and even a majority could not make a man disbelieve anything he did believe. Socialists are free to condemn abuses in the name of religion, but after Socialism is inaugurated it will be possible to live a deeper religious life than can be done while poverty and oppression are so prevalent; and when robbery of the worker ceases, the people who wish to do so will be better able to support the church by voluntary contributions than they are now. The *cry that Socialism will destroy religion is no new cry.* It was said of abolition, of the public schools, of labor unions, and even of the Christian gospel itself.

That Socialism is the same as Anarchy—Socialism stands for a fully organized society and anarchy for the absence of organization. They are the very opposites. The present order is more nearly anarchistic than is Socialism, for the reason that while anarchy is absence of organization, the *present order is partial organization*, and Socialism is *complete organization*. Individualism, the things which Liberals and Conservatives both have sanctioned as the opposite of Socialism is nothing more or less than anarchism.

That Socialism is a foreign movement.—The earlier efforts at socialization began in America. The revolutionary war was fought to socialize or popularize government. The socializing of the post office, of the public roads, of the public schools were all fought out in America. The proposition of Socialism—the socializing of industry—is merely an extension of the work that has been in progress in the United States for several centuries. The securing of industrial democracy—the one demand of Socialism as to method—is the legitimate outgrowth of political democracy. But the socializing thought has now become world-wide. It is foreign to no nation of the earth. It belongs to America more than any other nation perhaps, because the machine and the trust are more fully developed there than anywhere else, making the need of it greater than in Europe. It has been ascertained by careful canvass that 71 per cent of the Socialists of America are natives of America.

Hired Hands.—So far from the government employing all, the people would be the government and would employ themselves. Instead of being "hired" by employers and bosses, they would elect from themselves their own foremen and managers, recalling them when they wished. Much of the voting would be simpler and cheaper when industry was fully organized than it can be now. Much of it would be in the shop or in the old "town meeting" style, without campaigns, without delay and without expense. Direct legislation would really be direct, and democracy would become a simple thing even in a large territory. Because the worker would be able to employ himself and receive his entire social product, it follows that if he worked under another it would be as a matter of accomodation and that he would require his full social product then. As a result the entire employing system with its tribute of profits would pass away. People would either have to conduct small farms or small businesses which they could run themselves, or else join the fuller social organization—not by force, but through changed conditions. They might do either, giving them a choice, but as they found the social organization the best and most advantageous, besides affording the most liberty, they would sooner or later come to that. Help of others could be obtained on full social product of their toil—it would be merely an exchange of work—service rather than servitude.

That Socialism means Dividing Up.—The motto of Socialism is, "Workers of the world, unite." Its effort is to secure co-operation in the place of divisional work. It aims to make the tools of production and distribution undivided public property instead of divided individual property as they are now. In every way it is the opposite of division. They who declare that Socialists want to take all the property of the world and divide it equally among all the people either knowingly or ignorantly misrepresent Socialism. Such a thing has never been proposed by Socialism and is utterly repudiated by them.

That Socialism Will be a Species of Bossism.—We are under bossism now. A majority of men can work only as others employ them, and the employer has full say as to how things shall be done. Socialism is a system where the order will be reversed. Instead of a few employing and bossing the many the many will own the machinery of production and employ the managers by electing them. Instead of the worker being in danger of being turned off or shut out, he as part owner, will be sure of a job, and will have the power of recall over the superintendents and foremen. Bossism will thus virtually pass away.

That Socialism has Been Tried and Proved a Failure.—Socialism has never been tried. It was never even proposed until half a century ago. What has been tried was partial socialization, such as socialized roads, schools, postoffices, etc. These have not been failures, yet none of them nor even all of them, constitute Socialism. Co-operative colonies and co-operative business are not Socialism, but only co-operative capitalism. Socialism stands for the socializing of industry, the end of capitalism, the destruction of the profit system, and these have never been tried.

That Socialism is Against Private Property.—Socialism wants only the things that are collectively used to be collectively owned. Its whole aim is to make it possible for all people to have private property, as only a few people have now. The present order is the enemy of private property. This is proven by the vast amount of poverty that exists under it. Socialism will end poverty by making it so all can have private property.

That Socialism Will Destroy Incentive.—By giving to the producer the full product of his labor (mental or manual) Socialism will augument incentive to do, to accomplish and to produce. Under the present system both producers and inventors are robbed of a large part of their just recompense. Under the present system A produces value to the amount of $10 in a day and receives in wages $2; under Socialism he would receive the full value of his labor or the entire $10. There would be no destruction of incentive under Socialism.

Abuse of Office.—Socialists are different from no other men, except in an undertsanding of what they want and a plan for change of institutions. Socialists in office under the present system would be held from violating their principles only because of the principles and because of the further fact that every Socialist elected to office has on file his resignation and may be called at any time his constituents desire.

But if full Socialism prevailed neither Socialists or any other persons would graft, for the reason that the need of grafting, the incentive to graft would be at an end. Graft is a product of the profit system.—Cotton's

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It offers investment par excellence for the small investor with a certainty of good results. Lots are selling at $300, all cleared, 33ft x 133ft. Call or write for our maps and literature.

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Oranges, reg. 50c a dozen Now 25, 35, and 45c

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Every purchaser of $10 receives

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

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

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"THE REXALL STORE."

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. Cory,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

Let a Ledger Ad. work for You

The Smokeless Coal Fields of West Virginia

Legal and Business Conditions Which go to Promote the Wasteful Exploitation of Coal Lands

By Edwin Ludlow

The area of coal land stretching from the Pocahontas field on the Norfold and Western Railway to the New River field on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and served by these two railroads, and also by the more recently built Virginian Railway, between them, comprises a unique coal territory, similar, in many respects, to the anthracite field of Pennsylvania; and from a commercial point of view is in very much the condition of that field 30 years ago.

At that time each company was trying to get the best of some competitor and to work out a survival of the fittest by selling coal below cost. Those who remember the dilapidated appearance of the average anthracite breaker of those days, and also knew of the wasteful methods of mining in vogue, will realize by comparison with the present, what advantages have accrued to all, both miners and consumers, from the common-sense business methods by which the various companies have drawn together their interests and brought industrial peace where had formerly been only ruinous competition, and have been able to double the life of that field by using their increased revenue in opening deeper mines and working thin and impure seams that could formerly only have been operated at a heavy financial loss.

The average appearance of the mines in the smokeless field will tell any trained observer that the same suicidal policy is being pursued here. That while coal is being sold by the newer and more fortunately located mines at a small profit, the older and more expensive must either shut down and their organizations scatter and their entire investment deteriorate, or continue to mine at a loss, hoping for some change that will bring them better times.

In the meantime, they cannot afford to install new machinery to meet the increasing length of their underground hauls, or other improvemets, that might be a factor in increasing the tonnage and reducing cost; and more important of all, they can only afford to work the best coal in their mines, and thin or impure parts of the vein are left unworked, and large areas of coal that could and should be mined to extract their full tonnage are abandoned and permanently lost, as with the robbing back of the best coal the sections not worked can never again be reached and the coal reserves of the country are thus wasted. Many thin veins lying immediately over the thicker ones that could only have been worked either simultaneously with the thicker ones or before the thick ones were mined at all, have been permanently lost as the working out and robbing of the underlying vein has broken the separating rock so that the upper vein is hopelessly crushed and can never be mined profitably.

This exhaustion of the smokeless coal is as serious a problem for the country as the exhaustion of the anthracite field. This coal is not only smokeless but gives the highest test as a steam producer and is only equaled by the best grade of Cardiff Admiralty coal in England, as shown by an analysis of New River Admiralty coal recently shipped to the United States navy. The samples were taken by a navy inspector and the analysis made by the government chemist, resulted as follows:

Moisture, .84; volatile matter, 17.56; fixed carbon, 77.45; ash, 4.13; sulphur 0; British thermal units, 15,100. On dry basis, 15,227.

The coal is constantly increasing in demand not only along the Atlantic seaboard, where vessel owners and other and steam users want the best, but is the only coal to replace the small grades of anthracite for furnishing power in the cities, both East and West where ordinances prohibit smoky chimneys. Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, and other western cities, use millions of tons of this West Virginia smokeless coal in spite of their close proximity to their local coal fields, that can furnish a good steam coal delivered at less than the freight rate from West Virginia. They don't use this smokeless coal because they want to, but because they have to, and they could and would pay the few cents a ton more that would make the difference to the mine operator between profit and loss; but as the annual tonnage always increases a little more than the increased demand, and as long as anything but ruinous competition is liable to increase the coal operators' troubles by adding jail sentence to his woes, so long will this insane policy of giving away the best steam coal mined in this country continue.

There is one other hope for the coal operator, and that is, to so increase the demand by the widening of his market that surplus stock will be absorbed and prices automatically rise to a living basis. This is where our friends in England can show us something. The exports from England for the first 10 months of this year were:

Country	Quantity Tons	Value £ sterl'g
Russia	3,093,037	1,700,697
Sweden	3,084,626	1,575,164
Norway	1,582,672	749,920
Denmark	2,274,927	1,149,464
Germany	7,347,881	3,415,699
Netherlands	1,769,482	886,882
Belgium	1,451,067	619,643
Spain	2,484,365	1,533,923
Italy	7,564,879	4,413,180
France	8,486,717	4,530,473
Portugal	879,077	548,657
Spain	2,484,365	1,533,923
Austria-Hungary	825,333	422,340
Greece	583,939	326,750
Turkey	420,746	267,054
Egypt	2,563,792	1,612,797
Algeria	887,243	489,743
United States	6,120	4,242
Chili	579,755	399,743
Brazil	1,353,591	1,020,102
Uruguay	744,581	567,304
Argentine	2,657,609	1,958,350
Gibraltar	272,533	171,584
Malta	348,216	214,688
British S. Africa	58,725	38,654
British India	168,834	107,589
Straits Settlements	25,811	20,313
Ceylon	884	163,076
Other countries	1,527,346	1,073,432
Total Anthracite	1,984,480	1,496,271
Total steam	38,831,231	22,407,044
Total gas	8,672,664	4,218,602
Total household	1,258,758	658,882
Other sorts	2,510,317	1,200,664
Totals	53,257,450	29,981,463
Total coke	837,891	630,866
Total briquets	1,347,495	943,927
Total coal, coke & briquets	55,442,836	31,556,256

While Northern France and Germany and North Europe are too close to England to permit of our competing on an equal basis, we have found that with reasonable ocean freights, we could compete at all Mediteranean ports, and allowing half of France as representing the imports in southern ports, the total Mediterranean tonnage open for competition is 19,611,779 tons; equal to the entire output of smokeless coal.

During the extremely slack business of the past summer, several of the larger companies had their agents in Europe trying to get a share of this business; and while trial cargoes were shipped in English vessels at rates of 8s. 6d., when the movement was found by the English ship owners to be a constantly increasing one, and that the coal gave entire satisfaction wherever used and would interfere with England's own coal business, the rates went up to 12s. a ton, ad as all prices had to be made delivered, the trade has languished and will probably continue to languish as long as the United States has no merchant marine of its own and must depend upon English ships for their export trade.

Next consider the amount of coal England puts into South America, 5,214,407 tons in 10 months of this year. If this smokeless field could only get a fair percentage of this business, the surplus stocks at tidewater would be a thing of the past and New England would pay a living price for her fuel instead of 90 cents a ton for coal that costs $1 to mine. The English receive for this coal on board vessel $3.30 to $3.50 per ton. The distance from England to South America is greater than from Hampton Roads, and the smokeless coal has been sold as low as $2.50 per ton f. o. b. vessels, although that price is 50 cents per ton less than the coal should bring to give the mine owner a proper return on his investment.

Some of our Conservation friends may say that it is unwise to deplete our resources for the benefit of foreign countries. It is only necessary to refer to any one familiar with the Alaskan situation to show the futility of carrying the conservation idea to these impractical extremes. As a matter of fact, an export market that should take the surplus coal and assist, by eliminating competition or restriction, in bringing the revenue of the coal by causing him to mine the seams that cannot now be worked profitably; also by the installation of washing and other types of coal cleaning plants that would enable him to work parts of his mine where the coal is now so banded with impurities that it can be cleaned and prepared at a profit, and is cosequently abandoned.

The increasing revenues coming to the operator in the anthracite field have caused these things to be done there, and they would also be done here. It is useless to say that there are too many mines. While that is true, still the mines have been opened, the money invested, and no one is going to give up his investment for the benefit of others. Restricting output is another favorite suggestion, but all who are familiar with coal mining, known that restriction is an expensive luxury, that none but the rich operator can stand. The fixed cost of ventilation, pumping, and supervision, not to speak of interest on the investment, goes on during the period of restriction the same as when the mine is in operation; and the consequent cost per ton of coal mined in any month of restricted output is unavoidably so much higher that the selling price cannot cover it, and the operator is lucky when it does not absorb all of the profits from stores and rents.

The position of the coal operator in the smokeless field is not a happy one. If he meets his brother operator, and remarks that coal is selling too cheap he is immediately a conspirator in restraint of trade and liable to fine and imprisonment. If he tries to sell his coal in a foreign market, he finds that his own country, while rich in battleships, is very short on merchant marine, and he has to go to London to get a vessel, and if his orders interfere with any of John Bull's business he doesn't get it at a price that enables him to compete. The only one who is the gainer by this situation is the manufacturer, who with his heavy protection on all he makes, is able to buy his fuel from his own country at less than the cost of production.

The interesting question is: What are we going to do about it? Our paternal government, while willing to give unlimited advice as to the purchase of oxygen helmets and how to instal the best methods of elaborate and costly sprinkling devices to keep down coal dust and avoid explosions and to show how these have lessened the number of accidents in the anthracite region, still if asked some simple question as to how we can so consolidate our interests as to get a price for coal that would enable such expenditures to be made, will look pained and advise that even a discussion of suc a question is illegal.—Mines and Minerals.

A WESTERN EDITOR

Pays His Respects to the Gentlemen of the Medical Profession

The doctors are all friends of ours. We expect them to stay with us until death. Yet at the risk of incurring their displeasure, we reproduce the following:

We don't know where it came from any more than we know whose rainspout the doctor's medicine comes from. We find it in a paper credited to "Ex." If we knew the author we would gladly give his name, because the article is really good. Here it is:

The doctor from Algoma said that newspapers are run for revenue only. What in thunder do doctors run for, anyway? Do they run for glory? One good healthy doctor's bill would run this office for six months.

An editor works a half day for $3.00, with an investment of $3,000; a doctor looks wise and works ten minutes for $200, with an investment of three cents for catnip and a pill box that cost $1.37.

A doctor goes to college for two or three years and gets diplomas and a string of words the devil himself cannot pronounce, cultivates a look of wisdom, gets a box of bills, a cayuse and a meat saw and sticks out his shingle a full-fledged doctor. He will then doctor you until you die at a stipulated price per visit, and puts them in as thick as your pocketbook will permit.

An editor never gets his education finished. He learns as long as he lives, and studies all his life. He eats bran mash and liver, he takes his pay in turnips and hay, and keeps the doctor in town by refraining from printing the truth about him.

If we didn't get some of the glory out of it we would agree to take one of his pills after first saying our prayers. If the editor makes a mistake he has to apologize for it, but if the doctor makes a mistake he buries it.

If we make one there is a lawsuit, tall swearing and a small of sulphur, but if the doctor makes one there is a funeral, cut flowers and a smell of varnish. The doctor can use a word a foot long, but if the editor uses it he has to spell it.

If the doctor goes to see another man's wife he will charge the man for the visit. If the editor calls on another man's wife he gets a charge of buckshot. Any medical college can make a doctor. You can't make an editor. He has to be born one.

The editor works to keep from starving while the doctor works to ward off the gout. The editor helps men to live better and the doctor assists them to die easy.

The doctor pulls the sick man's leg, the editor is glad if he collects his bill at all. We are living for fun and to spite the doctors.

12,000 COAL CARS IN BLOCKADE

Twelve thousand cars of coal consigned to Michigan railroads are tied up in a blockade at Toledo, owing to the inability of the Michigan lines to handle the cars. The value of the hard an dsoft coal on the cars is estimated at $3,000,000. Traffic men see no immediate relief in sight and declare that the situation will be worse before the end of the month.

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No coloring matter in this tea.

In the seventy-five years of their business life Ridgways have never adulterated their teas.

Ridgways Tea comes to you packed in air-tight packages with all the flavor retained.

Until you try it you'll never know *how* good tea *can* be.

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"Old Country Tea" 50c. per lb.
"Five O'Clock" Tea 60c. "
"Capital Household" Tea 40c. "
"H. M. B." Tea $1.00

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EST'D 1836

AN ACCOMPLISHED WORKMAN

A concern recently advertised for a stenographer, and in reply to an answer thereto wrote to the applicant stating that the salary would be from $50 to $60 a month; that the machine was a Remington; inquired the applicant's speed at dictation, and in transcribing, and enumerated the duties as follows: "Dictation and transcribing, filing and indexing correspondence, operating an oscillating mimeograph occasionally, hitching pony to cart and driving to town twice daily with mail, sweeping and dusting office every morning."

The following reply—which may be classified as a literary curiosity—was received:

Gentlemen,—Yours of the 8th to hand. In answer to your question will state I am first-class Remington Underwood and Smith-Premier operator with a speed of 100 words. Stenographic speed 100 to 170 words per minute. Not having given information as to my capabilities, in my letter of application, I beg to put them before you now.

I am now 42 years old. Have had 23 years of active business experience, being connected with the British Embassy at Madagascar, and feel confident that if you give me a trial I can prove my worth to you. I am not only an expert biographer, linguist, expert telegraphist and erudite college graduate, but have several other accomplishments which may make me desirable.

The light duties which you enumerate in the capacity of stenographer, and indexing clerk, mimeograph operator, stable boy and office porter would not, I am afraid, keep me busy, and would not be enough to keep me from getting homesick. I am an expert snow-shoveller, a first class peanut roaster, and have some knowledge of removing superfluous hair, and have a medal for reciting "Curfew Shall Not Ring tonight." Am a skillful chiropodist and a practical farmer; can cook, crease trousers, open oysters, repair umbrellas, cane chairs, and am also the champion tobacco chewer of Louisiana. My spitting record is 38¼ ft.

Being possessed of great physical beauty, I would not only be useful, but ornamental as well, lending to the sacred precints of your office the delightful charm that a satsuma vase or stuffed billy goat would. My whiskers being extensive and luxurious, my face would be useful as a pen wiper and feather duster. I can, after office hours, take care of the children and prepare them for bed, and having the use of the pony and cart, could act as public dog catcher on my way to and from the post office.

As to salary, I feel I would be robbing the widows and orphans if I would take advantage of your munificent offer by accepting the fabulous sum of $50 per month, when my expenses as a married man would be but $45, and would be willing, therefore, to give my services for $45, thereby giving you an opportunity of not only increasing your donation to the church but also enable you to endow a bed in the dog's home.

Really, gentlemen, your unheard of bounties border on the supernatural, and to the unsophisticated must appear like reckless extravagance.

By the way, I might ask if it would be objectionable if I should practice my cornet in the office during my leisure moments?

Hoping this will appeal to you, and that you will further consider my application, I am,

Yours truly,

B—— S——

WORSE THAN REACTIONARY

By Clyde J. Wright

The apparent spontaneous outburst of Socialism is to be accounted for in two distinct ways: The seeds of Socialist thought sown in the past are just bursting through the soil, and on the other hand, the corruption in established politics is piling up a vote, not because the voter knows that Socialism is so good but because he is sure that the old-time parties are so bad.

An impossible agitator is responsible for a part of this fictitious vote; he has led impulsive men by sensational stories and glittering word pictures to believe that some secret known to the Socialists by which a majority vote would unlock the door of the millenium and the Co-operative Commonwealth would fall into place like a manna from Heaven.

The vote cannot and dare not be headed off; but the belated propaganda of organization must be promoted with all possible speed.

A dreamy element who have not foreseen that Socialism is seizing the Socialist are yet to be woke up to the need of extreme haste in organizing to prepare for and to take care of victory that is being thrust upon us. We must measure our movement by quality as well as quantity or we will find ourselves delinquent.

It is worse than reactionary to be deficient in political action, and organization is the first step. You can refuse to pay dues, and you can refuse to help study—all this you can neglect—but unless you do rally to this matter you can also defeat Socialism.

LAWRENCE AS AN OBJECT LESSON

The Boston Common (Ind.), Feb. 17. "Entirely regardless of immediate conditions at Lawrence, there should, for obvious reasons, be a thorough investigation of the textile industry in Massachusetts by the law-making power of Massachusetts. If people must pay a subsidy to textile manufacturers they have a right to know precisely what the social results are. . . . In Lawrence we see it doing much for the mill owners and little for the workers. True, the courts are open to poor as well as to rich; and the soldiery is to protect the humblest home as well as the greatest mill. That is true enough in theory. But how differently the results work out in fact! All the protection, whether of tariffs, of courts or of soldiery, has, as a matter of fact, gone to the side of property, big property. Human welfare, has been lost in the scramble for privilege or is upheld only by "anarchists." Such a basis of society cannot endure. If we would escape social revolution let us seek with diligence for social justice."

WHAT "THE MOB" VOTE MEANS

The change that "the mob will bring will be the simple one of establishing the rule that those who produce the wealth of this country will own that wealth. By the ballot the working people will take control of the government, and then by lawful and peaceful means the government will take control of the trusts and combines that have become so burdensome to their alleged owners and the people as a whole. When this revolution is accomplished all men will have employment, and when each receives the product of his or her toil and is no longer compelled to divide with the Morgans and Rockfellers, the problem of poverty is solved, and when poverty disappears a greater portion of crime and misery of our day will disappear with it. No honest-hearted, fair-minded, intelligent person need fear the coming crisis. The only source of danger lies in the direction of the bigoted, privilege-seeking plutocratic class, which may endeavor to prolong its reign of injustice and tyranny against the expressed wishes of the masses of the people. In such an eventuality the responsibility rests upon those who rebel against the constituted authorities, and society will have the right to protect itself against the lawless rich, who forfeit their right to further protection.—Max S. Hayes.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

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

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

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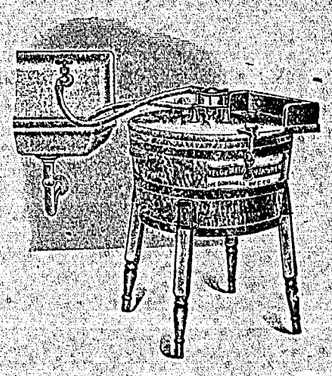

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No Alum No Lime Phosphate

Some Stock Questions for the Soap Boxer

When you are out stump speaking, you run against the stock questions. Here are a few of the questions:

"What will you do with the lazy people under Socialism?"

There are three classes of lazy people, the capitalists, the unfit, and the healthy tramp, who won't work. Under Socialism, the capitalists will lose their unearned revenues. They will have to work, if they are able to. Socialism, by depriving them of their unearned revenues, will force them into the ranks of the useful workers. The unfit are in another class. These unfit persons are usually the result of bad economic conditions surrounding them or which surrounded their parents before they were born. A child may be born tired because its parents were overworked and underfed and ill-clad before its birth. Or it may have acquired a tired feeling by being underfed in its infancy. Good food, fresh air, healthy surroundings and short hours of labor for all will eliminate this class of the unfit. The third class is the healthy tramp who won't work. Personally I admire the tramp. He has more spunk and manhood in him in refusing to work and be robbed than has the conscientious slave who diligently tends to the business of the capitalists and gets robbed of three-quarters of the wealth he produces.

Under Socialism, when each can get the full social value of what he produces, the tramp will find it far easier to get a living by doing useful work than he will by tramping it. Then he will turn to work and give up his tramp ways. There may be a few old tramps who will not change, but these will die out and the class will become extinct. If there should be any persons who will not work, after we have tended to the above, we'll start the doctors at work examining them for the hookworm.

"Who will provide the capital under Socialism?"

The workers will provide the capital. They do it now. Capital is that part of wealth which is used to produce more wealth. Nature supplies the raw material. The workers change that raw material into things good for the use of man. They produce the capital for they build the factories and lay the railroads and make the machinery and dig the gold and manufacture the bank notes. The working class, collectively produce the capital. Under Socialism they will collectively own what they have collectively produced.

"Labor cannot get along without capital, can it?"

No. Under modern conditions it cannot. But the workers can get along very nicely without the private capitalists. Socialism does not aim at abolishing capital. It simply aims at abolishing the private capitalist by making capital the collective property of the working class. In Montreal I found two definitions of capital current, and as a result, when the above question was asked, some speakers would declare that capital be socialized and other speakers would declare that it would be abolished. The former speakers declared that capital was wealth which was used for the production of more wealth. This, of course will be socialized. The latter speaker declared that capital was that part of wealth which was used to exploit labor. As under Socialism, there will be no part of wealth which will be used to exploit labor, it follows that there will be no capital and capital will be abolished. I think it best to use the first definition, although both are incomplete and inaccurate.

"If a man works and makes a fortune should he not enjoy it?"

Certainly he should. But most men who get a fortune do not make it. They steal it from the useful workers. It is true many capitalists work hard. So do burglars and slave raiders and highwaymen. But if a highwayman holds up a coach and gets away with a few hundred dollars, no one thinks of saying that the highwayman has "made" a fortune. The capitalists do not "make" a fortune. They steal it. We Socialists will prevent the capitalist steals, and so will allow the man who "makes" or produces wealth to enjoy the social value of what he has made.

"Socialism will destroy ambition."

No; it will not. It will make men ambitious. You cannot make men ambitious by just giving them a bare living and taking away all the rest of the wealth they have produced from them: It is not the robbery that makes men ambitious. They are ambitious in spite of it. A good many workers start out with the idea that they can by hard work become prosperous. They work hard and stay poor and lose their ambition. It is the height of folly to say that it will make men unambitious to give them the result of what their ambitious toil has produced.

There are many other foolish objections urged to Socialism. But the above seem to be the chief questions and objections used. The Montreal public at least have got beyond the stage of thinking that Socialism means dividing up and that it will break up the home or destroy religion.—O Cotton's Weekly.

CANNOT KEEP SOCIALISM FROM COMING

By Guy Williams

Next to success in electing Socialists to political positions, a strong Socialist vote is one of the surest forces for securing better conditions.

Events amply prove this in Minneapolis since the last election, when the Socialists came within an ace of electing Van Lear as mayor.

With burning satire Van Lear pointed out that the city waterworks department pumped water from the Mississippi River without any effort to purify it. It was like pumping avnweeta it. It was like attempting suicide to drink city water, and companies selling spring water prospered.

Republicans came, Democrats came, but dirty, muddy, polluted water was with us always an dno effort was made to purify it. It is different now. Typhoid fever has practically disappeared. By means of chlorid of lime the water is purified and is now safe and one does not feel that he is committing suicide when taking a drink of it.

The people of Minneapolis can thank Van Lear and the Socialist party for that.

The old parties never move toward public ownership until their conservative leaders see that they must move forward to save themselves from the scrapheap. But it is remarkable how much they are attached to public ownership since the last campaign.

We never heard a word for public ownership from them before. But at the present writing the city council has a committe investigating ways and means of acquiring a municipal stone quarry and stone-crushing plant.

They are in real earnest too. One alderman from the 12th ward sees red all the time and keeps reminding his colleagues that they must do something or the next council will be Socialist.

Another acts like he had picked up a Socialist municipal platform and was trying to enact each plank into an ordinance as fast as possible.

The city attorney has given his opinion to the effect that the city has the right to own and operate a stone quarry and crushed-stone plant, and further says the city has the right to lease them, buy them, or (horrible to relate) may acquire the sacred private property by condemnation proceedings

Plans are also under way to establish a creosoting plant near the garbage crematory whereby fuel and labor now going to waste may be used to lower the cost of creosote block paving.

A municipal garage has also been ordered established for autos used by different city departments, also for a shop where the city will repair its own autos, thereby cutting into one source of rich graft.

tI is wonderful how the big Socialist vote has improved the eye-sight of the old party politicians. Their vision has improved sufficiently for them to see the need of a city purchasing department and the council passed an ordinance almost identical with the one the Milwaukee Socialists put through.

Still another ordinance just introduced abolishes the contract system and provides that all city work shall be done by day labor.

To be sure the reformers have not made a move to touch large corporations like the gas or street railway companies. The operating expense of the street car company in 1911 was $3,906,716 and the receipts $7,811,193, leaving the promoters and stock holders a profit of $3,154,467, nearly half the earnings, for being "far-seeing," "industrious" and "patriotic" enough to buy up the officials in days gone by —perhaps these days are gone by.

The gas company also had the best year of its life. But, whatever comes, the Socialists of Minneapolis know and feel that Socialism is not a long way off. It is coming. Perhaps coming a little at a time, but the demands of the people cannot be longer put off, and even conservative politicians must "do something."

Oh, no, Alnozo! It will not take twenty-five or fifty years for Socialism to come. It is coming every day.

THE RIGHT TO LABOR

Under this caption the Saturday Evening Post comments editorially:

"In confirming an injunction against a strike, a New York court recently delivered itself of the following familiar but meaningless language: 'The right of every American citizen whether employer or employe, to gain an honest livelihood by his own toil and endeavor is inherent in our organic law and should be protected by all the power of the Government.'

"If this were true, when a quarter of the union workmen of New York were out of employment in 1896 and again in 1908, it would have been the duty of the Government to exert its whoel power to procure jobs for them, but the Government did nothing of the kind. When women in sweated trades were unable to gain an honest livelihood it would be the goernment's duty to see that wages were raised; or when a lockout deprives workmen of employment the Government should intervene —but the Government doesn't, in fact, recognize any such obligation as the court implies.

"Much popycock is uttered about the right to labor—a right which is and always has been restricted by law on every hand. Since Adam no man has ever had a right to labor except upon such terms as the social intelligence of the times prescribed, with a view to the general well being.

"The court's language is very familiar and sounds well, but it really means nothing."

THE WORKERS' HOPE

Says Buckle: "No great political improvement, no great reform, either legislative or executive, has ever been originated in any country by its rulers."

Wendell Phillips corroborates this truth in the following language: "No reform, moral or intellectual, ever came from the upper classes of society. Each and all came from the protest of the martyrs and victims. The emancipation of the working people must be achieved by the working people themselves."

As a result of the demonstrations of the unemployed in Vancouver it is estimated that the authorities have placed about 3,000 men at work on are still many job-seekers hanging round the free civic employment and government and civic projects. There other bureaus.

Such an evidence of working class solidarity as is now being exhibited in the Old Country has been the dream of the international labor movement for years past. The international federation of labor is within the range of possibility ere another ten years has rolled around. The beginning of the end of old capitalism, with all that that implies, is in sight.

NEGLECT

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

At all dealers, 25 and 50 cents, or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Sold in Fernie at McLean's Drug and Book Store.

At all dealers, 25 and 50 cents, or The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Sold in Fernie at McLean's Drug and Book Store.

The Idle Rich

Modern Barbarians and Their Pleasures

By Hector Macpherson

In his "Culture and Anarchy," Matthew Arnold, in his own inimitable way, makes sport of the aristocracy. Twitting them with their lack of interest in culture and the higher things of the mind, he refers to them as the barbarians. "When I go through the country," says Arnold, "and see this and that beautiful imposing seat of theirs crowning the landscape, 'There,' I say to myself, 'is a great fortified post of the barbarians.'" When we come to consider the recreations of the aristocracy, the name barbarians is seem to be peculiarly appropriate. Time seems to be spent between the grosser pleasures of the London season and the cruelties of the hunting field. In reference to the latter, the Humanitarian League has published a pamphlet, "The Cost of Sport," in which we have a vivid glimpse into the world of the barbarians. From a tract published by a defender of the habits of the aristocracy, we learn that on sport £25,000,000 are annually spent. Of this amount, £6,000,000 are spent on wages. Rents of shootings fishings, and the price of racehorses come to £5,500,000. This circulation of money is represented as a good thing. It is the old delusion—namely that the idle rich, by spending their money in luxuries are benefiting the community.

Here is the line of argument:

"When we come to consider what has been spent upon the stables at Newmarket and other places. . . the amount becomes absolutely appalling! The sum has to be counted in thousands, and it runs into millions—all of which is spent in labor and material. As to the other branches of sport which I have dealt with, racing sends money flowing from the rich to the poor man's pocket, but at the same time nearly all classes derive monetary benefit through this special branch of sport."

Simply Money Wasted

The slightest acquaintance with political economy would have taught this defender of sport that money expended on the objects mentioned is, from a national point of view, simply money wasted. One result is the creation of hosts of hangers-on, who, like the parasites in the animal world, drain the life-blood o ftheir victims. The writers of the pamphlet of the Humanitarian League have no difficulty in disposing of the sophistry of the literary flunkeys of the aristocracy:

"Now we have a few gamekeepers and drivers, a few grooms, jockeys, stablemen, and horse-dealers, and other dependents of the sportsmen, and a few farmers, breeding horses and growing fodder for them, while the laborers are turned out of their native village for want of work and house-room, and drift into the already overcrowded and hideous towns, which daily absorb more and more of the country, or are even forced to leave their native land altogether and seek a livelihood in lands beyond the sea, free, as yet, from the blessings of sport." With the land properly utilized we "should have some millions of free men earning an honest living in healthful surroundings, and producing a thousand-fold more wealth for themselves than is distributed by the aristocrats and plutocrats." Apart from the economic aspect of the subject, who, with any spark of humanity can find pleasure in the hunting field? There is something to be said for the barbarians of the olden time who, as a matter of self defence, was driven to make war against their enemies of the jungle; but nothing but condemnation is due to the barbarians of the shooting lodge, who, to gratify their brutal instincts, hunt to the death animals fed for the slaughter. Is there not something utterly contemptible in the plea put forth "that one must have the zest of running down and killing an animal and thus satisfying a natural instinct."

Land and Reform Essential

The natural instinct for killing in due course of development among the aristocracy takes the form of Jingoism, which very naturally flourishes more among the idle rich than among any other class of the community. One thing is plain, the horrors of the hunting field will not be put down by denunciation. Lovers of sport will not be moved by ethical considerations. Land reform is the one effective remedy. The broad acres at present devoted to the pleasures of the idle rich and their parasites must be utilized for the purposes intended by Nature —namely, for growing food for the great army of toilers, who, in too many cases, are compelled to accept the crumbs that fall from the over-loaded tables of those who neither toil nor spin. Mr. Lloyd George, with his taxation of land values, has made a beginning. The tax must be increased till the owners of deer forests and huge hunting preserves are compelled to sell them to those who will put them to productive uses. In the Bible we are told that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof. According to the aristocratic version the earth is the landlords' and the fulness thereof. This reading will satisfy Democracy no longer. The spirit of humanity is rising in revolt against the spectacle of miles of land being reserved for the pleasures of a favored few, while in thousands the workers are huddled together in the slums of our towns and cities. All that goes to make life worth living is being sacrificed for the sake of game preserving. For this purpose, as the writers of the Humanitarian League pamphlet put it, "are footpaths closed and laborers are compelled to walk long distances to their work. For this are children debarred from playing or picking flowers in the woods or the glens. For this is the factory worker or the slum dweller forbidden to breathe the pure air of the hills. For this are vast areas kept barren, whilst millions hunger for the produce which they might have yielded; and willing hands only too anxious to till them are driven to seek employment in the already over-crowded docks."

Beatitudes of Socialism

Blessed are the unemployed, for they shall be fed on soup and clothed with cast-off raiment.

Blessed are they that groan in distress of poverty, for they shall be visited by the recipient of their labor and consoled with maxims and pratultous advice.

Blessed are they who hunger and thirst, for they are subjects for visitation and shall receive free tickets to a bone and hot water banquet.

Blessed are they who are peacemakers if handy with a needle, for out of old clothes they can make for themselves new garments.

Blessed are they that ask for nothing for they shall in no wise be turned away disappointed.

Do it to others first, lest they do it to you; "See him and go him one better," do it quickly.

If your neighbor pastes you on the cheek, swat him under the chin; if he falls not, use your scrapers and dust the road, for herein lies thy safety.

Take heed that you contribute nothing to the poor except in a public place or by having your name placed conspicuously on a subscription paper, lest you lose caste with your set, and be regarded as a heretic.

Always visit the poor and distressed arrayed in your best, and go in a carriage driven by a servant lest your visit be deficient in that soothing influence that the well dressed always have over the ragged sick and hungry.

Should they be of doubtful mind, weak in spirit, or have doubts of the brightness of the life beyond the grave, tell them to take no thought for the morrow, for the soup of to-day spoils before the morrow, sufficient unto each day only is the soup thereof.

If the poor are gloomy and despondent, tell them that they belong to a class spoken of in scriptures as always being present and answering in person in the bread line.

Have them live as much on expectations as possible—a maxim is cheaper than bread and meat—and as easily digested as charity soup. By their works ye shall know them.

Whatever clothes or soup you give them, impress on their minds the fact that the all wise Father sent those things to them by you, and that we are all members of the universal brotherhood of man—and only differ in degree; this will give them a better conception of the fatherhood of God.—

A PUBLIC NUISANCE

Coal, centuries ago, was not appreciated as it is now. William Prynne, Keeper of the Records to Charles II., relates that in the reign of Edward I., when brewers, dyers, and other artificers began to use coal instead of wood and charcoal, the inhabitants of London petitioned the King against its use, declaring that it was "a public nuisance, corrupting the air with its stink and smoke, to the great detriment of their health." Whereupon the King prohibited its use, and issued a commission of Oyer and Terminor to try all who had offended to punish them by fine for their first offence, and for the second their furnaces and kilns were to be destroyed. The practice was at last made a capital offence, and a man was tried, condemned, and hanged for burning coal in London.—Science and Art of Mining.

The State Constabulary of Pennsylvania is now drilling regularly in preparation for the threatened strike of the anthracite miners.—Miners' Magazine.

At the present time there are upwards of 2,500,000 trade unionists in the United Kingdom. To manage their affairs there are over 10,000 paid secretaries, organizers and agitators, who are paid 280,000 pounds a year by the workingmen. Nearly 11 per ment of the trade union funds is, on the average spent in dispute pay, and 22 per cent is classed as "miscellaneous," and amounts to 4,250,000 pounds. In the two years, 1909-10, nearly 12,500,000 days' work and pay were lost to the workers through labor disputes.

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS PRICE, 25 CENTS

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Belgium	Finland	Italy	Philippine Islands	Sweden
Brazil	Formosa	Japan	Portugal	Switzerland
Bulgaria	France	Java	Roumania	Turkey
Ceylon	French Cochin China	Malta	Russia	United States
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China	Great Britain	Mexico	Siam	West Indies, etc.

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Special Sale of Flatware

Bone-handled Tea or Dinner Knives, at $1.25 per half doz.
1835 Wallace Bros. Tea or Dinner knives, $2.00 per half doz.
½ Doz. only Dinner Knives, best plate, $1.75
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1847 Rogers' Bros. Dinner Knives, $2.00 per half doz.
Rogers' Best Plated Table Spoons at 45c. each.
Wm. Rogers and Son Table Spoons $1.75 per half doz.
1847 Rogers' Bros. Table Spoons, $2.75 per half doz.
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Tea and Dinner Forks, best plate, $1.75 per half doz.
Wm. Rogers and Son Dinner Forks, $1.50 per half doz.
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WHEN Winds Are Nippy here is the toilet lotion that typifies the true perfection of all toilet applications.

Sweet, dainty, not greasy, and of extra special value in the care of the skin.

After a walk or an auto ride BENZO ALMOND CROWN cleanses the pores, restores the circulation, removes all of the ill effects of the wind.

Never hesitate or fear to go out for an enjoyable "constitutional", or to take healthful outdoor exercise because BENZO ALMOND CROWN will always take care of you even if you have an extremely delicate or sensitive skin.

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Thousands of young and middle-aged men are annually swept to a premature grave through Early Indiscretions, Excesses and Blood Diseases. If you have any of the following symptoms consult us before it is too late. Are you nervous and weak, despondent and gloomy, specks before the eyes, with dark circles under them, weak back, kidneys irritable, palpitation of the heart, bashful, dreams and losses, sediment in urine, pimples on the face, eyes sunken, hollow cheeks, [illegible] lifeless, distrustful, lack energy and strength, tired mornings, restless nights, changeable moods, weak manhood, premature decay, [illegible]

YOU WILL BE A WRECK

Our New Method Treatment can cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified, so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers disappear, the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency vanish, the eye becomes bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body and the moral, physical and sexual systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars. We will cure you or no pay.

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READER: No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Books Free—"The Golden Monitor" (Illustrated) on Secret Diseases of Men. QUESTION LIST FOR HOME TREATMENT SENT ON REQUEST

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DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

ROSS' ROTTEN RECORD

(Continued from page 1)

Parliamentary Session, 1909.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's motion to abolish the revenue tax.

He Voted in Favor of Bowser's amendment to the Provincial Elections Act, by which a voter's name could have been struck off the list as soon as he had left the district in which he was registered as a voter. (The amendment was defeated by the Socialists forcing the Liberals to join with them in obstructing the proceedings until the amendment was withdrawn.)

He Voted Against McInnis' Bill providing for an Eight Hour Day in metaliferous mines.

He Voted Against an Act for the Better Securing of Mine Workers' Wages.

He STOLE Parker Williams' Bill for a Fortnightly Pay Day, and introduced it as his own, but limiting its application to firms with a pay roll of not less than $50,000 per month, and omitted the penalty clause.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Coal Mines Act, which provided for a Fortnightly Pay Day for coal miners.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the same Act, providing for compulsory inquests in all cases of death by explosion or accident in coal mines.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Police and Prisons Act, to prevent the use by police of "swearing" methods to extract evidence from witnesses.

He Voted Against McInnis' Bill to extend the Eight Hour Law for smelters to workers (such as carpenters, bricklayers, etc.) around the furnaces.

He Voted Against the Women's Franchise Bill.

Parliamentary Session, 1910.

He Voted in Favor of Attorney-General Bowser's amendment to the Factories Act, which forbids the inspector appointed under the Act from giving evidence in court which he may have secured in the performance of his duty as inspector.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the same Act, to add the words "unless the trial judge so orders" to the clause referred to above.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Companies' Act, to strike out the clause limiting the amount a worker can claim as damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act to $250 when a company was bankrupt; and limiting the amount of back wages that could be claimed when a company was bankrupt to three months.

He Voted Against Parker Williams' amendment to the Public Schools Act to strike out the clause which allows the people in the E. and N. land belt to assess themselves to pay the teachers' salaries.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the same Bill giving Board School Trustees power to exclude from the schools Oriental children, in the interests of the white children.

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's motion to reduce the vote of $20,000 in the estimates in aid of the Salvation Army's immigration policy to "thirty cents."

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's motion to reduce the vote of $12,000 for the militia to "twelve cents."

He Voted Against a motion of Hawthornthwaite to strike out of a bill respecting the Salvation Army a clause that exempted them from paying registration fees.

He Voted Against an amendment to the Bill giving effect to the agreement with the C. N. R., which would have made the company apply to the legislature instead of the Lt.-Governor, for permission to amalgamate with another company.

He Voted Against Parker Williams' amendment to the same bill to make the company pay a minimum wage of $2.50 per day.

He Voted Twice (once in committee and once on report) **Against** a bill to give an Eight Hour Day to Engineers.

He Voted in Favor of the Dyking Assessment Act (amending Act), which increased the taxation on the farmer.

He Voted Against Parker William's amendment to the Bush Fire Act, designed to make it easier for the farmer to start fires to clear his land; to make owners of wild land adjoining farm land guard their property against the spread of fire; and to prevent the employment of the spy and the informer in the enforcement of the act.

He Voted Against Parker Williams' amendment to another Bill affecting the C. N. R. to make the company pay a minimum wage of $2.50 per day.

He voted against Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Land Act, designed to prevent the issue of pre-emptions or water records to Orientals.

He Voted Against a Bill to give an Eight Hour Day to metaliferous miners.

He Voted Against a Bill for a General Eight Hour Day.

He Voted Against the Shops Regulation Act, which provided that employees in shops should have a half-holiday every week and four full days holiday every year, and imposed an age limit for children employed in shops.

He Voted Against an Act to prevent Discrimination against Trade Unions.

Parliamentary Session 1911

He Voted in Favor of the new Coal Mines Regulation Act, which was opposed by the Socialist members as being worse than the old one. (Though representing a coal mining district Mr. Ross did not attempt to do anything while the Bill was in committee, which was two or three weeks, leaving the whole business i nthe hands of the Socialist members, who devoted nearly the whole of their time to a scrutiny of the Bill, and endeavoring to amend it in the interests of the miners. He avoided all divisions on the amendments submitted by the Socialists.)

He Voted in Favor of a bill introduced by Miller (Conservative) called an Act Respecting the Legal Professions, but described by Hawthornthwaite as being in the interests of "sneaking little horse thieves and petty shysters."

He Voted Against Hawthornthwaite's motion to strike out the grant in the estimates of $15,000 for the Agent-General's Office in London. (The Agent-General had been using Provincial funds to subscribe to such organizations as the Boy Scouts and the Anti-Socialist Union.)

Parliamentary Session 1912

The "Hon." gentleman's record for the session of 1912 has not shown that he has the least intention of leaving the employment of the interests whose faithful servant he has been for so many years. Although, owing to the haste of the government to rush legislation through the House only two labor bills were introduced by the Socialists (which were smothered by the Premier before anybody could vote on them), he showed by his handling of the new Forest Act whose interests he considered he was there to defend. The act deals with everything connected with the protection of the forests from fire, and consequently comes pretty close to the small farmer. The member for Newcastle (Parker Williams) submitted many amendments in the interests of the small farmer, but in every instance the Hon. Mr. Ross turned them down.

He was also in charge of an act to amend the Land Act, and he had included in it a provision that no pre-emption grant would be issued where the land required was bounded on two sides by timber limits. This provision was not in the old act.

Another of his amendments to the same act was that no pre-emption record would be given for land which contained more than 8000 feet of timber to the acre. This provision, also, was not in the old act. Taken together, the two amendments pretty effectually dispose of any likelihood of a great number of workingmen realizing an ambition to get back to the land.

The Attorney-General expressed the hope that the workers would elect their own representative this time—Wm. Davidson. Of course, as a matter of form, he said he would prefer to see Ross returned, but he could not express the same appreciation of this present member for the Fernie Riding. Of Davidson the Attorney-General said, "I would like to see Davidson elected. Davidson was a good man in the house."

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Once more the political spellbinders of Capitalism are preparing for their work of deception and corruption in a provincial campaign.

It requires little of a statesman or politician to know that none of the Conservative politicians are representing the rank and file of the people. In no case, and under no circumstances, are they representing the working class.

Under the political rule of the Conservative Party in our national, provincial and municipal governments powerful trusts, monopolies and corporations have taken possession of the nation's wealth. The great mass of the wealth-producing people in factories, shops and mines, and on the farms, are getting poorer and poorer in the same proportion as the social parasites grow richer and more powerful.

With the wealth of this country increasing marvellously from day to day we may witness the disgraceful spectacle of seeing thousands of men and women out of work at the verge of starvation, while the millions of dollars of wealth are piling up in the hands of a comparatively small number of people, who may justly be called the drones of society.

The time has come when the workers in the mines, factories and mills and the tillers of the soil must wake up and get together to protect their own common interests. This is especially true of the working class of British Columbia. Experience has demonstrated the fact that the railways and other big capitalist corporations in the province have absolute control of our provincial legislature and every department of same

The People's Voice will never make any attempt to gain friends by flattery, and for this very reason we shall never hesitate with them. For some time the Conservative party has been telling the people what they would do for them. In every political campaign promises were made by the bushels, but they were broken the moment the ballots had been counted and the slick politicians and tools of Capitalism had sneaked into office.

The People's Voice appears before the toiling masses as an organ of the Socialist Party. We do not tell the working class that the Socialist Party will be the patent medicine for curing all social ills under which they are suffering today; neither do we claim or promise that the Socialist Party will bring about the economic and social transformation over night, or while the working people are fooling away their time with attending dog fights or playing poker.

We come to the working class with this proposition:

"Here is the Socialist Party, the political party of your own class. This Socialist Party is the means whereby you may bring about the improvement of your conditions and your emancipation from wage **slavery. In order to use this political working class organization for the benefit of the working class, you, the working people, must affiliate with it, become part and parcel of it, control it, own it, manage it for the good and welfare of your own class."**

The emancipation of labor must be achieved by the working class themselves! These words should be indelibly impressed upon the minds of every working man and woman.

Take the Trade Unions, for example, which have done so much good for the wage workers in the last three decades. Not even the most stupid workingman would propose that the capitalist employers should control and officer and manage the Trade Union movement. It is plain to every wage worker that a union controlled and managed by the capitalist class could be of no benefit for the working class.

This being true on the economic field, why not apply the same sound logic to the political field and say: "A political party which is controlled and managed by the capitalist class, can never benefit the working class?"

The Socialist Party is the only political party in the field that is controlled, financed and managed by the working class for the benefit of the working class.

The Conservative Party is controlled, financed and managed by the capitalist class for the benefit of the capitalist class.

Now, ye toilers in mine, mill and factory, and ye slaving toilers on the farm, take your choice. To which side will you belong? Will you continue to fight against the best interests of your own wives and children by sticking to the old capitalist political machines? Or are you ready to join the Socialist Party and do your share in the great work to save our nation and our country from ruin; to save your own class, to protect your own families, your fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers?

Line up, Brothers! Fall in line for this campaign, and when on March 28 the Socialist vote will be counted and the news of the people's success and victories at the polls will be flashed all over the civilized world, you may proudly announce:

"This is part of my work! This is part of the work of the great International Socialist and Labor movement!"

SHOOT 'EM! DAMN 'EM!

M. J. C., in New York Call

What! The Vermin, they's complaining
Say they want more food and clothes,
Say their wages don't maintain 'em,
That they're almost starved and froze!
That their children keep-a-crying,
They're so hungry, and so cold;
Some are dead and others dying?
Oh, say, cut it—that is old.

We're in business to make money,
All there's in it we'll have, see?
Oh, say, cut it, you're so funny—
Talk to us of "misery"!
Dividends is what we're after,
And, by hell, we'll get 'em, too.
Yes, we will, though we should have to
Cut their pay again in two!

Call the soldiers! Get the gatling!
Fill their bodies full of lead.
When they hear the bullets rattling,
When they've looked upon their dead,
Then they'll change their minds, damn 'em,
And they'll go back to the mill.
Work for less without complaining—
Raise the dividends? We will!

What! They're striking; mills attacking?
What! That Southern Europe scum
That we brought here by the shipload,
Thinking they were deaf and dumb!
Shoot 'em! Damn 'em! they're but Hunkies—
Men and women, flesh and blood.
Flesh and blood—as cheap as monkeys.
Cheaper! God, as cheap as mud!

Beer is not an educational influence, and we would point out to all practical men and women that we do not depend upon such a process to secure the election of our candidate. Can those who support a party resorting to such methods of enlightening workers plead a desire to benefit the people of this province?

The One Best Buy in the Market

"Tuxedo Park" REGINA

Capital of Saskatchewan

Ten years ago Regina's population 2,240, TO-DAY 30,310

1500 per cent. increase in ten years of which the greatest development took place within the last two years

Regina has had progress equalled by few cities in Canada. Its growth in population and prosperity has been phenomenal. Its transportation facilities make it the greatest distributing centre of the Canadian West. It may seem extravagant to claim for any city all the governing factors that enter into the building of a Western metropolis, yet this in many respects can be asserted in behalf of Regina.

That the chief city of the province will continue to be Regina no one disputes. The Regina of the future will be as unlike that of today as it is unlike that of its tent foundation some 20 years ago.

FACTS ABOUT REGINA

Rapidly becoming the Metropolis of Western Canada.
Going ahead at a pace, marvellous in the extreme.
Investments are Sound, Substantial and Money Makers.
Noted for her Handsome Buildings, Paved Streets and Boulevards.
Advancement is our Watchword, the Keynote of Success.

TUXEDO PARK

offers an investment that is absolutely safe. Only one mile from the city hall and within the city limits. Regina subdivisions two miles from city hall and outside city limits are now being sold for $200 and $300 a lot. All we ask is

$175 to $250

a lot, 10 per cent. cash and 10 per cent. a month

No Interest

What the immediate future has for Regina

During 1912, the Methodist Church will be erected in Regina at a cost of $500,000; the city power plant will be increased to double the present capacity; the Broad Street subway will be constructed at a cost of $350,000; the Parliament Buildings will be completed and formally opened; the Roman Catholic Cathedral is to be erected at a cost of $400,0000, and street cars are to be running on South Railway, Eleveth Avenue, on Albert and Dewdney Streets.

During 1912 the Grand Trunk Pacific will erect in Regina a large passenger depot, offices, round house, freight sheds and railway yards. The G. T. P. Regina-Canora line is almost completed, and work is being rushed on the Regina-International Boundary line, while operations are to begin on a G. T. P. line from Regina to Lethbridge, another line from Regina to Edmonton, and still another line from Regina to Brandon. Work is being pushed on the G. T. P. Regina-Moose Jaw line.

During 1912, the Regina-Bulyea line of the C. P. R. is to be completed, as is also the C. P. R. Regina-Colonsay line. The union depot will be well under construction during 1911. The C. N. R. will construct a line from Regina to Moose Jaw.

M. A. KASTNER

Local Agent for the International Securities Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

who have agencies for all townsites on the G.T.P. including Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Swift Current, Weyburn, Yorkton, etc.

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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

McBRIDE'S WHITE B.C.

All a Bluff—Estimates Looked for 2,000 Chinamen to Enter this Province within the Next Twelve Months.

Premier McBride has often stated and repeated at Tuesday night's meeting, that the railway construction in this province will be carried out with WHITE LABOR. His cry has always been "A White B. C." In looking over the estimates of the Province, for the coming year, as issued by Minister of Finance Ellison, we note an item of $500,000 as the amount expected to be received by the government under the heading of Chinese Head-tax.

The tax on Chinamen entering this country is "500,000," half of which goes into the Provinvial Treasury and the other half to the Federal Government. This would, therefore, mean that the total head-tax from Chinese during the comin gyear of those enentering this province is estimated at $100,000.00, or in other words, it is the intention of McBride, Ross, et al, to permit 2,000 Chinamen to enter this province within the next twelve months. For what purpose? There can be no other possible answer than to get cheap Asiatic labor for the railroads. As this is a vital question to the people of this part of Canada, the electors of Fernie Riding as well as elsewhere, must demand from the candidates an explanation of this. We would, therefore, be glad to hear Mr. Ross on this point.

Electors, before you vote for any Conservative demand of him a full and satisfactory explanation of his definition of a White B. C. This is too important a question to trifle with. It means the very life of the workers in this province, and as self-preservation is the first law of nature, protect yourself by voting the Socialist Ticket.

POWER.

IN the last analysis the only valid argument is power. We may talk as much as we like about justice and injustice, right and wrong, but they are but abstract ideas after all.

Without the power to maintain those ideas, or having the power, failing to use it, of what good are the mere ideas, or, what argument are they in themselves? None whatever. In case of dispute the parties to the dispute always start talking about right and wrong, but, when it comes to a show-down the strongest side wins every time and maintains its right by virtue of its power to do so. Power is right. It is now as in all time past veiled as it is to some extent:

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they may take who have the power,
And they may keep who can."

This may sound brutal, but it's true, and we must find out the truth, for "Ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make you Free."

For example: We will imagine a strike taking place. The men approach the employers with the usual arguments of increased cost of living, etc., the necessity of better working conditions, shorter hours, or higher money wages, in all of these or any case after all they are demanding higher real wages. They are endeavoring to get more of what they produce than formerly. Of course they ask for more because it would suit them to get more, quite naturally, and THEY THINK IT IS RIGHT BECAUSE IT IS IN THEIR INTERESTS. On the other hand the employers, having opposite interests, have opposite ideas; if the workers get more (real) wages they will get less profits, so getting their ideas from their interests, THEY THINK IT IS WRONG FOR THE WORKERS TO GET HIGHER WAGES, and to go on to explain how unreasonable the workers are to ask them, the state of trade will not permit them, and so on.

In short the workers say higher wages are right, and the employers say higher wages are wrong.

Which IS right?

We'll see. We say a strike takes place. Here are two sets of human beings, one a small set, a handful of men—employers; here is the other set, a great mass of workers. Organically they are the same forms of life. Yet they maintain opposite ideas of right and wrong. Why? Because the small set are buyers of labor-power and the large set sellers of labor-power, the buyers wanting to buy cheap and the seller to sell dear. They have been unable to come to an agreement at, or efefct a compromise and the strike has taken place, and it has come to the real argument at last, a trial of strength, a fight, and in a fight the strongest always wins; and by strongest is not meant the strongest in muscular power, nor in numbers, but whichever side can show the greatest strength for the particular kind of a fight in which they are engaged.

Now, a strike is not won by strength of numbers; numbers are a weakness as far as the strikers are concerned. This is shown by the eagerness of the men who are striking to keep other workers away from the locality. Nor does it matter how big and husky a lot the strikers are, their muscular power will not win THIS kind of a fight. Not forgetting the fact that a strike is only a test of the state of the labor-power market, that, if the market is favorable to them the strikers will win and, if not, they will lose. A strike is in itself a financial fight and if it suits them the employers can always win in the long run and usually do. They have merely to fight the fight of a sit down and wait.

A strike is a game of matching the pennies of the strikers against the dollars of the capitalists, and when the last cent of the strikers is gone, the capitalists have lots of dollars left. Incidentally, if the strikers get a little troublesome, the uniformed plug-uglies which are at the disposal of the bosses, are used to shoot and club them up a bit.

WORKERS, STOP MATCHING PENNIES AND MATCH VOTES INSTEAD.

The capitalists have the most pennies, but you have the most votes. On the industrial field your numbers are your weakness, on the political field your numbers give you matchless strength.

Learn how to use that strength.

The majority of you have used it hitherto for your masters. You have voted for the same thing you struck against. You have voted for the class you struck against. You have fought for your interests on the field where you are weakest, and voted against your own interests on the field where you are strongest. With splendid courage, with admirable devotion, with wonderful fortitude, you have carried on strikes, you have hung out for long periods, enduring cold and hunger, eviction from homes, and all kinds of misery and privation, you have done this again and again, and then when you have gone to the ballot box and it would have been so easy for you to mark your ballot in the right place, you have voted against your own interests.

Picture a worker going to the ballot box and helping to vote a capitalist party into power, a party whose funds are supplied by his masters (who don't supply those funds for sentimental reasons). Later that same worker takes part in a strike and the same government for which he voted, turns loose, at the master's behest, all the uniformed pug-uglies and government assassins that are considered necessary, and if he is not mighty careful he'll get his alright, "and where the policeman's club descends upon his head he hears the echo of the vote he cast at the last election."

WORKERS, STOP HITTING YOURSELVES ON THE HEAD! Realize that whoever holds the reins of government in their hands dominates society. Realize that YOU have the power to take hold of those reins.

Realize that there is a party which you may use as a means to that end. Realize that it stands for the working class alone.

Such a party is the Socialist Party of Canada, which stands for the workers owning the means of production and thus controlling their own lives and destinies.

That party has already two members in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia.

If you know your own interests you will make it three on March 28. Wm. Davidson is the nominee of the Socialist party, the chosen champion of the politically organized workers.

A vote for Davidson is a vote for yourself, for it is a vote for the class of which you are a member and with which your interests are.

Your vote is precious; use it for yourself, and the only way you can do this is to **VOTE FOR DAVIDSON.**

WILL THEY FOOL YOU AGAIN?

THE Socialist Party is never defeated, and each election attests to the growing strength of the revolutionary working class. All we ask in this campaign is that every member of the working class be true to the interests of that class to which he belongs. If the workers be true to their own interests the tampering with voters' lists will avail the party politicians nothing.

The sum and substance of the Socialist platform is to secure to all workers the full product of their toil, and all those who oppose us stand against the demands of what is only just and reasonable. If you, who are not pledged to support the Socialist Party in their program to this end, can show us the folly of our demands we are willing to listen. On the other hand we ask that you also give us your attention, and do a little thinking on your own account.

There are many men in the ranks of the working class who have failed to realize that they are of that class. They have an idea they are capitalists. We refer to the various officials in industrial concerns, merchants, professional men, clerks, etc. Now our definition of a capitalist is one who controls the means of production and by so doing has in his hands the power of exploiting those who have only their labor power for sale Have these men control of the means of production? They may have an idea that one day they will be in such a position.

We have in this community many men who have the idea that we are out to deprive them of their little piece of property, their store, house, lot, or whatever they hold as the result of stinting themselves with a view to becoming independent. We are living under conditions which necessitate every man looking to his own interests, and whether or not these interests clash with the welfare of society matters very little to them so long as it will realize a monetary consideration ensuring the security of themselves and those dependent on them. This does not by any means signify that these methods are honest. On the contrary, from a business point of view it pays to be honest, and therefore we are disposed to talk of men making money in a 'legitimate'' manner. However, as we are so often reminded by practical experience, it is the exception that proves the rule. When election campaigns are the order of the day, if it were simply a question of honesty, the Socialist Party would be successful. We know for a fact that we have to watch those who are ready and willing at all times to return a capitalist candidate by any means. If the party politicians were honest they would be only too willing to leave all public questions for the consideration of the people without any attempt whatsoever to employ underhand methods.

Our platform should receive the consideration of all honest and practical men, and if they believe we are not correct in the stand we take it is surely up to them to enlighten us. We, of necessity have to appeal to the rank and file of the workers as it is absolutely upon their intelligence we must rely. We fear no criticism, and, in fact, we invite it. Our platform is a result of the critical analysis of the method of capitalist production and to what end it is tending. We say the natural consequence of this development is the co-operative commonwealth, by which the labor of each shall be for the benefit of all.

The Socialist candidates are pledged to the interests of the great mass of the people—the working men and women—and they cannot serve them by studying the interests of the minority whose only object is the accumulation of profit for their own ends. This minority is paying members of the working class to study their interests, and in British Columbia their representatives stand on the Conservative platform. They tell you this platform is a question of development, at what cost to the workers they are not particularly concerned. All they ask of you is that you give a hand in accumulating profit for them, and in consideration they will give you a wage—whether this shall be a living wage depends absolutely upon the power you, as a class, have behind you in enforcing your demands. The interests of the capitalists and the workers are opposed, and it is for this reason that you must have representation in the legislative hall of this province.

Surely you cannot be fooled again, and when we ask you to support your OWN CANDIDATE—WM. DAVIDSON—are we not simply asking you to vote for your own interests?

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

R. W. Ross did not wish to take up too much time on the public platform with a discussion of his stewardship.

Wm. Davidson, the member-elect for Fernie Riding, honored the Conservatives of this City by appearing on the platform on Tuesday night. The applause with which he was greeted testified to the confidence the workers have in their candidate.

The Hon. W. R. Ross says, "I have endeavored to take a broad view of things." (Y-e-s!) In spite of the opposition in the R. N. House being Socialistis he has not made a study of their ethics and aims. This is a question of vital import to the workers and yet the man who claims to represent their interests pleads ignorance. What a broad-minded representative!

The Hon. Ross is so "broad-minded" that he tries to "cover" everything, and the mine workers will remember how, as advocate for the C. N. P. C. C. he "viewed" their interests in the Compensation Act. Oh, he sure is "broad-minded." But, say, isn't it nearly time we had some one who was a little 'narrower" in his views—we only want to represent our interests. Savvy?

We are inclined to believe that the Attorney-General is probably the most practical man on the Conservative platform in this province, as it is evident he realizes that it is not capital that is essential for the development of the natural resources of this province. On the other hand he pointed out that what was required was LABOR.

Ross recognizes the fact that Davidson stands for the Workers. The workers know that Ross does not in any way represent their interests, and that is why Davidson will be returned to Victoria.

The Conservative Party believes that those who own should make a profit at the expense of men and women who create the wealth of the province. If they did not they would unite with us to see that all workers received the full product of their toil.

From the tone of McBride's speech on Tuesday night he would have us believe he was practically the Conservative Government. His egotism is perhaps easily explained when you consider the bunch he has to hold together.

ROSSLETS

A vote for Ross is worth a bum cigar and a glass of beer.

A Vote for Davidson is a vote for yourself!—Can you measure value?

• • •

What a record! No wonder he cannot explain. You bet we understand.

• • •

The Hon. W. R. Ross says he represents all classes. Won't he be over worked?

• • •

How can you vote for Ross with such a record? You cannot be a party to such a record.

• • •

W. R. Ross says, "Vote for your own material interests." In other words he means Vote for Davidson.

• • •

If elected will the Hon. W. R. Ross promise to have the defect in one of the entrances to the local post office remedied.

• • •

McBride says that we have the sacred privilege of striking, and that we have to thank the Conservatives for that. How kind!

• • •

Local stationers report a famine in red ink! Have they used it all in the Ross Committee Rooms? It must be in great demand.

• • •

McBride, by his own admission, is a scab, as he claims he works more than eight hours a day. Still, he looks pretty healthy on it.

NOMINATIONS

Nomination day passed off quietly on Thursday last. Davidson and supporters were on the scene at the Provincial Court House, but Ross only had one present, a fire warden Ross himself turned up just as the proceedings were over. The Returning Officer, A. W. Bleasdell, performed his duties satisfactorily and the quiet ceremony passed off without a hitch.

LATEST BETTING

The field for the political Grand National, which comes off on the 28th of this month, will consist of two runners, Davidson and Ross. Their respective trainers report their candidates in good trim, but news from the Conservative stables has leaked out that Ross is not feeling in such fine form as on previous occasions.

There is, however, a lack of Ross money about, and his supporters do not feel disposed to put any money on. The odds are being gradually decreased, and by the time the race is run Davidson is sure to become favorite. The Davidson stable is out with the goods and are willing to back their opinions. What little Ross money has been seen was made at the following odds:

3 to 1 against Davidson (taken).

Even money on Ross' majority being 100.

1 to 5 on Ross losing his deposit.

5 to 1 against Ross meeting Davidson in a joint debate (offered).

EIGHTEEN SOCIALISTS IN THE FIELD

As far as can be gathered eighteen seats will be contested by Socialists. Every seat in Vancouver will be fought.

The Candidates

Fernie—Wm. DAVIDSON.
Victoria—Midgley.
Ymar—Pettipiece.
Slocan—A. Shilland.
Cumberland—W. W. Lefaux.
Fort George—J. McGinnis.
Nelson—Arthur Harrod.
Newcastle—Parker Williams.
Esquimalt—Geo. Oliver.
Rossland—Roy Stevens.
New Westminster— — Ray.
Skeena—Ald. Montgomery.
Vancouver—W. Bennett, J. Reid, W. A. Pritchard, J. P. Lord, J McDonald.

U. M. W. OF A. DISTRICT 12 SUPPORT SOCIALIST PAPER

The Chicago Socialist which is doing pretty well, found itself in slight temporary difficulties recently. In the circumstances they appealed to the Illinois District 12 of the U. M. W. of A. to take up some stock, and that organization put $3,000 into the paper. It is the intention of the Illinois executive to sell the stock to any of their members at $10.00 a share, and it is believed they will find no difficulty in disposing of them.

The garment workers who went on strike recently in Eaton's are confident of success. It is stated that a general strike of clothing workers in that establishment may be called, and every effort possible will be put forth to bring the big store to time.

CAMPAIGNING NOTES

Reports from all down the line bring in news that the electors are realizing the failure of the Conservative Party to make good, and Ross' Rotten Record since he went into politics. As a solution to the general disorder they are flocking to the Socialist standard, and will vote solid for Davidson. It is the concensus of opinion amongst all right-thinking people that Ross will come pretty close to losing his deposit.

MEETINGS

Meetings will be addressed by the candidate all along the line during the coming week. The campaign started on Thursday last with a monster meeting, a report of which will be found on another column. The other meetings so far arranged, are as follows:

Coal Creek, Friday, March 15th.
Hosmer, Saturday, March 16.
Michel, Sunday, March 17.
Corbin, Monday, March 18.

COMMITTEES

For all information regarding the coming elections apply to—

Fernie—David Rees, Election Agent, Miners' Hall.
Hosmer—W. Balderstone.
Michel (Old)—A. S. Julian.
Michel (New)—H. Elmer.
Corbin—R. Jones.
Coal Creek—Geo. Knox.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE DISPUTANTS ARE FIRM

NEW YORK, March 14.—The anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers alike, professed last night unyielding adherence to their attitudes concerning the miners' demands.

"The situation looks very blue and the indications point to a strike," declared President John P. White, of the miners. The operators say positively that they will make no concessions.

With the formal rejection of the miners' demand and the counter-proposition that the present agrement, which expires March 31, be continued for three years, the operators committee of ten adjourned this afternoon until Friday noon. Adjournment was taken upon the request of the miners' officials, who will meet in the meantime to consider the operators' reply, and plan their procedure. This, it is expected, will be announced at the joint meeting of the miners and the operators committee Friday.

"I can say this much," said President White, this afternoon, "we will not make any modifications in our demands, beyond that I cannot tell what will happen."

STENOGRAPHER—Smart and capable wants sit. Apply R. E. D., office of this paper.

THREE-ROOMED SHACK for Rent or for Sale, West Fernie. Apply this office.

Dances, under the auspices of the Socialist Local, take place in the basement of the Miners' Hall the first idle day in each week.

A meeting of the Workingman's Fishing Association will be held in the Miners' Hall on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock.

Allan Jones, Herbert Harris and Jim Parsons are holding their bachelors' at home on Sunday next and expect to see their many friends call round.

FOR SALE—Three cars first-class baled OAT HAY; price $20.00 f. o. b. Coaldale. This is rich stuff with more feeding value for the money than any other hay. Will send sample.—T. W. Dike, Coaldale, Alta.

News has been received from England that Mr. J. W. Bennett, who is well-known to our readers, met with a slight accident. After delivering a lecture he was stepping off the platform when he fell and injured his back. It is understood that although Mr Bennett is confined to his bed, no serious complications are anticipated.

Experienced mothers say Zam-Buk is best for children's injuries and skin troubles, because:

It is herbal—no poisonous mineral coloring.

It is antiseptic—prevents cuts and burns taking the wrong way.

It is soothing—ends pain quickly.

It heals every time.

Just as good for grown-ups.

Sold at all stores and druggists.

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Wholesale and Retail

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Baths
Shoe Shine
Billiards and Pool
Coffee and Sandwich Counter
Hazelwood Buttermilk

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Looking at Property

is not an easy task, and that is why we suggest your allowing us to find you such real estate as you desire. Just tell us what kind of

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you seek. Perchance our list does not contain a suitable property, we will search until we find you something.

You'll make no mistake, but you will save money by dealing with us.

M. A. KASTNER
Sole Agent for Fernie

SHERIDAN LIVERY
Elko, B.C.

As I am continuing my late husband's business, I would ask for the continued patronage of all old customers, and respectfully solicit the trade of all.

Best of Rigs and Horses

Phone No. 19

MRS. A. SHERIDAN

Ledger Ads Always Get There

News of The District Camps

FRANK NOTES

Tony Pock, assistant at P. Burns' butcher shop, has been in the Lille shop for the last week. His place here was taken by his brother, Venzil.

Mr. W. Simpson, who was master mechanic in connection with the mine, for some time previous to his trip to England returned to his home in Frank the latter part of last week.

G. Linconi, who has been in Frank several years, took a trip to his home in Italy during the winter, and arrived back in Frank on Monday morning last. His wife and family will follow when he gets settled.

Several of the young men of Frank were out of town on Sunday last. W. Scott and R. McGowan were at South Fork, while D. McKay and E. Acheson spent the day seeing the sights in Lethbridge.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Dubar moved his furniture to Blairmore, where he intends to make his home. Mr. Dubar has been a citizen of Frank for some time. At first he occupied the position of book-keeper at the Sanatorium, and later the same position in connection with the Frank Wine and Liquor Co.

L. Miller, who has been running the restaurant in town, has closed down his place of business and moved to Blairmore.

Miss Murray, sister of Mr. J. Murray (C.P.R. agent in town), came up from the States and spent a few days with her brother.

Messrs. Donkin and Mike Murphy expect to move their homes to Blairmore the beginning of next month.

That some of the men who have moved from this camp to Pocohontas are getting along well is shown by the fact that they have sent for their wives and families to go up and join them there. In the meantime they are preparing homes for them. The following will be leaving in a week or so: Mrs. David Steeve and family, Mrs. Chambers and family, Mrs. Nicol and family, also Mrs. Carruthes and family. These families are amongst the oldest inhabitants of the town, and will be missed by those who are left behind.

A special meeting of the union was held on Sunday last in the Miners' Hall at 7 o'clock. Board Member Hyslop, from Coleman, being present. The question to be considered was which doctor they should pay, as there was some dissension among the members. After a thorough discussion it was decided to support Dr. McKay as an agreement is in existence to that effect.

Mr and Mrs. H. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Cleorihue, and Miss Ball, met with an accident last Friday night on their way to Hillcrest, crossing the Frank slide, when all were thrown from the rig. None were seriously hurt, and all were able to continue their journey and enjoy a card party afterwards.

The Report of the Government on the Mountain

All over the world today questions of great importance are being asked. Who will be the next President of the United States? Will Ireland get Home Rule? and what will be the end of the British coal miners' strike? But none of these occupy the thoughts of the residents of Frank just now. The question that is asked and which no one as yet seems capable of answering is: "What effect will the Government report that Turtle Mountain is dangerous have on the town?

Last autumn a report was spread in the newspapers that the mountain was liable to topple over and destroy the town. This was based on Prof. Brock's annual report. As a result of this report the town and coal company, working together, chose a delegation which consisted of Messrs. A. Muller, H. C. Moore and H. Murphy, all of Frank. This delegation went to Ottawa and asked the government to appoint a commission of competent men to examine the mountain and report their findings to the town. The government acted accordingly, and appointed the following as their commission, W. G. Miller, Ontario, geological expert; Prof. R. A. Daly, of Boston, and G. S. Rice, U. S., coal expert, who landed here on Oct. 3rd and commenced their investigation, which lasted for nearly two weeks.

The end of last week brought their report, which states that the mountain is apt to topple over at any time, though there seems to be no danger in the near future, and that the town is unsafe where it now stands.

The report is well got out, and is accompanied by maps showing the unsafe part of the town which practically covers the whole thing except the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium, the shaft of the Coal Co. and the buildings in connection with it, and a few cottages at that end, also a few houses at the opposite end next the old slide.

Considerable excitement reigned after the report was received, but everybody is facing the facts of the case bravely. No steps have been taken by the council or Government yet, so everything goes on just as usual. The mine is working as before, too, even though the report condemns the present opening to the old mine.

This is a hard knock on property owners in Frank, as it reduces its worth to practically nil, and also is hard on the business men, who have been looking forward to the improvement of business to recover from the loss of business caused by the continued strike of last year. It is still harder on the working men who, in order, to avoid paying rents put all they could scrape together to build themselves a little home that they could call their own, and now after six or seven years saving and industry to have to leave that home is no joke, and in Frank there are a great number of men who have done such. On the other hand those who have only a rented house can move away and scarcely feel it financially, and even though we may be allowed by the government to go on here as before if we choose, unless something is done to the mountain peak to get its fear out of the heart of strangers, the town will not be a success from a business stand point.

HOSMER NOTES.

By "Antibillrosser."

At a men's undenominational meeting held on Sunday evening last the speakers were W. Minton and H. P. Nerwich. The subject for discussion was the support of Wm. Davidson, the Socialist candidate for Fernie Riding.

A St. Patrick's Ball will be held in the Opera House on Monday, March 18, under the auspices of the Ladies' Altar Society. The proceeds are for the Catholic Church Building Fund.

Mr and Mrs. F. N. Collins, of Pincher City, Alta., were paying a visit to Mr. and Mrs. R. Gourlay on Sunday last.

Are you on the voters' list? Make sure; ask any of the Local Officers, they will be pleased to inform you. W. Balderstone is the commissioner for taking affidavits.

The Socialist Party of Canada are forming a local in Hosmer, and we understand the organizer and two stenographers were very busy enrolling

We understand on good authority that the school trustees have fired the cleaner of the schools and given a Chink the job—a Chink mind. We'll have Chinese school teachers next. The late caretaker is a widow, and her husband was killed in the Coal Creek explosion. The income she derived from the cleaning of the school combined with what she receives from the C. N. P. C. C. helped to keep her and family. Messrs. School Trustees, don't you think it's risky? Look what they have done in China (the oldest monarchy in the world is a thing of the past).

One prominent tradesman is having a guessing competition on the election.

Born, on Sunday last, to Mr and Mrs Dominick Connetti, a daughter.

On Tuesday at the Opera House picture show the boys got the straight goods, the Wolgast and Moran fight was shown.

Mrs. Mike Robinson and family, of Cowley, Alta., are paying a visit to friends in Hosmer this week.

Wm. Davidson, the representative for the workers will address a meeting here on Saturday evening in the Opera House. A big crowd is expected and the member-elect will, no doubt, receive a rousing welcome.

COLEMAN

Plante — Johnston

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in the Institutional Church, Coleman, when Rev. T. M. Murray united in marriage Joseph Plante and Miss Mable Ellinor Johnstone. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. J. Johnston, was prettily dressed in pure white, and carried a bouquet of orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister Miss Maud Johnston, and the groom by Mr. Danekinnon. After the ceremony the happy couple went to the house of the bride's father, where they sat down to the wedding supper in company with a number of friends. After this the groom gave a dance in the Eagles' Hall, and all voted a good time. The popularity of the happy couple is attested to by the large array of presents received by the bride, and also by the large crowd that completely filled the church during the ceremony.

We are glad to see by the Calgary News Telegram that our old friend John McLeod, formerly of Sydney, N. S., has taken unto himself a helpmate. We all wish John and his bride every happiness and shall be pleased to welcome them in Coleman.

The mines are working full blast here, and there seems to be plenty of cars to supply the demand.

The Polmatier Sisters played here on the 7th of this month to a large audience, and every one was well satisfied, as they gave some very classic music.

There is a big force of carpenters at work on the Grand Union Hotel building a large extension to same, which, we understand is to be used as a pool room and Bowling alley. Coleman is certainly booming in that line of business.

The stork visited the home of Mr and Mrs. Charles Dunlop on Mar. 7th and left a bouncing big daughter. Mother and child are both doing well.

HILLCREST NOTES

By "Concertina Joe."

Roland Archer is back again in town and working in Bellevue.

James Burke and a few friends visited Hillcrest last Sunday from Bellevue, with the intention of attending our union meeting. They report that it is impossible to get a quorum to hold a meeting at Bellevue. Oh, you union men of Bellevue that have come there since the strike, why not help the few old martyrs left there and put your presence in the union meetings, and try and keep the conditions in that camp at least as good as you found them; as most of you have left other camps on account that they were no good. Is it your intentions to put this little camp down to the same level as the camps you left; or is it on account that most of you are making pretty good wages and are scared that the bosses wil lsee you going to the union meetings? The people that were there before you and have kept the condition favorable to you have done it through looking after their interests by attending the union meetings, discussing their various grievance and fighting them through the proper channels. Take a tumble to yourself and attend the meetings and get others to do the same so that you will be able to say, "I have tried to improve the conditions of my fellow man, and tried to leave the world better than what I found it, and stopped sucking when I left my mother's breast." And when you come to the end of your journey you will be able to look every working man in the face and say "I have tried always to be a man." And when you are gone they won't be able to say the same as some in some of these camps around here "He was only a sucker; he used to carry expensive presents to the boss, and the boss saying after you are gone to his intimate friends, he used to give deer heads, bear skins, organ, bottles of whiskey and beer and wine for my wife. On opening the door on Sunday morning the faithful sucker has been here during the night and left the booze on my doorstep. Also, they filled my belly with booze so as to give courage to meto run down their officers in the union. Look the good time they are having and the good clothes and the lots of money. He has property all over the world and also $100.00 share in a coal mine that is pretty near making him a millionaire, and I know everything that's going on in your meeting. Don't be foolish, to have nothing to do with this union and they all clap their hands to the boss and make him a hero and few more shots at him. Then he rolls out drink with the big laugh. Oh, you sucker! I poisoned your mind against the union that's after me all the time, to keep me in my place, and stop me from having a free hand and crush and make a good fellow of myself with the company, and have all of you bow down to worship me when walking amongst you.

Wake up, Mr. Workingman, of Bellevue, and all surrounding camps as well, attend the meetings of your union and shake the dust and try to do a little yourself, even if it is only by your presence for two hours once a week in the union meetings.

An ambulance class was started here last week with Allan Ross, M.D., as instructor and lecturer; John Brown, general manager, honorary president; J. S. Ruisley, superintendent, honorary vice-president; Thomas Taylor, president; J. O Jones, secretary. A meeting of the class will be held in Miners' Hall every Friday, 7.30 p.m., when everybody is welcome to join.

Mr. George Banborough's home was visited by the stork with a girl. Mother and daughter are doing well.

F. J. Smith, coal company's accountant, gave a party Friday night. A nice and enjoyable time was spent by all.

Mrs. Daye and Mrs. Archer were Coleman visitors Sunday, looking up old acquaintances.

The boys are making every preparation to decorate the hall with evergreens and banners to represent Ireland's patron saint for the dance on Monday night, March 18th, given by His Serene and Royal Highness the Duke of Cunningham. A splendid orchestra has been hired. Several new dances will be on the programme, including moonlight dances and the much talked of "Turkey Trot," Can-Can (French), "Bunny Hug," "Grizzly Bear" (hug?), etc. A practice dance of all these new dances will be held in the hall, Saturday night, from 8 till 12. Admission, 50c. This will enable those that are not acquainted with these dances to have a chance to learn before the swell affair on Monday night. Everybody is welcome—Boys of Blairmore, Coleman, Bellevue and Frank take notice. Admission, Monday night, gents, $1.00; ladies, free.

Victor Silva met with a slight accident last week, but is improving fine and will be able to resume work again shortly.

LETHBRIDGE

There is a vast improvement as regards work at the mines this month, so far, and with the clearing up of the weather the contractors of the city are getting busy and are on the lookout for men today. One contractor started a few of our boys on Thursday morning, and what with the ranchers pulling out to their farms it will eventually cure matters for the old and steady hands at the mines.

Many members of Local 574 are watching and waiting for the turn of the wheel in Fernie on the 28th, and being unable at this time to take any active part in the hoped for success of the workman's candidate, but to let our fellow workers know that we are in earnest we donated our mite towards same, and only wished times were better so that all the different unions could have lent their assistance financially.

The bus season is at hand, and it is time the different unions were getting their house in order as it seems that in the fall of the season the majority of them relax their efforts and they gradually fall away in membership, until, as far as I can learn, a good number of them are nearly out of existence. Their organizer, Mr. Jas. Ritchie, doubtless does his best, but he neither gets the assistance nor the encouragement he ought to get from the different executives of the various unions. To-night (Wednesday) in the Miners' Hall, he is having a meeting of the laundry workers. It is a case of reorganizing again where there was once a good union shop, and only on the threat of losing the label, and bad conditions, can bring them back to him. What an erroneous idea some people seem to get, that is when they have got their union to benefit to a certain extent, "Oh, they can do no more for us; so we will pay no more." But after a time; yes, and a very short time, when they are up against it, they realize they made a mistake. It is like the narrow and righteous way, unless persevered in you slip off and speedily, you find yourself on the down grade to perdition. We hope the position this union finds itself in will be a lesson to others in the city.

A meeting is advertised for Thursday night this week in the Miners' Hall to be addressed by J. E. Smith on the labor problem, when we hope to see all the boys there.

ROYAL VIEW

Hearty congratulations to worthy President, Thos. Longworth, on the advent of a son and heir. Also to Bro. McLean, the stork visiting his home too and left behind a bonny baby girl.

Charles Smith, shift boss at Royal Collieries, was the victim of a bad accident on Monday, when he got his leg broken. He was taken to Lethbridge Hospital to undergo an operation.

Our timekeeper, P. H. Davis has been appointed a commissioner to take affidavits.

With the slack times the boys are turning their energies to football. They are out with the bal lat all hours of the day. We sure have some star players.

Charlie Garner, I. B. M., was in camp this week. We are all sorry to lose his services as I. B. M.: he sure was a good one to look after any disputes, etc. We wish him every success in his new walk of life.

We are glad to see that there is more space allowed in the Ledger for our foreign brothers, consequently th are taking far more interest in the paper and doings throughout the district.

BELLEVUE

A basket social was held in aid of the Methodist Church, on Tuesday, March 5th, at 8 o'clock. The chair was taken by the Rev. W. H. Irwin. A short programme was gone through, which consisted of quartette by four of the members of the band, cornets, Mr. George Goodwin and Master W. Goodwin; trombone, Mr. Lutha Goodwin; tenor, Mr. Watts Goodwin; Sketch, entitled, "Miss Kirkland's Money." Characters were taken by Mrs. Fred Padget, David Hutton, Geo. Christie and Arnold Varley. Recitations by Miss Rodgers and F. Paget. Afterwards the baskets made by the ladies were auctioned off by Mr. H. Chappell. The prize for the most orighal was won by Miss Ruby Irwin and the prize for the prettiest by Mrs. J. B. Rudd. The total amount realized was $10.

A prize fight is to take place in the Socialist Hall on Monday night between Young Morris (of Bellevue), and Sam Granger, formerly middle-weight champion of Nottingham, England.

On Sunday Mar. 3rd, it was requested that the parstor should preach on the subject of "The Poor ye have always with you." The pastor decided to split the subject into three sermons. The sermon last Sunday was "The Cause of Poverty." Next Sunday's subject, "The effect of poverty," and the last subject for Sunday, Mar. 24th, "The cure for poverty."

TABER

The cold weather has improved conditions around Taber. The Canada West has about 70 men on development work, getting three or four days a week. The mine hoists about two or three box cars each day. As there is a lot of brushing being done this leaves about two and three hundred mine cars to hoist. The management figure on doing all their development work and brushing during the summer. This will give more work to the men who stay in camp, and in the busy season allow them the use of all the cars for coal. Previously, during the winter, they hoisted fully one third rock.

C. M. O'Brien is going to speak in Taber on Saturday, March 16th. We expect to see a full house on that occasion.

Board member L. Moore was in Taber on business last week. He took up the case of the newcomers in the big mine. This is expected to be settled in a few days.

Dad Jones has brought a team of horses and is going to start farming. Dad has been fire boss on the night shift at the big mine for the last four years. He was pit boss at the Reliance when that colliery was running. He took up a pre-emption and homestead at Grassy Lake some years ago, and as he is getting old he thinks life on the farm would suit him better. Good luck, Dad, we hope you will get better price for your grain than they are getting just now, for if you don't you will soon be back to the mines.

Bill Black has returned to Taber after a year in B. C. Bill wa sworking on a fruit ranch for Mayor Douglas but the quiet life didn't agree with him, so back to the metropolis for him.

Harry Brooks and Bill Hodge have got a job farming wheat for E. B. Tainter. These fellows don't have to do like the poor homesteaders, sell their grain for whatever is offered. Tainter buys wheat for about forty cents a bushel. After running it through the fanning mill it will likely double the price. Oh, no, the farmers in this country don't get skinned any.

Rielly's new hotel is going up in great shape. When finished it will be the best in town.

The Taber Chefs are touring Manitoba and Saskatchewan. They are in Winnipeg this week.

Arrived at the home of Bernard Nugent, on Saturday, March 2nd, a son. No; this is not an after effect of the strike. Good luck to you.

The Rocky Mountain
SANATORIUM
At the Famous Sulphur Springs
FRANK, Alta.
Fitted throughout with every modern convenience
SULPHUR BATHS. BUS TO ALL TRAINS

The Frank Wine & Spirit Co.
Wholesale Dealers in
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Men's Silk Ties
We have the newest in Ties, large assortment to choose from, prices from 35c to 75c

Miner's Boots
Men's nailed blucher boots, such well known makes as Dayfoot's and Lockie's, prices from $2.75 to 5.25

Men's fine negligee shirts
"Tooke's" well enown shirts are here in abundance. The best selection ever shown here, sizes 14 to 17½, prices $1.25 to 2.50

Men's Suits
If you want a new suit for Easter, let us take your measure now and get a suit that will FIT you and guaranteed to give you satisfaction, prices $18.00 up

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COLEMAN - - ALTA.
Successors to A. J. White & Co.

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For Men and Youths
Everything new. Ready-Made Suits, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hats, Caps. SLATER SHOES. The seal of certainty. LECKIE and AMHERST MINE SHOES. Suits to order from $18.00. Order now for Easter delivery—ART TAILORING CO. The Watch that made the dollar famous, INGERSOLL, $1.00 and $1.25.
For Women and Misses
New Dress Goods arriving daily. An excellent range of patterns and trimmings. 120 Pieces of finest English Prints; every yard guaranteed; buyers of these are delighted; 7 yards, 90c. See them. 50 Pieces finest Canadian Prints, very special, 9 yards for 90c.; all regular 15c. prints; get some. GALATEAS, DIMITY, MUSLIN, VOILES, PIQUE, DELAINS, every kind of newest Wash Goods for Ladies and Children's Dresses from 10c. per yard.
Ready-to-wear
Waists in Linen, Embroidery, Cambric, Net and Silk, 75c. to $5.00. Beautiful Bonnets for misses and babys. Rain Coats, Dresses, Pianofores, Overalls, Kimonas. Boys' and Girls' strong school Shoes, best yet, $1.25. New Lines and Floor Coverings from 40c. per square yard. Lovely Carpet Squares, woven all in one piece, Rugs, Mats, Matting.
Very Special—3 lbs. Tea for 50cts.
Monday and Tuesday, March 18 and 19, to every purchaser of $5.00 or over DRY GOODS or SHOES, will sell a 3 pound sealed box of Tea direct from the garden, packed in Ceylon, usual $1.25, at 50c. for three pounds. o rour usual $1.50 at 75c. for the three pounds. One package to each customer only at these prices. You'll alway suse it afterwards.
DON'T FORGET—THE STORE IS OWNED BY THE PEOPLE. Facing the Bank, Coleman.

The Growth of American Socialism

Six Years' Socialist Vote

The following table gives the voting strength of Socialism in a way to enable the reader to make his own comparisons and watch the growth. However, in 1910 vote is not complete in all states, especially in the South, accounting for apparant decreases there that are not real. Neither is the vote of the Socialist Labor Party given.

Perhaps a word of explanation relative to that party is proper here. It was the original organization, the split coming purely over matters of tactics, especially relating to unionism. Since the Socialist Party has come into existence the Socialist Labor Party has decreased, while the Socialist Party has increased in strength, the latter being more in accord with international tactics. Inquiries have been made why in Wisconsin the Socialist Party is called Social-Democratic party. The reason is purely local in nature, it being a part of the Socialist Party. In Minnesota the law has compelled Socialists to assume the name of Public Ownership Party, but it is the Socialist Party nevertheless.

Following is the vote of the Socialist Party by states:

States	1904.	1908	1910
Alabama	853	1,415	1,683
Arizona	1,304	2,272	...
Arkansas	1,816	5,550	9,196
California	29,533	28,659	47,819
Colorado	4,304	7,960	9,603
Connecticut	4,543	5,115	12,179
Delware	146	239	556
Florida	2,337	3,837	10,204
Georgia	197	587	224
Idaho	4,934	6,243	5,791
Illinois	69,225	34,734	49,896
Indiana	12,013	13,436	19,632
Iowa	14,847	8,290	9,685
Kansas	15,494	12,421	16,994
Kentucky	3,6z2	4,296	5,239
Louisiana	995	2,515	706
Maine	2,106	1,758	1,641
Maryland	2,247	2,323	3,924
Massachusetts	13,604	10,779	14,444
Michigan	8,941	11,586	10,608
Minnesota	11,692	14,406	18,363
Mississippi	393	1,051	23
Missouri	13,009	15,414	19,957
Montana	5,676	5,855	5,412
Nebraska	7,412	3,527	6,721
Nevada	925	2,103	3,637
N. Hampshire	1,090	1,299	1,072
New Jersey	9,587	10,249	10,134
New Mexico	162	1,056	...
New York	36,883	38,379	48,982
North Carolina	124	389	437
North Dakota	2,017	3,231	5,114
Ohio	36,260	33,815	62,356
Oklahoma	4,443	21,759	24,707
Oregon	7,651	7,440	10,475
Pennsylvania	21,863	33,617	59,630
Rhode Island	956	1,365	529
Rhode Island	...	4.ew...	
South Carolina	22	107	70
South Dakota	3,138	3,091	1,675
Tennessee	1,354	1,808	4,571
Texas	2,791	8,996	11,538
Utah	5,767	4,895	4,889
Vermont	844	820	1,067
Virginia	218	255	987
Washington	10,023	14,182	15,994
West Virginia	1,572	3,614	8,152
Wisconsin	28,220	28,157	40,053
Wyoming	1,077	2,436	2,155
Totals	408,300	449,379	607,674

"WHAT DOES THE SOCIALIST PARTY CONSIST OF?" IS ANSWERED

The charge that the Socialist are a lot of "ignorant foreigners" is nailed by the following statistics given out by the national office of the Socialist party:

As to nationality—American born, 71 per cent; German birth, 8½; English, 4; Finnish, 2; Scandanavian, 5; Austrian, ½; other nationalities, 9.

As to occupations—Laborers, 20 per cent; craftsmen, 41; transportation workers, 5; farmers, 17; commerce, 9; professional, 5; housewives, 3.

As to previous politics—Republicans 35 per cent; Democrats, 40; Populists, 15; Independents, 6; Prohibitionist, 4.

Factors which changed them—Periodicals, 39 per cent; books, 13; leaflets, 4; street meetings, 8; lectures, 7; discussion, 19; study, 10.

The number of dues paying members is as follows: 1903, 15,975; 1904, 20,763; 1905, 23,327; 1906, 26,784; 1907, 29,270; 1908, 41,751; 1909, 41,449; 1911 100,000.

STRIKE MEANT TO CONVEY HINT.

PARIS, March 12.—The French miners began a 24-hour strike yesterday.

It is intended merely as a demonstration and the men will return to work to-morrow. They want an eight-hour day, a minimum wage and a definite guarantee of a daily pension when they cease to work at the age of 40. The greatest number of the men remained away from work. Regiments in all the mining districts were confined to barracks, but no disturbances occurred.

(Do you want any better illustration of what the labor world is "thinking about;" do you want any better topic to engage an anti-Socialist upon, ye workers? Quit trying to peddle philosophy, and get right down to the "facts" of today—that is your mission; that is Socialism. We are in the fight, and all negotiations are off; we have to make a bold charge. Educate we can and will, and then you philosophers will be useful—until then, please play 'possum.—Ed.)

Of the 90,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, 200,000—or one in 450—are in insane asylums.

Minimum Wages

In a book published a few years ago, "A Century of Political Development," by Mr. Hector Macpherson, there occurs the following passage dealing with industrial unrest which, in view of current events, is positively prophetic: "Let the capitalist class take warning. Unless they give greater prominence to their duties and be less anxious about their rights they will find themselves face to face with a revolution—an economic revolution. It will be bloodless; it will be fought with political weapons; but before it is over it will shake the industrial world to its foundations."

Fortified by their political influence, the miners are making a bold stand for an elementary right which the coal owners long ago ought to have conceded. Their obstinate refusal, their determination to prolong the day of economic tyranny, has brought the nation to the edge of an industrial catastrophe, which may culminate in revolution. It cannot be said that the demands of the men are unreasonable.

They ask the recognition of the minimum wage. As matters stand, the miner's income is an uncertain and fluctuating quantity, and frequently sinks below the subsistence point. The work of the miner is certainly uncertain enough, without there being added uncertainty of reward. We hear much today of the importance of the coal industry. We are told that upon it hangs the entire industry and commerce of the nation. In that case surely common sense dictates that the men who are engaged in this all-important industry should not be treated as serfs, should not be driven to work underground in conditions harassing and depressing without adequate financial recognition. The days of industrial slavery are suppose dto be over. The workers have got political independence, but the coal owners are bent upon keeping them in a state of economic dependence. Why their horses they treat better than their men.

Is it surprising that with better education, higher social aspirations, and equipped with political power, the workers are determined no longer to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water to the favored few who live luxuriously on profits wrung out of underpaid labor? The assertion that Capital cannot bear the extra cost implied in the minimum wage will not bear a moment's examination. It is unfortunate for the attempts of the coal owners to hoodwink the public, that the newspapers give publicity to their profits. Thus we have the statement that at a meeting the other day of one colliery company the profits were some £60,000, allowing a further distribution, after debiting all charges, at the rate of ten per cent., besides writing off £7,000 for depreciation. Much higher profits than this are recorded in the colliery world, but even this shows that the owners are perfectly able to concede the very modest demands of the men without in the least degree making them curtail any item in their luxurious style of living. If Dives thinks that in a Democratic age Lazarus will be content humbly to accept the crumbs which fall from the banqueting table of luxury, he is mightily mistaken. Lazarus now stands erect and demands as a right what Dives has haughtily refused. It is altogether absurd to suppose that Labor, now that it has a voice in Parliament, will submit to be trampled underfoot by a dictatorial, greedy Capitalism. The Capitalist class are constantly groaning at the increasing interference of Government in Labor matters. They sigh for the old days when Capital ruled supreme and Labor was given the role of Cinderella in the industrial household. If Government interference is now frequent in the Labor world, the blame rests entirely with the capitalists. Their callou streatment of the workers led to the factory acts and to all the legislation which during the past generation has taken place in favor of labor. Once more the capitalists are riding for a fall. If they will not concede the minimum wage they will be driven to it by legislative compulsion. It is altogether intolerable that through sheer obstinacy a body of men should paralyse the whole business of a nation over a demand which does not go beyond the barest justice.

In their own interests the coal owners are stupidly blind. Do they not see that the public will not tolerate a prolongation of industrial chaos?

All classes are being injured by the prevailing unrest, which to the very poor increases to a tragic extent the stern struggle for existence. No Government can stand idly by while a handful of men are playing ducks and drakes with the national prosperity. Much more of this and the coal owners will find themselves confronted with a demand for nationalization of the mines.

The coal owners would do well to bear in mind that at this crisis they have against them the whole force of parliamentary opinion. Their friends the Tories will not dare make a stand on their behalf. In these democratic days no Tory party can ever hope to command public support, much less get back to power, if it deliberately sided with capital in refusing to the workers a demand so modest as that of the minimum wage. To what does the demand amount? Simply to this—that out of the huge profits which the coal owners are making the miners desire wages sufficient to give a decent living, and that the sufficiency be not fitful and fluctuating, but certain and reliable. About this there is nothing revolutionary, nothing which threatens to cripple the mining industry. In fact the miners may well be astonished at their own moderation. In this moderation lies the hope of success. In the case of the coal owners, the public are astonished at their obstinacy. Obstinacy, like pride, is doomed to have a fall, which is sure to take place unless wiser counsels prevail in the camp of the mining magnates. Meanwhile the Government may be trusted to do their duty. In labor disputes they have as mediators a splendid record, and have earned the gratitude of a much-suffering public.—Reynolds.

A ROUND OF PLEASURE

We go to work to get the money to buy the food to get the strength to go to work to get the money to buy the food to et the strength; to go to work to get the money to buy the food to get the strength, to go to work, etc., etc. Just one continuous round of pleasure.—Labor Review.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

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

For Sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store.

Labor World

One-third of England's telegraph operators are women.

• • •

In Washington alone there are 40,000 government clerks.

• • •

Over 11,000 women are engaged in lace-making at home in the city of Nottingham, Eng.

• • •

In the course of ten years the British trade unions have increased only 28 per cent, while the German unions have increased 240 per cent.

• • •

The German working class is approaching a solidarity on the political field that may be an example for all the world to follow, says the Memphis Social Democrat.

• • •

W. W. Lefeaux will be the Socialist candidate in the Cumberland riding, Vancouver Island, it having been found that Wilfrid Gribble was disqualified on a technicality.

• • •

The most numerous class of industrial women workers in Kentucky is in the tobacco trade. In twenty-seven establishments employing 3045 women the average weekly wage is $4.62.

• • •

The British parliamentary labor pary represents 2,500,000 trade unionists and has forty-two members in the House of Commons and now proposes to wage a vigorous campaign to obtain a larger representation.

• • •

The Dominion labor congress to be held in Guelph, Ont., in the summer, will probably be the greatest of its kind ever held in Canada. Members of the English unions and of the American federation of labor will attend the congress.

• • •

All the railroad employees of Great Britain are now pledged to enter into a big industrial organization excepting the engineers, who seem desirous of following the aristocratic plan of their craftsmen in America. They will be given further time to consider.

• • •

Declaring that her rest is disturbed by a mine fan located near her home, Elizabeth C. Alexander, of Wilkes-Barre, has started equity proceedings against the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company to restrain them from continuing such a nuisance.

• • •

The people who make their living by working in mines and quarries number 6,000,000, says the Mine Workers' Journal. These 6,000,000 laborers dig $4,000,000,000 of wealth out of the earth every year. But unhapplly they only receive about one-fifth of this last sum in wages.

• • •

How trades unionism is growing in Germany is shown by a recent German Labor Gazette. During the year under review the trades unions increased their membership by 150,000, and now total well over a million members. It is stated also that strike expenses are on the increase. Last year close on 300,000 pounds sterling being distributed as strike pay.

• • •

It is understood that the Durham miners have a "war chest" of about $2,150,000; that the Yorkshire miners have nearly $1,500,000, and the Scottish miners about $1,250,000, and that other districts are also well supplied with funds. On the other hand, the South Wales miners have practically no funds at all, while the Lancashire miners have not more than about $400,000.

• • •

Socialist party headquarters in Chicago has received reports from various parts of the country showing that there are 1,039 members who have been elected to official positions, among which are 56 mayors, 18 state representatives, 146 aldermen, 160 councilmen, 155 school officials, 55 justices of the Peace, 29 treasurers, 10 auditors and the balance in minor places. The list is necessarily incomplete and will be revised from time to time.

• • •

As one champion of labor's cause pointedly remarks, the trade unions are not here because anyone really wanted them, but are here as a living, breathing human protest against conditions as they did and do exist, and, like any other agency honestly striving for the uplift of mankind, they will continue to exist in some form or another until their mission is performed.

• • •

During January the United States Geological Survey classified nearly 3,000,000 acres of land which had been included in coal-land withdrawals. Of this area 2,833,300 acres were classified as non-coal land which were restored to public entry, and 240 acres were appraised as coal land. Withdrawals of coal land were made in Utah to the extent of 57,000 acres. There remains awaiting classification 68,849,861 acres.

• • •

Labor Gazette: Industrial accidents occurring to 300 individual work people in Canada during the month of January 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labor. Of these, 86 were fatal and 214 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, two fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month. In the preceding month there were 84 fatal and 194 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 276; and in January, 1911, there were 91 fatal and 206 non-fatal accidents, a total of 297.

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FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

Italian

TROPPO SPORCA!

La polizia Statale di Lawrence, Mass., ha fatto la "strabillante" scoperta che la dinamite trovata nei diversi punti della citta fra i "tenement districts" fu depositata li da persone che avevano vitale interesse a far comparire agli occhi del pubblico che gli scioperanti erano dei disturbatori dell'ordine, degli assassini e contro di cui ogni mezzo coercitivo adoperato dalle autorita era pienamente giustificato.

In seguito a tale importante verita venuta a luce, il giudice distrettuale ha dovuto mettere in liberta gli scioperanti falsamente accusati e far procedere invece all'arresto di un certo J Breen padrone di una filanda e figlio dell'ex sindaco della citta, quale autore materiale del reato.

Inutile dire che tale madornale "granchio" preso dalla prostitutia polizia ha suscitato le ire di tutti gli sfruttatori del New England, che in tal modo si vedono esposti alla critica del mondo intero, spogli di quel certo prestigio che essi credevano inscrutabile; e quel che e peggio per essi, il lor complice, il Governatore Foss non e esente da tale biasimo nella parte da esso presa nella lotta tra Capitale e Lavoro.

Per cercar di calvare la capra, se non i cavoli, dopo pochi giorni fu ordinato l'arresto di Giuseppe Ettore, l'aimo del movimento, e Arturo Giovannitti, suo infaticabile compagno. Il primo e un organizzatore del I. W. W.; il secondo e il direttore del "Proletario," il noto giornale della Federazione Socialista Italiana che si pubblica a New York.

Con questo atto puramente autocratico i Baroni delle filande credevano di soffocare lo sciopero; ma, come i loro colleghi delle miniere carbonifere del Nord Colorado, sono rimasti con le pive nel sacco.

Con l'arresto di Giuseppe Ettore non hanno arrestato l'intiera staffa degli organizzatori del I. W. of W., e con quello di Giovannitti non hanno soppresso tutti gli scrittori di Socialismo. Altri valorosi dello stesso stampo sono sul campo della lotta; centinaia di volonterosi sono pronti col braccio e con la penna a far causa comune con gli scioperanti di Lawrence, per il trionfo finale.

L'atto di accusa contro i due arrestati e tanto spudoratamente sporco, tanto puerile, che decisamente farebbe ridere, se non fossero in ballo le vite di tanti meschini produttori.

L'Ettore ed il Giovanniti sono imputati di: Incitamento a disordini, all'odio di classe e di aver concorso alla morte di una donna italiana, scioperante, colpita da un proiettile alla schiena. Bravi, merli! . . . .

Domandate un po' al Governatore Foss chi ha suscitati i disordini: se i due arrestati o le 12 compagnie di soldati aguzzini da lui graziosamente messe a disposizione dei padroni di cotonifici?

Domandate un po' allo stesso Governatore Foss chi e stato ad incitare lo sciopero: Ettore, Giovannitti o i miserabili sfruttatori dei poveri operai che, sicuri del suo appoggio, del braccio forte della Guardia Nazionale del Massachussetts, si sono creduti autorizzati a violare la legge sui salari, votata due mesi prima dalla Legislatura dello Stato? . . . . . Domandate allo stesso Governatore Foss chi ha uccisa quella povera donna? E' stato forse una palla di rivoltella sparata da uno scioperanto, oppure un proiettile di acciaio partito do un fucile di ultimo modello?

. . . . . .

Gli scioperanti non sono codardi. Essi respingono la forza con la forza, di fronte: si difendono come possono, con disperazione, ma di fronte. Cadono colpiti dalle palle aguzzino dei sicari, li, nel petto. Essi non colpiscono di dietro, non sparano alle spalle, non travolgono fra le zampe dei cavalli donne, vecchi e fanciulli. Sono i vostri rappresentanti della legge, sono i vostri mantenitori dell'ordine che in tal modo si coprono di gloria e di valore! . . . . .

Troppo sporca, la vostr azione. Provoca il vomito L'opinione pubblica ha gia grudicato l'operato, il letamaio e l'unico posto adatto per voi.

Gli effetti morali dello sciopero sono pienamente logici. I fatti sono i migliori educatori del popolo. Liberato dai suoi dominatori, si dedichera all'utilizzazione della proprie risorse, delle proprie forze.

Non ostacolata dalle coalizzate oppressioni dell'Autorita Costituita e ad esso prostituita, questa massa che oggi resiste alla vostra volonta, aprira il varco ad un nuovo periodo evolutivo.

Resistere ai vostri sgherri, rischiar la vita per un idea di giustizia e di liberta, e quello che oggi fanno quei poveri paria di Lawrence. Nel loro movimento, puramente di difesa dei loro sacrosanti diritti, gli scioperanti sono immacolati da qualsiasi macchia.

Occhio per occhio, dente per dente! Essi non usano mezzi subdoli. Organizzati come sono, la resistenza sara invincibile. La loro unione, la coscienza del loro diritto, insieme, forma l'energia collettiva, generatrice di vittoria nella lotta. Per essi l'opinione pubblica prevede progresso civile, materiale ed intellettuale; per voi, essendo "troppo sporchi," la cloaca e la gogna!

MURDERING THE SOULS OF MEN

Worse than all the dynamite outrages ever perpetrated—worse for the victims, worse for their families, worse for society—are those cases of soul-murder by rich and respectable beneficiaries of special privileges of which Senator La Follette tells in the March installment of his autobiography in the American Magazine. Here is one of the instances he gives of this wicked and cruel dynamiting of the morals of public men:

Assemblyman E. was a fine young fellow, and regarded as thoroughly reliable. He was often in the executive office and I trusted him absolutely.

. . . . . He was one of the most enthusiastic men we had, and being a high-spirited, energetic young fellow, he was of great assistance in our fights. Whenever we gathered a little group of the members in the Executive office to talk over any critical situation in the legislature, E. was always with us. He was an active young manufacturer. He often talked with us about his business. I think he had some special machine which enabled him to make his product more cheaply than other manufacturers. One day E. Ray Stevens came into my office and said, "Governor, I wish you would send up and ask E. to come down here. I don't just like the way he talks." "Why," I said, "Ray, there can't be anything wrong with E." Then I began to think that he had not been in to see me for three or four days. "Well," I said, "I will send up." When he came through the door he did not meet me with his characteristic frankness. But I greeted him exactly as usual and said, "E. I want to have a little talk with you." I moved my chair right up to his, placed my hands on his knees and looked him in the eye a moment before I spoke. Then I asked, "E. what's the matter?" The tears started in his eyes and the response came at once: "Governor, I can't help it. I've got to vote against the railroad taxation bill." After a moment he added, "I haven't slept any for two or three nights. I have walked the floor." I have thought of resigning and going home.

"Tell me all about it, E." I said.

"Well," he replied, "you know that all I have in the world I have put into that factory of mine. I have told you about how proud I was of the thing. Now," he said, "this railroad lobby tells me that if I vote for that railroad taxation bill they will ruin me in business. They can take away everything I've got. They have threatened to give my competitors advantage over me in railroad rates that will offset any advantages I have with my new machinery. Now, I can't beggar my family. I have a wife and babies."

I said, "E. you can't do this wrong. You can't violate your conscience." I talked to him quite a bit. He got up and walked the floor. He said he would always be for our measures, but he could not risk being driven to the wall. And then he left the office.

A few minutes before the roll call on the bill, E. who sat next to Lenroot, turned to him and said, "Lenroot, in five minutes I am going to violate my oath of office."

Lenroot was shocked and said, "What do you mean?"

He replied:

"It is a question between my honor and my bread and butter, and I propose to vote for my bread and butter."

GOVERNATORE CAPITALISTO

R. McBride e Billy Ross elezione chiamata per il 28 Marzo. Ogni lavoratore dovra andare a dare il voto se desidera megliorare il suo lavoro e le condizioni del suo compagno di lavoratore.

A Chi Dovete Votare

Siete voi a votare per una persona come Ross, chi disprezza mogli madre sorelle e fidanzate chi succere abitare fuori di B. C., del loro vivere—come il caso di Krzuz. Oh—votare per un tuo proprio uomo —un minatore **WM. DAVIDSON,** Presidente del Distretto No. 6, del Western Federazione Minatori.

. . . .

Il Ricordo Schifo di Ross

Dallora che se ne ando' in Victoria alla camere di parlamento sei anni far senza nessuna considerazione a votato in ogni caso CONTRO tutti l'articoli che dovevano essere di beneficio hai lavoratori.

Non date colpa a lui perche a fatto quel che ci fu stato detto dei suoi operatori dei carboni e l'altri capitalisti.

I lettori di Queste Vicinanze di Fernie

Partito Socialisto del Canada. Il Candidato Wm. Davidson, President del Distretto No. 6, Western Federazione Minatori.

Capo dei comitati:

Fernie—David Rees, sala dei minatori.
Hosmer—W. Balderstone, Queen's Hotel.
Michel vecchio villaggio—A. S. Julian.
Michel nuovo—H. Elmer.
Corbin—R. Jones.
Coal Creek—Geo. Knox.

Ogni uno desiderando informazione se vuol sapere se il suo nome e sulla lista dei voti potrebbe subito saperlo facendo domanda ai sopra scritti.

PARLAMENTO

Candidato Socialisto, Wm. Davidson dara ro parlamento come segue.

Questa sera Venerdi, Coal Creek.

Sabato, Hosmer.

Domenica, Michel.

La settimana entrante sara a Corbin, Crow's Nest, Jaffray, Elko, e altri luoghi del west.

Non vi dimenticate intervenire e sentire il candidato del popolo siete tutti pregati essere presente.

..Votate per l'uomo chi fa bene per le vostre interesse

WM. DAVIDSON.

Tutti questi che chiedono dare aiuto alle elezioni di **Wm. Davidson,** Il candidato Socialisto per piacere venite ad ogni sala dei comitati sopra scritti e vedete il capo.

Programma Del Parti Socialista del Canada

Il Partito Socialista del Canada riunito in Congresso, afferma fedelta' ed appoggio ai principii ed ai programma del partito rivoluzionario dei lavoratori.

Il lavoro produce ogni ricchezza, che giustamente dovrebbe appartenere al lavoratore, il presente sistema economico e' basato sul possedimento privato dei mezzi di produzione, dimodoche i prodotti del lavoro appartengono alla classe Capitalista. Quindi, il capitalista e' padrone, l'operaio e' schiavo.

Fintantoche la classe padronale ha nello mani le redini del Governo, tutte le forze dello Stato saranno usate a proteggere e difendere i loro diritti di proprieta' nei mezzi produttivi di ricchezza, e nel controllo dei prodotti del lavoro.

Il presente sistema capitalistico da al padrone ogni sorgente di ricchezza e benessere, ed all'operaio una misura crescente di miseria e e gradazione.

E' nell'interesse della classe lavoratrice di svincolarsi dai lacci dello sfruttamento capitalistico, nell'abolire il sistema del salariato, sotto il cui manto, la classe operia viene derubata nella divisione della produsione. Per ottenere tale scopo, e duopo transformare la proprieta' privata dei mezzi di produzione in proprieta' collettiva, o proprieta' proletaria.

L'irrepressibile conflitto d'interesse fra capitalista ed operaio, va rapidamente sviluppandosi nella lotta per il possesso della forza del Governo. Il capitalista col tener duro, e l'operaio d'impossessarsene con mezzi legali. Questa e' lotta di classe.

Noi quindi facciamo appello ai salariati di organizzarsi sotto la bandiera del Partito Socialista del Canada, col solo scopo di conquistare il pubblico Potere, accio' sia messo in esecuzione il programma economico della classe lavoratrice come segue.

1. La trasformazione al piu' presto possibile, della proprieta' capitalistica dei mezzi di produzione (risorse naturali, miniere, fabbriche, strade ferrate ecc, ecc.) in proprieta' collectiva della classe lavoratrice.

2. Organizzazione puramente democratica e maneggio delle industrie dagli operai.

3. Stabilire al piu presto possibile che la produzione cia per uso e non per profitto.

Il Partito Socialista quando sara' al potere, adottera' sempre e per ogni dove (finche' il presente sistema sia abolito) la rispota a questo problema come linea di condotta, Vorra' la presente legislazione avanzare gl'interessi della classe operaia, ed aiutare i salariati nella loro lotta di classe control il Capitalismo. Nel caso affermativo, allora il partito Socialista e' per esso. Nel caso contrario e' assolutamente opposto.

In accordo a tali principii, il Partito Socialista si obbliga di condurre tutti gli' affari pubblici a lui affidati, in maniera di dover promuovere i soli interessi della classe lavoratrice.

MORE COMMISSIONS

Canadian Mining Institute Recommends That Government Place Act in the Hands of a Commission

Toronto, Ont., March 11.—A resolution of recommendation to the Dominion Government anent the workmen's compensation in connection with the mines, was the chief item of busines in the session today of the Canadian Mining Institute. The proposition was adopted as submitted by the special committee and carried by the meeting without amendment. Its terms are as follows:

"That the workingmen's compensation act be placed in the hands of the commission appointed by the crown this commission to collect a definite amount from the mining companies based on the monthly payroll and proportionate to the risk incident to the business. That the amount should be contributed by the employers and should not be collected directly or indirectly from the employees. That the distribution of the fund should be in the exclusive control of the commission, subject to no appeal in the ordinary courts. That there should be no liability except under the act, all common law liability being excluded."

Consideration was also recommended of the principles of the workmen's compensation act of the state of Washington, also the New Zealand act, with the Russian schedule of payments and the Norwegian classification.

Shiloh's Cure

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

Electric Restorer for Men

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

For Sale at Disendell's Drug Store

Sig. Votatore

Andate voi contro un buon vivere?

Andate contro una paga ogni due settimane?

Andate contro megliorare voi e vostro compagno?

Se non andatate contro

Votate Per DAVIDSON

Il Candidato del Popolo

Pan Glosujuay!

Czyscie przeciwni polepszonemu zyciu?

Czyscie przeciwni dwutygodniowej placia?

Czyscie przeciwni swemu szczes ciu i szczesciu waszych pobratymcuw?

Fezeli nie, toglosujcie na

Davidson-A

Narodnego Kandydato

AVVISIAMO ANCORA!

Tutti coloro che anno il voto.

Se andate in cerca ai vostri diritti non guardate le persone che portano la risa in facce e vi danno la mano una volta ogni tre anni e poi o tutti finito.

Quando verra il tempo votate per il vostro Compagno.

Dr. Kelley Cures Diseases of Men

By Modern Methods

"606" for Blood Poison

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

Museum of Anatomy

In this Great Museum is shown by 1000 also models, preparations, normal and abnormal conditions of the various parts of the body, illustrating fully both acute and chronic diseases of men.

Free Consultation and Advice

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

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

Dr. Kelley's Museum, 210 Howard, Spokane

Cet Wise -- Vote for Davidson

List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
[illegible]	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Lomberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2387	Cardiff	J. Poole, Cardiff, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1120	Chinook Mines	Wm. Forsyth, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2329	Maple Leaf	S. Parker, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	L. J. Thomas, Monarch Mine, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	J. Kluscarits, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1053	Taber	A. Patterson, Tabor, Alta.
102	Taber	J. Cooper, Taber, Alta.

HARBINGERS OF SPRING

OUR MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Mens's Spring Hats

NEW SPRING HATS

We are now showing the most advanced styles in Men's Boys' Felt Hats. Our stock now includes the latest blocks of both the English and American makers.

Black Stiff Hats from ..... $2.50 to $5.00
Black Soft Felt Hats, from ..... $1.00 to $6.50
Colored Soft Felt Hats, from ..... $1.50 to $6.50
Boys' Felt Hats, from ..... 85c. to $1.25

Men's Suits

MEN'S SUITS

Take advantage of this Saturday Special, if you need a new Spring Suit. New Tweeds and Worsteds, just arrived, will be on sale Saturday and Monday at $15.00.

Ingersoll Watches

A new shipment of Ingersoll Watches just received. We can supply you with eight different styles, ranging in price from $1.00 to $3.00. Any style guaranteed for one year.

Men's Spring Shirts

NEW SPRING SHIRTS

The large range of Shirts we are showing for Spring, 1912, will be of interest to all men. The man who insists on comfort will have our new Negligee Shirts with soft collars to match.

These Shirts are made in different grades of Cotton materials ranging in price from 90c. to $3.00 and in Silks from $3.00 to $6.00.

Men's Suits

MEN'S SUITS

A new shipment of 20th Century Garments have arrived. These are high-class, hand-tailored garments that appeal to the particular dresser who wants style and exclusiveness as well as perfect fit.

Our Spring Samples for Special Made-to-Measure Clothing are now complete. We guarantee a perfect fit, and satisfaction in all other respects. Order now.

SEE OUR WINDOWS

Groceries

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Liquid Bluing, pts., 2 for	.25
Liquid and Powdered Ammonia, 2 for	.25
Lima Beans, 3 lbs. for	.25
Gold Standard Baking Powder, 5 lb. tins	.65
Soda Biscuits, 2 lb. tins	.25
Cream of Wheat, 2 pkgs.	.35
Carnation Wheat Flakes, per pkg.	.40
Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs.	.25
Quaker Oats, 5 lbs. pkg.	.25
Braid's Big "4" Coffee, freshly ground, 2 lb.	.65
Braid's Best Coffee, freshly ground, 2 lbs. for	.85
Bulk Tea, 3 lbs. for	1.00
Tetley's Tea, 3 lbs. for	.90
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tins	.20
Lowney's Chocolate, ½ pkg.	.20
Evaporated Prunes, per lb.	.10
Best Lethbridge Flour, 98 lb. sacks	3.25
C. and B. Jam, 2 lb. glass	.40
C. and B. Vinegar, pts., 2 for	.25
Canada First Jam, 5 lb. pails	.65
Jelly Powder, 4 for	.25
Lamp Glasses, A. and B. sizes, 3 for	.25
Sheriff's Marmalade, 4 lb. tins	.55
Small Hams, per lb.	.19
Bacon, per lb.	.20
Fancy Fowl, per lb.	.25
Colombo Olive Oil, ½ gal. tins	1.25
Canada First Pork and Beans, 2 lb. tins, 3 for	.25
Granulated Sugar, 20 lb. sack	1.40
Flotilla Soap, 8 bars	.25
Capital Naptha Soap, 5 bars	.25
Perfect Laundry Soap, 8 bars for	.25
White Swan Washing Powder, per pkg.	.20
Baby's Own Toilet Soap, per box	.30
Golden Syrup, 5 lb tins	.25
Carrots and Turnips, 12 lbs. for	.25

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

COAL CREEK

Born at Coal Creek on Tuesday, March 5th, to Mr and Mrs. L. Watkinson, a daughter.

Born on Saturday, March 9th, to Mr and Mrs. Tony Spoverie, a bouncing boy. No wonder Tony is looking happy. He has one of each now.

Last Sunday evening the Socialists opened the campaign with a meeting in the Club. The speakers were J. W. Gray and Harry Wilmer, bookkeeper for the District Ledger. This was Harry's first appearance on a public platform, and if he continues like he has commenced, I can see him rising to be one of the shining lights in the Socialist movement. (Yes, and we can see him "rising to catch the Speaker's eye" in Victoria in a few years time, or sooner.) The hall was not crowded, as we hoped to see it before the end of this campaign, but a good working committee was formed and if every working man will put his shoulder to the wheel right now he can help to break one of the big links that bind us to wage slavery.

Last Monday morning a digger named Wm. Crompton was going to work, and when passing the pick shop he slipped down on a piece of ice, with the unfortunate result that he fractured his right leg. He was picked up immediately and first aid applied, after which he was removed to Fernie Hospital.

The same morning a digger named Brown working in 1 East had his head and shoulders badly cut by being caught with some top coal falling onto him.

William Wakelem ,who arrived here last Friday on hearing of the said death of his mother, from Nanaimo, found quite a change in this camp since he left it over five years ago, as well as a great many strange faces. William left here again on Tuesday for Nanaimo. Percy Johns accompanied him back, and will make his home with his parents again.

Mr and Mrs. Waklem, jr., of Coleman, arrived on Tuesday, and are still up here assisting their father to fix matters up as well as they can do before going back to Coleman.

Mrs. Palmer, of Krag, another old Creekite, was down to the funeral of Mrs. Waklem last Sunday. Mrs. Palmer is also having her own troubles just now, her onyl son, Johnnie is at present in the Fernie Hospital undergoing an operation for appendicitos.

Last Friday afternoon a jury was summoned together for the purpose of holding an inquest, re the death of Mrs. Thos. Wakelem, reported in last weeks' issue. After all the evidence obtainable had been gone into, the inquest was adjourned till the Monday evening, March 11, in order to call more witnesses.

The respect in which the deceased was held was evidenced by the large crowd that turned out to the funeral on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Hugh H. Grant conducted the funeral service. A beautiful wreath of flowers was sent as a token of sympathy by the members of the Fernie Gun Club, of which Mr. Waklem is a member.

On Monday evening the inquest was resumed in the Provincial Police Station up here. Coroner Wilkes, of Fernie, conducted the inquiry. The jury, after considering all the evidence brought in the following verdict: "On inquiring into the circumstances of the death of Mrs. Sarah Jane Waklem, we find that she died about 9 a.m. on the morning of March 5th, 1912, while in transit between Coal Creek and Fernie Hospital. In our opinion death was due from the effects of exertion and exposure, following an accident she met with while in the act of drawing water at the spring in Welsh Camp, Coal Creek, on the night of 4th or 5th of March, 1912.—Signed, Robt. Fairclough, foreman; G. E. Oliver, A. E. Bentham, P. Gaskill, E. W. Hughes, Joe Hamer"

Say, boys! don't forget the 18th (St. Patrick's Day grand masquerade ball) which is being held up here on that evening. Prizes will be given for the best representative characters for the occasion: Best dressed lady, best dressed gentleman, best comic gentleman. All ladies masked, free. Gents $1.50 each. Spectators, 75c. Grand march past at 9 p.m. Michel Orchestra will be in attendance, which will mean first class music. Refreshments will be served. Mr. Geo. O'Brien, secretary.

Mr. J. E. Smith left here last Sunday for Slocan, where he is doing a little electioneering on behalf of the Socialist standard-bearer for that constituency.

Science and study have brought out some wonderful inventions, all of which benefit one thing—Capitalism. Socialism is no use to these people, or else they would have grabbed it years ago. Workingmen, you who have left your families in the Old Country, just think of how the great Hon. W. R. R. served the family of the now famous Krzuz Case. Just think how a similar case might effect your family, and yet this man, who was the first to try and pull to pieces the Workman's Compensation Act right in Fernie, comes among us again to seek re-election as the workman's representative in Victoria. What are you going to do about it? A vote for Davidson at the right time will assist in putting the right man in the right place. Workers of the World Unite and stand for right with all your might.—SOCIALISM IS ONLY FOR WORKERS.

Everyone interested in sending Wm. Davidson to represent their interests at Victoria will be at the meeting tonight, when the candidate will appear on the platform.

Davidson's Big Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

still when he speaks the truth the speaker could not but admit it. It must be borne in mind also that whilst representing the interests of the workers they must not delegate to him the right to think for them, but they must think for themselves, and the working class is beginning to realize this.

The speaker then ran briefly over some of the legislation that has been enacted as a result of the agitation of the workers of this province, which comprised the Eight Hour Law for Metalliferous Miners, the Compensation Act, the Coal Mines Act. He then explained how the Eight Hour Law for the Smeltermen had taken three sessions before it became law, which had been the only labor legislation passed since he had sat in the house. He also explained how the Conservative Party had changed their tactics since they had been able to control the government of this province.

The Royal Commission on Labor was commented upon, and the speaker did not feel it would be a very successful method of dealing with the question. In fact, it was merely a vote-catching scheme, but they cannot fool the workers again.

The record of the Hon. W. R. Ross was then referred to briefly, and upon discussing the favorite bill of this hon. member (the Bi-Monthly Pay Bill) the speaker showed how bills were easily disposed of in committee of the whole.

The Socialist party does not try to represent the interests of both labor and capital, and no single mine manager had yet extended the workers' representative the glad hand since he arrived in Fernie. The capitalists know their class interests, and it was about time the workers saw their own interests just as clearly.

The Socialists are right in line with progress, and have no desire to block development and the actions of the Socialists are sufficient to verify this statement.

The Krzuz Case was then taken up briefly, and the lack of systematic inspection of mines.

The Land and Timber Policies of the Government were then shown up in so far as they affected the workers.

The speaker then reviewed the wonderful prosperity of the province, and admitted he could not think of any district in this province he could advise the workers to go where they might be assured of getting employment, in spite of the railroad development that is now in progress. The workers could not be convinced that the state in which they find themselves to-day is better than it was ten years ago, and there is no doubt whatever that the precariousness of their position is becoming more and more evident every day.

When you tire of disappointments with your local tailor—when hs clothes fit you badly and lack the style you see on other well dressed men—Look up

Campbell's Clothing

You can have your clothes made expressly for you—cut to fit you in any one of the very latest styles -- choose your cloth from hundreds of beautiful patterns and save at least a third of your tailor's regular charge. Try Campbell's for your new Spring Suit

Fred. Johnson
FERNIE

The Hotel DALLAS

One of the Best

C. J. ECKSTORM Prop.
Lethbridge, Alta.

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

"Mamma, who is in command of the army of the unemployed?" "The captains of industry, my son."—Life.

Vote Davidson

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

WANTED to PURCHASE—Peerless or Cyphers' Incubators in good condition; also 6 Indian Runner Ducks and Drake, and 200 White Orpington Pullets. Albert Davies, Fernie, B.C. tf-24

FOR SALE.—New Raymond Cabinet Sewing Machine; noiseless and easy to operate. Cost $75, will sell very cheap or exchange for good hand machine and cash balance. Apply, J. I. Rowse, Lot 7, Block 91, Chipman Avenue.

FOR SALE—Eight-roomed, modern House on Macpherson Avenue; all conveniences, etc.; price $1,700 for house on 30 by 120 foot lot; or $2,000 for house on full lot (60 by 120). Terms: $600 down, balance as rent. Apply, Cree and Moffatt.

FOR SALE—House, 7 rooms, bath and pantry, connected range; block 47, McAvoy Street. Centrally located. All fenced and painted. $2500, terms. Cheap for cash. Apply, L. G. Evan, Box 123.

GIRL WANTED—An experienced General Servant wanted. First Class wages. Apply, Mrs. A. H. Cree, Howland Ave.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—Two-roomed plastered House; toilet, water, coal shed attached. Apply R. Wright, West Fernie.

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

S. C. Pure Bred Buff Leghorns' Eggs for hatching; from best pen for $5 per 13. Second pen for $3 per 13. H. D. Wilson, Breeder, Fernie, B. C. 27-t.f.

FOR SALE

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON Hen and 20 Chicks, $6.00.

BUFF ORPINGTON HEN and 15 Chicks, $5.00.

Another HEN and 12 Chicks, $4.50.

Also 150 CHICKS, 3 days old; will sell in any numbers required.

ALBERT DAVIS, Annex Extension, Fernie.

A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

Two lots for sale in the rising town of Burnaby, B. C. Twenty minutes walk from the New Westminster Docks. Will sell cheap. Need the money badly. Apply, District Ledger.

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

For One Week

A Snap in TOILET SOAPS

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

NEW SPRING SUITS
Arrive This Week
SPECIAL VALUES AT
$15.00 and $20.00

A. MILLS & SON
"The Home of Good Clothes"
Hosmer B. C.

HOSMER
INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION
Limited

Eggs Eggs Eggs

Special, per dozen 30c. By the case, $8.75
Strictly Fresh, per dozen, 35c Local farm, doz. 40c
Local farm, selected 45c
Usual Terms on the above. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Grand Union Hotel
COLEMAN, Alta.
Best of Accommodation
We cater to the workingman's trade
G. A. CLAIR *Proprietor*