The District Ledger

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

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KRZUZ CASE IS WON!

MAN KILLED AT MICHEL

Fall of Rock in No. Three Mine The Cause of The Fatality

A sad fatality occurred here on Wednesday night in No. 3 mine. A miner named John Crippen had just commenced to load a car when a fall of the roof occurred and a large piece of stuff fell on him. Help was quickly at hand, and the stuff was removed from the unfortunate man, to accomplish which required the effort of six men. He was at once conveyed to the Hospital where Mr. Weldon pronounced life extinct, the cause being fracture of the skull. The accident occurred at about a quarter past ten on the afternon shift. We wish to extend our deepest sympathy toward his wife and family in their sad bereavement.

COAL MINING BRANCH ORGANIZED BY C. P. R.

In connection with the new department of natural resources, the coal mining brach under Lewis Stockett, is being organized by the Canadian Pacific, and several appointments have been made already.

B. T. Coon has been appointed superintendent of coal agencies for Alberta, British Columbia and the United States, with headquarters in Calgary.

Robert Livingstone has been appointed superintendent of Galt mines, with headquarters at Lethbridge.

D. G. Wilson has been placed in charge of the company's mines at Hosmer, while P. W. Guernsey is to be superintendent at Bankhead.

ASSAULT CHARGE

On Thursday, before Magistrate Whimster, Wm. Barr charged John McCarty with assault. The prosecutor alleged that he was roughly handled by accused, whilst the latter pleaded self-defense. It appears that when the Coal Creek train halted in Fernie the men in the coach getting ready to get off received the usual jolt. Barr, who happened to be in front of McCarty, accused him of pushing. One word led to another, with the result that, according to McCarty, Barr struck him. He retaliated in "real Lancashire style," averred Barr. Magistrate Whimster fined the accused $5.00 and costs ($1.00).

This morning (Friday) a charge of assault was preferred against Barr by John McCarty, who stated that on the following day three of the Barrs attacked him, the principal offender being the accused. The same fine was imposed.

KOOTENAY BYE ELECTION MIDDLE OF JUNE

June 20 will be the date of the bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of A. S. Goodeve, M. P., for Kootenay, to the railway commission. This announcement was made last night by Capt. D. C. McMorris, returning officer.

Nominations will be made on May 30. The proclamations are now in the hands of the printers and will be posted within the next few days.

LOCAL TO CARRY MAIL

Postmaster-General Accedes to Oft-Made Request

The good news has been received in the city that the mail service is to be started at as early a date as possible (we understand on June 1) on the afternoon train from Medicine Hat to Cranbrook.

The agitation for this service has been in progress for the past two years or more, the Fernie, and other boards of trade repeatedly asking the favor. There was nothing doing, however, beyond promises of consideration until recently, when renewed requests were made to the Postmaster General for an improved service on the Crow's Nest line, and also on the Macleod-Calgary branch. The Postmaster-General writes that the service of the Cranbrook train will be started at anb early date, but that on the Macleod train there is now an open mail and a closed mail both ways daily and he thought that sufficient for the present.

ENFORCING THE COAL MINES REGULATIONS

Criminal Prosecutions Being Undertaken Against Men Alleged to be Guilty of Breach of Provincial Act

As a result of investigations and reports from departmental officials, Attorney General Bowser has retained W. C. Moresby, barrister of Victoria, and despatched that gentleman to Cumberland there to represent the Crown in proceedings under the Coal Mines Regulation Act against both the Canadian Collieries Ltd., and a number of that company's employees, the two parties being alleged to be jointly and equally responsible for certain violations of the eight-hour clause of the act.

HANDSOME DONATION FROM TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA FOR KRZUZ CASE

Sometime ago the Trades and Labor Congress fo Canada made an assessment of 10c. per capita on all members affiliated with it to help District 18, U. M. W. of A. fight the Krzuz Case, with the gratifying result that Secretary-Treasurer Carter has this week received the handsome sum of $1,600.

STAND BY LEADERS

Priest Takes Hand in Coal Strike and Gives Some Good Advice

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Outside of the attack on the Cayuga breaker of the Lackawanna Coal Co. in North Scranton by about 2,000 foreigners there was no rioting of consequence in the hard coal fields today. The north Scranton disturbance was quickly quelled and everything is quiet tonight. Chief interest now centers in the action the miners will take on Tuesday when they meet in Wilkesbarre to either approve or reject the action of the representatives who took part in the recent conference in New York. A large meeting of the miners held late today at Shenandoah was addressed by Father L. B. Norton of the Church of the Annunciation. Father Norton urged the men to "stand by your leaders and vote to adopt the agreement arrived at by the sub-committee of the union officers in the New York conference." He urged the men to "turn a deaf ear to the representatives of a certain labor organization who are endeavoring to stir up discontent among you miners."

50,000 TAILORS ARE ON STRIKE IN LONDON

Both Men and Women Workers are Out — Trade Badly Crippled

LONDON, May 10.—The tailors' strike has now become a matter of serious concern to all London. When nearly 30,000 east end male and female workers join the 20,000 west-end strikers today, the master tailors in the city will be as helpless to fulfill their customers' orders as are their fellow tradesmen of the west-end.

The heat wave which descended upon London was the cause of many orders for thinner suits. City tailors accepted the orders, but the perspiring customers were told that their fulfillment could not be guaranteed, as long as the strike lasted. There is not a master tailor in the whole of London who can definitely promise a suit or tailor-made costume.

In accordance with the decision arrived at on Wednesday night, about 10,000 tailors and tailoresses in the east-end have ceased work and made yesterday a holiday. The tension of the strike means a loss of hundreds of thousands of pounds to London tailors. May is a month which always decides whether the year will be good or bad.

R.F. GREEN NOMINATED

The Conservative Convention to nominate a candidate for the forthcoming bye-election in this riding to succeed A. S. Godeve, was held in Nelson yesterday (Thuraday) morning. Fernie was well represented, and put up a strong fight for Dr. Bonnell, but were not successful, the nomination going to R. F. Green, of Victoria, a one-time member of the McBride cabinet. As the nominee is not popular with all sections of his party a Liberal candidate will in all probability be placed in the field to oppose him.

The London police picked up nearly 2,000 homeless people in one night. Socialism must have destroyed their homes.

JUDGMENT IS GIVEN BY PRIVY COUNCIL

In Favor of Foreign Dependents-- Good Cheer to Many Widows and Orphans

A cable despatch from London brings the goods news that the Privy Council has given a decision in favor of Mrs. Krzuz, the widow of Mike Krzuz, who lost his life in the Michel mines some four years ago. The Crows Nest Pass Coal Co. refused to pay compensation on the grounds that as she and her children were living outside of the Province of B. C., in Austria, she could not claim the benefits under the Compensation Act. District 18, U. M. W. of A., at once recognized that a great prnciple of justice was here involved, and that were they to let this go by unchallenged it would bring misery upon many a widow and orphans, old parents and others living outside of the Province whose husbands, fathers and sons, may one day meet with the same fate as befell Mike Krzuz. A test case was made and Judge Wilson decided in favor of the foreign dependant. The C. N. P. Coal Company, no doubt backed by the other operators in B. C. and Alberta, were not satisfied and appealed to the Supreme Court in Vancouver. Here they were successful, two of the three judges being in their favor and one against. There was nothing left for the District to do but to go to the highest tribunal, the Privy Council of Great Britain. To do ths thousands of dollars is required, and District 6, Western Federation of Miners, seeing that the adverse decision affected them equally as much as it did the coal miners, willingly stepped in and rendered valuable financial assistance. This was not all. The miners' fight became known throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, and organized labor through the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, likewise sent in money to swell the fund, and not later than Tuesday, the very day on which the Privy Council had the appeal up before them, Secretary-Treasurer Carter received $1600 from Mr Daper, the secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress.

Pending this decison some forty odd cases for compensation under the Act have been held up in this District. Now that the mining companies know that their fight against poor widows and orphans, aged fathers and mothers is lost, and that the dividends cannot be swelled through the withholding of moneys justly due to these, they will, no doubt, pay without further ado. The verdict of the Privy Council is truly a victory for organized labor, although the scab, the non-union skunk and all those of the same kidney will benefit through it, without having cost them a cent.

ANTHRACITE MINERS ARE VOTING TO-DAY

(Special to the District Ledger)

WILKESBARRE, May 10 (midnight).—Possibilities of a strike that would be national and bring on wide suffering seemed remote today. T. L. Lewis, ex-president of the United Mine Workers of America addressed the coal workers and presented to them a direct picture in the case of a strike. Ex-President John Mitchell is expected here any hour, and the delegates, who have been arriving for several days, are looking forward to his arrival in Wilkesbarre. All authentic reports on today's doings say the tentative agreement entered into by the miners and operators was received in the mine workers' convention today with satisfaction, but when adjournment was taken until tomorrow the question of accepting or rejecting the prepared new wage arrangement had not been voted on. It is probable the matter will not be determined before Friday. The surprise of the day was the appearance in Wilkesbarre of T. L. Lewis, who, on invitation to address the convention, told the men to stand by their officers. He was followed by Frank J. Hayes, vice-president of the international organization of the miners, who advised the adoption of the agreement.

When, by invitation of President White, Mr. Lewis took the platform, he very quickly told them where they stood. He said that he believed the miners should stand by their officers, and further that he believed the anthracite sub-committee had obtained the very best terms possible in their operation, though they were far from satisfactory. He urged the delegates to be careful in considering the important questions before them, and referred them to the costliness of a strike. The people generally in the anthracite region look with satisfaction at the agreement. It is admitted that a number of the men are dissatisfied with the agreement, but they feel that if their leaders are satisfied with it they will have to take it. It was said that if no further minor concession can be gained in the matter of wages that the miners all ask the term of agreement be cut down from two years to one year. The tentative agreement received by the sub-committee and the operators grants the men ten per cent increase in wages, but abolishes the sliding scale. The miners say the abolition of the sliding scale will give them a net increase of only five and six per cent. The demands for an eight-hour day asked for by the men was not granted, but they receive a number of concessions in the matter of the present grievances and expect their adustment.

NO PERMANENT CHAIRMAN

There have been numerous press reports current that Commissioner McNeil and President Stubbs had made a request to the Minister of Labor to appoint a permanent chairman to act upon disputes which, in accordance with the agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18, the Commissioner and the President may be unable to settle. These reports are misleading and without foundation so far as President Stubbs is concerned. It is quite true that after taking up certain matters in dispute with Commissioner McNeil at Calgary on the 5th inst., and failing to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, a joint telegram signed by McNeil and Stubbs, was sent to the Department of Labor asking the Minister to appoint a chairman according to the provisions of the Agreement, and no reference was made in the matter of soliciting the aid of the Department in appointing any one to fill that position permanently.

On Thursday President Stubbs learnt through the Lethbridge News that Mr. Harry Bentley, of Lethbridge, had been asked, and had accepted the position of chairman, and on becoming cognizant of the action of the Department, immediately wired the Minister protesting against the selection of Mr. Bentley to act as chairman under any circumstances. Up to the time of going to press no reply has been received to this protest. The men in this District, however, can rest assured that no disputes will ever again be submitted to that gentleman to adjudicate if it can be possibly avoided. We are at all times ready to take whatever decision may be given by an arbitrator who may show that he understands the question he is arbitrating upon, but we most certainly do not contemplate placing in the hands of one who, on the last occasion, actually gave the coal company more than they were asking for, and this is what Mr. Bentley did in the matter of the Frank contract.

☞ Next Friday being a Public Holiday all copy intended for publication must be in this office Wednesday, May 22, at noon.

STEREOTYPERS NOW OUTSIDE THE UNION

Cancellation of Union Charter in Chicago Because Members Joined Pressmen's Strike

CHICAGO, May 14.—President Jas. J. Friel of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers Union, took drastic action against members of the Stereotypers' Union, No. 4, who quit work in sympathy with the newspaper pressmen.

Friel and his associate members of the executive council of the International Union formally cancelled the charter of the union because the men refused to return to work as ordered by Friel. Several days ago, in anticipation of this discipline, officers of the local union made preparations to issue "travelling cards" to their members, giving the men standing in any office in the country. President Friel's order cancelling the charter of the union also cancelled all travelling cards issued by the union to any of its members.

The effect of this action by Mr. Friel is to leave every stereotyper employed in Chicago outside the union ranks.

It is understood to be the intention of Mr. Friel to try to organize another union in the place of the one just wiped out by him.

Although there was some disorder today the newspaper situation apparently improved.

SOCIALISTS WILL CONDEMN METHODS OF I. W. W.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 13.—Antagonists in the Socialist national convention to a platform declaration approving the unit form of labor organization as opposed to the craft plan of the American Federation of Labor succeeded tonight in electing majorities of the platform, convention resolutions and labor organizations committees of the convention. After the report of the tellers of the ballots was read, Congressman Berger, of Wisconsin, speaking for the Conservative delegates announced that not only would the convention refuse to endorse "industrial unionism," but would go on record as condemning the methods of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"We have more than seventy-five per cent of the two hundred and eighty delegates," said Mr. Berger, "and it is certain the convention will assert the Socialist party's withdrawal from any 'free speech' or 'revolutionary action' campaigns instigated by the Industrial Workers."

Major Lewis J. Duncan, of Butte, Montana, was the only successful candidate on the slate of the Industrial Unionists for the platform committee. After his election he stated he would advocate the endorsement of Industrial unionism. "I am a member of the revolutionary wing of the party," he added.

William D. Haywood, a leader of the Industrial Workers, said that members of the organization among the delegates would go before the convention asking for continued financial support of the Socialist party in the Industrial Workers' "free speech" fight in San Diego, Cal., notwithstanding the result of the committee elections. The committees are to report on Thursday and candidates for president, vice-president of the United States are to be nominated on Friday. Reports of representatives on special committees on education and immigration are to be acted on tomorrow. That the platform to be submitted will not differ vitally from the national platform of four years ago was the statement of party leaders after the election of a platform committee.

6 MINERS ENTOMBED AT 2,000 FT. LEVEL IN MICHIGAN MINE

DULUTH, May 14.—Six of the thirteen men entombed at the 2,000 foot level of the Norris mine at Ironwood, Mich., by a cave-in last night, are tonight grouped in a small space with five of their comrades dead beside them, two other bodies have been brought to the surface.

The men still alive are being fed by means of a little pipe driven through the earth that hems them in. Many rescuers are working to save them. It is not known just what caused the accident.

ADOPTED THE RECALL

DULUTH, Minn., May 15.—The recall, initiative andreferendum were written into Duluth's charter yesterday by an overwhelming vote. Only two of 436 precincts voted in the negative. The vote stood four-fifths for the change. Of 6,669 ballots recorded 5,231 favored the amendment. A three-fifths vote was necessary.

THE FRANK MURDER CASE

Love is Said to be The Cause of Tragedy-- Case in Progress

MACLEOD, Alta., May 15—The records of a crime, with features distinctly Zolaesque, started to unfold themselves in the court house of Macleod yesterday morning, before Chief Justice Harvey and a jury of six, when Samuel Wilinsky, a Slav miner, was charged with the murder of a compatriot, George Lakatooz, at Frank on the eighteenth day of February, 1912

Counsel's Opening Speech

In opening the case for the Crown. W. M. Campbell said that he would attempt to prove that on or about the 18th of February, 1912, that prisoner had killed one George Lakatooz. He took care to use the words "on or about," inasmuch as there was some dispute as to the precise hour in which the crime was committed. Accused and deceased worked together in the same mine. The latter was a married man, while prisoner was a bachelor.

They had boarded together for some time, and afterwards built a shack in which they continued to live together and where deceased and his wife took in boarders. During this time accused showed a violent infatuation for the wife of Lakatooz, and at different times offered her money in order to induce her to go away with him. On the night of the murder, deceased, his wife, two boarders, and a stranger, were present in the shack. On the morning of the day on which the murder was committed, accused went to Coleman. About 10.30 that night, deceased started out to his work in the mine. It would be shown that while on his way there he was shot. Also evidence would be produced to prove that prisoner was waiting for him, as he did not return to the shack until between one and two in the morning, although the train he came back by from Coleman arrived considerably before that time.

Robert McGowan First Witness

The first witness called was Robert McGowan, who said that accused had purchased from the store in which he was employed a box of cartridges, with bullets similar to that found on the dead man. In cross-examination, his means for identifying same was through having accused's name on the duplicate slip. Looking at prisoner however, he would not swear he was the same man who bought the cartridges.

Evidence was also given by Thos. Hardy, G. Kinloch, Geo. Passmore and Sergt. Bower

PRINTERS VOTE AGAINST STRIKE

Majority Feel That an Obligation of Honor Should be Respected

CHICAGO, May 13.—By a vote of 1099 to 655, the members of the Typographical Union, yesterday, voted not to go on strike in sympathy with the pressmen who are now out on all the Chicago daily newspaper offices.

While the vote was decisive, J. M. Lynch, International Typographical Union President, and Walter L. Burrell, president of the Chicago local, had expected that the majority against a strike would have been larger than the returns showed. Both of them, however, expressed themselves as well pleased with the result.

From the beginning of the agitation they urged the printers not to take such a step. They insisted that the present contract with the publishers was binding, and could not be broken.

THE PASS ELECTRIC RAILWAY

BLAIRMORE, aMy 16.—It is expected that work will start early in June on the Pass electric railway. It is announced that the first stretch of line will be built from Blairmore, to Coleman.

ITALY TO GIVES FRANCHISE TO ALL OVER 30 YEARS OLD.

ROME, May 12.—The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 391 to 6, has passed the bill extending the franchise even to illiterates, when over 30 years of age. This increases the number of voters by five million.

TRADE UNIONISM and The SOCIALIST PARTY

A BIT OF HISTORY—By ROBERT HUNTER

The Political Union

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was an attempt to form a trade union movement on a partisan political basis. It was an effort to build up an economic movement, submitting itself to the decisions of a political party.

Previous to 1893 the Socialists had developed great strength in the Knights of Labor. In fact, in that year they had obtained control of the New York District Assembly of that organization. They were largely instrumental that year in the defeat of Powderly for re-election, and their influence in the order was so great that G. R. Sovereign, the newly elected master workman, promised to appoint a member of the Socialist Labor party to the editorship of the journal of the Knights of Labor.

The promise was not kept and gave rise to a heated controversy between Sovereign and Daniel De Leon, the leader of the Socialists in the order and editor of the People, the official organ of the S. L. P. As a result of this controversy the annual convention held at Washington in December, 1895, refused to seat De Leon as a delegate. The New York District Assembly then withdrew, and all connections between the S. L. P. and the Knights of Labor were severed.

In July of 1890 a national convention was held of the S. L. P. Some Socialist trade unionists had, just before, launched the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as a rival to the American Federation of Labor and to the Order of the Knights of Labor. At the convention the National Executive Committee presented in its report the outlines of the new organization. It consisted chiefly of bitter denunciation of the existing trade union movement and the hope that the national convention of the party would indorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Hugo Vogt made to the convention the statement of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance:

"The fact," he said, "that an economic movement which can at times marshal an army of 500,000 men, is composed of schemers directly opposed to Socialism, cannot be a matter of indifference to us. There are no two ways about it. The whole of this labor movement must become saturated with Socialism, must be placed under Socialist control, if we mean to bring together the whole working class into the army of emancipation which we need to accomplish our purpose.

"We want you to understand," he continued, "that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance considers itself an ally and supplement of the Socialist Labor party. The recent convention of the alliance, in adopting a constitution, provided that we request and invite all sections of the S. L. P. to be represented in the central bodies of the alliance . . . , in the same manner as the various unions are, but without paying any dues to the national organization or taking out any charter.

"In order to make it impossible for any masked swindlers to obtain influence in the alliance and swing it back to the conservative side, we have provided that every officer . . . , shall take a pledge that he will not be affiliated with any capitalist party, and will not support any political action except that of the S. L. P. We have also provided that when the National Executive Board shall find any such officer using his office in the interest of any political party other than the S. L. P. he shall be expelled."

Union and the Western Federation of Miners, and demanded that "our Comrades in the West should strain every nerve to build up a powerful miners'

These are the chief lines on which was founded the only strictly political trade union that has ever, so far as I know, been launched in this or any other country. It is well known, of course, that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance never had the slightest influence in the labor movement other than to injure Socialism, and there would be no reason for reviewing its history now except to serve as a bitter lesson.

The organization came up again for discussion at the S. L. P. convention of 1900. As practically every Socialist who opposed the trade union policy of the S. L. P. had left that organization, not one word of opposition was uttered in that convention against the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. *It will be remembered that in all the branches of the Socialist Trade and* Labor Alliance the S. L. P. was to have its representatives, but when Delegate Schulberg made a motion that three fraternal delegates from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance be seated at the S. L. P. national convention the motion met with considerable opposition.

Delegate Reid declared that "we should not try to draw a parallel between the fact that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance allows the S. L. P. representation in their convention. That is no argument that we should have Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance delegates to the S. L. P. convention. The S. L. P is the force, is the party that must dominate the alliance that must guide the alliance, and for that reason it was wisely put in the constitution that we should have delegates from the S. L. P. to act in an advisory way and to influence the convention of that economic organization. I do not think at the present time this convention should pass any motion inviting fraternal delegates."

At the same convention Delegate Myers offered the following amendment to the party constitution:

"If any member of the S. L. P. accepts office in a pure and simple trade or labor organization, he shall be considered antagonistically inclined toward the S. L. P. and shall be expelled. If any officer of a pure and simple trade or labor organization applies for membership in the S. L. P. he shall be rejected."

During all the discussion which followed we find the party driven beyond the position of seeking to destroy capitalist political parties to that of seeking to destroy all rival labor organizations. It was, of course, an inevitable result of its position. The Socialists who had broken away earlier had prophesied that it must come. Now there was no longer any attempt to conceal the intentions of the S. L. P. to ruin the trade union movement. Delegate Dalton says: "We call upon the Socialists of the United States to get out of the pure and simple labor organizations and smash them to pieces." "If you believe," said Delegate Schulberk, "that the Social Revolution is more important than a petty job in a pure and simple union, you will step down, you will tear up your card, if necessary, and fight for the S. L. P. first, last and all the time."

Not content with declaring war upon the labor movement of America, the delegates decided to instruct their representatives to the International Socialist Congress as follows: "To declare absolute and uncompromising war on British pure and simple unionism, and in every form and in every country."

Delegate Hickey also moved a resolution condemning the Western Labor organization of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

To make this tragic-comedy more complete, this remarkable assemblage of the class conscious reached its climax by accepting the recommendation of the Committee on Constitution, which reported adversely on the resolution of Delegate Connelly, that no employer be admitted to membership in the S. L. P.

The class war was on. And that organization which considered itself the sole representative of the working class in America, found itself at last in the peculiar position of clamming its doors in the face of the working class and opening its doors to the employer.

Such was the beginning and end of that curious and eccentric phenomenon—the one and only partisan political trade union the world has known.

It is little wonder that the actual leaders of the working class for years denounced Socialists and Socialism. The anarchists were forced out of the International Socialist movement for the very same reason that the Socialists have been denounced by the American trade union leaders. De Leon policy of rule or ruin was the policy of Bakunin in the International. For the sake of the working class organization, the anarchists, with their ruinous and disruptive tactics, had to be annihilated. And no sane Socialist can blame the trade union leaders for declaring war on all those who threatened to destroy the trade union movement. They were forced into that position to save and protect their organizations, just as the Marxists were forced to exclude anarchists to save the Socialist movement.

Consider one moment the situation Every labor union was denounced as a tool of capitalism, the Western industrial unions along with all the craft unions of this country and Europe. And this was done by a party that never had one-tenth as many members as any one of the several international unions, and in the name of a trade union that could not muster more than a few hundred members. Consider also that this was done by a party that had committed the greatest crime known in the labor movement of this or any other country—that of dual unionism. As the Clericals of Europe have been justly denounced for forming unions on religious lines—thus dividing and injuring the working class—so were the Socialists of the S. L. P. justly denounced for forming unions on political lines.

If the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was a fair example of the political union, then Marx was never wiser than when he said: "The trade unions should never be affiliated with or made dependent upon a political society. . . . . If this happens it means their death blow. Nor was August Bebel less wise when he said: "Party politics and religious discussions must be kept out of the unions." All of which means, "Workers of the world, unite"—not only Socialists or Catholics or bricklayers, but all—without distinction as to color, race, creed or doctrine. There is no place in the labor movement for the rival union or the scab.

We have seen how Marx and Bebel condemn the policies upon which the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was founded. We know how the Socialist party of America has also denounced these policies. It remains for us to see how the entire International Socialist and trade union movements have refused to sanction the policies of the S. L. P., the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Industrial Workers of the World. Suffice it to say this week that, born in hatred, suckled in dissension, the sole partisan trade union that ever arose to deny the principles and policies of International Socialism came to destruction by its own venom, not, however, until it had implanted the poison of its spirit into the Industrial Workers of the World.—New York Call.

Te Socialist Party Convention of 1904 declared that "neither political nor other differences of opinion justify the divisions of the forces of labor in the industrial movement."

We have seen that the S. L. P attempted to divide trade unionists on political lines. The Clericals of Europe have repeatedly attempted to divide trade unionists on religious lines. The Industrial Workers of the World attempted to divide the workers into craft unionists and industrial unionists. The Socialist party, true to the traditions of the movement in all countries condemned all such divisions.

Industrial unionism has made enormous strides in the last few years, but nowhere has this idea awakened such bitter controversy as in America. The idea itself could only have attracted the mass of craft unionists. But when it was presented by those who sought to crush all existing labor organizations, the idea unfortunately became identified—as Socialism had been before it—with division, dissension and disruption.

That this was the danger in the Industrial Workers of the World was clearly pointed out by various European labor organizations in letters to the first convention of that organization. The French and German organizations refused to take a stand for the new movement, and the Danish unions decidedly rebuked the Industrial Workers of the World. "The theoretically right form," writes the chairman of the Danish unions, "perhaps is the organizing according to industries. This form will presently evolve from underlying conditions, if they are not, as in Germany and Sweden, for instance, already in practical force. We believe, however, that it were rather a dangerous step to attempt to force with one blow a certain theory, even though same may be absolutely correct. This may be conducive of breaking the unity of action of the workers against the manufacturers, and this, so we think, would be far more detrimental than the faults of an antiquated form of unionism, which cannot hold its own when its usefulness ceases. For these reasons it appears to us that the attempt of your congress may have dangerous results for the American trades union movement in general."

This rebuke was not heeded, and the Industrial Workers of the World set out once again upon the thorny path of dividing the workers of the world. It was soon split into fragments, as we all know, and did for the great idea of Industrial Unionism about the same harm that the political union had done for the great idea of Socialism.

The slow progress that both Socialism and industrial unionism have made in America is not at all due to any innate antagonism on the part of the American workers. The chief reason for that slow progress lies in the almost criminal manner in which these ideas have been presented to the American worker. The fact that both Socialism and industrial unionism would have been today the two most dominant ideas in the labor movement of America had they been differently presented to the workers here is, it seems to me, proved by English experience.

Keir Hardie has conquered the British unionists for Socialism by never allowing himself to be placed in opposition to them. Tom Mann is today conquering the British Unions for industrial unionism by the same method. In a few months he has done a work that is simply astounding. In fact he had done more in two years to promote industrial unionism in England than all the anti-union Socialists, anarchists and Industrial Workers of the World have done in this country by years of rival unionism.

The great British industrial strikes of today are chiefly due to the idea and activities of Tom Mann. But contrary to the policy of the industrial unionists of this country, Tom Mann sought the co-operation of the existing craft unions. Speaking of the Industrial Workers of the World Convention of 1908, Tom Mann says:

"Whether or not the decision to ignore the existing unions and to build up an entirely new organization on scientific lines is the best method of procedure for the workers of America is a matter for the Americans themselves to decide. But whilst entirely endorsing all such principles as laid down by the I. W. W. and knowing well the shortcomings of the British trade unions, I do not believe that it is the best way for us to achieve industrial solidarity I have given close attention to the arguments submitted by those who adopt this view, and I consider them insufficient. I know I know it will be a formidable task to will be a formidable task to get the existing unions to unite whole-heartedly and share courageously in the class war. But I believe that it can be done. And I am confident that the proposed alternative would be even more formidable and less likely to succeed. I hold that such entire reconstruction would result in years of bickering, entailing all the present sectionalism, and probably adding thereto by drawing large bodies into an even more reactionary position than they occupy now. In Australia, where the situation is precisely the same on a smaller scale as that which prevails in Britain, I associated my efforts with those who strongly defended industrial unionism—but not with those who attacked the existing unions, seeking to establish a new force. Moreover, I am entirely satisfied that the right course to pursue in Britain is not to show hostility to the existing unionists' movement. . . . ."

The position of Tom Maun is that of the leaders of the French movement as well. We hear a great deal in this country about the industrial unionism of France, and we are urged to follow in the footsteps of the French General Federation of Labor. Yet the present anti-Socialist, Direct Action, leaders of the French movement never at any time declared war on craft unionism.

The original craft unions in France were only a few years ago dominated by the "political" Socalists. The anti-Socialist industrial unionists preached their gospel in the Socialist craft unions and finally brought them into antagonism to the Socialist party. The French Syndicalists worked in the French unions exactly as Tom Mann worked in the British unions. However, it may be well to point out that their chief point of difference with the old leaders was not as to the form of the union, but as to the political basis of the union. They opposed politics in the union.

Emile Pouget, one of the ablest of the French Syndicalists, in his official instructions to the workers as to methods of organization, says: "One question agitates the militant, namely, organization by crafts or organization by industry. The first of these modes of organization one may reproach as perpetuating the narrow spirit of craft; but whatever may be the preference of any one, it is necessary to prevent the union from becoming a sect." He condemns, therefore, what he calls the "Union Affinities," which is merely a grouping together of "ideas," or "opinions," rather than a grouping together of "interests." However much theoretically he may prefer a union by industry, he seeks the building up of the movement, even though it may be by crafts.

And in fact, the working class of France is divided far more than we are. In Paris alone there are six trade unions of jewelry makers, nine of lemonade vendors, twelve of bricklayer sand stone masons, nineteen of painters, six of locksmiths, nine of train and omnibus workers, seventeen of printers, nine of bakers and six of plumbers. The form of organization therefore, plays a small part in the so-called French Syndicalism. It allows no politics in the unions and condemns any division of the working class on lines of organization, of religious faith, or of political opinions. The resolution, therefore, of the Socialist party has the sanction not only of every European Socialist party, but of every so-called industrial unionist who has done anything to build up the actual working class movement.

As a remedy, the political Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was infinitely worse than the so-called disease of pure and simple unionism. As a remedy, the factious group of affinities calling themselves the Industrial Workers of the World was infinitely more reactionary than the so-called craft unionism which it sought to displace. In fact, Pouget strikes at the very root of the evil of all such rival unionism when he calls it the "Union of Affinities," in contrast to the "Union of Interests." "There is in such unions," he says, "intellectual cohesion moral comunion, identity of aspiration, but the material basis lacking, which alone can give to such groups a durable vitality."

Craft unionism has at least this firm foundation, that it is based on the material interest of those who are organized. Any effort, therefore, to form a rival union means to attack the material interests of the organized. You threaten whatever progress has ben made toward shorter hours and higher wages. You threaten to bankrupt the funds that have been laid by to protect the union members in time of sickness, unemployment or death. By any form of rival unionism you fly in the face of the most fundamental principle of Marxian Socialism and array against you in open warfare the material interests of the organized section of the working class.

In the Socialist party convention of 1904 one of the delegates, opposing the trade union resolutions, declared: Some one said our only hope was in the trade union movement. My friends, if that is our only hope, we have got a dismal outlook for Socialism. I am a trade unionist for one purpose only. It is my material interest. My material interest compels me to be a trade unionist if I want to eat. I belong to the Typographical union, and my scale of wages has been increased $12 a month. For 50 cents a week I get $12 a month.

This was the argument used to persuade the Socialist party to condemn craft unionism. This delegate endeavored to range the Socialist party in bitter opposition to the immediate material interests of 2,000,000 working men. Had the party taken that stand it is possible that he and a few other sentimental visionaries might have remained Socialists. But when it comes to be the policy of any alleged working class movement to fight the immediate material interests of the working class, or any portion of the working class, then that movement is doomed. That, indeed, is the reason why the political union of the S. L. P. and the industrial union of the Industrial Workers of the World were so soon destroyed.

This is no place to discuss the merits of industrial unionism. My argument is wholly upon the position taken by the Socialist party in its trade union resolutions, which is that no differences of opinion justify divisions in the industrial movement. Both the Socialist party and the trade unions have separated themselves from capitalist organizations, but they cannot separate themselves from the working class. "Those who say, 'We will have nothing to do with organizations that have not been organized on the clear-cut, class conscious basis,' will practically take the position of saying: 'We will have nothing to do with humanity.' To ignore the unions does not commend itself to experienced men as a wise method of procedure." These are the words of Tom Mann. But such wisdom is not shared by the impossibilist who by tactics of division and dissension has done much to prevent both Socialism and industrial unionism from being discussed on their merits.

(To be continued)

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Interim Report Upon Matters Affecting Labor

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Gentlemen,—Since the issuance of the stenographic report of the delegation upon the Dominion Cabinet on January 8th last, the following matters have transpired which I consider of sufficient importance to our affiliated membership to merit placing same, in printed form, for their information and consideration.

1.—Re Legislative Measures Before Parliament

At the Executive Council meeting held at Ottawa, January 6th, 7th and 8th last, Solicitor O'Donoghue was instructed to draft three Bills and have them introduced in the House of Commons by such representatives as could be induced to do so.

Accordingly, Bill 85 to amend the Lord's Day Act; 86 to amend the Railway Act, 87 to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were introduced by Messrs. Claude Macdonell and A. Verville, M.P.'s, on January 29th.

On January 26th, President Watters arrived in Ottawa, and in conjunction with the Secretary set to work immediately with the law making powers in an attempt to have them become law. We were not long on the job, however, till we plainly foresaw that if we were to make any progress with our legislation it was through inducing the Government to adopt these Bills as Ministerial measures.

The below communications are self-explanatory

"Office of the Secretary-Treasurer,
Ottawa, Ont., February 17th, 1912.
"Hon. T. W Crothers, Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I desire to direct your attention to the fact that there are, at present, before the House of Commons, Bills Nos. 8, 17, 85, 86, and 87, copies herewith enclosed, which are in the interests of the organized (as well as the unorganized) wage workers of this Dominion. As the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is the official mouthpiece of organized labor, for legislative purposes, I beg to ask that you place these Bills before your colleagues of the Cabinet and request that the Government take charge of them on the Statute Books of Canada during the present Session of Parliament.

"Thanking you in advance in anticipation of a compliance with the request contained in this communication and bespeaking your support of the propositions.

Yours very respectfully,
P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary-Treasurer."

"Office of the Minister of Labor, Canada, Ottawa, February 19th, 1912.
"Dear Mr. Draper,—I have your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing copies of Bills 8, 17, 85, 86 and 87, with the request that the Government take charge of them with the view of securing their enactment this Session.

"I may say I have already directed the attention of my colleagues to these Bills. They would. I have no doubt, provoke very lengthy discussions in the House, and therefore materially prolong the Session, which from the start it was desired should be made as short as possible.

"I hope that during the recess we may be able to consider many important matters and be in a better position to deal with them next Session. We have been in Office so short a time and have been so busy during that time with matters more immediately pressing, that we really have not had time to consider many important subjects worthy of the most serious consideration.

"Again, many of these Bills would not be immediately applicable, and some of them, I may say frankly, I think would not be in the public interest. However that may be, there are very many other Bills of much importance whose promoters have been refused any preference, and all Bills should be treated alike. Therefore, these will just have to take their chances with the others.

"I should be glad if I could meet your views in this matter, and regret that I am unable to do so.

Yours faithfully,
T. W. CROTHERS.
P. M. Draper, Esq., Secretary, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

2—Re Statements in Public Press as to Extension of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to Cover all Branches of Industry.

"Office of the Secretary-Treasurer,
112, Florence St., Ottawa, April 3rd, 1912.
"Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.

"Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of several communications from labor organizations in Canada asking if the report appearing in Public Press to the effect that the Department of Labor is considering the advisability of extending the operations of the Lemieux Act to cover all industries is correct.

"With a view of having a report from yourself, as Minister of Labor, to these inquiries, I shall be obliged if you will be kind enough to let me know whether any such proposition is being considered by you, or your Department, at the present time.

"Thanking you in advance in anticipation of a compliance with the request contained in this communication.

Yours very respectfully,
P. M. DRAPER.
Secretary-Treasurer.

"Office of the Minister of Labor, Canada, Ottawa, April 4th, 1912.

"Dear Mr. Draper,—I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 3rd instant, and in reply to say that I have been and am giving careful consideration to the many vexed questions arising out of the relations of Capital and Labor, which are engaging much of the best thought in all civilized countries.

"Among the many questions so arising is the one to which you refer. I have been strongly urged to have the Act so amended as to extend to many industries not now affected by it except by the consent of both parties. This, with other important questions, will receive my best consideration in the light of the most reliable information and opinion at my disposal when the mater comes up for final determination at the next session of parliament. In the meantime no absolute conclusion will be reached.

"I would be glad to have the advantage of your best judgment on this important question, without, of course, giving any promise or pledge as to what I may advise later. I am anxious to hear all that may be said pro and con before reaching a final conclusion, and your intelligence and experience will fit you to give valuable information and advice in this as in many other matters in which both Capital and Labor are vitally interested.

"Yours faithfully,
T. W. CROTHERS.
P. M. Draper, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

3—Re The Eaton Lockout and Strike at Toronto

"Ottawa, Canada, April 2, 1912.
"James Ramsay McDonald, Leader of the British Labor Party, House of Commons, London, W.C.

"Trouble at Eaton's Departmental Store, Toronto. Twelve hundred cloakmakers and garment workers out. Please watch emigration.
"P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary Trades Congress, Canada."

The above cablegram and the undermentioned communications are the official actions of the Congress on the Eaton controversy:

"Ottawa, Ont., April 2nd, 1912.
"Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find letter and copy containing advertisement of T. Eaton Co., Limited, Toronto, advertising for operatives in England while a strike is in progress in their establishment.

"May I ask what action, if any, your Department has taken, or proposes to take, in connection with this matter?

"A reply at your earliest convenience shall be much appreciated by me, on behalf on the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Very respectfully yours,
P. M. DRAPER,
Secretary-Treasurer."

"Office of the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, April 10th, 1912.

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant which, owing to th holiday and rush of other work has remained unanswered until now.

"Some three weeks ago, I received one of the Eaton's Old Country advertisements similar to the one you enclosed, and I sent a cable to our London, England, Office, on the 16th ultimo, calling attention to this advertisement and instructing our agents there to see that immigrants before sailing are advised that there is garment workers' strike on at Eaton's of Toronto. I think that this will have the effect of at least placing the correct information before immigrants, but as you are doubtless aware, the fact that a person is coming to Canada as a strike-breaker is not in itself sufficient ground under the Immigration Act to debar his or her entry, but our port agents have been instructed to apply the regulations carefully in the case of persons going to points where there is any labor trouble in existence, and I have no doubt that the matter is being looked after carefully.

Your obedient servant,
W. W. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration.
"P. M. Draper, Esq. Secretary, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada"

4—Re Organization Work

Presiednt Watters is now in the Maritime Province where he will make a thorough study of labor conditions for four months' time. It is the intention of the Executive Council, funds permitting, to have the organizers cover the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba an Ontario for about six or eight weeks' time during the months of July and August next. By this method the delegates assembled at the Guelph Convention will have verbal as well as written reports from their own representatives, covering the entire Dominion.

5—Re Abolition of the Senate

The defeat of Bill "E" providing for the payment of wages fortnightly to all employees of railroad corporations by the Senate last Session is another evidence of the bitter hostility of the "Old Curiosity Shop" to all labor, reform and progressive measures. Not one workingman has been appointed to it since Confederation. The time is now opportune for all labor and progressive bodies to unite in pressing for its abolition.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. DRAPER
Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

WORKERS NOT TREATED AS IF THEY POSSESSED SOULS

LONDON, May 9.—Referring to the industrial unrest in Great Britain, which may shortly be the subject of a government inquiry, Premier Asquith, in a speech before the Bankers' Association recently said that notwithstanding the country's prosperity the signs in the industrial sky ought to warn them against complaisant optimism.

The railway and coal strikes, he said, were especially significant phenomena, which made it the duty of the government and of business men and bankers alike to look beneath the surface and study the economic fabrics piecemeal.

"But," said Mr. Asquith, "the problem of industrial unrest has been for some time given close and careful consideration by the government. I invites the bankers of the United Kingdom to contribute to its solution by suggesting, as far as they are able, by wise and fruitful experiments."

Concurrently this same topic was discussed in the house of commons on a motion by Eliot Crawshay Williams, Liberal member for Leicester, calling on the government to institute a thorough investigation of the cause of the present unrest and the possible remedies.

Keir Hardie, the Labor leader, proposed an amendment in favor of the minimum wage, the right to work, and the nationalization of the railways, mines and other monopolies. He said the Labor members of Parliament would object to a commisison of inquiry if one were appointed. No members of labor organizations would testify before any such commission.

"There is no solution of the social unrest," said Mr. Keir Hardie, "but Socialism. The workers are becoming increasingly Socialistic and consequently increasingly restless."

David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, replied that the present problem arose from a quite wholesome cause, namely the desire of workers to improve their conditions. The wealth of the world, he said, had greatly increased in the past century and the workers felt that they were not getting their fair share of the increase.

Lord Robert Cecil had suggested, said Mr. Lloyd George, that the remedy lay in giving the workers a fair share in the profits. That, said Mr. Lloyd George came pretty near syndicalism, and anyway it carried them very far, perhaps farther than Lord Robert Cecil realized.

The immediate cause of the unrest said the chancellor of the exchequer, were, first, the wages; secondly, that the conditions of life were unworthy of the dignity of the workers' manhood; and thirdly, that the workers were not treated as if they were possessed of minds and souls of their own.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted that there was a good deal to be said in favor of the nationalization of railroads, but this would not end the strikes of the railway men. He was impressed, he said, by the suspicious attitude of the workmen towards the influence of the state by interfering. The workmen objected to compulsory arbitration by the state, but such a course was inevitable if the nationalization principle were adopted.

Nationalization, said Mr. Lloyd George, ought to be considered as a business proposition remembering that in fixing the scale of wages and the interest on capital invested that it was the community that had to pay it in the long run. The cabinet, said the chancellor, was conducting an inquiry into the whole problem. It had not been decided as yet whether more searching investigation was necessary. The debate was thereupon adjourned.

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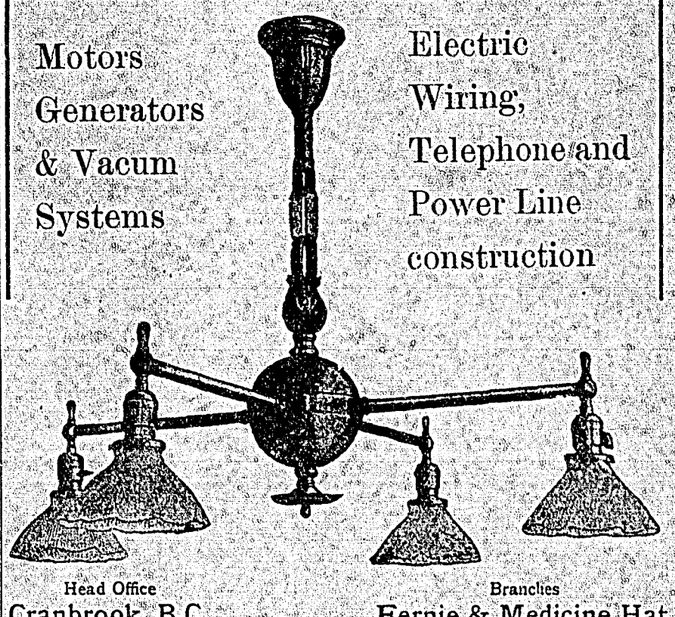

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"KRZUZ CASE WON."

THE three words, "Krzuz Case won," flashed across the continent are more pregnant with meaning than the ordinary individual realizes. They stand out in letters large and bold, symbolizing the great force and the dominant power possessed by the working class when they work co-operatively. These words deserve to be printed and placed in every local where union men foregather. Although this has been a question regarding which every publicity has been given throughout the industrial press, nevertheless we deem it opportune to make a slight review of the circumstances touching upon the subject under discussion. To better illustrate we would call attention to conditions that prevailed several years ago in the legislative assembly at a time when the two factions of the old party were so evenly divided that it was necessary in order to hold office that they should give some sops to the working class through their representatives who are working for the interest of the only useful class in society. Amongst those bills was one known as the Workman's Compensation Act, in which it was specifically stated that in the event of a mine worker receiving fatal injury whilst in the ordinary pursuit of his work, his widow, or heirs, or dependants, should receive the sum of $1500. For many years subsequent to the enactment of this law the sum stated was paid. But it was left for one William Roderick Ross, the faithful henchman of corporate interest, to prove his merits, to show cause for the retaining fee, and that he was a laborer worthy of his hire, to have the interpretation made so that any dependent who should not be within the province of British Columbia when death ensued, should be deprived of the benefits of the aforesaid indenmity. Speaking candidly, we cannot blame William Roderick Ross for his action, as he, like any other wage-earner or receiver of salary, or stipend recipient, was representing to the best of his ability the class by which he was paid.

On an appeal from judgment by Judge Wilson in our favor, it was heard before three judges in Vancouver, when two of them upheld the opinion that in order to receive the benefits the dependant or dependants must be residents of B. C. at the time of the accident. This decision was received with both surprise and consternation throughout the industrial world and steps were taken for the purpose of fighting it out before the Privy Council of Great Britain, and at the convention of the Trade and Labor Congress held last year in Calgary, a resolution was unanimously passed that each and every member of organied labor throughout the Dominion of Canada should be assessed ten cents per capita for the specific purpose of supplementing the funds to contest this ruling. We cannot help repeating the three words "Krzuz Case Won," as it demonstrates most forcibly that when union men work collectively they can accomplish results which are totally out of the question for the "individualistical hero" of the Eliot type.

The above information will be indeed gratifyng to many a poor wdow who has long been expecting the receipt of this pittance. Furthermore, not alone does this final decision effect mine workers in B. C., but compensation has been held up in the adjoining Province of Alberta where the compensation is $1800, pending this decision.

This battle has been fought by organized labor but in the forefront credit must be given principally to the mineworkers, both coal and metal, as the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, and the Western Federation of Miners, District 6, have stood shoulder to shoulder since its inception, but when they were temporarily repulsed, organized labor of every craft stepped manfully in the breach and thus we can make our slogan:

"KRZUZ CASE WON!"

THE LOSS OF THE TITANIC

A MONTH has now transpired since this mammoth of the ocean foundered and the investigation is still in progress.

Great stress has been laid upon "the lack of efficiency of the crew," "insufficient life saving facilities," "speed recklessness" and so forth, but this disaster, like the majority of disasters both on land and sea, conclusively demonstrates to all but those mentally blind, that it is the profit system and that alone upon which the burden of the blame should be placed.

No more irrefutable evidence of the truth of this assertion can be advanced than the fact that every company has decided that the routes traversed shall be at least two degrees more southerly (120 miles) than those prevailing prior to the accident, and in some instances vessels have gone so far to the south that two days and even three days more than usual have been consumed in making the trip.

As an illustration of what this means in the expense column for operating, a little investigation only is necessary.

The consumption of coal on the Titanic was 50 tons an hour, or 1200 tons in 24 hours, and with the high prices charged at the time she left England, consequent upon the then existing coal strike, there results an item of proportions that materially lessens the profits, and this is gall and wormwood to those who live by dividends alone. Again, not only does the handling of this additional coal entail more expense but the space it takes up is no inconsiderate item.

Twenty-four hours more at sea likewise means three additional means must be served, and the cost of furnishing 6000 meals is not a pleasant contemplation for the "scientific management" gentry.

Of course, the terrible loss sustained far outweighs any economy that would have been effected, still it is the order of the day in all walks of life to take chances with human lives as the stake, rather than have dividends jeopardised.

The loss of the Titanic, like many other calamities is another charge against Capitalism, and instead of mentally wallowng around trying to fix the blame, let us use every effort to put an end to a regime of which the Titanic and kindred disasters are merely the logical outcome.

THE MAYOR'S SALARY

CITIZENS of Fernie were somewhat surprised to learn last week that according to an amendment in the act appertaining to salaries no city or town having a population less than 20,000 can give the mayor any salary. Whilst this is perfectly correct as matters now stand, we are lead to believe that the wrong will soon be righted. It appears that on the petition of our large cities in B. C. an amendment was made to the effect that mayors of cities of over 20,000 may receive a salary of $4,000 per annum. Previous to that the maximum was $2,000. In their haste to dissolve parliament last February, the government passed the bill, forgetting at the same time that the salary clause in the previous act had been rescinded, and therefore no provision was made for the salary of mayors of towns under 20,000. We now understand that this has been pointed out to the Attorney-General, who immediately saw the error, and promised to remedy this at the next session, which is January, 1913. He also promised that the new law would be retrospective. This means that whilst, say, Fernie's mayor will not receive another cheque from the city for his services for the rest of the year, he will be entitled to his eight months' pay in full in January next after the act becomes law. This will, no doubt, ease the mind of many of our citizens who have at least one eye on the mayoralty.

MANUFACTURING CRIMINALS

THREE bank clerks, all just at the age of responsible manhood, will soon be commencing prison sentences that will taint their lives for ever. But a few months ago they were respectable members of society with all the prestige that a member of a great financial institution should possess. They were in demand at social functions and were expected to dress well and uphold the dignity of the bank they worked for.

In these days of great dividends and greater amalgamations such a minor thing as a larger salary for those who were transferred to the "higher cost of living" west was not thought of. Probably local managers—mindful of their own meagre stipends—had recommended that juniors out here at the coast get some substantial increase, but if they had, the chances are it had never reached the proper authorities or been considered by them. Some secretary pigeonholed it.

Fifty dollars a month was the magnificent salary that one of the accused clerks, who had been some time in the bank and had proved his ability by being rapidly transferred to a higher position—but not hgher salary—was getting. Temptations came his way every day, for he handled tens of thousands of dollars in negotiable coin just as the grocer's clerk, probably getting twice the wage, weighed out sugar for his customers.

Is the young man to blame for his fall or the institution that put him where he could give way to temptation? Would it not be better if organized banks spent a little less money on valuable corner property, on varnish and marble, and on big dividends, and paid the youth, or the man in the teller's cage, or the ledger keeper such a wage that he would not succumb when temptation whispered that there was a chance the defalcation could not be discovered?

Let the bank supply the clerk with a decent, living wage and less forgeries and robberies will be heard of within. Without banks are always considered fare game by gentlemen of certain predatory instincts. Is not this menace enough without fostering peculations from inside?

The present rate of salary in Canadian banks makes one pause and wonder whether after all they are not really first-class factories for the making of criminals out of otherwise decent and polite members of society.—Vancouver World.

A judge of the United States cancelled the citizenship of a naturalized subject of that country on the grounds that he was a Socialist and consequently had perjured himself when he subscribed to the Constitution of the United States. This is a new method of persecution and no doubt is a means to an end. Whose end?

It did not take a prophet to foretell the failure of the Minimum Wage Act in Great Britain. Its very make-up foreshadowed disaster, and when such men as Lord St. Aldwyn are placed as Chairmen of the various district boards, what else could be expected. What do such men know of coal mines and coal miners? Have they ever tried to exist on 4s. 11d. a day? If they tried it for a while they might be better equipped to decide the needs of a fellow human being.

Here and There

Tom Williams has been appointed Inspector of Mines to succeed Robert Strachan.

A. H. Cree and family leave the first week in June to take up residence at Victoria.

T. Biggs has left for Cumberland, B. C., where he has obtained a job as fire boss in one of the mines.

The members of the local lodge of K. P.'s paid a visit to Hosmer on Thursday night to participate in the conferring of degrees.

Miss Sutherland deaconess of Presbyterian Church, who has been engaged in work for a year and a half in Prince Rupert, has arrived and begun work in Fernie.

W. H. Rowe, ex-president, Fernie Local, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, dropped off for a few hours on Friday on his way to Calgary, looking up old acquaintances.

Mr. J. Joseph Martin, a prominent member of the Nova Scotia bar, and until recently of the law firm of Gunn and Martin, Sydney, N.S., is now associated with A. MacNeil, Barrister, of Fernie.

The city will start to build a road to the Park next week. The arrangement with the government is that the city will build as far as Coal Creek and the government is to build the bridge and the road from there.

The following will represent Coal Creek at Bellevue to-day (Saturday):

Banns, goal; McFagan and McLetchie, backs; Yates, McFegan and Parnell, halves; Oakley, Hesketh, Johnson, Paterson and E. Gomm, forwards. Reserve: S. Weaver.

Rev. C. Hannan, Coal Creek, Rev. J. Roberts and Mr. I Brownrigg, left Hosmer, Monday morning to attend Methodist Conference in Victoria, B. C. Mr. Brownrigg was elected delegate for this district at district meeting at Cranbrook.

IN THE POLICE COURT

Pat McNamara was given six months for being drunk and disorderly at Elko; Robert Lyer two months for vagrancy; Goodwille and McDonald three months each for being drunk and disorderly at Wardner.

TWENTY YEARS FOR AMADEO PISANO

Judge Thompson passed sentence of twenty years upon Amadeo Pisano, of Michel, for grievous bodily injury inflicted upon Louis Aquino. The quarrel arose over a game of cards.

ELKO CELEBRATIONS

The 24th of May promises to be a gala day in Elko. The management claim that it will be the biggest program of attractions ever offered in South-East Kotenay, and it is expected that Elko will be the only spot on the map on that day. Some of the prizes offered ought to bring out some keen competition. Special arrangements have been made for railroad transportation all along the line.

FERNIE BOARD OF TRADE

A meting of the Fernie Board of Trade was held on Monday last, W. G. Barclay in the chair, when the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, R. Reading; Vice-resident, A. B. Trites; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Macdonald; Executive: Messrs Sloan, Ingram, Thompson, Skinner, Suddaby, Muirhead, McNeil, Liphardt and Rudnisky. The question of the opening of the Post Office lobby for box-holders on Sunday was introduced, but it was decided to take no action in the matter for the present. The question of Sheriff, Assessor and full Government Agency for Fernie was likewise discussed.

THE FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY

Fernie Steam Laundry has changed hands. Messrs Craig and Tiers succeeding Mr. Maulthorp. The present proprietors are well acquainted with this line of business and promise to give the Pass public the best of their experience. They intend to instal new machinery which will turn out better work and at the same time save the linen from damage. They are also insuring customers' linen, and in every way are studying their patrons.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SOCIALISM AT THE GRAND.

At the Holy Family Church, Sunday, May 17th, Rev. Dr. Donnelly, O.M.I., London, Eng. will preach both at the morning and evening services

Dr Donnelly, who is one of the greatest orators of the day, and ranks with the famous Father Vaughan, is touring Canada and the United States preaching and lecturing in the principal Catholic Churches, particularly where his brother missionary Oblates are stationed. All through the West he has lectured on the stand the Catholic Church takes on Socialism. He will lecture on this subject on Monday evening, May 20th in the Grand Theatre, at 8.30 sharp. The small admission of 25c. will be charged to defray expenses. All are cordially welcome.

FERNIE FOOTBALL CLUB

Fernie will be at home to Hosmer to-day and will be represented by the following:

Cooper, goal; Mills and Shields, backs; Whitelaw, Manning, Barr, halves; Bain, Thomson, Watson, Thornton, Hartwell, forwards.

Kick-off at 6.30 p.m.

As this is the first League fixture at home Fernie should try and recover their position on the League table. Very near time they got off the fence or out of the hole! Buck up, boys, and let us see some football.

WHAT'S DOING AT THE "MOVIES."

The Orpheum

A bumper attendance witnessed the re-opening of the Orpheum (late Fernie Opera House) as a moving picture theatre. Early in the evening the City Band paraded the main street and halted in front of the theatre, where a few more selections were rendered. Coupons were issued which entitled the holder to a guess as to the number present at the opening. Prizes of four, three, two and one months pass were given to the lucky winners. The pictures were good, and the orchestra gave some excellent and appropriate selections. Four changes of program will be given each week.

On Friday and Saturday will be seen "The Aerial Anarchists," a great sensational subject showing the bombardment of St. Paul's Cathedral from an aeroplane, "The Immigrant's Violin," "A Lucky Holdup," and "Carolino." A grand band concert is given every Thursday night.

THE ISIS

"War on the Plains" has attracted large audiences on Wednesday and Thursday, and everyone was well satisfied with what they saw. The features seen at this house are being appreciated, and this, together with the excellent music should bring good results to the management. The programme for to-night (Friday) and to-morrow, will consist of seven pictures entitled, "When Hubby went to College," "Touring Vienna" (scenic), "Views of the Hot Springs, Arkansas," "The Godfather," "The Locket," and "On the Stroke of Three."

SOCIALIST PARTY

Provincial Election Campaign Expenses — Fernie Riding

RECEIPTS

Donations	$492.60
Sundry collections	50.65
	$543.25

EXPENDITURE

Postage and Express	$ 17.60
Printing, etc.	52.80
Travelling exp.	158.75
Hall Rents	106.00
Scrutineers' Exs	87.10
Sundries	76.95
	499.20
Cash in hand	$44.05

SINGING SCHOOL

The members of the Presbyterian Choir are putting on a farce entitled "The Singing School" at the Grand Theatre on Tuesday evening next, May 21st. This is a most laughable comedy from start to finish, and includes quite a number of take-offs on well known people of the town. The cast consists of 19 people and the chorus is well balanced. The prices of admission are made as low as possible so that everyone may embrace the opportunity of enjoying a good, clean, bright and humorous entertainment. The choir also guarantees that anyone attending will be able to sing like a bird after leaving the theatre. The curtain rises at 8.30 sharp.

THE LATE JOHN MACDONALD

John Macdonald, one of Fernie's pioneers, and one who was highly respected by all who knew him, dropped dead of heart failure at the C. P. R. station on Sunday morning. Mr. Macdonald came to Fernie when the Crows Nest line was under construction, and has lived in or near Fernie ever since. He was well known in the saw mill business, and for the last few years has been here in connection with the Elk Lumber Co. Mr. Macdonald was a native of Pembroke, Ont.

The deceased was an Odd Fellow, and the local lodge took charge of the remains and shipped them east on Tuesday evening to Pembroke, Ont.

"THE WHITE SQUAW."

To Canadian-American romantic drama "The White Squaw," which Manager Pizzacola will present at the Grand on Friday, May 17th, is described as romantic and picturesque.

It is the first visit of the intensely interesting and human production in Fernie and the welcome accorded the piece in other cities bespeaks a crowded house for Friday night. Some scenes and situations are said to remind one of life in lower Canada, over a century ago, while some of the characters are quaint and unsophisticated. It is a clean, clear, wholesomone drama and Miss Della Clark, in the title role as the child of nature, imparts charm, earnestness and feeling to the part. The company is well balanced and settlers, Indians, trappers, and fur traders help to constitute a vivid and romantic life story, where sympathy and sentiment are abundantly evident.

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Friday & Saturday Program

When Hubby Went to College

His Royal Highness

Touring Venice

Views of Hot Springs

The Godfather

The Locket

On the Stroke of Three

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News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK

The mines were idle up here Monday and Tuesday, owing to shortage of cars.

Wm. Simpson occupied the pulpit last Sunday at the Presbyterian Church. He will occupy the pulpit at the Methodist Church on Sunday, May 19th, during the absence of Mr Hannan.

The stork paid a visit up here on Sunday and left a son to Mr and Mrs Parkes, of Riverside Avenue. Mother and son doing well.

Mr. Samuel Phillips and Miss Lottie Gray were the guests of Mr and Mrs. George Crabb on Sunday.

Mr D. Beck and a few friends were celebrating the former's birthday on Sunday. Mutzine was the beverage. The friends report having had a great time.

Mrs. Lynch left here on Saturday for a visit to the coast.

Mrs. Edward Ghoma and family have arrived from Bellevue to take up their residence amongst us. Her husband is a member of the Coal Creek Football Club.

J. T. Puckey has left the mines and is now handling the ribbons of the Fernie Co-Operative team.

Mark Hugall, the agent for Carrosella's, is wearing the smile that won't come off these days. Business must be good as evidenced by the delivery team up here this week.

The Coal Creek Club Library re-opened on Sunday night. There was quite a rush on the new books.

The club is looking very well in its new clothes, the artistic manner in which it is done speaks volumes for the contractor, Frank Versak.

The residents at the top of Coal Creek are wondering when the company will finish the sidewalk started last summer.

The gardens up here are beginning to show fruits of earnest labors. Coal Creek the garden city of the west.

Tom Smith has left here for fields and pastures new.

An old-timer by the name of J. Howitson has arrived back in camp.

John Brown, formerly the tipple engineer, has gone in No. 9 mine pipefitting.

Mrs. Cecil Minton and Miss Lottie Gray were visitors up here on Wednesday. The latter had a rather unpleasant experience with a retriever dog, which snapped at her while walking up the road. We understand that apart from a slight nervous shock, the young lady suffered no injury.

The football club are having lots of practice this week, and it is to be hoped that the practice will be helpful to them on Saturday against Bellevue. Down they've got to go! So says the professor. (Indeed!)

MICHEL NOTES
By X. Y. Z.

The mines are working pretty good at present. Some new wooden cars have arrived here. They are about six inches lower than the other wooden ones and will be used in No. 3 Mine. This will make the loading easier where the roof is low.

On Saturday last Michel football team were visitors at Hosmer, and were fortunate in making a win for themselves. This is showing Hosmer a thing or two. Now, Hosmer, don't get blowing about Michel's dirty play. Michel arrived home late on Saturday, all pretty sore after the match, thanks to the Hosmer team, who played a clean game.s Clean game! Oh, yes!

On Saturday, May 18th the Coleman Football team will be visitors here and we look forward to seeing a good match. All who are not working will be allowed to see the match.

The Juniors are getting busy now, having lots of practice, and we have every reason to think they will give a good account of themselves. The draw takes place on the same date as the issue of this paper, when arrangements will be made as to fixtures and so forth. The Juniors are looking forward to it with keen interest. Saturday is pay day, and it is their intention to try to raise a few dollars in subscriptions towards their football club. We hope all who are able will do their best for them and help the sport. (Good for you, kids; if you get to Fernie you shall have the time of your life!)

A baseball match was played here on Sunday afternoon between Old Michel and New Michel. About half an hour before the match commenced the players were busy marking the ground for the diamond and taking measurements. It was quite an interesting sight to see them dodging around with the tape measure. Guess somebody has ben busy reading up the rules. Say, Charlie, don't forget your rule book for the next match! We've got no kick about the umpire this week, but we wish somebody would find a good umpire for them as they had at least half the team to umpire last Sunday. Some fresh sacks were filled pretty good. One player in particular had a few narrow shaves from upsetting himself over them. Now, then, Bill throw that ball straight.

Look out for the dance on Monday evening, May 20th, in Mutz' Hall. Dance to commence at 9 o'clock. There will be a prize of five dollars for the best waltz. Almond's five piece orchestra will be in attendance. Roll up. We can assure you of an enjoyable evening.

Michel Anglers' smoking concert in Martin's Hall, New Michel, on Monday, 20th, commencing at 7.30 p.m.

The saw mill at New Michel has shut down and the men have been shipped to the saw mill at Finch.

A few cases of typhoid are reported here, one of the worst cases being that of Tommy Phillips. He has had a change for better and is recovering. His wife is, however, very ill with the same complaint, and at present her condition is rather critical.

The Union Relief Store has been closed. Relief slips are now being issued for the various stores in town.

Mr. Robert Strachan was here on Monday visiting the mines, accompanied by Mr. Thomas H. Williams of Corbin. Mr. Williams has been appointed to succeed him in this district.

Mr. J. A. Murray, accountant, left here on Monday morning, west-bound, accompanied by his wife and family. He has quit the coal company's service and is striking out for fresh scenes around Vancouver way.

Quite a lot of people have left Michel lately on account of not being able to get work. A rumor is afloat that No. 8 Mine will be opened in a short time, but this is not yet officially announced.

Names of fire wardens appointed for this district are: W. Forsyth, G. Spencer and L. Rothal.

The captain of Fernie Junior Football Team has been around here pretty often lately. He has paid several visits to the football ground during practice time. There must be something in the wind. Guess he wants to see how the land lies.

An accident happened here last week-end to a Slavonian named Alec Ferfon, a miner in No. 3 East Mine. Whilst engaged jigging a car his legs became entangled and one of them were broken. He was conveyed at once to the hospital and we may say the leg is going on fine.

Another accident occurred in the same mine on the 11 o'clock shift last Friday night, 10th inst. Whilst engaged in lifting a car on the track a miner named John Cockram had the first joint of his left thumb taken off. He hurried to the hospital and the end of the thumb was fixed on again by Dr. Weldon. The thumb is now healing up fine.

HILLCREST NOTES
By "Concertina Joe."

A church service of the Latter Day Saints was held in the parlor of the Union Hotel, Sunday evening, a number of young people attending.

Mr. Mackie, managing director of the coal company, from Montreal, is in town this week on business. We are pleased to see him looking as chirpy as ever.

Geo. Brown and Billy Taylor have taken over the pool room and bowling alley, and are doing fine business. The ladies are taking a keen interest in it during the faternoon. We hope more of the fair sex will follow suit and cut their old way of "bowling out."

The mines worked 26 days last month, full time, and the management are using every energy to complete their new plant and developing the mine.

Mike Ferby had a birthday party last week and everybody had a good time.

The man that was hiring scabs during the strike for the W. C. C. at Calgary and Lethbridge, is in town. We wonder if he is still at the same job, or was his service not required as he made a failure at his trade.

Certain individuals are rushing a new kind of a can called "pork can" on Saturday now.

The Hillcrest Co-operative Society expect to open up on Thursday under the management of Mr. F. Long, from Vernon, B. C.

(Received last week too late for publication.)

DID SOCIALISM BREAK UP THIS HOME?

A very sad case of desertion has been called to the attention of the Calgary Associated Charities and which has to do with a young married woman, who has been until recently living in Butte, Mont. Hard times came and the husband could get no work. Day after day he tramped the streets to find some means of supporting his wife and three children. Two months' ago he left Butte and never returned.

The brave little woman waited for him until circumstances were such that she had to do something. His mother and father were living in Calgary so she came here, but on arriving she found the father to be in poor health and impoverished.

She is very anxious to work and will not take assistance from the Associated Charities, unless it becomes a positive necessity. She is smart and energetic and would like to get a position as a housekeeper on a ranch, as she is accustomed to ranch life.

LETHBRIDGE

There is still no improvement in the work at the mines this month so far, although it is fully expected that in the course of a week or two they will be running practically full time.

Tuesday thirty-two mining students of the McGill University, Montreal, visited the No. 6 mine, going out at 8.30 with the workmen's train. They went through most of the workings under the charge of J. C. Livingstone, who pointed out all the different systems of working and machinery. One item they all seemed interested in most particularly was the holing or cutting machine, visiting several places to find one at work. After viewing all the different engine rooms on top they left again for the city at 2 p.m., well pleased with the educational, instructive and insight they got of the modern and most up-to-date mining machinery on the American continent.

On Wednesday the funeral of our late brother, Mike Rosbuski, took from the R. C. church at 10 o'clock, headed by the City Band, and in procession was the three different societies in conection with the church, namely, the St. Peter and Paul, the St Michael, and John the Baptist, of which he was a member. The various societies were in full regalia. He was one of the old-timers of the city, and one of the pioneer miners of the west, having come to Lethbridge in the year 1887, twenty-five years ago. He leaves a grown up family, for which much sympathy is felt in their sad bereavement.

Friday, 24th being Victoria Day, is a Dominion holiday, as well as a holiday recognized in our agreement. The members of Local 574 have decided to have sports on that day for the children, and a social and dance in the evening for the grown ups. There has been a strong committee appointed to make all arrangements to give the youngsters a good time.

BELLEVUE

Mr. Peter Ratcliffe, of Bellevue, quit work at the mine on Friday last and has gone up to Fernie to reside with his parents, and will work at the Coal Creek mines. His old friends wish him every success back in his old home.

We regret that through a typographical error the name of Maddison appeared in the Ledger about a fortnight ago in connection with the breaking of the Bellevue Hardware Store window.

Hillcrest and Bellevue played a friendly match at Hillcrest last week, and Bellevue won. But Hillcrest played the return at Bellevue and showed good form, and won, the Bellevue boys not being up to their usual form, or else the green and white would have held their reputation as before.

The Bellevue baseball team visited Hillcrest on Sunday last and the home team won by 11 to 3. You will have to play up Bellevue or else you will be behind.

Mr. Robert Cummins, of Bellevue, has gone for a fortnight's holiday to Indian Head, and will stay with his friends down there.

Two cows of Mrs. J. B. Ruad, of Maple Leaf, got astray last week and only one of them has been found.

A special meeting of the Bellevue Local, U. M. W. of A., was called for Sunday night, but there were not enough members present to conduct business, so another mass meeting was called for Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when a good crowd filled the Socialist Hall The business was in connection with the mining proposition and the men determined not to mine the coal unless they had extra pay for it, and so decided to stay out until a settlement could be decided on, and are out at the time of going to press.

The subject for last Sunday night's service at the Church was "An Individual life." The Pastor was the preacher.

ISMAY PROVIDES PENSIONS FOR DISTRESSED SEAMEN AS THANKS OFFERING

LONDON, May 14.—To London papers publish the statement made by the Liverpool Journal of Commerce that J. Bruce Ismay intends to provide an endowment fund for pensions for disabled seamen of all classes connected with the White Star line, and for their widows, as a thanks offering and a memorial to the Titanic crew. The fund will probably amount to $100,000.

UNION POLICEMEN

EDMONTON, May 13.—Members of the Edmonton police department will be invited to join the ranks of organized labor. The subject came up at a meting of the trades and labor council when President J. D. Liscom said he had been informed that police officers received only $65 per month and he declared that a man could not live decently on that amount in Edmonton.

FRANK PROTEST

Te following letter of protest, drawn up at a mass meeting of the citizens of Frank with regard to a letter published in the Calgary Herald, has been received by us for publication:

Frank, Alta.

Gentlemen,—With regard to the article in the Calgary Herald of May 7th, re position of affairs in the village of Frank, we cannot undertsand why a citizen of Frank should write such untrue and misleading statements. The fact of the matter is that there have ben only two merchants to leave this town, one of them a jeweller, who previous to the commissioners' report had his business for sale; the other a man in the grocery business left because, having only started business here one month before the report on the mountain was published, he was afraid to risk giving credit.

We realize the fact that we have got to move, but when we do it will be to our new townsite to the west of the present one, and as Frank has been the central business town of the Pass there is no doubt that on its new site it will be bigger and better than ever.

We are enclosing you a copy of the resolution passed at a mass meeting of the citizens of Frank held in the school hall last evening.

Yours very truly,

W. J. McGOWAN,
Chairman of the Village Council.

RESOLVED that this mass meeting of the ratepayers of the village of Frank regret to notice the incorrect and misleading article which appeared in the Calgary Herald of the 7th inst., with regard to the postilon of affairs in the village of Frank. The following is a copy of the report of the delegates appointed to meet the Hon. A. L. Sifton:

"Your delegates having had a meeting with the Hon. Mr. Sifton at Calgary, Wednesday, May 1st, at 3 o'clock, at which meeting the whole situation was fully discussed. Mr. Sifton has requested that further information be provided in regard to ownership of buildings, etc., and also the probable cost of moving same to new site. This information is now being prepared and will be sent to Mr. Sifton, who will then bring this matter before his government.

"Your delegates desire to place on record their appreciation of the kindly reception accorded them by Mr. Sifton.

(Signed)
W. J. McGOWAN
A. N. MOUAT,
H. MURPHY,
J. WHILLER,
L. E. WOODS.

"In view of the above it is hereby resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Calgary Herald, The Calgary News Telegram, the Lethbridge Herald, the Lethbridge News, and the Fernie Ledger, with the request that same be printed in their next issue.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SOCIALISM

Father Donnelly is to deliver a lecture in Fernie on Monday night. As it is quite possible that discussion and questions will not be permitted we would refer the following few points to him, and will be glad to hear him reply on Monday night. We would, however, be glad if he were to permit questions to be put to him orally that night:

The Council of Ephesus in the 4th century specifically decreed that "No man hath the right of burial who possessed land as property, since the Lord hath given the earth unto all to be used for bread and food for all. Truly doth Solomon say: "The product of the earth is for all, as even the rulers doth live of the earth."—Marks of the True Church, p. 47.

The reference to Solomon is found in Ecc. 5; 9. of our Bibles, and reads—"Moreover the profit (McCabe says product) of the earth is for all: the king himself is served by the field."

Cardinal Hossius, president of the Council of Trent, in 1545, said:

"The knife of persecution could not cut off the Waldenses for ages for they held that no man should be master of another—no man should labor for another, but for himself—no man should own land or sell goods for profit. AND THESE THINGS WERE TAUGHT IN THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR SIX HUNDRED YEARS—BECAUSE THEY WERE ORDAINED OF GOD."—Minutes of Council, p. 108.

According to Cardinal Hossius, God was a Socialist—for the things He ordained are real **revolutionary Socialism.** Now, there is one thing absolutely true—God is not now with the priests who are fighting what He once ordained, or else God has changed His policy. If He is the same God who ordained these Socialist principles that for six hundred years were in the Catholic Church, then He is with the Socialists today who teach the same principles once taught in the Catholic Church.

In 610, Hildebrant of Rome set up Boniface as Universal Bishop, but said to him: Thou nor thy ministers nor thy saints shall take usury, nor possess land, nor cause any man to be thy slave.—Rawlins' History of the Popes, vol 2; p. 44.

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G. A. CLAIR :-: Proprietor

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Interior Fittings, Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue at Cranbrook, B. C.," will be received until 4.00 p.m., on Thursday, May 30, 1912, for the work mentioned.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon forms furnished by Department, and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. W. M. MacEachran, Clerk of Works, Cranbrook, B.C., Mr. W. Henderson, Resident Architect, Victoria, B. C., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 8, 1912.

CITY ENGINEER WANTED

Applications will be received by the undersigned up till twelve noon on Thursday, May 23rd, 1912, for the position of City Engineer of Fernie; duties to also consist of the superintendence of water works plant. Applicants to state experience, qualifications and salary expected.

W. S. BARCLAY,
City Clerk.

Fernie, B. C., May 10th, 1912.

CONCILIATION BOARD

R. M. Denniston, K. C., Appointed Canadian Northern Representative

WINNIPEG, May 6. R. M. Denniston, K.C., has ben appointed by the Canadian Northern Railway as representative of the company on the arbitration board to settle the dispute with the men over the running of Great Northern trains into Canada with American crews in place of Canadians. J. T. Murray is the appointee of the men.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, Archibald Luke, hereby notify all whom it may concern, that from this date I shall not be responsible for debts contracted by my wife.

(Signed) A. LUKE.

Fernie, B. C., May 10th, 1912.

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STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS
PRICE, 25 CENTS

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Mrs. S. Jennings, Proprietress

Rates $1.50 and up

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Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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Pure Food

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W. L. FOISY - Manager

The Working Class and the Master Class

One often sees the term "the working classes," used by capitalist speakers and in the capitalist press.

There are no working classes.

There is a Working CLASS.

Why is there a Working Class?

There is a Working Class because there is a Class which doesn't work, for the most part, with which the Working Class is compared.

Why does not this class work?

Because they have no need of working, because they are in a position to make the other class work for them.

They are in the position of owners of the means of production, the means of life.

This gives them the power of forcing those who DO NOT own the means of production to beg the owners for the opportunity to produce, and to get the opportunity when it suits the owners to let them have it.

It suits the owners to employ those who do not own when they can receive profit from their labor.

The Class line can only be clearly drawn between those who own and those who do not. It can only be drawn on property lines.

It can not be drawn on organic lines, for all members of the human species are organically the same.

It cannot be drawn on lines of color or race, as we have Anglo-Saxon capitalists, Chinese captalsts, and negro captalsts; we have Anglo-Saxon workers, German workers, Chinese workers and negro workers.

There are captalsts of all races, and workers of all races.

The Class line cannot even (though we use the temn "the working class" popularly) be drawn between the idle class and the working class, because there are a number of the capitalist class who take part in industry and there are alyaws a number of the non-owning class who are forced to be idle because the jobs will not go round.

Truly, there are a number of those whom we may term petty capitalists, in society, little business man and the like those whom Kautsky speaks of as "unclassifiable hybrids, belonging wholly to neither class, and partly to both," those whose lives are a continual worry, who are despairingly but fruitlessly striving to maintain their position, "hanging on by the hair of their eyebrows," but as they are bound to be shook off into the working class before long, they are a negligible factor.

Having endeavored briefly to make the matter clear, I shall now on use the terms "working class" and "capitalist class," or "ruling class" for reasons of brevity and popular usage.

The owning class has always been the ruling class, the dispossessed class has always been the slave class.

The owning class is the master class now.

Our class is the slave class now.

Owing to the improvment in the tools and method of production, the fashions in mastership and slavery have changed from time to time, but though the FASHIONS have changed the THING has always remained the same.

Mastership consists of the POWER to make and keep others in slavery.

Slavery is the condition of being forced by any means, to work for others.

The first class of slaves were forced to work by means of armed guards. They were chattel slaves, who could be bought and sold just the same as horses and cattle are now.

Sometimes they revolted (read "The Ancient Lowly," by Osborne Ward). but were always put down in the end.

When this system of slavery passed out of date, out of fashion, the slaves were forced to work for their feudal lords because these lords owned the land; this was a modified form of ancient slavery; sometimes the slaves revolted under THIS system, but were always put down in the end, armed force being used by the masters when necessary as it is now. (Read "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," and "The Economic Interpretation of History," by Thorold Rogers, and "The Industrial History of England," by De Gibbons.)

But, of course, we are free men now under capitalist regime, especially we who live under the sway of the glorious British Vampire; we are not bought and sold at the block; they cannot treat us to a whipping now. (How about the savage sentences of Magistrate Shaw, in Vancouver, of ten and fifteen years and twenty and thirty lashes, awarded to wage slaves driven by unemployment to robbery at the point of the pistol. Did you ever see a flogging and hear the screams? The writer has.)

Of course, all that our masters can do now is to force us to work by "economic pressure," that is, they have the goods and we have not.

So down we go into the mines and dig coal, iron, silver, lead, copper, etc.; we go to the forests and cut logs; we slave in the saw mills and turn the logs into planks, boards and scantlings; we work the land; we work on the sea as seamen and fishermen; we build the houses; we cook the food; we take care of the houses; we make the beds of our lords; we wait on them hand and foot.

Let us take a typical capitalist one who spends all his life in pleasure, one who does nothing in production.

He gets up in the morning (or afternoon probably), after his breakfast has been brought to him in bed; he has his bath which has been filled by his valet; very likely his valet helps to wipe him after he has had his bath. His clothes, from hat to boots, have been already laid out by the valet, who assists to put them on.

He goes to his club and is waited on hand and foot.

He has but to say the word and a motor car, produced by the working class, driven by a member of the working class, is at his disposal instantly.

Every place he goes is built by the working class, every vehicle he rides in is driven by the working class, every pleasure he enjoys is provided by the working class.

He is driven home in the evening to dinner (probably filled with champagne, also produced by the working class), he sits down to a mahogany dining table covered with snowy linen, sparkling cut glass and silver, choice food and flowers, all produced from source to table, by the working class.

A chair, produced by the working class, is pushed under him, when he gets into position, by a member of the working class, he is waited on by a member of the working class, the table is cleared, when he has finished his meal by a member of the working class.

Eventually, he retires to rest, to a luxurious apartment to a bed made by a slave-girl—a member of the working class.

Can you deny this? You know you can't.

Briefly, the capitalist class is the class that is waited upon hand and foot.

The Working Class waits on the Capitalist Class hand and foot.

The function of the Capitalist Class is to receive presents.

The function of the Working Class is to give presents.

The Capitalist Class have their stocking hung up all the time.

That good, kind Santa Claus, the Working Class, is filling that stocking all the time.

At times the stocking gets too full, hence "the unemployed problem," which will never be solved while capitalism lasts, but will, on the contrary, become intensified.

Enough said: the only hope of the working class is to turn class property into collective property, by seizing what stands in the way—the powers of government—and using them on its only behalf as long as necessary, and then discarding them.

The immediate future does not look especially bright for the working class. It will grow darker still until the workers rise manfully to the task of removing the curse of capital from the means of production, thus clearing the way for a better, a more decent civilization. The problem of production is the solution of the problem of how to so handle the means of production and dispose of the product as to best conserve the interests of all.

An understanding of the principles and program of the Socialist Party of Canada will point out the solution.

—Western Clarion.

The sex of Alexandra Kaslowska, a twenty-one-year-old girl who masqueraded as a man for two years, working in the mines near Erie, Pa., was only discovered recently when she was injured by a slide of earth and rock in the mine where she was working as a laborer.

Men and Women's Pay

Inquiry Into Average Earnings--Efficiency Minimum--Duty of the State

LONDON, May 14.—Wages are paid primarily for the purpose of maintaining the efficiency of the worker. In the same way as a horse is fed and stabled and harnessed, or a machine is lubricated and driven, the wage-earner must be lodged and, fed and clothed. The horse, as the property of its master, is fed even when its services are not required, or when through illness it is unable to work; therefore, when calculating the wages she needs, the woman worker must add to the bare cost of living an extra sum for insurance against sickness and unemployment.

As a human being with a brain requiring mental as well as physical stimulant, it is essential that the worker should have money for recreative purposes, and the employer who profits by her intelligence should pay the cost of its maintenance. In addition to all this there are the wages of ability to be paid—that is, some portion of the extra profit gained by the employer if and when the worker is exceptionally expedious and clever in her work, or if her employment demands long and expensive training.

Facts force us to admit that unmarried women who have passed beyond the stage of girlhood receive little or no help from men; therefore it is essential that they should be paid enough wages to keep them efficient. Any argument as to their actual worth in industry can only be considered after it has been ascertained that their minimum requirements have been met. Inefficient workers must be taught efficiency; sick workers must be made well; and no disability on their part must be allowed to stand in the way of their getting sufficient lodging and food and clothing. Other arrangements must be made for those whose industrial ability is not equal to their minimum requirements.

Since our poor law makes the state responsible for the care of the unfit, employers must be made accountable for any underpayment or other action of theirs which increases that liability. The payment of insufficient wages has as a direct result an increase in our yearly bill for incapable persons.

As a party the Conservatives have always recognized that it is the duty of the state to extend its protecting hand over the workers. Much of the factory legislation is due to them, and is based on the principle that employers have no right to rob the nation by ill-treating its most indispensable material.

Methods of mensuring adequacy of diet have been recently ascertained and it is known that a human being needs to consume each day 125 grams of protein and 3500 calories of don, a working girl needs therefore to spend between 8d. and 1s. a day on her food alone. If she could subsist on bread and margarine she would need 1¾ lbs. of bread, an ounce of margarine, and an ounce of cheese, costing about 5d. but obviously such a diet, through its monotony, would quickly lead to loss of appetite and consequent ill-health, and is quite impossible in London.

It is only fair to add that other estimates of the requirements have been made. The superintending sanitary inspector of Glasgow, for instance, estimates that a woman in that city can live upon 10s. 10d. a week, the items being food 3s., rent 2s. 6d., clothing, light, fire, household sundries, 2s. 6d; car fare between home and work, 10d.; working materials, 4d.; sick and funeral assessments, 4d.; all other expenditure, 1s. 6d. It is admitted that in London prices are somewhat higher, and the same standard of living could not be maintained under 12s.

The Women's Trade Union League, with a vast experience of working girls, maintains that a wage of 14s. a week is necessary, and probably does not estimate, as I do, that the working girl needs to spend as much as 4s. in insurance and recreation. Fifteen shillings a week is the wage a working woman often desires to earn, and wage books in the cigar trade sometimes show that when she has earned that amount she drops her tools. Fifteen shillings is evidently the sum on which she thinks she can live comfortably if she has no one but herself to support.

The Average Wage

But 15s. is most emphatically not the sum of money earned weekly by the majority of women workers in London and elsewhere. In the cotton trade women's wages are high, and women's work is so valued that for the same work they are paid at the same rate as men, although in most cases their weekly earnings are slightly less. Other trades are not so generous, and in a report issued by the board of trade dealing with wages in the clothing trades there is one little paragraph of serious signification. At the end of an important table showing the wages in the dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, tailoring, boot, corset, glove, dyeing and laundry trades, it is stated:

"The table shows that more than half of the women in each industry earned less than fifteen shillings in a full week. The industries specified are sessional in character, and the amounts stated in the table cannot be earned in slack weeks."

Seven, eight and nine shillings are commonly earned by girls and women in factories in London and all over the country. Dressmakers earn from 10s. to 12s. weekly in the poorer districts to 22s. in the west-end of London. Calendar hands (in laundries) are paid from 6s. to 10s. a week, and the average wage for a full time week in a laundry is 12s. 10d. The work is exceedingly hard, and it may perhaps be advantageous to the women employed that their week is short, but "days off" do seriously reduce the weekly income. Corset makers and leather glove makers over 18 earn on an average slightly more than 12s. in a full week, this average, of course, includes the well-paid forewoman."

"A Vast Difference."

If 15s. is the smallest sum on which a woman can maintain her efficiency, if working women do not get assistance from their menfolk, and—excluding the cotton operatives—if the large majority of them earn less than 15s. a week, and many less than 11s. a week, how do they live? Among the working classes an unmarried woman who is not a domestic servant is seldom healthy—she is always half-starved. Unless she is sufficiently clever to be made a forewoman she drifts into hospital or infirmary, and thence to the grave, a victim of under-payment. The answer to the question how they live is that they don't, although it is really rather wonderful that they should be able to struggle on for as long on so bare a subsistence.

From 14 to 30 the girl or woman can generally manage to live very cheaply so far as her rent and food are concerned. She shares lodging and meals with her family, and, although she contributes to the family exchequer possibly more than the actual cost of her accommodation, she is really paying less than she would if she lived alone. The home may be over-crowded, and decency may be affronted if the father's wages are not sufficient to provide a good home, but the girl marries early to escape from squalor, and brings up eight or nine children out of the fourteen born to her. She works in between to supplement her husband's wages when he is irregularly employed, and tries to keep her clamoring family on 10s. a week when he is entirely out of work. A general rise of one or two shillings a week in women's wages all over the country would make a vast difference in the health, and consequently in the prosperity of our nation.

ANOTHER GREAT STRIKE OF MINERS THREATENS GREAT BRITAIN NOW

LONDON, May 13.—The recently enacted minimum wage act for coal miners already has broken down and the country has been threatened by another crisis in the coal trade.

As before, South Wales is the storm centre of the colliery laborers that are objecting to the decision of Lord St. Aldwyn, chairman of the local wages board, which gives less than five shillings a day, which the men expected to obtain under the new Act.

At the conference today at Cardiff of the South Wales Miners' Federation, it was decided not to participate further in the work of the district wages board. A general conference has been called to meet in London next week.

C. B. Stanton, Socialist leader, who took such a prominent part in the recent strike, again heads the revolt and indications point either to the extremists causing a stampede in favor of a repudiation of the minimum wage act or of a definite split in the ranks of the National Miners' Federation. Stanton threatens to bring out all the transport workers in support of the miners if it comes to a strike.

A woman Socialist was elected city treasurer at Watts, Cal.

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Austria-Hungary	Faroe Islands	Ireland	Peru	Straits Settlements
Belgium	Finland	Italy	Philippine Islands	Sweden
Brazil	Formosa	Japan	Portugal	Switzerland
Bulgaria	France	Java	Roumania	Turkey
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Lemons, per doz.	.30
Oranges, regular 75 for	.60
" regular .50 for	.40
" regular .40, for	.30
Bulk Tea, regular .50, now	.25
Tomatoes, 6 cans for	$1.00
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No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
20	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
3363	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	Jos. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2677	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	P. Kelly, Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Jas. Kennedy, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. O. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 604, Sixteenth St., North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Baringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta
2829	Maple Leaf	S. Parker, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	S. Moorcroft, Monarch Mine, Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	J. Kluscarits, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Thos. R. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
1039	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Jas. Wilson, Taber, Alta.

Italian

FRATELLO!

Da qual ciurma era stato ingaggiato il "muto"? Lo chiamavano cosi non perche egli non sapesse parlare, ma perhce nessuno tra gli scaricatori del piccolo porto comprendeva in qual favella egli parlasse. Forse, anche parlando la sua lingua, una lingua barbara del centro dell'Africa, egli straziava le parole e le frasi per qualche grave deformita della lingua o della laringe. Emetteva suoni cupi, parole incompresibili e tronche, e le poche parole che, col tempo, aveva imparato, a dire o a comprendere, le pronunziava malamente, tanto che delle volte gli operai ne ridevano; e non per cattivo cuore e per canzanarlo, ma solamente perche quel suo strano modo di esprimersi provocava le risa. cattivo cuore e per canzonarlo, ma gro, con la muscolatura rilevata e solida e le forti mascelle quadrate sotto gli zigomi sfuggenti—parlava poco e lavorava sempre in silenzio. Allora gli altri compagni di lavoro ai quali non era riuscito di sapere il suo nome lo chiamarono il "muto."

Egli a poco a poco si era familiarizzato, aveva imparato a rispondere a quel nomignolo. Si volgeva verso i compagni di lavoro e delle volte, quando lo chiamavano a bevere in compagnia un bicchiere di vino, il suo volto s'illuminava di un sorriso strano e gli aggrinziva la pelle della fronte, e gli velava gli occhi lucenti di una strana tenerezza. E restava la, tra i compagni, ad ascoltare, in silenzio.

Era sbarcato la da due anni, proveniente dall'Africa sopra un fragile vellero che trasportava del legname. Dopo sbarcato, quando il vellero ripartì il negro non ritorno a bordo, e questo fece credere ai lavoratori del porto che egli fosse fuggito dalla sua terra, poiche se fosse stato della ciurma avrebbe dovuto ripartire o sarebbe stato ricercato. Era magro, triste, solo e non aveva bagagli; forse nemmeno una moneta, che passo alcuni giorni eduto inerte sulla spiaggia. . . . Se non mori di fame fu solo perche degli operai impietositi e incuriosti gli portarono ogni giorno un poco di pane tolto alle loro bocche. Un giorno il negro si avvicino al porto, dove gli scaricatori lavoravnno, alleggerendo le barcaccie delle corbe del carbone per portarlo a bordo delle navi.

Qualcuno gli rivolse ua parola e ne ebbe risposta in quello strano linguaggio che promuoveva le risa. I piu giovani, allegramente, senza cattiveria lo motteggiarono riproducendo i suoni della sua voce. Un operaio invece resto pensoso e osservo che in quegli occhi di negro, lucenti come il galetto, era una grande tristezza.—La Parola dei Socialisti.

CARLO MARX NELL'INTIMITA'

Marx era un famoso giuocatore di dama. Egli aveva acquistato a questo giuoco tale abilita che difficilmente si riusciva a vincergli una partita. Gli piaceva pure il giuoco degli scacchi nel quale pero cercava di aiutare la sua abilita collo zelo e attaccando di sompresa.

Un giorno Marx annuncio trionfante di avere scoperta una nuova mossa colla quale ci avrebbe sconfitti tutti. Accettammo la scommessa, ed egli infatti uno dopo l'altro ci sconfisse tutti anche a scacchi.

In seguito pero, perdendo, imparammo a vincere, e mi riusci dare scaccomatto a Marx. Essendosi fatto molto tardi, egli chiese heramente la rivincita per la mattina dopo in casa sua.

Alle 11 precise ero all'appuntamento Non trovai Marx nella stanza, la signora Marx non si fece vedere e Lenchon, la servente, non mi fece un'accoglienza molto amichevole. Prima che potessi chiedere se qualche cosa era successo, entro Marx, mi strinse la mano, preparo subito la scacchiera, e la partita comincio. Marx durante la notte aveva studiato una modificazionenella sua nuova mossa, e non tradi molto che mi trovai rinchiuso in tal modo da non poter piu sfuggire. Fui sconfitto, e Marx era giubilante; il suo buon umore riapparve come per incanto, ordino dei sandwiches e da bere.

Ed una nuova battaglia comincio ma questa volta io fui il vincitore.

E cosi combattemmo con fortuna alternata, cambiando umore senza prender tempo di mangiare, soddisfacendo il nostro appetito prendendo in fretta dal piatto che la servente ci serviva, carne, formaggio e pane.

La signora Marx rimase invisibile, nemmeno i ragazzi osarono entrare, e cosi la battaglia s'impegno furiosa, finche diedi scacco matto a Marx due volte di seguito mentre arrivava lo mezzanotte. Egli insistova di giocare ancora; ma la Lenchen, la dittatrice della casa, sotto il comando della signora Marx, ordino categoricamente. "Adesso basta!" E presi commiato.

La mattin aseguente, mi era appena alzato quando qualcuno busso al mio uscio ed entro Lenchen.

"La signora Marx vi prega di non giuocare piu agli scacchi con Marx alla sera, perche quando perde diventa di un umore esecrabile." E mi disse come la sera prima egli avesse sfogato tutta la sua ira colla moglie tanto da farlo perdere la pazienza.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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

NAT. BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, Ohio.

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

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

D'allora in poi non accettai piu inviti da Marx per giuocare alla sera.

Frattanto il giuoco degli scacchi fu abbandonato man mano che noi avemmo possibilita di trovare impieghi stabili.

Parlando di questa missione diplomatica di Lenchen, debbo dire che essa era sovente adoperata per missioni in famiglia, specialmente verso il furioso capo.

Essa esercitava, come dissi, una specie di dittatura—e per definire meglio diro che Lenchen aveva la dittatura, la signora Marx la supremazia.

E a tutto questo Marx era sottomesso come un agnello.

Si dice comunemente che nessun uomo e un eroe agli occhi del suo servitore. Certo per Lenchen Marx non era grande. Essa avrebbe sacrificata se stessa per lui, per la signora Marx, per ognuno dei bambini se fosse stato necessario e possibile. Ma Marx non le poteva ispirare paura; essa lo conosceva in tutti i suoi debolI e lo faceva girare sulle dita.

La di lui collera poteva avere i piu grandi scoppi, poteva tempestare e tuonare finche voleva tenendo tutti a distanza, ma Lenchen andava nella fossa del leone e se esso ruggiva gli faceva un tale predica che il leone diventava subito un agnello.—Wilhem Liebknecht.

ABBASSO LA SUPERSTIZIONE

I nostri padri, nati in tempi oscuri, e cresciuti ed educati dai loro padri, nati in tempi piu oscuri ancora, sono avvezzi alla rassegnazione e secondo loro il mondo fu sempre quello che e e soci sara sempre—cioe, a dire che Dio creo nel mondo i ricchi per signoreggiare ed i poveri per lavorare, per i primi son fatti i placeri e le gioie, le glorie e gli onori del mondo per gli ultimi i dolori e gli affammi, le umiliazioni e la miseria. Considerando vera questa tradizione essi hanno sopportato con pazienza le pene della vita, causate dalle ingiustizie sociali, e s'ingegnano di far comprendere a noi suoi figli che volendo ribellarci e sollevarci dalla miseria, significa un atto di ingiustizia pazza contro le leggi della societa ed un peccato mortale, perche' incorriamo cosi contro l'ira di Dio, il quale ci dannera in eterno per esserci ribellati contro la volonta sua. Questa infame menzogna, inventata da scaltri Fariseri dacche' il mondo ebbe principio, e' bastata, attraverso ai secoli a tenere divisa l'umanita in due classi, l'una dominante astuta e crudele, l'altra servile, ignorante, ma generosa.

E possibile, a chiunque abbia un po' d'intelligenza, di credere che un Dio si buono, si giusto, come la bibbia ce lo dipinge, abbia potuto lasciare che il mondo da lui creato diventasse tanto perverso, ingiusto e crudele come e' oggi? Non e' chiaro che quel branco di parassiti che oggi governano il mondo siano loro i veri creatori delle nostre miserie e dei nostri dolori? Perche' avrebbe dovuto Iddio condannarci a vivere come bestie in un mondo ove le cose necessarie per una vita da umani abbondano? Quale la nostra colpa se noi non eravamo ancor nati quando la sentenza contro di noi era gia spiccata a condannarci alla fame? E quale merito hanno quelli che prima di nascere son gia creditari di lussi e di agi?

Se i nostri padri non fossero stati schiavi della superstizione, essi certamente avrebbero avuto l'iden di ribellarsi prima di noi; essi pero avevano la mente troppo offuscata dalla nebbia superstiziosa e non han visto molto lontano, Ma ora quella nebbia va dissipandosi, per noi giovani si e' dissipata edl tutto; noi vediamo gia un raggio di luce e di liberta non lontanoe quindi sta a noi il raggiungerlo.

Avanti o compagni di lavoro e di stenti, voi che aspirate ad avere una famiglia e che la societa di oggi non vi concede, o se pure l'aveto vi e vietato di goderne le gioie, datevi all' opera, ve nito nello nostro file; il nostro compito e' di trasformare il mondo (cosa facile perche' siamo molti) e quando questo compito sara adempiuto tutti vivranno una vita felice, di pace e di amore. Tutti lavoreranno allegramente perche' il lavoro sara allora una gioia e non un martirio. Allora ognuno benedira Iddio creatore (chi in lui crede) invece di biasimarlo per avergli dato la vita, e Dio stesso ce ne sara grato (se o' vero che esista) per cho' tutti i peccati di oggi provengono dalle condizioni sociali che noi vogliamo cambiare.

TESTS OF PERMISSIBLE EXPLOSIVES USED IN MINES

During the year a number of explosives have been thoroughly tested and have been designated as "permissible" explosives for use in dusty and gaseous mines under the conditions prescribed by the United States Bureau of Mines. These "permissible" explosives give a short, quick, and relatively cool flame that is less likely to ignite inflammable gas or coal dust than is the flame of dynamite or that of black powder. Up to July 1, 1911, 88 explosives had passed the tests required by the bureau and had been placed on its list of permissible explosives.

In its endeavor to reduce the dangers attending the use of explosives in coal mining the bureau is meeting with the heartiest co-operation of manufacturers of explosives, who are steadily endeavoring to produce new explosives that will meet the increasing rigid demands the bureau makes in behalf of safety. So many requests have been received for tests of these new explosives that the testing work is now narly a year in arrears. But although the bureau is anxious to test these explosives promptly, in the belief that they may be superior to those already tested, it is unable to bring the work up to date without increasing the force of engineers and chemists engaged in making these tests, and the funds available for conducting the investigations are not sufficient to meet such increase. In testing and analyzing the explosives examined during the year nearly 10,000 tests, analyses, and determinations were made.

The chemical investigations, like the physical tests, of explosives have been carried on at the Pittsburgh station of the bureau. In addition to routine chemical analyses and tests, several improved methods of testing have been devised.

ASSIGNMENT OF UNEARNED WAGES

One of the most important decisions rendered for a long time in an Illinois court is that of Circuit Judge Creighton in Springfield last Tuesday in which he held that the holder of an assignment of unearned wages from a laborer cannot collect by law that part of future wages now exempted by the law, if the assignor be the head of a family and reside with his family. The ruling was the first in the state on the question of the assignment of unearned wages by a laborer when he claims exemption. The Menter-Rosenblum company held the assignment of M. M. Hinkle's future wages for a debt of $19, and gave notice of the assignment to Hinkle's employers. The assignment was for wages, to whatever amount they might reach. Hinkle claimed exemption under the statute and the employers filed a petition in the circuit court to determine to whom they should pay the money due Hinkle.

Judge Creighton ruled that Hinkle could not assign his unearned wages for the amount exempted by statute, as he was head of a family, but that a future assignment could be held good for all wages in excess of the amount, $15, exempted by statute. When the assignment was presented Hinkle had due him $27; the holder waived claim to the excess above their claim, but sought to collect the $19. The court held that inasmuch as Hinkle was head of a family which he was suppotring, and elected to claim the statutory exemption, and the wages were less than the $15 a week allowed by statute as exempt from attachment or garnishment, the assignment could not be forced. "If the assignment were for wages already due," said the judge, "the question might be different and the assignment might be held good. But where an assignment is made by a laborer of uncarned wages exempted by law from attacment or garnishment, when the laborer is the head of a family and residing with the family, and claims the exemption allowed by statute, the assignment cannot carry with it such part of the wages exempted from garnishment or attachment."

The holder of the assignment will carry the case to the supreme court in the effort to have it reversed.

COMBATING DISEASES OF MINERS—NEW WORK OF MINING BUREAU

The forthcoming annual report of the director of the United States Bureau of Mines, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, tells of "an arrangement made with the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service by which one or more surgeons connected with that service will carry on jointly for that service and for the Bureau of Mines investigations looking to the improvement of mine conditions. These inquiries and investigations have already shown the prevalence of tuberculosis and hookworm as miners' diseases in a number of different localities in the United States. It is important that this work should be extended more rapidly, because of the fact that the health conditions, as well as the risk of accidents, may be influenced by conditions susceptible of easy improvement. Furthermore, the large and continuous influx of foreigners into the mining regions of the United States will bring to an increasing extent the hookworm and other diseases that abound in mines in parts of certain European countries.

"Various questions that concern the health of workers in mines, quarries and metallurgical plants can not be answered finally without investigations and inquiries that are national in scope. Among such questions are the most efficient methods of preventing the diseases peculiar to certain industries, the most effective sanitary precautions to be observed in and about coal mines and metal mines, and the relative healthfulness of occupations pertaining to mining and metallurgical industries. The investigations and inquiries that are essential to the gathering of reliable information on these questions can be undertaken by the Bureau of Mines, in connection with its collection of accident statistics, in a prompt and efficient manner and at minimum expense."

SALLOW SKIN

LIVER SPOTS, PIMPLES, DARK CIRCLES UNDER THE EYES

are all signs of the system being clogged. The Liver and Bowels are inactive and the Stomach is weak from undigested foods and foul gases.

FIG PILLS

the great fruit remedy, will make you feel like a new person.

Winnipeg, June 27, 1911.

After taking three boxes of your Fig Pills for stomach and liver troubles I feel strong and well and able to do my own work.—Mrs. A. H. Saulter.

Sold at all dealers in 25 and 50 cent boxes or mailed by The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Subscribed . . 6,000,000 Capital Paid Up 5,996,900
Reserve Fund . . . . . 5,996,900 Total Assets 72,000,000

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

Fernie Academy of Shorthand and Typewriting

Two Classes Weekly. Tuesdays and Fridays from 7.30 to 9.30 in the evening

Private lessons and select classes by arrangement

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A large assortment of

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Come in and hear them

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If you are thinking of getting a Bicycle or Motor Cycle

See John Minton, Fernie Bicyle Store

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

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

CLEVELAND BRANTFORD
PERFECT MASSY SILVER RIBBON,
B. S. A. DOMINION CYCLES

and any other make of machine supplied to order. Beware of Cheap Cycles—they are Dear.

Cycles on Hire. Accessories. Repairs neatly executed.

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GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Drafts and Money Orders issued payable anywhere in Canada, Great Britain or United States.

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Savings accounts received at all Branches of the Home Bank and full compound interest paid. Withdrawals forwarded by mail on instructions from the Depositor, to any out-of-town address.

Notes discounted and advances made on acceptable security. Every assistance, consistent with sound banking pratice, extended to those engaged in farming, industrial, financial and business enterprises.

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager. Fernie Branch.

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 life size models monstrosities, actual 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

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS PRICE, 25 CENTS

This Week's offerings Should Interest You

Ready-to-wear Section

We are placing all our Ladies' Spring Suits on sale. This surely is an opportunity that will be appreciated by every discriminating Suit-buyer. These garments comprise the very cream of our stock. They come in stripes of black and white, tan and white, fancy weaves of all descriptions, and also in blacks, navys, browns in all the newest shades. Every garment is strictly man-tailored and all are silk lines.

These goods have been especially reduced and will bear the reduced price in blue figures, the original marks being in every case left on the tickets for comparison. Ths sale **ncludes every Suit in the house** and the sizes range in misses' size from 14 years to 18 years, and ladies' size from 34 to 44. Following is a brief descripton of some of these offerngs. Navy blue Suits made of a fine quality serge, collar being trimmed with silk and finished with small buttons, very cleverly desgned, a great bargain. Regular, $32.00. **Special $24.00.**

Suit in striped zebra cloth. This is the very latest creation, with collar beautifully embroidered, the whole design being carried out by material being utilized to give contrasting effect. Regular, $32.00; **Specal, 24.00**

Gray homespun Suit, in large sizes, in summer weight. Collar is square and trimmed with black satin and buttons. Regular, $27.00. **Special, $21.50.**

A very special number come in navy, grays and browns, very beautifully tailored and trimmed. Silk lined coats, very stylish. Sizes, 34 to 44. Regular, $25.00. **Special, $19.50.**

Also a special sale of suits in blacks, navys, browns, greens and grays, made in a nice quality of vicuna cloth, nicely trimmed. These are exceptional values and are marked for quick clearance at prices never before offered in this city. **Saturday Special, $7.50.**

Saturday Specials

MUSLIN COMBINATIONS

These garments are trimmed with embroidery and lace, with insertion of beading at neck and waist, nicely threaded with ribbon, with ribbon draw strings. In all sizes. Specally priced, **$1.25 per garment.**

CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' COTTON HOSE

All sizes from 5 to 9½ on sale, 6 pair for **$1.00.**

SPECIAL WHITEWEAR VALUES

Princess Slips, prettily trimmed at neck and foot with tuckings and embroidery flounce in all sizes. **Special, $1.25 each.**

Grocery Specials For Saturday

Potatoes, per 100 lb.	$2 00
Turnips, 12 lb. for	.25
Soda Biscuits, 1 lb. pkg., 3 for	.25
Fresh Creamery Butter, per lb.	.40
Quaker Corn Flakes, 3 pkg. for	.25
Quaker Oats, 5 lb. pkg. with china	.25
Carnation Wheat Flakes, per pkg.	.40
Lowney's Cream Chocolates, per lb.	.35
Braids' Best Coffee, regular 50, 2 lbs. for	.85
Lowneys' Cocoa, 1 lb. tins	.40
Smiths' Catsup, pints, each	.20
Sterling Brand Extract, 2 oz. each	.10
Blueberries, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.25
Lombard Damson Plums, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.25
Evaporated Prunes, 2 lb. for .25, 25 lb box for	2.00
Cooking Figs, 3 lb. for	.25
Oranges, per doz. .25, .35, .40, .45 and	.50
Our Best Flour, 49 lb. sacks, each	1 65
Self-raising Buckwheat and Pancake Flour, 2 pkg. for	.25
Fowl, per lb.	.25
Chicken, per lb.	.30
Crosse and Blackwells' Jam, 4 lb. tins, each	.65
White Swan Lye, 3 tins	.25
Breakfast Bacon, side, per lb.	.21
Canada First Pork and Bans, 1's, 4 tins	.25
White Gloss Laundry Starch, 3 for	.25
Table Salt, 3 lb. sacks, regular 4 for .25, each	.05
Enos' Fruit Salts, per bottle	.75
Good Quality Bulk Tea, 3 lb.	1.00
Our Special Blend Tea, 2 lb.	.75
Marafat Peas, 2 pkg.	.25
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 tins	.25
White Swan Washing Powder, per pkg.	.20

Men's Department

The greatest opportunity ever offered to buy high class Hand-Tailored Clothing at very low prices will be offered for Saturday and Monday, May 18 and 20th. The garments offered are this season's newest models, and are fully guaranteed to keep their shape. These suits will be on exhibition in our show window on Friday. The following brands will be included in this sale: The famous 20th Century and Coppley, Noyes and Randalls.

SUITS UP TO $25.00— SPECIAL SATURDAY, $15.00

SEE OUR WINDOW!

Men's Straw Hats

The straw hat season is now in full swing; our new Wide-leaf Sailors are very popular (men will have the newest). Make your selection while there is good variety. Prices from **$1.00 to $3.00.**

Men's Panama Hats

In Telescope and Dip Front Shapes (something new) **$7.50 to $15.**

Men's Linen Hats

In all colors, shapes and sizes. Prices **50c. to $1.50.**

Dry Goods

Specials for Saturday

TABLE DAMASK

Bleached Table Damask in handsome patterns, 57 inches wide, on sale, **35c. per yard.**

WASH GOODS

Oxford Suitings, just arrived, regular 20c. grade, **Specal .15 yard.**

Pique Stripe Suitings. A very special quality in cream and white only; a very dainty material. **Specal 20c. per yard.**

ENGLISH PRINTS AND GINGHAMS

8 Yards for **$1.00**

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

LIABILITY ADMITTED BY WHITE STAR LINE —DAMAGES PAID WIDOW

LONDON, May 14.—Te first compensation claim in connection with the Titanic disaster was made at Liverpool by a bedrom steward's widow, in behalf of herself and five children. The company admitted liability yesterday and paid $1,500 into the court, the maximum amount for which the company was liable.

FRANK, May 16.—The license of the Miners' Hotel here was refused on account of the building not complying with the statutory requirements.

The license of the Southern Hotel at Bellevue was recommended for renewal, subject to a new license satisfactory to the department making application immediately, and Hugh McMillan, of Cowley, was granted a renewal for three months only. All the other applications were recommended for renewal.

TEST OF SUBMERGED COAL

That From Maine Showed a Deterioration of Less Than 10 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Experiments which have just been completed by the steam engineering authorities of the navy on the coal recovered from the bunkers of the wrecked battleship Main, have disclosed that the loss of efficiency in the burning and steam producing qualities as the result of being submerged in the water for fourteen years was less than 10 per cent.

The tests were conducted at the engineering experimental station at Annapolis. The authorities were anxious to determine whether much deterioration had resulted from the subaqueous storage of coal. It was not possible absolutely to identify the mine from which this old coal came, but sufficient data were obtainable to establish *with reasonable certainty* the general character of the coal and also the mine. No evaporative tests had been made on the coal as originally stowed in the bunkers of the Maine, but the conclusion was that it was less than 10 per cent, was gained from comparisons with the evaporative tests made on coal that was believed to be practically identical in all qualities presumably taken from *the same mine.*

The voting strength of the United States is estimated at 15,000,000, and its per capita wealth $1,300. There are several millions of people in the United States who cannot lay claim to 13 cents. Per capita wealth to the extent of $1,300 would have little consolation for the jobless man who is homeless, penniless and hungry.

TO THE LOCALS OF DISTRICT NO. 18

Hillcrest, Alta., May 13, 1912

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

Greeting,—In view of the election for Vice-President I have been approached by a large number of our Members asking me to be a candidate for the position. After careful consideration I have decided to accept the nomination. It is not necessary for me to point out any qualities that I may possess as they can be better judged by others. Suffice it to say that my past record in this District speaks for itself.

As a practical miner I have worked throughout the District and this gives me a knowledge of the different methods of mining which it is so necessary for a person to have to fill the position competently.

I have been the Secretary of my Local for a number of years and my record in this capacity stands as high as any Local in the district. Suffice it to say that I have every man employed by the company in the union, both inside and outside.

I have been an Executive Board Member for a number of years which has given me effective work.

I have attended every meeting of importance connected with our organization in this District, also most of the Conventions and some International Conventions, and have always taken active part in all of them in the interests of the organization.

While acting in these various capacities I have naturally made a few enemies and also hosts of friends, but at all times I have done my duty without fear or favor from friends or opposition to the best interests of the organization.

Should your Local nominate me, I can assure you, if elected that the confidence entrusted to me will not be misplaced through any fault of mine.

Yours for a greater United Mine Workers of America.

JOHN O. JONES,
Secretary Hillcrest Local 1058.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen have organized eight new lodges and re-organized several more in the last quarter. The brotherhood now *has 552 local lodges, with an approximate* membership of 33,000, still growing.

George Heatherton, a well known member of teh Western Federation of Miners, until recently president of Dis. 6, of Greenwood, B. C., has become *a resident of Vancouver,* and is already taking part in the organized labor movement in that territory.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

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

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

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Every convenience, bath-room, etc.; Moderate rent. Apply, District Ledger.

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

FOR SALE at McLeans Drug and Book Store, Pucham's famous Chocolates. Best on the Coast.

FOR SALE—Three shares in the Fort Steele Brewery. Price, $275. Apply to U. N. C., Frank, Alta.

TO RENT—A 7-roomed Plastered House in West Fernie. Apply J. Foster, 221 Morrissey Houses, Coal Creek, or R. Jones, West Fernie.

FOR SALE—One Black enamelled Folding Go-cart with hood; also one Extension Dining Table, in golden oak. Apply at M. C. Kennedy's house on McPherson Avenue. p-1t.

A SNAP—$600 cash will purchase the Lot and Building used as Post Office at Morrissey Junction. Apply, G. G. Moffatt, Fernie, B. C.

FOR SALE—Cottage on lot about 120 feet square, the property of Mr. A. H. Cree, who is leaving Fernie the first week in June. Will sell the property as a whole, or will subdivide. Can be purchased at a bargain, and on very easy terms. Apply to A. H. Cree.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE—Apply, Mrs. A. J. Buckley, Thompson Street, between Howland and Pellat Avenues.

FOR SALE—A Charles A. Cypher Incubator, to hold 150 eggs. Apply, District Ledger.

SOCIALIST DOGMA SEDITIOUS CANT DECLARES JURIST

Cancels Citizenship of Red Flag Adherent

SEATTLE, May 10.—United States District Judge Cornelius H. Hanford today ordered the cancellation of the citizenship papers of *Leonard Olesen,* a Socialist agitator, on the ground that he committed a fraud when he swore that he was attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States. This is said to be the first case on record where a man has been deprived of citizenship because of alleged seditious utterances.

Olesen was given his certificate of citizenship by the Pierce county superior court January 10, 1910. He was alleged to have taken an active part in the recent Industrial Workers of the World disturbances in the northwest.

Judge Handford's Decision

In his decision Judge Hanford said: "He (Olesen) claimed to have a clear understanding of the constitution of the United States and knew that by one of its articles deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law is forbidden, and yet the evidence introduced in his behalf proved that the party with which he is affiliated has for its main object the complete elimination of property rights in this country. He expressed himself as being willing for people to retain their money, but, insisted that all land, buildings and industrial institutions should become the common property of all the people, which object is to be obtained, according to his behalf, by use of the ballot, and when that object shall have attained the political government of the country will be entirely abrogated, because there will be no use for it. And he further admitted that his beliefs on these subjects were entertained by him at and previous to the date of the proceedings in the superior court admitting him to become a citizen of the United States.

Dangerous Heresy

"The notion that citizens of this country may absolve themselves from *allegiance to the constitution of the* United States, otherwise than by expatriation, is a dangerous heresy. The nation generously and cordially admits to its citizenship aliens having the qualifications prescribed by law, but recognizing the principles of natural law, called the law of self-preservation, it restricts the privilege of becoming naturalized to those whose sentiments are compatible with genuine allegiance to the government as defined by the oath which they are required to take. Those who believe in and propogate crude theories hostile to the constitution are barred.

"The evidence in this case does not have to be analyzed to determine his attitude. He has no reverence for the constitution of the United States; no intention to support and defend it against its enemies and he is not well disposed toward the peace and tranquility of the people. His propaganda is to create turmoil and to end in chaos."

Orpheum Theatre

Coming! Friday and Saturday
The Aerial Anarchists

A great sensational subject showing tne Bombardment of St. Paul's Cathedral from an Aeroplane, and a terrible Railway smash. The most astounding aerial film of the year

THE IMMIGRANT'S VIOLIN

An Italian Story. A young Italian girl arrives in the United States and is lost by her parents, but is traced by her wonderful ability as a violinist.-Imp

A LUCKY HOLDUP

by Delmare E. Clark

CORLINO

as locum tenens, comedy and other pictures

GRAND BAND CONCERT

every Thursday night, no extra charge

This theatre co-operates with the film makers for better pictures. Suggestions from the public are desired

Program changes on Monday, Wednesday, Friday & Sunday

ADMISSION :-: 15 & 10c

ELKO

Victoria Day CELEBRATION

$1000 in Prizes

Horse Races, Foot Races. War Dance by Real Warriors from Tobacco Plains
Trap Shooting, Indian Pow Wow.
Full Dress Parade of Red Indians. BANDS! BANDS! BANDS!
Pony Races. Star Attractions. Special Trains over all Railroads.
Squaw Races
Wrestling on Horseback.

Special Trains over all Railroads

Special arrangements have been made for transportation on G. N. from Eureka, Rexford, Gateway, Flagstone, Waldo, Krag and Baynes; also C. P. R. from Crows Nest to Wardner.

Baseball $100

Free to all

FRIDAY, MAY 24th

Remember the date--you can't forget the place

The Biggest Day's Sport offered in South-east Kootenay

FRED ROO, President — C. H. ROWE, Sec'y-Treas.