The District Ledger

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

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POLITICAL RIOT CAUSES 7 DEATHS

Socialists Called General Strike as Protest to Election of Count Tisza as President

LONDON, May 25.—The Socialists have reached a compromise with the government, according to the Budapest dispatches, and peace has been concluded on the understanding that the premier promises to introduce a manhod suffrage bill in parliament tomorrow.

BUDA PEST, May 24.—The Socialist proclamation of a general strike as a protest against the election of Count Tisza as president of the lower house had the most serious sequel in rioting today which resulted in the killing of seven persons and the wounding of about 150 others, some of them severely.

A second proclamation was issued by the Socialists tonight however, calling on the strikers to stop rioting and resume work in the morning.

A notable feature of the outbreak was the participation of a large number of school boys and apprentices.

The rioters displayed a most stubborn spirit, remaining behind their barricades until driven to shelter by the police. The parliament buildings, the stock exchange, the banks and railway stations are now occupied by soldiers and additional troops have been summoned from neighboring towns

The origin of the otubreak was entirely political. It was due to dissatisfaction on the part of the Socialists with the prospects for getting universal suffrage, which was rendered more remote by the election of Count Tisza, the bitterest opponent of the extension of the franchise.

Scenes of Violence In House

In the lower house there were scenes of great disorder; the opposition members violently protested against the arbitrary action of the president and demanded a suspension of the sitting, a demand which Count Tisza curtly refused to entertain. Previously Count Tisza had definitely announced his attitude when he said: "Even if fifty persons are shot down in this hall, I shall not suspend the sitting."

Finally the opposition motioned for a secret sitting to discuss the riots and the motion was carried. Francis Kossuth, leader of the united opposition, then appealed to the government for consent to place electoral reform before the army bill, so as to restore peace.

Count Apponyl again demanded that the sitting be closed but the president refused, saying that parliament could not behave like an old woman. After considerable angry discussion the house adjourned.

Strike Called Off

In the meantime a deputation of workmen waited on Premier Lukacs and offered to stop the rioting if the men were permitted to hold an open air mass meeting. The premier replied that he could only permit an indoor meeting. Thereupon Count Apponyl and others sent an appeal by telegraph to the emperor in favor of universal suffrage that a revolution might be prevented. Late to-night the Socialist union, apparently fearing bloodshed, called off the strike which was originally intended to last four days.

PETTIPIECE ACQUITTED

Jury Brings in Verdict After Being Out For Three Hours

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 28—There was some interesting evidence in the trial of R. P Pettipiece and six others for alleged unlawful assembly before a jury and Justice Gregory, the crown almost completing its case as the court rose to-night. Deputy Chief Mulhern, who arrested Pettipiece after warning him that the meeting was contrary to the bylaw said "Some of the crowd called out, 'To h—— with the bylaw.' Others cried, 'To h—— with the police,' and 'To h—— with the city.'"

Rev. Mertin Smith, visiting in the vicinity agreed that it was a dangerous crowd. and had suggested they should call out 5,000 men to enforce order.

"I suppose you would have been willing to have shouldered a gun?" asked counsel for the defence. "Yes, and it wouldn't have been the first time."

"You were with the rest of the unemployed?" "I was interested in seeing what would happen."

"I fought at Ladysmith and will fight here," was what William Herne shouted, according to Officer Munro. Herne is one of the defendants.

Rev. Mr. Macaulay, Presbyterian missionary to loggers, agreed with Rev. Mertin Smith as to the character of the demonstration. One man was mounted on a box reading from a document, but he couldn't hear what he was saying.

"He might have been expounding Presbyterian doctrines for all you know?" sugested J. W. DeB. Farris, counsel for Pettipiece.

When shown a photograph of the crowd for identification the clergyman smiled. "I could tell better if it were a moving picture," he said.

"Where did you qualify as an expert to tell when a breach of the peace is likely to happen?" asked Mr. Farris of R. E. Matier, another crown witness? "In Belfast and Dublin," was the reply.

The other five defendants are William H. Coombs, James H. Fisher, Walter Read, William McDonald and Charles Lester.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 29.—After being out three hours the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" in the case against R. P. Pettipiece and six others for alleged unlawful assembly. They first reported a disagreement but were sent back by Justice Gregory and 10 minutes later returned agreed upon acquittal. The defense was that the meeting was privileged and not disorderly until after the police had attempted to disperse the crowd.

Pettipiece in his own behalf, J. H. McVety, labor leader, and James McMillan, secretary of the Vancouver Building Trades association, were the chief defense witnesses. All three had, the week previous to the demonstration, interviewed the premier and attorney general.

"I had only time at the meeting to say that we had seen the attorney general and as a result of our representations public works would be started that would give employment to 3,000 men," testified Pettipiece. "Then the deputy chief interrupted me. Half an hour after leaving my house I was in jail. I could not have been on the grounds five minutes."

He had gone to the grounds, he added, expressly to let the men know the result of the conference at Victoria. There was no trouble until the police arrived. McVety, McMillan and others corroborated Pettipiece.

DIST. NOMINATIONS FOR VICE-PRES.

The date for nominations for the election of Vice-President, which will be held on June 18th, closed on the 30th inst., and the following candidates have signified their acceptance of the nomination:

J. O. JONES, Hillcrest.
DAVID REES, Fernie.
D. H. HYSLOP, Coleman.

Each man is well known throughout the District and it is anticipated that the vote will be a close one.

For Sub-District 4 Board Member, to succeed W. Lees, who is now residing in Coleman, there are two nominatons:

FRANK WHEATLEY, Bankhead.
N. D. THACHUCK, Canmore.

TURMOIL IN GREAT BRITAIN

Another Struggle being Waged--Government Warned to Keep Soldiers and Police

(Special to District Ledger)

LONDON, May 31—Attempt of government to settle dock workers' strike proved abortive. Closed shop is crux to situation. Men threaten general tie up of shipping traffic.

LONDON, May 30.—The efforts of the government to stave off the dock strike by appointing a court of inquiry have failed and the general opinion is that the strike of 125,000 to 150,000 men will prove a more serious matter for London than even the recent coal strike.

Little hope is held out for a speedy settlement and unless the men's demands are granted they intend to call out the transport workers of the whole country and possibly also the railway men, thus involving the Kingdom in the gravest labor crisis it has yet experienced.

The strikers demand the exclusion of non-unionists from the port of London, a uniform rate of wages for all ship work with a minimum of seven shillings and six pence ($1.80) daily.

A manifesto was issued in behalf of the strikers protesting against the use of police and soldiers in the employers' interests, and warning the government that such repressive action will provoke extreme measures on the part of the strikers and imperil the peaceful conduct of the dispute.

The manifesto was due to the fact that throughout the day hundreds of tons of meat were unloaded by volunter workers under police protection.

It is reported that the strike committee in secret session decided that if the government resorted to the employment of troops, the strikers would retaliate by stopping the royal mail service which ran uninterruptedly through the strike of 1911.

Judge Walsh is Made Chairman of Board

OTTAWA, May 29.—Owing to objections by the miners, a change has been made in the chairmanship of the Commission of Enquiry upon which the miners of District No. 18 and operators have a representative, the chairman being third man. The Hon. Mr. Justice W. L. Walsh, of the Supreme Court of Alberta, has been named to succeed Mr. Harry Bentley, of Lethbridge.

Coal Strike in Britain

LONDON, May 25.—The National Conference of Miners' Federation, which has been meeting this week to discuss the operation of the recently enacted minimum wage act for miners, adjourned today after passing a resolution which indicates that the men are not adverse to another fight. The resolution, which was carried unanimously, records the federation's strenuous protest against awards being given by the district wages boards. The board members of the federation declare fixed minimum wages for mines at a figure below the reasonable living wages which the government led the men to expect.

The executive committee of the federation are instructed to interview the government with the object of securing immediate action on this point and afterward to summon another conference without delay to deal with the government's reply.

J. W. BENNETT RECEIVES HIGH HONORS IN GRAND LODGE K.P.

NANAIMO, May 24.—The Grand Lodge Knights of Phythias closed today to meet next year on the last Wednesday in May in North Vancouver.

The election of officers resulted as follows: P. G. C., Chas Rawlinson, Nanaimo; G. C., E H S Winn, Rossland; G. V. C., J W. Bennett, Fernie; G. P. R Mackay, Kamloops; G K. R. S., E P Ferdner, Victoria; G. M. A., R. J. Steele, Nelson; G. I. G, G C Miller, Vancouver; G O. G., Robt Johnson, Enderby.

BRITISH SOCIALIST PARTY IN CONVENTION

MANCHESTER, May 25.—The British Socialist party's first annual conference, representing 40,000 Socialists, is in session here. H. M. Hyndman presided today.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution offering its cordial sympathy to the 120,000 striking transport workers of London and pleged itself to give them all possible support.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

The regular business meeting of the Fernie Local will be held in the Library Room of the Miners' Hall on Monday evening at 7.30. All members are requested to be present, and those who realize the aims and objects of the party should not lose sight of the fact that thorough organization is essential to the succes of the political working class movement.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN MICHEL

An Italian, name unknown as yet, tried to commit suicide in Michel with an axe. The man had been of late despondent and ill, as a consequence of being out of work.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS IN THE W. F. OF M.

The Western Federation of Miners are now voting in the annual election of officers. The official ballot is as follows

For President; Chas. H. Moyer and Thomas Campbell; for Vice-President, Chas. E. Mahoney, Harry Lapin, and E. B. Simanton; for Secretary-Treasurer, Ernest Mills and Thos. J. Reilly; for Executive Board Members (four to be elected), John C. Lowney, Yanco Terzich, William Davidson, Frank Brown, Guy E. Miller, Joe Guelfi, Leslie W. Turner, Albert Nap, Gauthier, John Puera, Howard Tresidder, Fahl Burman, J. E. Dahl, John C. Williams.

For delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention (four to be elected), Edwin Young, Joseph D. Cannon, Dan Leary, Thomas Campbell, Harry Lapin, M. J. Scanlon, Dan Hollanod and John C. Williams.

MINER'S DEATH DUE TO AN ACCIDENT

COLEMAN, May 25.—At the inquest this week, into the death of Dominic Degano, the Italian switchman killed last Saturday at the McGillivray mine, the following verdict was returned: "We, the jury, find that Dominic Degano came to his death by accident on Saturday, May 13th, at the bottom of the slope of McGillivray mine, Coleman, by being crushed between two cars whilst performing his daily duties, and we find no blame attached to any person."

The agreement between the News paper Publishers' Association of Toronto and the Printing Trades of Toronto expires on June 30 of this year. The number of men in the different unions involved is about 2,100.

THE ISIS.

"The Salving of a Soul" has attracted large audiences during the week, and this three-reel feature is considered one of the best ever seen. The management, however, are making arrangements for other pictures equally as good, if not better, and have a few in view which will come up to their expectations. The next big attraction will be "The Indian Massacre." The programme for tonight (Friday) and tomorrow is "The Telephone Tangle" (comedy), "Billy's Nurse," (comedy), "Northern Venice" (scenic), "A Love of Long Ago" (dramatic), "The Strength of the Weak" (drama), and three Gamout Graphics of weekly happenings throughout the world.

FERNIE ASSIZES

The Fernie Spring Assizes were concluded at noon Saturday, when his lordship, Mr. Justice Murphy, sentenced those prisoners who had been fined guilty of the offenses upon which they had been tried. The first case to be disposed of was Rex vs. Weir and Wilson, in which the accused were found guilty of robbery with violence. They were sentenced to ten years imprisonment at New Westminster, each to receive 20 lashes, ten within six weeks of their entry into the penitentiary and ten lashes within one year at the discretion of the warden. H. W. Herchmer acted for the crown and A. I. Fisher for the defense.

In the case Rex vs. Garrison for atempted murder, the case was not proven and the prisoner was discharged.

Ing Soon, charged with attempted murder was found guilty of shooting with intent to do grevious bodily harm and was sent to the provincial gaol for one year.

Rex. vs. Earl, on a charge of attempted robbery was found not guilty and discharged.

A man named Ganson, from Moyie, was on trial for attempted murder. but was acquitted.

All the civil suits were settled out of court.

"THE GIRL AND THE TRAMP" AT THE GRAND

Would the explosion of a real automobile interest you? If you saw a man stealing an automobile, what would you do? Miss Flo Randall, the girl in "The Girl and the Tramp," sees a man stealing her automobile. She pluckily covers him with a gun and calls for help. "Happy Jack," a tramp, comes to her rescue. A quarrel results betwen Happy and Jack and Philip Redman. The tramp is knocked down—Redman jumps into the automobile, pulls the crank and the automobile explodes. This all takes place in full view of the audience.

Aside from carrying a strong dramatic company, Mr. Byers surrounded himself with three excellent singers, and they are carried as extra vaudeville between the acts. This play will be seen at the Grand on Tuesday night.

The Methodists have come out strong against tobacco. Perhaps they think there is enough of smoke in the next world.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

The B. C. Gazette contains the following appointments

To be Notary Public: Alexander Ingram Fisher, of the City of Fernie, barrister-at-Law.

Alfred Clement Nelson to be Government Agent, Assistant Commissioner of Lands, Registrar under the "Marriage Act" and Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, for the South Division of East Kootenay.

Noel Stirling Austin Arnold Wallinger to be Deputy Assessor and Collector for the Southern Division of the East Kootenay Electoral District.

The Honorable William Roderick Ross, Minister of Lands, to be Acting Minister of Public Works and Railways during the absence from the Province of the Honorable Thomas Taylor.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 31.—Three hundred operatives in the mills of the American woolen mill today joined the 400 operatives of the carding and combing rooms of the woolen mills who went on strike Tuesday because of other operatives in these rooms refusing to become members of the Industrial Workers of the World. The strike is being conducted by William Yates, national secretary of textile branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, and Archie Adamson treasurer of the local branch. Both men were among the leaders in the general strike at Lawrence.

DO THEY PRACTISE WHAT THEY PREACH?

At its general conference, in session at Minneapolis, the American Methodist Church had adopted the following "platform," which might be recommended as a model for political parties

For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

For the protection of the family, by the single standard of purity, uniform divorce laws, proper regulation of marriage and proper housing.

For the abolition of child labor.

For the conservation of health.

For the release from employment one day in seven.

For a living wage as a minimum in every industry and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

Principal Bruce, Miss Nicholson, Miss Russel and Miss Smith tendered their resignations from the teaching staff, to take effect at the end of the present term.

CROWS NEST FOOTBALL

The C. N. P. F. League was advanced another stage on Victoria Day, all the clubs being engaged, and some previous calculations were upset.

Michel suffered their first defeat in the competition at Coleman, the home team being strongly represented and were masters of the situation right from the start. Bellevue defeated Fernie rather to the visitors' surprise, who had turned out what they considered a strong side. Hosmer failed to count at Coal Creek and still occupy the bottom position on the table.

The position of the clubs to date is as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	for	agst.	Pts Goals	
Bellevue	3	3	0	0	5	1	6	
Michel	4	3	1	0	6	2	6	
Coal Creek	3	1	1	1	4	1	3	
Coleman	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	
Fernie	3	1	2	0	3	6	2	
Hosmer	4	0	4	0	2	9	0	

Two points for a win and one for a draw.

Results of May 24th games at a glance

Coal Creek, 4; Hosmer, 0.
Coleman, 2; Michel, 0.
Bellevue, 2; Fernie, 0.

Coal Creek vs. Hosmer

Coal Creek—Banns; McFegan and McLetchie; Yates, Parnell and McFegan; Oakley, Hesketh, Gomme, Nightingale and Patterson.

Hosmer—Hutson; McQueen and Wardrop; Rice, Balderstone and Partridge; Brownrigg, Jamieson, T. Partridge, Robson and Hutchinson.

Referee: J. W. Quinny, Fernie.

This game was played at Coal Creek and formed part of the sports' programme arranged by the C. C. L. and A. A. The weather was fine, a slight breeze blowing from the West. Hosmer won the toss and played with the wind behind them. The opening exchanges were fairly even, play ruling from end to end, but neither side having any advantage. Coal Creek side latterly asserted themselves and had the upper hand for some time, but their forwards failed in the art of shooting. Hosmer had a look in occasionally, but their play consisted of a series of rushes, and the Creek defence were equal to all calls made upon them. Play was of poor quality, the forwards on both sides being extremely weak. A poor first half ended without scoring.

In the second half Coal Creek made a few team changes. Hesketh going back, McFegan taking the centre forward position and Gomme going to inside right. These changes did not appear to make any improvement in the opening minutes of this half, but latterly McFegan's bustling play allowed Nightingale an opportunity to shoot, and he made no mistake, scoring a fine goal twelve minutes from the restart. This goal seemed to give the Creek an idea where the net was, and goals came as easy now as hitherto they had been difficult, McFegan scoring twice in succession, his first being a daisy. Hosmer could seldom raise a gallop now, and only at long intervals did they succeed in crossing midfield. Coal Creek continued to have the best of the play and Gomme scored a fourth. Uninteresting play followed to the close, and a poor game ended in favor of Coal Creek by 4 goals to 0.

Coal Creek were sound in defence, but will require to improve forward line if they hope to make a show in the competition.

Hosmer, who were short of several their usual players, had only one player of outstanding ability, and that was McQueen at right back, who was consistenly good throughout, the halves were fair, but the forwards poor.

Bellevue vs. Fernie

This game was played at Bellevue in a high wind, the weather otherwise being fine.

Bellevue—Blady; Dugdale and Dugdale; Jepson, Marsh and Millar, Hutton, Varley, Marsh, Petrie and Varley.

Fernie—Cooper; Shields and Mills, Sweney, Barr and Watson; Booth, Thornton, Manning, Joinson and Hartwell.

Referee: M. Brenan, Coleman.

Bellevue won the toss and played with the wind in their favor. They had the best of the opening play, and five minutes from the start scored smartly. This was followed a few minutes later by a second goal taken in a similar manner to the first. Jepson throw the ball against an opponent and crossed to Millar, who was standing unmarked, and on both occasions he drove strong and truly into the net. These reverses had a somewhat disconcerting effect on the visitors, who resorted to team changes in an effort to stem the tide; Manning being pulled back to the right back position, Mills going to centre-half and Watson taking the centre. This change materially affected the play of their side, and they succeeded in keeping their goal intact, and also in having a large share in the game. No further scoring took place this half, Bellevue leading by 2 goals to 0

The second half opened in favor of the visitors who took full advantage of the wind, and penned in the home team for some time, but Bellevue's defence prevailed. The Fernie Club's forwards being rather easily beaten. Bellevue nearly added to their score through Isaac Hutton, who from a break away dribbled finely down the field away finished with a lovely shot which Cooper just succeeded in turning past the post. Fernie again took play to the other end, but weak forward play prevented them from scoring. Considerable feeling crept into the game, and several free fights occurred, the play consequently suffered, and more attention was payed to the man than to the ball. Fernie had the best of the play in this half, but failed to score. The game ended Bellevue, 2; Fernie, 0.

Socialists and Royalists Join to Beat Radicals

PARIS, May 27.—Queer results have followed seven bye-elections in French constituencies within the past month. If they prove a true indication of the general tendency in the country radicalism is doomed to extinction through the strange co-operation of Royalists and Socialists.

Adversity makes queer bed-fellows, but it is truly a strange circumstance that has brought Royalists and Socialists into the same camp. The Radicals are the backbone of the republican majority in the chamber. There was no uneasiness about these seven elections, for the seats had been Radical for years. In each case the first contest brought a Radical, a Royalist, and a Socialist candidate into the field. Every time the Radical came out at the top of the poll, but not with a majority of more than half the votes polled, as required by French electoral law.

So second ballots were ordered, and in each case either the Socialist or the Royalist withdrew, and these two parties lumped their forces together and beat the Radical every time. In two cases the first ballot gave majorities of 3,000 and 4,000 for the Radicals, but the opposition blending in the second ballots have returned Royalists with the aid of advanced Socialists.

It so happens that the Radicals oppose proportional representation as a leap in the dark, yet had there been such a system in these cases the seats would still be held by Radicals. There is dismay in republican circles in Paris though all agree that the opposition union is unnatural and cannot long continue.

Money By-Laws Meet Indifferent Fate

On Monday last the citizens of Fernie were asked to express an opinion with regard to some money matters needed to be raised for city improvements. The number of votes cast, however, does not speak volumes for the interest shown in these matters. True, the public were hardly aware of the fact that they were being called upon to decide upon these matters and a little more advertising when such important matters come up would do no harm. The sums to be voted on were for Electric Light Extension, Park Improvements, Storehouse, Street Improvements, and the result of the balloting was:

Electric Light Extension ($15,000):		
	For	47
	Against	39
	Spoiled	1
	Total	87
Park Improvement ($10,000):		
	For	44
	Against	43
	Total	87
Storehouse ($5,000):		
	For	58
	Against	29
	Total	87
Street Improvement ($10,000):		
	For	53
	Against	32
	Spoiled	1
	Total	86

As a three-fifths majority is needed to carry the first two mentioned they were lost and the other two carried.

TRADE UNIONISM and The SOCIALIST PARTY

A BIT OF HISTORY—By ROBERT HUNTER

VI.—THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST POSITION

At the International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart in 1907 the relation between Socialist parties and trade unions came up for discussion.

At the outset I will ask Americans to bear in mind that most of the men who discussed this question were actual trade unionists. Some of them were among the highest officials in the trade union movement of Europe. I mention this fact only because the two Americans who took part in the discussion had no trade union standing, both being editors of Socialist papers, and that mighe convey to American readers the impression that the discussion at Stuttgart was not representative of the actual trade union movement.

The Belgians pressed a resolution which declared the necessity of an absolute unity of thought and action between these two organizations of the working class. They were of the opinion that unity of action is only possible where the various organizations are actually federated together.

The Austrians pressed a different resolution, which declared that the Socialist party and the unions should preserve their complete autonomy, but that association and co-operation between the two movements should be of the closest possible character.

In Belgium the party, the co-operatives and the unions are actually members of one organization. There is autonomy in this sense only; that whatever solely concerns the co-operatives is decided by the co-operatives; whatever solely concerns the unions is decided by the unions; whatever solely concerns the party is decided by the party.

Beer, of Austria, in moving the resolution of that country, declared that the close relation which existed between the trade unions and the party in this country was assured by the fact that the leaders of the unions and the leaders of the party were the same men. He believed that the two movements should be organized separately, and he opposed fusion between them. The party and the unions should be considered equally important and should have the same rights. Neither the one nor the other should endeavor to be supreme. The unions would be injured if they were to subordinate themselves to the party and would become merely organizations for political propaganda. They would then abandon their chief work, which is to ameliorate the immediate material condition of the working class.

The French also introduced a resolution which declared that the trade unions and the Socialist parties should be completely separate and preserve fully their autonomy. A minority of the French party introduced an opposing resolution which declared that the unions and the party should join together nationally and internationally.

De Leon, in the name of the Industrial Workers of the World and of the S. L. P., moved a resolution declaring that the industrial union is the germ of the republic of labor. The resolution condmoned the craft unions of the American Federaiton of Labor, which "took their orders from the great capitalists." The resolution also declared that any really revolutionary Socialist movement should include both trade unions and political parties.

Schmidt supported the Austrian resolution, saying that while the unions and the party in Germany were distinct, yet they did not oppose each other. He declared that the closest possible union should exist between these two organizations, but that the party should not attempt to dictate to the unions their policies.

Olsen, of Denmark, said that one of the characteristics of the Danish system is that the Executive Committee of the party sends two representatives to the governing body of the unions, and two delegates of the union sit in the governing body of the party. By virtue of this arrangement cooperation between the party and the unions is complete. He was not sure that the same system would work well elsewhere, but in Denmark it makes impossible any misunderstanding.

Premoli, of Italy, declared that in Italy they had attempted to unite the unions and the party, but they had found it wiser to follow the German plan of having distinct organizations. The trade unions should remain open to all, without distinction of party.

Legien, of Germany, declared that the two movements, the party and the unions arose from the working class. "Why, then, should they not help each other? Both pursue certain ends, and consequently they must possess autonomy. We cannot admit that the unions and the party should fight each other. If this situation exists in France, it is because neither the party nor the unions there are well organized. The French Comrades are accustomed to say: We have no organization, but we have the temperament. It is not with temperament that one fights the capitalist class. As soon as the French have a real trade union organization they will stop discussing the general strike, direct action and sabotage. It is not with rhetoric that one fights the capitalist class, but by the organization of the workers, following the same end and struggling together."

De Brouckere, of Belgium, protested against the statement which had been made that the unions in Belgium were considered subordinate to the party, and declared that from the birth of the party the trade unions had constituted such a majority in the governing body that they had always controlled the party, and not the party the unions. "It is not exact to say that we wish fusion between the unions and the party. Our trade unions have complete autonomy in their own field."

Simons, of the Socialist party of the United States, then disputed some of the statements of De Leon and condemned the policy of the Socialist Labor party, which had fomented dissension in the trade union movement. "Our party refuses to capture the union because it considers that the party and the the unions are two sections of a single army." He supported the resolution of Austria.

Lindblad, of Sweden, declared that in Sweden the trade unions and the party live in perfect accord. There is there no division in the proletariat. Historically, the party was born first, and it then organized the unions. But the unions have their own organization. They have complete autonomy, although nearly all the members of the union belong to the Socialist party.

Nemec, of Bohemia, declared that in his country there was a most intimate and friendly relation between the two organizations.

Plechanoff, of Russia, spoke against the organic union between the party and the unions. He said that in Russia such a union would mean that the trade unions would be cut into fifteen helpless parts. He thought, therefore, for the time being that the trade unions of Russia should not indorse any political party.

This discussion took place before a special committee, which finally adopted the Austrian resolution with some amendments. It was then brought before the entire Congress. "If it is necessary," said the chairman (Beer, of Austria), "to declare that the trade union movement should conserve its autonomy, it is equally necessary to say that the party and the unions should supplement each other. The leaders of the unions should sit in the governing body of the party and vice versa. In this manner the necessary contact takes place, contact which prevents misunderstandings from arising and avoids useless discussion. Nevertheless, if discussions should take place between the party and the trade unions, these debates ought always to be conducted in the spirit of fraternity and solidarity. All the nationalities have signed our text with the exception of a tiny group from the United tSates. If we desire, and if we ought to desire," he continued, "that the relation between the party and the trade unions should be the most intimate possible, we do not desire that the establishment or re-establishment of these relations should provoke a division in the trade union movement.

"The members of any craft should belong to a single union. Rival organizations are an abomination. One must then demand the unification and the centralization of the trade union movement. And the first condition of the success of the trade unions is their unification. To succeed, the unions must be strong and the more the Socialist party tries to prevent misunderstandings the more it will aid the unions, and the more it will render a service in the struggles of the working class."

De Leon protested against the disdain with which the chairman, Beer, had treated him. "He has completely ignored our resolution," said De Leon, "he has not even wished to discuss it." After again condemning the "capitalist" unions of America, he declared that one could only erect really Socialist politics upon unions really Socialist.

De Brouchere, of Belgium, declared De Leon's motion to be dangerous. "It would seem to have the Congress declare that the Socialist parties should fight the unions, which would be contrary to their practice and to their intentions. It must be well understood that the relation which we propose is a voluntary relation. We wish marriage, not rape."

Vaillant then traced the recent history of France, which had led to the ill-feeling between the Socialist party and the trade unions. He declared that when the unions had affiliated with one or the other of the French parties, unity among them was impossible. The French Federation of Labor had acted rightly, he thought, in declaring that politics should be kept out of the unions. "We respect the autonomy of the federation. Our relations are becoming more and more cordial and frequent."

After a few final words by the chairman, the congress overwhelmingly voted the resolution of the Austrians, with the few amendments that had been made to it.

We see, therefore, that the policy adopted by the Socialist party of America is in accord with that of the international movement. If the relations of the Socialist party and the trade unions of America are today less intimate than those of Europe, it is due more to the peculiar conditions existing here than to any fault that might be in the posttion taken by the Socialist party. In time the unions and the party in America will confer together on every important matter; but this personal union will come voluntarily, as a marriage, not as a forced union. When the party comes to be recognized as the political expression of the working class, much as the unions are recognized as the industrial expression, nothing but harmony and co-operative action will be tolerated by the workers.

(To be continued)

OWNERS' PREJUDICE

Sir A. B. Markham, M.P., on the Coal Strike—Only the Beginning.

Dealing with the coal strike in the new number of the "Quarterly Review," Sir A. B. Markham, M.P., says it is idle to deny that the men have suffered defeat, but that defeat has been due mainly to mistakes and ignorance on the part of the leaders, and to a lack of subordination and unity of purpose on the part of the men. The ground of attack was ill-chosen; the men should have stuck to their original demand—the payment on account of abnormal places or losses due to bad management.

If, in addition to this, they had asked for an increase of wages equivalent to 10 per cent on the basis rates, to meet the increased cost of living, they would have occupied strong ground; and, if they had won (as they probably would, for the demand would have been obviously just) every man would have benefited, whereas very few will derive any bene fit from the Act.

To Fight the Employers

The great mass of men came out to obtain higher wages, and for no other reason; and when they voted for the formula "a minimum wage," nine-tenths of them did not know what they were voting for. Secondly, this great industrial army was led out to fight the employers after giving them three months' notice of their intention to do so. From the point of view of the public this has doubtless been an enormous advantage; but from the standpoint of the men, it is to me incomprehensible that the attack should have been made in such a manner

The miners and their leaders, in fact, entirely misconceived the position. The miners were told by some of their leaders that a national strike could not possibly continue for more than a week, and that a general strike was the panacea which would put a speedy end to all their grievances.

They had, however, entirely lost sight first, of the fact that the past winter was an exceptionally mind one; and, secondly, that instead of working short time, as they would under normal conditions have done, the pits were, owing to the fear of a strike, kept working to their utmost capacity, so that enormous reserves of coal were accumulated.

Miners' Subordination

The extreme men now say that when the next general strike takes place no notice will be given. Consumers of coal have already noted these observations, and will doubtless lay down much larger stocks of coal during the summer months than they have ever done before.

Passing my life as I do among miners, adds Sir Arthur, I know a great majority of them to be a brave, upright and God-fearing body of men; and if they had but shown that subordination to and trust in their leaders which is as necessary to an industrial organization engaged in a great conflict as it is to an army in the field, the result today would be very different from what it is.

Beginning of the Struggle

In view of the great disparities of wealth on the one hand and poverty on the other—many men in some mines earning, through no fault of their own, only a few shillings a week, and under the stress of constant danger—those who know the mining class can but wish them well in their fight for a better share of the division of wealth.

The fight has been in the main conducted against the ignorance and prejudice of the owners themselves. Such owners have from the commencement of this dispute failed to understand the economic law that any increase in the cost of production would not come entirely out of their pockets. Although on this occasion the men have been defeated, I am convinced that this is only the beginning of the struggle.

If the Government and the public believe that, even after the passing of an inadequate Minimum Wages Act, men will continue to work in mines under the condition that the worst mines are to be taken as a basis of the standard of living, they are laboring under a delusion from which they will yet have a rude awakening.

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I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy. So I have determined to charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4907 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain, ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

MAYOR SHANKS CONDEMNS POLICE ORDER

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25. — Mayor Shank of Indianpolis was very indignant when he heard of the red flag order of the chief of police. He said that the Socialists or any one else had the same right to carry the red flag as a man has to wear a crimson shirt.

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Special Sale of Flatware

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

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Children's stron SCHOOL SHOES, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 pair.
Children's strong SCHOOL SHOES, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 pair.
Children's CANVAS SHOES, 45c., 50c., and 70c. pair
Men's CANVAS SHOES, 90c. pair.
A large stock of LADIES' SHOES just in, button and lace, $1.80 to $4
The only genuine SLATER SHOE FOR MEN, $4.50 and $5.00.
AMHERST or LECKIE MINE SHOES, $2.50 to $5.25.

Dry Goods

Newest shades in LADY CLOTH, wide, splendid quality, $1 yard; in navy, tan, green and black.
White or Blue SERGE, 70c. and 90c. yard.
SATIN CLOTH, every shade, 50c. yard.
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CASHMERETTES, 7 yards 90c.
A great variety of WASH GOODH AND TRIMMINGS, from 10c.
Newest CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINOS.
Patterns on Application

PRICES ALWAYS LOWEST. QUALITY ALWAYS THE BEST

Coal vs. Oil

Another menace to the coal industry and this in the form of an oil engine. Dr. Rudolf Diesel of Munich, Germany, is in the United States introducing and demonstrating the application of his invention which will serve not only for stationary purposes, but also for the propulsion of vessels. A building is under construction in St. Louis for the manufacture of Diesel engines. More than two hundred and fifty engines, varying in size from seventy-five to four hundred and fifty horse-power each, are today in successful operation in different parts of the United States. A large percentage of these installations are in commercial light and power companies and municipal lighting works, which formerly were using coal. Among the large number of such plants supplying power to general manufacturing works are mining companies, ice plants, locomotive works, piano and optical goods and jewelry plants, machine shops and a number of leading textile mills. The latter select the engines for their motive power, not only on account of the remarkable fuel economy on which it works, but on account of the high degree of speed regularity which is required in this kind of industry to operate spindles.

Dr. Diesel at a meeting in New York before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has given an interesting account of his work.

The great age of steam, he said, is nearing its end, and will be followed by the age of oil. Oil is already displacing steam and is certain to oust it altogether, because oil is a cheaper, better servant, or better slave, than steam.

Modern civilization, like that of Greece and Rome, can no longer live by its own labor. It depends on the slave labor of engines. Man must have his slaves, but he can choose among them those that ask the least of him, and give the most. The oil engine takes up less room, consumes less fuel, demands less supervision and is less particular about what it consumes than any other engine in the world.

For instance, a coal burning steamship can, in emergency, keep steam up for a very short time on wood and certain other inflammable things that might be in the cargo, but it cannot possibly return across the ocean on anything in the world but coal.

The oil engine is intended for the cheapest and most plentiful kind of oil, crude petroleum. If for some reason there should be a temporary scarcity caused, perhaps, by a strike like the recent coal strike, the oil burners would fill their tanks with most anything that bears the name of oil—pure crude oil is not at all necessary. Residual oil from which various things have been refined are accepted cheerfully by the engine. Other oils which are a disagreeable and rather unwelcome by-product of the manufacture of gas and coke are quite acceptable to the oil engine. Alcohol and gasoline will run it and even the vegetable oils, such as olive oil, cottonseed and peanut oil, give no trouble at all.

Substituting the compact, simple oil engines for the bulky steam outfit in a battleship would have these effects: In the first place the warship could sail around the world, fight battles, manoeuvre and return without stopping to take on fuel. Besides this incomparable advantage, such a battleship would have more room for other purposes than a steamship. Its engines and fuel being so much lighter, it could carry more armament and armor. Oil tanks can be placed wherever there is waste space in the vessel, while coal bunkers must be placed handy to the furnace. A pipe takes the place of the gang of coal passers, a valve and compressed air displace the crew of stokers.

The saving effected by eliminating stokers and coal passers in a battleship would depend on her horsepower. Just what oil burning saves in a concrete case is illustrated by the British ship Jutlanda, just being finished. Her displacement is only 5,000 tons, and she is driven by 3,000 horse-power Diesel engines. She has, of course, no stokers at all, and her complete engine room force consists of eight men. Had the Jutlanda been engined with steam her complement would have been twenty-five stokers and engineers. On bigger ships the saving is proportionately greater.

The thermal efficiency of the Diesel engine has shown steady advances. It is now exceeding 32 per cent. This is against 15.6 per cent by steam from coal.

This demonstration of the new invention does not require any further comment. The Diesel engine appears more than a menace to the coal industry, it is rather a revolution, providing, of course, that its application may be practical performance on the large scale, as the inventor claims. In such a case, in order to save the coal industry from the interference and competition of the oil engine only one thing remains to be done—to request Mr. Rockefeller to raise the price of oil.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

THE WATER AGE?

The United States is passing rapidly from an agricultural country to an industrial one, and this transition is accompanied by a large increase in power consumption and an enormous drain on the fuel resources of the country. In 1900 (says an article in Scribner's Magazine, entitled "Water Power in Industrial Life") the coal mined in the United States was approximately 270,000,000 tons. In 1910 it was over 500,000,000 tons, an increase of 85 per cent., being accompanied by an increase in population of approximately 20 per cent. This doubling in the output of coal over a decade has been the rate of growth for some time, and if continued the extinction of our known coal deposits will be a question of a comparatively few years. The cost of mining coal is increasing every year, and will probably continue to do so, even with the improvements in methods. Due to the improvements in generating machinery, the efficiency of utilising the coal for power purposes is constantly being increased, but a natural limit is being approached. It is evident without further argument, that the interests of the people demand a rapid development of all the water powers which will in any way tend to decrease the coal consumption. It has been estimated by the Geological Survey that the available water power of the United States at minimum flow is approximately 36,000,000 horse-power, and that this can be increased five or six times by suitable storage facilities. A recent report by Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith states that 6,000,000 horse-power has been developed in the United States for electrical and other industrial purposes. Before the perfection of electrical apparatus and the possibilities of power transmission, it was necessary to utilise the water power at the point of development, and this reached its greatest application in the mills of New England. The possibility of developing the water power at the point where it exists, but of utilizing the power at the places of greatest convenience, has been brought about by the use of electricity, and this has been an important feature in modern industrial undertakings. Of all the great transmission systems in this or any other country, however, that centering around San Francisco stands pre-eminent in the number of stations feeding into the one system, and in the very large numbers of miles of the high tension transmission. The high cost of fuel in this part of the country brought about the very early development of some of the water powers, and for a long time the history of electric power transmission in the United States was largely made up of that of the companies centering around San Francisco. The developments which started with the Nevada County and the Yuba River plants changed later into the Bay Counties System; then into the California Gas and Electric Corporation, and now, with the absorption of the local lighting company in San Francisco, into the great corporation known as the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which is the greatest hydro-electric transmission system in existence. On this system will be found the milestone which marked the progress of the development of the art, and it is interesting to note that in many of the stations the inductor alternator, now a practically obsolete type of machine in this country, is still to be found. In addition to the great system of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, there are two powerful enterprises, the Great Western Power Company and the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company, which feed into the same power market, and which one might naturally expect would at some future all be consolidated into one big system. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which is the best illustration of a large transmission system, has installed in water power plants a capacity of 93,000 horse-power, and in steam plants about 96,000 horse-power on the entire system. The water storage of these plants for both power and irrigation would be sufficient to supply the city of San Francisco with water for two years. There are over 550 miles of ditches and flumes, and nearly thirteen miles of pipe-line. Fifty-one electric generators supply the energy delivered to the overhead wires, being driven by water wheels, steam turbines, and engines.

JUDGES SWAYED BY SENTIMENT

Acquitted Royalist Conspirators and Republicans are Throwing Bombs at Them

BADAJOS, Portugal, May 27.—Judges at Oporto, who are reported as favorable to the Monarchists' cause, have aroused the indignation of republicans there by acquitting all the royalists' conspirators. Frequent conflicts have taken place there in the last forty-eight hours, and many have been injured.

Nine bombs have exploded, two being thrown against two judges. Two bombs have ben made for the purpose of destroying the offices of the monarchist paper, Diariadoa Gard.

Troops have been despatched, by the government, as a further and more serious outbreak is feared. The judges and jury are armed with revolvers, and are escorted to the bunals by military forces.

Mining Engineers Criticize Ramsay

Declare Scheme to Burn Coal Unmined is Impracticable

When Great Britain was in the throes of her mighty coal strike and starvation and ruin began to stalk over the land Sir William Ramsay, the distinguishel scientist emerged suddenly from the silence of his labratory and assuming the role of "Job's Comforter" startled his countrymen with the announcement that in the future the coal fields would be worked without miners.

The way this transformation was to be effected was by putting a bore-hole to the coal seam, by electrically firing the coal and by collecting the gas as it came up from the bore.

Sir William claimed that in this way thirty per cent of the thermal efficiency of the coal might be utilized as against some 10 per cent when coal burned in a furnace.

The scheme could, of course, have no effect upon the strike, but it excited considerable discussion. It was a problem of the more or less remote future so neither the colliery proprietors nor the miners lost much sleep thinking about it.

Since the strike has passed into history mining engineers have taken the matter up with some earnestness and as far as one may judge from the views they have expressed they are not greatly impressed as to its practicability.

It is a great pity that a scientist of eminence should lend himself to this kind of nonsense, said a practical engineer in discussing the matter, and his views was echoed substantially by others.

"With what is Sir William Ramsay going to line his borehole which will stand for may days the enormous heat of a burning coal seam?" was one of the first questions asked.

Nothing of which the ordinary engineer has a conception would long stand the furnace which would be created in the bowels of the earth. But that is the least of the objections which are put forward. For success to be achieved practically every known condition of the coal field would have to be miraculously changed. As soon as the coal commenced to burn there would be an accumulating mass of coke, broken stone and debris at the bottom of the shaft. Roofs would fall and floors would creep up cutting off the burning coal from the bore-hole, and since this would be small there would exist no means of going down and ascertaining what was wrong. The heat would give rise to convulsions of every kind. Nor would there be the slightest guarantee that the gas produced would ascend by the bore.

The great probability is that a large part of it would pass into fissures in the earth and be lost, or accumulate in some pocket until there was sufficient air to produce an explosive mixture which in one grand outburst would end the whole experiment.

The possible troubles would not end there.

"How are you going to deal with water?" asks the mining engineer.

Water in huge quantities is present in most mines. As soon as a space was created by the burning away of a portion of the coal water would leak down on to the furnace, huge quantities of steam would be generated, and it would not be long before there was an eruption. "Sir William Ramsay would add to the sensation of the country a daily experience of earthquakes and volcanic outbreaks on a small scale," remarked the engineer, "unless as is more than likely, the water came in such quantities as to extinguish altogether the fire he had lighted." To get the gas, in other words, new bores would have to be driven as fast as the old ones were destroyed or cut off from the gas by the innumerable accidets which would be happening in the inferno beneath the surface.

Supposing all these difficulties could be overcome, and nobody with practical knowledge will admit that they can, there remains the economic objection that it would always pay better to get the coal in the ordinary way. Sir William Ramsay's plan might draw off the gas and some of the residual products, but it would leave the coke underground. It would abandon, that is to say, the most valuable fuel for metallurgical purposes. As for the suggestion that thirty per cent of the thermal value of the coal could be got by using the gas, there is no reason whatever why a higher percentage should not be obtained from coal brought to the surface. The whole of the gas can be extracted from such coal, and the coke can go to the furnace. Sir William Ramsay is, observes another authority, in exactly the same position as the Chinaman who burned down his house to obtain roast pig. There is no reason whatever, except the fact that coal has been a cheap fuel, why it should be wastefully employed, and nine-tenths of its heating value lost. The processes for the fuller utilization of its power are all in active operation, and can be extended to deal with the whole of the coal whenever economic pressure demands more care in consumption. Gas can be used in gas engines, residual oils in oil engines, and coke in furnaces. Sir William Ramsay proposes a most wasteful method of obtaining the gas. The coal mine worked in the ordinary way could always be made more profitable than his furnace in the bowels of the earth, even on the supposition, which is not remotely probable, that any quantity of gas could be got in such a way.

SPOKANE FAIR

Some Valuable Prizes

SPOKANE, Wash., May 27—Twenty thousand copies of the new Spokane Fair Premium List have been mailed out during the past week. Any one interested and not receiving a copy can secure one by addressing the Fair Office, 503 Chamber of Commerce Building, Spokane. One of the attractive offers in this book is the large cash prize of $2250 offered for District Displays. $1,000 is given for apple prizes and over $4,000 in all on agricultural and horticultural products. Some of the features of the coming Interstate Fair mentioned in this book are a Big Baby Show, a Rock Drilling Contest, a Log Chopping Contest, the School for Farm Boys, and the Mammoth Night Show, "The Conquest of Mexico by the Spantards." $125,000 will be spent in this six days' exhibition and it is expected to eclipse all previous Spokane Fair records.

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St. John, N.B., September 18th, 1911. —My brother was a great sufferer from kidney, stomach and bowel troubles and was given up by two doctors. He was advised to try your Fig Pills, which he did, and after taking five boxes was completely restored to health and is better today than he has been for years. You can't recommend Fig Pills too highly.—J. W. Manvers.

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

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UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — FERNIE, B.C.

THE LABOR UNREST

THE capitalist class of all countries are now beginning to wonder if the workers have at last thrown off their accustomed apathy andif they are now in earnest. The apologists of the system have certainly done their utmost to draw the attention of the workers to the defects of their old weapon the strike, and it would seem that their labors have been in vain, especially is this the case in Great Britain. The repeated failures of sectional strikes has only served to increase the hopes of the workers in the general strike, and the failure of labor representatives in the House of Commons to do anything of benefit to them has strengthened their faith in this method of attacking capitalism. The conditions under which the vast majority of the working class live in "Christian England" is at last galling them to such an extent that they seem willing to adopt any means that promise an overthrow of the present system of production. That these conditions produce a bitterness of feeling against the capitalists is not at all unnatural, and should serve to enlighten those in this Western Country who fail to see the folly of attempting to suppress the propaganda of working class political action. The present system of production bears within itself the germ of its own destruction, and emphasises the importance of the working class being sufficiently educated to take control at the critical moment. Capitalism must develop and the workers have to take a hand in their own interests and see that their emancipation is accomplished as quickly as possible, and now is surely the time to get in effective work to this end.

The fears of revolution are being expressed in Grat Britain, and Lloyd George is credited with having said that "anxiety has been expressed that the structure of society may break down under the increasing strain of the wage movement. But it cannot be removed merely by the addition of a Minimum Wage Act. The workers now want a place in the situation. They are now not only reading newspapers, but even books on economics. It is the knowledge that makes the difference."

This is the utterance of a Liberal member of the British House of Commons, and stands in strong contrast with the attitude of Claude Lowther, a Tory M.P., who suggests compulsory arbitaration. However, the solution of the difficulty does not lay in the hands of such gentlemen, but is for the working class themselves to decide. In knowledge lays their power, and it is quite evident that there are many in the ranks of the workers who are at last realizing this great fact. That the general strike is the most successful method of accomplishing the desired end of the workers is somewhat doubtful, but at any rate it will have the effect of arousing the dormant power of the workers and directing their energy with renewed vigor. The suffering entailed by a national strike is one of the greatest factors against which organized labor has to contend and it is always the members of the working class who feel most keenly the results of the conditions resulting from these tactics. Still it serves to accentuate the common interest of the workers in the overthrow of a system which permits a small minority to dominate their livelihood with the cooperaton of those of their class enlisted as uniformed assassins in the protection of such privileges. All these fights between the workers and the capitalists serves to show that these troubles are eventually thrown into the political arena to be dealt with by the executive committee of the ruling class, who see to it that the rights of property are duly protected by the powers of the state. The workers have not control of the state and it is up to the working class to capture this power in their own interests, realizing that they must combine their strength on both the industrial and political field that their triumph may be complete.

Not only in Great Britain is the working class movement taking on an aggressive attitude, but all over Europe the flames of discontent are spreading and "no compromise" is becoming the watchword of the workers all the world over. The interests of the workers in all countries under capitalist domination are the same, and the discontent in one country has its effect on the ideas of workers in other countries, and it is this inter-relaton that accounts for the rapid spread of the revolutionary working class movement even into so-called prosperous countries such as Canada. The great problem confronting the class-conscious workers is to enlighten their apathetic comrades with sufficient rapidity to keep pace with capitalist development, and upon this question depends to a great extent the peaceful inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is well that those who are so anxious that the education of the workers shall not proceed take heed that they reap not what they sow, and if the national strike does no more than hasten the enlightenment of the working class it cannot be said that it was all in vain. The triumph of the workers is only a question of time, and the time is in the hands of the wage workers. When they know enough then will be the time.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA

THE officials of the immigration at Ottawa estimate that the immigraton for next year will reach the 400,000 mark. In practice, the trading class have long since discarded the maxim that "competition is the the life of trade" so far as they are concerned, having discovered that it is the death of the small trader, and too wasteful and expensive for the large one. They still insist, however, that it shall hold good for the labor market, and while demanding protection for the sale of their own commodities, take care that absolute free trade shall prevail in the traffic in labor power. What kind of a howl would they put up if a Socialist party, holding the reins of government, it was decreed that the articles of prime necessity, such as clothing, boots, and food stuffs, should be admitted free of duty in order to relieve the scarcity of those commodities among the working class by forcing prices down? The vilest words in their vocabulary would be inadequate to express their opinion of such "class legislation," yet this policy of government subsidy of immigration is exactly on all fours wth that proposition. Labor power is the commodity they buy, and the only thing that the working class has to sell. They sell the goods produced by the utilization of that power, and demand a protected market, and take care that the sellers of labor-power auction their commodity off in competition wth the whole world. They can do it because they have the power—political power, ownership of the governing power—to do it. That power is delegated to them by the workers, in ignorance. When the latter get as class-conscious as their masters they will not part with that power, but will use it to remove labor-power from the list of commodities, and substitute production for use for the present mode of production for profit. Then the labor market will have ceased to exist, and men, women and children will not have to sell themselves in any market, competitive or otherwise.

Whilst the Russian peasants are starving, the government decides it needs $251,000,000 for naval expenditure. It is obvious the protection the citizens of that land need from the incursions of foreign foes, who are likely to envy the conditions under which these workers are living. How beautiful is patriotism.

The anti-Socialists of Fernie do not seem to have got very well posted from Father Donnelly's lecture on Socialism, at least they do not seem to have absorbed any telling arguments. Perhaps their memory is at fault and they are now getting ready to quote "by the book."

It may be consoling to the workers to know that the Methodists in convention have been passing resolutions for their benefit, but it is also a peculiar thing that when they get to the ballot box later on the workers' representative gets very little support from them. How they anticipate securing the reforms simply by passing resolutions it would be interesting to know.

A certain paper in the Kootenay generously conceded the privilege of devoting space to an article by a prominent English Socialist, and in the introductory remarks took pains to inform their readers that this was the limit of generosity to be extended to this question. The possibility of further demands on the space of this paper for this momentous question must have caused some alarm to this educational medium of the working class (?)

The wage increase granted to the anthracite miners in the United States has been offset by a raise of 25c. per ton to the consumer of fuel. The coal operators believe in the conservation of their share of the surplus value created by labor, and when once the workers realize that all wage adjustments simply affect the exchange value of their commodity—"labor power"—then they will devote a little more attention to an equitable adjustment of this surplus value.

It is admitted that Mr. Green, our Conservative member elect for the Kootenay District, is a man both unsuitable and not in the best interests of the community as a whole to represent the electors at Ottawa. This has been admitted by the more independent of the Conservative Press, and in many instances his nomination has been protested by staunch Conservative leaders, but we see these same men go down to the convention and when it was found that Green had received the nomination instead of voicing their protest made it unanimous. This was considered in the interests of their party, and only goes to show that principle in a matter of this kind is a very secondary consideration. Further, Mr. Green, as a member of the McBride Cabinet was mentioned in connection with many unsavory matters, and in fact it is openly stated he had to get out of the ministry. It would seem that the "machine" had to hand him a sop so went to work and foisted him on this constituency. Such incidents should throw considerable light on the glorious principles of Conservatism which the people of this province by their votes in the last campaign have seen fit to endorse.

The trial of R. P. Pettipiece in Vancouver demonstrates that the police are often more of a disturbing factor than those they propose to make the victims of their official instructions. That the decision against Pettipiece would not have made any material difference in his standing with organized labor we are convinced. His arrest was a mere farce and there was no other way out of the mess but an acquittal. These cases do not add much lustre to the cause of capitalist law and order, and if anything only serve to show that their methods generally tend in an opposite direction—to stir up disorder.

Our Poultry Column

Chickens

The next two feeds should be a repetition of the morning feed, with the addition of broken chicken rice boiled for fifteen minutes only, then allowed to cool, and afterwards rub through fine oatmeal until perfectly dry and crumbly, so that the chick can pick it up easily without adhering to its beak. Only sufficient rice should be rubbed through the oatmeal that is necessary for each feed, as if the whole lot of the rice is mixed with the oatmeal it would not keep sweet nearly so long as when kept separate and mixed when required.

This meanu should be continued for the first two weeks. At this age the biscuit meal, after being scalded, should be mixed with oatmeal and middlings, a little animal food such as cooked lean meat, chopped fine and given alternate days at noon. This should be given very sparingly at first, just a few picks each, and increased as the chicks grow older.

A little is highly beneficial, but too much will soon cause looseness of the bowels, therefore the condition of the chick's droppings should be your guide as to the quantity required. Should there be any signs of diarrhoea, leave off the animal food, and feed mostly on the oatmeal mixed with milk, and bread and milk alternately.

At a fortnight old the last feed, which should be given as late as possible, should be small wheat, or broken wheat and brown groats—not the floury groats, as the latter are not good for the chicks—or else a good brand of dry chick food. Where chicks are kept in confined runs and are not allowed access to grass, they should have a liberal supply of grass, cut very fine, or lettuce, but do not throw down too much at a time, only sufficient for each feed, otherwise it will become tainted by being trodden on, and do more harm than good. At this age fine flint grit should be given and continued.

At the age of four weeks the feeding can be reduced to five times daily, and the rice omitted from the diet, but as the chicks are then growing fast and making bone it is important that they should be fed with good sound grain as late as possible at night, as this will sustain them much longer than soft food.

Where size and bone are the essential qualities required, and where the chicks are inclined to show signs of leg weakness, a little bone meal should be added to the soft food once a day, and fresh green bones ground fine should be given as a noonday feed regularly. At six weeks or two months the biscuit meal for morning feed in addition to oatmeal and fine middlings should have a handful or two of peameal added, and this mixture can be given two or three times daily for some time, but sound wheat and groats should always be given last thing at night.

The chicks will now be able to leave the hen, and if the nights are cold the coops should have a good supply of hay at the bottom, not only to keep them comfortable, but also to preserve the breastbone from becoming crooked, which in many varieties is a very serious fault that should be guarded against and could be prevented if this plan is adopted.

When the chicks have attained the age of six weeks old the cockerels should be separated from the pullets and the culls weeded out. Cockerels and pullets should have separate runs to themselves.

Where this plan is adopted the chicks thrive much better and also settle down more kindly than when both cockerels and pullets are allowed to run together. Should, however, any of the cockerels show pugilistic signs it is best to put an old bird down among them to keep order, and let him remain with them during the season.

Having separated the sexes and found suitable roosting quarters the next question will be perches.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

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

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.

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

FOR SALE—Why pay rent when $16.00 down and $16.00 a month will uy a Five Room Cottage: wood shed and a good well on main street in West Fernie. Apply E. A. Lezert, Cranbrook, B. C

LOST

TWO HORSES—One sorrell mare, branded on right shoulder "C"; one dark bay mare branded "L.T" Finder please notify Dominic Guzzi, City Transfer. 40-2t.p

TO RENT—$12 per month; a 7-room plastered House in West Fernie. Apply, I. Foster, 221, Morrissey Houses, Coal Creek; or R. Jones, West Fernie. 41-1tp.

FOR SALE—3-roomed Plastered House; quite new, terms, part cash. Apply, J. H. Goacher, Mason Avenue. 41-1tp

FOR SALE—Eight-roomed House; fenced; in West Fernie on three-quarters of an acre cleared and cultivated. Will sell for $1,400, or to quick buyer easy terms. Apply, District Ledger

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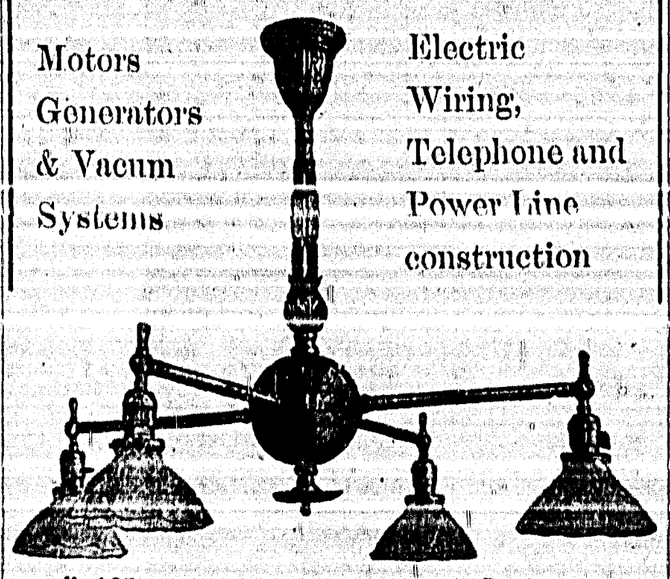

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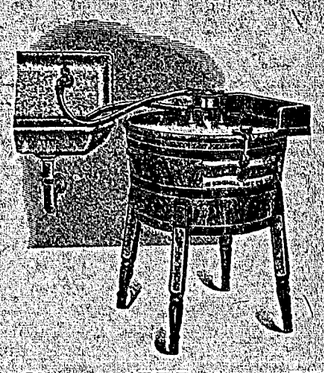

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News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK

Coal Creek Football Club had Hosmer as opponents up here on Friday, May 24th. The match was only a tame affair, Coal Creek running out winners four to nil.

On Saturday Coal Creek Juniors entertained Fernie Juniors in the first round of the Liphardt Cup, Coal Creek Juniors having the best of the play as evidenced by the score — Coal Creek 5, Fernie1. We hope they will do as well against Michel at Hosmer on Saturday. Play up, Juniors, we look to you to bring a cup to Coal Creek.

"Scotty," one of the Fernie Juniors' full backs, met with an accident up here while playing in the cup match, he having sprained his ankle. We hope he is none the worse by now.

Jack Come and Bert Booth left the camp for a trip to the old country, Jack to Cumberland and Bert to Oldham, Lancashire.

Welsh Camp is getting notorious lately as a happy hunting ground of chicken stealers. Several budding roosters have been missed and on Saturday night last the marauders were disturbed whilst attempting to break in a rabbit hutch belonging to George Lamont.

Last week-end marked some festival of the Greek Catholics and the Slavonians and members of that faith held high revels, lots of good cheer being put out of sight.

The boys at the Club held a smoker on Saturday night. Mr. Mutz supplying the beverage. Tom France occupied the chair, and Tommy Hutchinson supplied the music. Those who inson supplied the music. Those who participated in the concert are: R. Billsborough, J. Brennan, P Dawson, Wm. Young, W. Yates, Geo. Barton, Joe Davies, W. R. Puckey, Sam McMurray, Jack Hewitt, Dan Oliver, J. McMillan, Geo. Crabbe, Joe Hewitt, the Boys.

News has been received in camp that the widow and four children of the late J. Wattleworth (who lost his life on the track by being run over by the engine on the night of April 13th) are destitute. A committee has been formed to make arrangements for a benefit concert in the Club Hall to be held on June 17th. The committee intend making a house to house canvas for the purpose of selling tickets. A good programme is being arranged and Mr. John Shanks has kindly consented to preside. Now is a chance to show practical sympathy.

The board of management of the C. C. L. and A. A. beg to heartily thank subscribers to the fund of the children's sports held here on May 24th for the generous and whole-hearted manner in which they responded to their appeal. The day was an ideal one for sport.

After the sports a free dance took place in the Club Hall, which was continued until the small hours of the morning. Mr. James Davison supplying the music.

Quite a large number of miners were present on Saturday watching the fire bosses in their experiments with the Draeger life saving apparatus at the Coal Creek Rescue Station above No. 1 East. Photographs of the fire bosses were afterwards taken in their rescue costumes.

Percy Hesketh was admitted to the Hospital last Sunday with a bad knee.

Batice Desemonn, employed on the tipple as a car coupler, was caught between two mine cars and had two fingers badly crushed. On the same day J. Whimster, employed in No. 1 South mine had his hand crushed.

Tom Addison had a boom fall on him while at his work in No. 5.

The Rev. C. H. J. Hannan will be back in his old place at the Methodist Church on Sunday.

Mr. Robert McFagan arrived in camp on Wednesday from Bonnie Scotland. We bid ye welcome, laddie.

The following is the Coal Creek team against Fernie to be played at Coal Creek on Saturday, June 1. Kick-off at 6.15.

Banns, goal; McLetchie, W. Parnell; Yates, A. McFagan, R. Johnson, halves; Oakley, Gomme, W. McFagan, Nightingale, Paterson, forwards.

BELLEVUE

(Received too late for publication in our last issue)

Mrs. George Godwin was in Fernie last week-end and spent the time visiting her friends there.

Mr. Luther Goodwin spent two days in Lethbridge last week.

Mr. T. Fushong has removed from Bellevue to Kipp.

The Rev. W. H. Irwin attended the Methodist District meeting at Macleod on Wednesday and Thursday, and Mr. E. W Christie was the delegate from Bellevue.

Bellevue played Coal Creek at football on Saturday last and showed the Creek the way round the shop. The game was lively and both teams tried hard to get the upper hand of the other, but the Bellevue boys were able to put it on to Coal Creek and won by 1—6. My word, Coal Creek, you will have to buck up if you mean having a look in.

A concert and dance was given by the Bellevue miners in the Socialist Hall on Friday last and a presentation was made to Mr. J. R. Macdonald, ex-superintendent of the Bellevue mines. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity and a good time was spent. The artists who contributed to the programme were Mr. David Hutton, Isaac Hutton, and Mrs. Walter Miller. The Bellevue Band played selections. The chair was taken by Mr. Donald MacKay, who also presented Mr. Macdonald with a gold watch on behalf of the miners and said how scrry the men of the Bellevue mines, and also the trades people were, to lose such a good man, as Mr. Macdonald had been the time he had had control of the mines. Mr. Macdonald said it was both a happy and sorrowful time for him. He was sorry to leave the camp, but he was overjoyed by the way the men had treated him on his leaving them. He went on to say that he could not tell anybody where he was going to move to, but if any of them came to he place where he was he would only be too pleased for them to call and see him. After he had finished the band played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the people in the hall sang it heartily. We all wish him the best of prosperity wherever he may go.

We are also sorry to hear that Mr. Albert Hallworth, pit boss at the Prospect Mine, is leaving the camp. Mr. Hallworth was well respected by all who knew him and the people of Bellevue are sorry to part with him. Mr. Hallworth, with Mr. Macdonald, was responsible for getting the mine into shape after the explosion and every credit is due to Mr. Hallworth for the way in which he risked his life at the time of the explosion for the safety of his fellow workmen. Mr. Hallworth and Mr. Macdonald were both on the school board. We have not any idea where Mr Hallworth is going but we all know that, like Mr. Macdonald he will be pleased to see any of his old friends from Bellevue at any time, and we all wish for him the same that he may prosper wherever he may go.

The Bellevue boys held a smoker in the Socialist Hall on Wednesday last and had a good time.

The preacher at the Methodist Church on Sunday was the Rev. W. H. Irwin who will also preach on Sunday night.

The election of two trustees for the Bellevue School Board was taken on Tuesday, and a lively time was spent, The nominations were: E. W. Christie, J. W. Cole, Donald Mackay, Walter Warn. Result—E. W. Christie, 24; J. W. Cole, 24; D. MacKay, 21; W. Warn, 20.

The stork has again been visiting Bellevue, but this time stayed at Denaby Row (late Slav Town) and left Mr and Mrs. Harry Quigg with a fine daughter.

Mr and Mrs. Jack Raynor left Bellevue last Wednesday for Bowden.

The mines have again started up and nearly all are back at their old jobs again.

Joe Cooke has ben put on as one of the fire bosses at the No. 2 mine.

Mr. Ted Sherman, of Maple Leaf, left on Wednesday's local for his old spot—Coal City—where he is working with one of his old friends, W. Cooke.

Mr. Chas. O'Brien M.P.P., was in town on Sunday last.

George Knowles has moved up to his new blacksmith's shop at Bellevue.

It is rumored that the "Yorkshire Villa" will be completed by the week-end.

The Bellevue boys held a dance in the Socialist Hall on Friday last and had a god time. The music was rendered by Mr. Crawsord's Band from Coleman.

While J. Evans was working in the No. 2 Mine Bellevue last Monday, a portion of the top coal came down and injured his back.

Miss Ruby Irwin left by Tuesday's local for Stavely and Calgary, where she will visit friends.

The subject at the Church on Sunda was "That Boy of Yours." Preacher, Rev. W. H. Irwin. The preacher for next Sunday will be Rev. Witcherly, of Lille.

The Finlanders had a picnic up the Lille road on Sunday and afterwards had a good time in the Socialist Hall.

A few of the Bellevue boys visited the Blairmore Opera House on Friday and Saturday last to see the play "The Sqaw Man" and "The Stampede," and report a good time.

We are sorry to hear that the eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs. Andrew Goodwin is sick with scarlet fever.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walters left for Calgary on Monday night.

The Bellevue Sketch Club visited Blairmore on Monday last and gave sketch, two songs, two recitations, and an organ recital for the aid of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

A case was tried at the court house on Tuesday when two boys of Bellevue were charged with stealing a box of goods from the C. P. R. depot. They were sentenced to two years in an industrial school.

Mr. Perry, Miss Perry and Miss Rodgers visited Hillcrest on Wednesday afternoon.

Some men of Bellevue look after their wives well, one being seen the other day hanging out the washing—"Husbands, obey your wives!"

Mr. and Mrs. Bardsley entertained a few of their friends at their home on Tuesday evening and a good time was spent.

The Rev. W. H. Irwin expects to be at the Methodist Conference at Edmonton this week.

A "cold" and enamel cuff link was lost between Bellevue and Hillcrest station on Sunday last. Anyone finding the same and returning to the C. P. R. depot will be rewarded.

The Hutton family entertained some of their friends to a social on Tuesday night and had a good time.

HOSMER NOTES.

"Looker-on."

May 24th passed off very quietly in Hosmer. A good number of the boys took in the sports at Elko, and some of them were disappointed at there being no foot races to take part in. A few went to see the sports at Cranbrook and report a very enjoyable day. Whilst the footballers visited Coal Creek and got the cold shoulder—four goals to nothing, and not even an orange (or part of one) at half time! (Oh, dear; some people do expect such a wonderful lot of attention!)

Mr. Ralph Smith is paying a business visit to his ranch in the Windermere Valley this week.

It is reported that Bob McTaggart, who is now working on a prospect up the Elk Valley has shot one of the finest specimens of a bear (silver tip) that has been killed in East Kootenay of late years, the hide measuring upwards of 9 feet from tip to tip.

Arthur Wight (Jumbo) has quit the government road job and joined the C. P. R. Bridge gang at Elko.

Negotiations are being made by the authorities of Stanley Park, Vancouver, for the purchase of the young grizzley caught by Louis Severairer last spring on Mount Hosmer.

Sydney Hopkins, late manager of the local Co-Operative Store, has secured a situation with the Hudson Bay Co. at Calgary.

LETHBRIDGE

The 24th May, Victoria Day, will always be a memorable one, especially for the children of the North side of the track. A strong committee had an excellent programme of sports arranged for them, having previously procured very appropriate and useful articles as prizes for boys and girls, also candies, oranges and ice cream, which they all seemed to enjoy.

In the boys' race of 75 yards, from twelve to fourteen years of age, there were several heats, and in a well-contested final J. Watson came first, with Logan second and Homolons third. Girls (from 12 to 14) Miss Banks first, M. Moro second, and E. Peacock third.

Girls (9 to 11 years) first C. Stickeling; A. Fortu and G. Peacock, 3rd.

The chief feature of the day and the one to cause the most excitement was the obstacle race for boys (all comers). First prize, a young goat, which Mr. Eckstrom (proprietor of the Dallas Hotel) was kind enough to donate four, to be given as prizes, two for the boys and two for the girls. This race was rather amusing, as the firts obstacle was a tent fixed good and tight, but so many got under at once that it was thought none of them were going to get out again; and then getting under a plank a fooot high, was a stickler for some of them, but when J. Zuback, the winner, made the most headway was in going over the hurdles, and the way he cleared them was a treat to see for one so small. Undoubtedly he is a little champion at the hurdles. But the excitement amongst the girls in the thread the needle race, first prize a goat, is beyond description, all and sundry wishing to run. This race took over an hour to decide the winner, as many in their haste to be first forgot to thread the needle. But after a dead heat twice, in the final, M. Banks was first.

At five in the evening the program being completed, the day's enjoyment for the youngsters terminated to make way for the bigger folks, who had a social and dance in the Miners' Hall.

Fifty-nine couples tripped the light fantastic. T. Peacock had charge of the refreshments and much credit is due him in the able way he carried it out to the satisfaction of all. There was music and musicians galore, and all went merrily till two a.m., and then as many had to go to work that morning they dispersed, declaring that it was the best day's amusement they had had for years. In fact, everyone was so pleased with the affair that a committee has been formed to have another good time on July 1st.

Mr. L. Le Clair, organizer of A. F. of L., is in the city working in the interests of organized labor in general by endeavoring to form a "label" local. He attended the meeting of Local 574 Tuesday evening and gave a very interesting address and pointed out many ways whereby all union men throughout the length and breadth of the country can assist one another by purchasing union made goods and having nothing else, thereby cutting out the prison-made goods. It certainly requires a bit of a rub up in this city for the majority of the workers seem to be getting regardless or rather careless how things go as long as they get work.

At present the bricklayers are threatening to strike, in fact, some have already quit for an increase of wages from 67½ to 75 cents per hour. The general impression is they are bound to win. One feature about them as far as I can learn is rather selfish. I understand last year bricklayers' laborers had 35 cents per hour, and at the present time they are being paid 25c. per hour. If such is the case then I say there isn't much of the union principle amongst them, or certainly they would look after their assistants and give them a chance of a fair day's wage also.

Both mines of the A. R. and I are idle again today (Tuesday) but it is fully expected by the beginning of next week there will be a change for the better, at least, there are preparations going on all round at the different collieries, getting ready to handle big outputs before the fall.

FRANK NOTES

Alex. Sshmidt started to work in the mine on Monday.

Rev. W. S. Young left on Monday morning's Flyer for Edmonton, where he expects to spend a few weeks attending the Methodist conference. J. D. S. Barnett, of Blairmore, left on Wednesday to attend the same gathering.

Mr. McKay visited Bellevue on Saturday last.

Mr. P. C. Clearihue left Frank on Monday night for Calgary, where he has received a position in the wine and liquor buisness that is much more lucrative than the one he held here in the same busines. Before leaving his friends gathered on Saturday night at the home of the Calabash Club to express to him their regret at his departure. Mr. Dubar has received the position made vacant by Mr. Clearihue's removal. He expects to move his family into town soon.

Mrs. Hilton and son left on the Saturday noon train to make an extended trip to her old home in England.

Charlie O'Brien passed through town the early part of the week.

That Frank is bound to grow is evident, the latest homes to be erected are two houses which are being built by Frenchmen on the hill just inside the fence of Blossomwood Ranch.

Miss McCrury spent Sunday at Coleman.

S. J. Watson has closed down his store in Frank.

At the Methodist district meeting in Macleod the necessity of moving the Frank church was discussed. The district promised to assist financially in the matter, also in the putting up of a new and well-equipped building on the new townsite, which will have in it a gymnasium and class rooms as well as a good-sized auditorium.

A meeting of the ratepayers will be held on Wednesday to consider the advisability of accepting the coal company's offer of the new townsite so generously offered by the directors at Paris. As this is about the only camp that is working steady at present, it is to be hoped that both governments will do their duty and help the people out of their difficulty and make this town what the people expect it to be—better than ever.

Mr. Sam Paton, the Spokane Kid, has returned back here after a seven months' vacation where he is dispensing much music in the Union Hall to the delight of the passers-by. Oh, you Sammy!

Miss Sarah McTaw is taking over the Calabash lately vacated by the college students, where she intends running a first class boarding house. Good luck, old timer.

Mr. A. V. Lang has returned to town from his home in Calgary. It seems as if he can't stay away.

Constable Boulthy has been promoted to the rank of corporal and is now going about the streets of Frank with a big smile. Congratulations, corporal.

HILLCREST NOTES

By "Concerting Joe."

On Saturday evening a number of friends met in J. S. Quigley's home to honor Mr. William Hutchinson, coal company's mining engineer, who is leaving the service of the company to take a similar position up North. Mr Hutchinson was the recipient of a handsome present as a token of respect. The people of Hillcrest will sadly miss him as he was always willingf to give a help to anything that was beneficial to the town.

Mr. Ted Clough, of the Hillcrest Hotel stall, was visiting at Pincher this week.

P. Hughes, of Fernie, was a Hillcrest visitor Friday. Mr. Hughes was well pleased with the progress the town has made since he was here before. Come again, Paddy; the boys like to see you!

Mr. Kelly and Miss Perr, of Bellevue, were visiting Miss McLean last Saturday.

The mine is working steady every day and the tonnage is increasing steadil. Quite a number of new men are starting to work every day, and the prospects of a brisk summer in this town is very fine.

The Co-Operative Store is doing a nice business and the people are well pleased with their efforts in getting up such an establishment which will always be a credit to them and the town.

Quite a few of our young men are suffering from a sudden attack of rheumatism this week, and an invalid chair would be appreciated more than a horse and buggy by them.

The boys got up a smoker for Thursday night, when everybody had a good time They are contemplating a few more of these pleasant gatherings this summer.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

OTTAWA, May 14.—There was a larger return of industrial accidents to the department of labor during April than in the preceding month or in the same month of the preceding year. Altogether 62 workmen lost their lives and 221 were seriously injured. The record of fatal accidents was favorable, there being 28 fewer fatalities recorded than in March and 17 less than in April, 1911. The number of nonfatal accidents, however, was 45 more than in March and 106 more than in April 1911. The only disaster of the month involving the death of more than one workman occurred on construction work at Callender, Ont., on the line of the Canadian Northern railway, where two men were killed by flying rock during blasting operations.

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The Evolution of a Socialist

By Alf. Budden

Human thought has taken in the last few years giant strides forward. Investigators in all fields have done yeoman service. The astronomer measures the stars, weighs the sun, analyses the metals upon our celestial neighbors, performs wonders. The geologist lays bare the history of our globe; probes it to its molten heart, uncovers to the eyes of modern man its hoary secrets. Trilobite, Crustaceon, Saurian, all surrender the tragic story of their lives before the investigations of modern scientists. The biologist wrings from drops of water the mineron and amoeba, shows us our early ancestors, holds up to our pride an ever effective check; he traces us out, disentangles us as it were, until he leaves us emerging from the forest gloom, at last men and women. There again others take up the thread, the enthnologist and social investigator come forward and do mightily. From primitive community they lead us through the agony of chattel slavery, of serfdom and usher us into our present era. Some with smirks of satisfaction at "this best possible of all worlds," others with caustic wit and satire point to the fact that wage slavery is just as much slavery as its preceding forms and showing that since all things are in a constant change, that all things obey the evolutionary law, "from the simple to the complex," so also does society. They have shown how we today stand upon the verge of a revolution; how the machine evolving slowly from simple tools has become gigantic and complex so that the world is now a huge factory, socially operated and to be socially owned. Science has laid down and proved the general evolutionary process, but so far the Socialists have been the only people to carry it along to its full meaning

This is indeed a triumph for the human mind, to have drawn an unbroken chain from the fire mist or nebula to capitalism, is something really achieved.

In contemplating this amazing vista we are liable to lose sight of one thing—the evolution of mind, and the Socialist mind in particular. The Socialists of the intellectual school, parading their egotism under a seeming desire to make plain the workings of Capitalism to the humble "plug," insist upon the nauseating performance of one tune. "Labor power is a commodity; commodities exchange at value, therefore," etc. Socialism is evolutionary sociology—to be proficient propagandists we must grasp it in its fulness.

We are all too apt to forget we grow; that we, even we, evolve; that what so and so said a year ago does not of necessity tie him or her to an everlasting loyalty to that notion. Changes occur and recur. He who yesterday was a yelper at the heels of party traitors, may today be yelping at those who are standing in the stage of mental evolution he occupied at the age of yelphood. This is no appeal for tolerance; yelper and yelpee are part of the general process by which the movement progresses. This brings from our Socialist friends and also from a great many Socialists a pathetic question, often asked, and so far as the writer knows, never answered: Why cannot we have one grand united party? Why do not all Socialists agree etc., etc. We must, to find the solution, investigate the processes of the human mind. The evolution of the Socialist mind is a process peculiar to the capitalist method of production, for we take it as granted that everyone understands that thoughts are farmed by impressions of the outside world upon the brain. As the outside is then, we shall expect to find the inside, and shall not be disappointed. The mind of a human is a thing and also a process. With the centre of the brain are connected certain live wires, the senses—feeling, seeing, hearing, etc.—and these are the only means by which we come in contact with the outside. This process is not the mind, we call them sense impressions, and just as the picture in a camera is forced by light, in conjunction with the lenses and chemicals upon the plate, still these are not in themselves the picture, but only the methods of making it. So the sense impressions, although making the mind, must not be confounded with that mysterious thing. The chief factor of the mind is the power of abstraction.

Now this must not be allowed to become involved, simplicity is the order of the day and the power of abstraction is simply this:

Take shoes; our senses inform us that there are many kinds of shoes, high-heeled, low-heeled, black, brown, red or green, satin, leather, kid or plain paste board. Their name is legion, yet when in the course of conversation we have occasion to mention them we do not go over all the shoes we have seen, no, we draw in our minds a picture of all that is peculiar and general to shoes, boil them all down, as it were, into an ideal shoe, and there you are. It must be distinctly understood that there can be no abstraction without the first process of sense perception and that no impression can be formed upon the brain without some external object to be used in the process. Experience with the outside world is our only teacher, and the absurdity of trying to teach without previous experience becomes apparent.

It is well to understand that our senses impressions cannot be imposed upon in the mass. No man will mistake a cabbage for a turnip, or a job for no job. Our senses do not deceive us, it is our minds that are distorted. Yet, perhaps, distortion is not strictly true; all that happens is this: The problem of the teacher is to render void the truth as registered upon our brain by the outside world. Making a distinction between the sense impressions and the mind we shall see that just as in society the basic mode of production is absolutely social and the method of individual ownership causes endless strife and confusion. That the production of commodities today has long since outdistanced the mental conditions arising from individual production and ownership, leaving that impression as a last barrier against the proletariat, it is above all things imperative for the owning class to retain as long as possible in the working mental process these archaic notions. The confusion arising from opposing methods of production and exchange is reflected in the human brain. The sense impressions convey a picture of things as they are, the mind—thanks to the efforts above stated—as they were. Co-operation evidenced by our organs of sense stand in contradiction to the individual teachings inculcated into our mind. The task of Socialist propaganda is to bring the slave mind up-to-date, to clear away the old obstinate ideas of the past and force the mind into correct relations with the sense impressions.

It cannot be done in one day, the years of master class teaching take some time to wipe off. The light of sense impression, of experience, spread slowly over the average mind and not until both are in accord can clarity of thought be obtained.

As during the sunrise a land of twilight is seen, a borderland between light and darkness commonly understood, so between the light of Socialist thought and the dark of capitalist notions, is also a land of semi-light impossible to be avoided. Here is the cause of all that want of unity complained of by those who have valuable time to spare, so long as the mind is discolored by master class teachings, the struggling light will create a mixed and fitful mental glow, the border land between light and dark, past and present contain elements of both, how can it be otherwise? The confusion of ideas exists because we have students of Socialism in all stages of evolution; turn on more light IN YOUR OWN BRAIN, and you will help things out.

A. W. Lewis says that people seem to hold their brains in water-tight compartments, not letting the right lobe know what the left is doing.

The writer, however, is of the opinion that the foregoing remarks are the real explanation of this strange condition.

The powers of reason cannot stand above experience. The outside world is the mould of our minds, and the "casting" must always follow the lines of the worlddvu uaclevn,akt of the mould in metal working and in mental working. It is true that the mould—our methods of getting a living—is changing every day, and the sturggle to force the casting to conform with its changing prison, the co-operative methods of production, is calling ever more insistently for co-operative ownership of those giant tools society works with, the result is struggle, and it cannot be otherwise.

The Socialist mind is the result of outside existing conditions, and is in no way directly connected with our tender hearts or desire to help a fallen fellow, and in order to follow it in its evolution we must hark back to where it makes its first appearance. From the soil of economic development springs that "red thread," ever broadening and deepening; back to its headwaters.

We have said the Socialist mind is produced by capitalist methods of production, and in this system must we look in order to understand its evolution. In early days of individual production and ownership the battle to eradicate the feudal mind and bring it in conformity with impressions produced by capitalist production was fought and won; then a short period of quiet, with its usual crop of great minds. Slowly the conditions changed; the co-operative nature of production began to make itself felt, and a new struggle was in the making. All science begins in a hazy or nebulous manner; isolated facts appear, wandering from home like lost sheep.

Now, error arises in this manner. We are inclined to base our conclusions upon insufficient evidence, and as a result do not correctly come to understand the things under examination. The first Socialists fell into this pit and not being equipped with the all-round knowledge necessary for the task of upholding the autonomy of capitalist society fell into the error of of Utopianism, which is, after all, but an effort to create an ideal Capitalism. Nevertheless, here the "red thread" begins, it bubbles from the soil of economic development. Greater light produced the materialist, but not until diligent research placed into the hands of Marx, Engels and Dietzgen enough evidence (experience) were they able to rescue Socialism from Utopia and place it on its feet. The red thread is now broader and deeper.

The Socialist mind follows a kind of bio-genesis; it re-enacts its ancestral life process in the individual mind and trouble begins. The capitalist minded slave is not at ease, despite his "education" of mind; the sense impressions are constantly rebuking him, so that to himself and at odd moments he breaks out into revolt against his condition. One day he hears a Socialist speaker or reads a pamphlet, some portion of the speech appeals to him, it is in accord with his impressions and he comes back for more after a few doses he becomes a Socialist. Just as in the past the first Socialists had but a faint glimmering of the real trouble from want of experience and fell into Utopia, so now this new mind with but a limited grasp of the social organism, repeats its predecessor's actions, falls for Utopianism too. The early Socialists had to wait the development of machinery in order to clear things up, this one can perform the feat in a few months if he is willing, for machinery is developed.

He becomes altruistic; he talks Socialism all day; oozes it from every pore, that is, just as much as he has grasped, a few isolated facts appear upon his mental horizon, the result is—nebula.

He loves his brother; is ready to die for the cause; he eagerly fastens his claws upon some other victim and explains that everything is wrong. He builds castles in the air; constructs fairy palaces of future peace and happiness. Hastens home, if he is married, and proceeds to convert his wife. Poor woman! A terrible thing, indeed, is the wage slave first bitten of the Socialist bug.

The golden rule is his all in all, and Christ, the first and greatest Socialist. The red thread is beginning to bubble out, still confused with much error, but nevertheless it is there.

Experience alone can prove what is true and this I venture to state has been with variations the starting point of most Socialists, at least it was my experience.

Turn on the light, educate yourself.
Changing codes of law and life; changing modes of war and strife,
Change from old to new and strange, change in everything save—change.

Many never pass this first stage, but those who go forward suddenly reach the next spasm. Our Socialist becomes a stern materialist, "always and everywhere man acts for his self interest." True, all too true, but our pilgrim will translate the most paltry act of his fellow into an underhanded attempt to benefit himself at another's expense.

He will show, and logically prove that a man who uses round toothpicks does so because he is inherently selfish. A desire takes him to put the Socialist movement right; those who have gone before were all fools, he thirsts for combat with all and sundry. This is wrong, that is wrong; indeed, but for his providential intervention in the Socialist movement God knows where it might not have gone.

Greater knowledge brings with it a modification; wider experience gradually alters his out look, and in time most of the mist clouds of master class teaching pass away and he becomes an enlightened Socialist. The superstructure must conform to the base.

This is, of course, only a "pure" history, an abstraction of the Socialist mind in evolution. Some never reach mental clarity, always are they government ownership and referendum men; some never emerging from the negation of the first stage into stern materialism. Others accomplish the second negation and step out with a fairly sound knowledge of the proposition. The "red thread" finding in them its broadest and deepest expression, although finding its source in Utopia.

Now, its up to each and every one to keep at it until trat red ribbon shall roll a mighty stream over the swamps of Capitalism and finish it for ever.

Let the light of sense impression so shine upon your minds that the dark clouds of a past environment shall pass away for ever.

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GERMAN SOCIALISTS ATTACK EMPEROR

BERLIN, May 27—The final session of the Reichstag, prior to the adjournment to November 29, was stormy.

The Socialist-Democratic leader Geo Lebuor, referring to the Emperor's recent threat at a banquet at Strasburg that he would incorporate Alsace Lorraine into Prussia declared:

'A people like the British would in a parallel case either have smashed the throne to fragments, or confined a monarch making such remarks in some quiet castle in the same way as had been done to the mad King of Bavaria and the ex-Sultan Abudul Hamid."

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, rose excitedly from his seat and answered, declaring the nation which was devoted to the Emperor would know how properly to resent such attacks.

STRIKERS SECURE STRONG SUPPORT OF AFFILIATED BODIES

WINNIPEG, May 18.—At a monthly meeting of the Trades and Labor Council motions were unanimously carried that all union boilmakers and railway workers throughout the dominion be asked to come to the assistance of the striking G. T. P. employes and to declare a strike, if necessary.

The hope was expressed that a strike would not be necessary in order to alleviate the conditions, but a motion will be put into effect if needs be.

The strike has been on eight months and the new shops at Transcona will open June 1 with 2000 skilled machinists.

It was the pervading opinion of the meeting that if the striking machinists were to be granted their demands the sympathy and co-operation of all similar labor organizations would be necessary, as in view of the antagonistic feeling still existing between the company and the men, prospects for a compromise in the near future are not bright.

The immigration rush has started in earnest. Over 1,8000 passed through Winnipeg on May 9.

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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
Ceylon	French Cochin China	Malta	Russia	United States
Chili	Germany	Manchuria	Servia	Uruguay
China	Great Britain	Mexico	Siam	West Indies, etc.

The amount of these drafts is stated in the money of the country where they are payable; that is they are drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, florins, yen, taels, roubles, etc., as the case may be. This ensures that the payee abroad will receive the actual amount intended. A233

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Apples, per box	$2.15
Maccaroni per box	$1.50
Spuds, cwt.	$2.25
Lemons, per doz.	.30
Oranges, regular 75 for	.60
" regular 50 for	.40
" regular 40, for	.30
Bulk Tea, regular 50, now	.25
Tomatoes, 6 cans for	$1.00
Peas, Beans Corn, mixed 9 cans for	$1.00

This Sale applies for Cash only.

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STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.
SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.
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481	Beaver Creek	P. Gaughton, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
2165	Blairmore	B. J. Chase, Blairmore, Alta.
969	Burmis	Joe. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Lonsberry, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	R. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
2126	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. B. Fisher, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Jas. Wilson, Taber, Alta.

French

LES FORCES COLLECTIVES EN MARCHE

Une Grande Lecon de Socialité

Le monde entier recoit des événements d'Angleterre une lecon de socialité qui dépasse comme force convaincante tout ce qu'on a écrit en noter temps, d'Herbert Spencer a M. Alfred Fouillée et de Kropotkine a M. Durkheim. Et M. Léon Bourgeois a dans son ministere du travail, un bon poste d'observation pour ajouter un chapitre a son livre sur la "Solidarités."

A la base de ce formidable mouvement, qu'y a-t-il? Un désir égoiste au service duquel s'est mise une force collective. L'ouvrier mineur anglais voit le prix des vivres dépasser son salaire. Son égoisme est naturel et legitime. Il doit a sa propre conservation, a celle de sa famlle qu'il fait vivre, de le satisfaire par tous les moyens qui sont a sa portée. Répété a huit cent mille exemplaires, il sent que ces huit cent mille tendances restées isolées ne produiraient qu'un vague et confus murmure de détresse. Mais, depuis pres d'un siecle, l'ouvrier anglais peut s'associer son semblable et substituer aux faibles personnes individuelles dispersées une forte personne collective faisant masse et pesée, au besoin béller, pour briser toute résistance.

Pour servir leur egoisme, les mineurs anglais ont du commencer par lui tourner le dos. Il leur a fallu s'elever a un premier degré de solidarité: la solidarité entre semblables, entre individus, voulant servir le meme egoisme. Vous etes-vous jamais demandé ce qu'il y a d'altruisme, de désintéressement poussé jusqu'au plus absolu sacrifice, dans la poursuite des moyens propres a satisfaire l'interet égoiste de chacun? Ces hautes vertus, si fréquentes chez les organisateurs ouvriers que l'on croit fletrir en les appelant des "meneurs," cette abnégation, cette endurance n'eussent pas suffi neanmoins a grouper dans une commune défence la totalité des ouvriers mineurs d'Angleterre, si la nature meme de leur travail ne les avait disposés a un aussi large essor de solidarité. C'est de leur groupement par centaines et par milliers dans les exploitations minieres' c'est des communications rendues rapides et faciles par le produit meme de leur travail souterrain que les mineurs ont recu le pouvoir de constituer d'abord des unions locales et de les reler ensuite par la fédération. Ils ont ainsi franchi franchi deux dégrés de solidarité ils se sont unis sur place entre sembles, puis leur solidarité a franchi l'espace. Il s'en est fallu de port peu que cet espace encore elargi n'annulat les frontieres: on parlait en effet, ces jours derniers, de l'eventualité d'une greve generale et simultanee des mineurs en Belgique, en Allemagne et en France. Chez nous, les paroles sont meme allées jusqu' aux projets. . . .

Qu'il surgisse pour cette fois en Angleterre seulement, n'est-ce pas deja formidable et fait pour donner le tremblement aux puissances les plus fortement assises! C'est la vie économique arretée, et la vie sociale ramenée dans ses limites les plus rédultes. C'est l'existence de millions d'individus rendue si precaire par l'incertitude des approvisionnements qu'on ne comprendrait pas que le gouvernement anglais se dérobat aux mesures de salut public que les circonstances impoesnt.

En sommo, dans leur querelle terrible, les compagnies et snydicats miniers dévastent le terrain social tout entier et pas seulement le leur propre. Supposez qu'au moyenage les paysans d'un canton aient refusé de porter leur blé sur le marché de la ville; les gens de la ville seraient allés a travers champs et villages chercher leur subsistance les armes a la main.

C'est par de semblables poussees, répétées, étendues et aggravées, que toutes les catégories professionnelles font osciller l'ossature capitaliste du monde moderne. Sont-elles le prélude d'une poussée finale qui mettra tout a bas, rendant nécessaire un travail de totale refonte et réorganisation? Je ne le crois pas. A mon humble estime, ces poussées signifient l'entree en mouvement de masses juist cela stables et passives, voila tout. On voit un poing tendu, mais au bout de ce poing on apercoit une plume impatiente de signer un nouveau contrat economique et social.

C'est l'ere des collectivités ouvrieres agissantes et réclamant leur part de souveraineté qui succede a celle ou, seules, les collectivités capitalistes régnaient, sans conteste ni contrepoids. Les poussées ouvrieres, obligeront celles-ci a se serrer, a faire place, a contracter d'egal a egal et non plus a regir en souverain absolu. Puis, plus tard, quand le travail des mais se sera complété par le travail du cerveau, oh! alors, évidemment, les collectivités capitalistes ne peseront pas lourd devant celles du travail.—Eugene Fourniere.

Slavonian

KTO JE SOCIALISTOM?

Od toho času, čo naša "Rovnost' L'udu" videla svetlo sveta a počala hlasat' vel'ké idey socialistického učenia, získala ona zaiste mnoho uprimnych stupencov, hlasatel'ov socialismu, bojovnikov za lepšiu buducnost'.

Dobri l'udia sustrednovali sa okolo svojho učitel'a, ktory zaiste naproti svojmu žiactvu konal vždy verne a poctive svoju službu.

Ved' dlho a tužobne očakavany vodca-učitel' bol prislis potrebny pre l'udi, ktore na ukor bohatych vykorist'ovatel'ov, postradali toho, čo ich mozol' ovou rukou bolo zbudovane.

Slovensky proletar-robotnik nemoze byt' spokojny s tym, čomu sa naučil vo svojom utlom veku. Tažka, neodmenena praca naučila ho premysl'at' o sustave dnešného hospodarskeho zarladenia. On vidi, ktori sa otročia, ale bez vysledku, a kto su ale ti, ktori nepracuju a vzdor tomu shrabuju ohromne milliony čistého zisku z prace tych, ktori su otročeni.

Netreba pripominat', že naš časopis mnoho, dnes už statočnych stupencov priviedol na dobru cestu. Com[illegible] sa naucili, to nam len ku cti može služit'.

Všetci ti, ktori pilne čitali, naučili sa aspon čiastočne poznat' vyvin spoločnosti, v ktorej žejeme. My vieme že dnešna spoločnost' kapitalistická je od zakladov zla a že mnoho millionov l'udi následkom získulačnych jednotlivcov upada do nebezpečnej zahuby. Kde nezasiahne hrozna ruka neustupneho kapitalu, tam pride neuprosna bleda, nudza, ktora nezna hranic, ale ničl ubohé rodiny, ktoré boly dnešnou spoločnost'ou nenavidené.

Nam netreba hovorit', že tato spoločnost' riadena je dajakou nadpozemskou bytnost'ou. My, ktori sme na seba vzali ukol, hlasat' učenie socialistické, vel'mi' dobre pozname sustavu dnešnej spoločnosti, ale predsa nutno je nam objasnit' a vysvetlit' si otazku: kto je socialistom? Mnohi l'udia, aniž by odporovali socialisticku literaturu, mileradi sa pri každej prilež-itosti vystatuju, že oni su tiež socialisti, a častokrat v mene socialismu spachaju taku krivdu, ktoru vo skutočnosti samo učenie socialistické odsudzuje. Vidiac toto neuvedomelí l'udia, vyhybaju sa našmu hnutiu a odvolavaju sa na podobnych socialistov. Je pochopitel'né, že podobni nesocialisti, ktori meno socialismu na svoj prospech zneužívaju, bývaju len na zkazu našmu hnutiu. A preto nezaškodi, ked' si aspon čiastočne otazku na prednom mieste predloženu zodpovieme. Socialistom je každy jednotlivec, ktory podporuje robotnicku—socialisticku—tlač a ktory prinaleží—je-li to možné—ku socialistickej strane a ako taky kona tiež i svoje povinnosti.

Socialistom može byt' ten, ktory každej l'udskej bytnosti priznava jednaké pravo, ktoré si, rozumie sa, tiež sam privlastnuje a ktory domaha sa všetkého dobra, ktoré nam može život poskytnut'.

Socialistom je každy, ktory bojuje za odstranenie všetkych vysad a ktory si praje do života uviest' hospodarsku a politicku rovnost' a snazi sa o to, aby odstranené boly stare nenavidené hranice medzi chudobnymi a bohatymi, poddanymi a panmi, tak aby jestvovala len jedna trieda, ktora bude mat' nielen povinnist', ale i nožnost' pracovat' za povznesenie narodov.

Socialistom je ten, kto chape vysnam organisacie pre cele l'udstvo, prave tak, jako pre jednotlivu spoločnost'. Nutno podotknut', že, je-li skutočny majetok, zakladom bezpečnosti pre každého jednotlivca, vtedy zostava len jedna cesta, ktora može každého jednotlivca urobit' majetnikom a zaistit' mu jeho bohatstvo utvorenim spoločného vlastnictva.

Jeden-každy člen spoločnosti musi byt' v buducnosti za podielnika považovany. Jeho dobra vol'a, jeho schopnosti musia byt' venovane vel'kej spoločnosti, v ktorej sa uhrnny vyt'ažok rozdeli medzi tych, ktori pracu vytvorili.

Socialistom je ten, kto pomocou organisacie požaduje vždy viac a viac svobody, ktora by každemu rovnou mierou dala prilež-itost' ku vzdelaniu. Organiscacie, ktore budujeme, učinia v novej spoločnosti konec panstvu majetnych nad nemajetnymi, ony zužia moc človeka nad človekom. Organisacia vedie nas ku takej spoločnosti, kde každy bude konat' to, čo konat' musi bez donutenia, bez rozkazu inych panov.

Každy, kto si nadobudol presvedčenie, že toto vel'ke osvobodzujuce dielo, ktoré može byt' len na zemi vykonané, je socialistom. Socialistu poznat' vo slove i v skutku, on pracuje bez akychkol'vek t'ažkosti o zmenu našich zvykov a hl'ada napravu v rodine i v dielni.

A konečne, socialistom je ten, kto pracuje o zariadenie takej spoločnosti, ktora prinaleží k novemu sposobu vyroby a zasadam demokracie a rovnopravnosti. Socialista bojuje za taku spolocnost', ktora nikdy nebude uplna a hotova, ale vždy bude mat' miesto pre niečo lepšieho. Bude to spoločnost', v ktorej človek bude moct' hovorit', že svoboda a solidarita možu sa vol'ne vyvijat' a že je tu pre každého človeka bohatstvo spoločnosti, vyt'ažok jednotlivcov, svetlo, mravnost' a spokojnost'.

Ale nie je socialistom ten, kto s tichou nadejou, so slepou a mrtvou vierou a s hlboko sklonenou hlavou diva sa na dnešnu spoločnost'.

VARICOSE VEINS CURED

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

Confined to His Home for Weeks.

"Heavy work, severe straining and evil habits in youth brought on Varicose Veins. When I worked hard the aching would become severe and I was often laid up for a week at a time. My family physician told me an operation was my only hope—but I dreaded it. I tried several specialists, but soon found out all they wanted was my money. I commenced to look upon all doctors as little better than rogues. One day my boss asked me why I was off work so much and I told him my condition. He advised me to consult Drs. Kennedy & Kennedy, as he had taken treatment from them himself and knew they were square and skillful. I wrote them and got THE NEW METHOD TREATMENT. My progress was somewhat slow and during the first month's treatment I was somewhat discouraged. However, I continued treatment for three months longer and was rewarded with a complete cure. I could only earn $15 a week in a machine shop before treatment, now I am earning $31 and never loose a day. I wish all sufferers know of your valuable treatment.
HENRY C. LOCUST.

HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

BLOOD POISONS are the most persistent and most serious diseases. They sap the very life blood of the victim and unless entirely eradicated from the system will cause serious complications. Beware of Mercury. It may suppress the symptoms—our NEW METHOD cures all blood diseases.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED MEN.—Imprudent acts or later excesses have broken down your system. You feel the symptoms stealing over you. Mentally, physically and vitally you are not the man you used to be or should be. Will you heed the danger signals?

READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Books Free—"Boyhood, Manhood, Fatherhood." (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. PRIVATE. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.

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

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"ASSUMED RISKS."

The Illinois supreme court has just handed down a unanimous decision which destroys forever in that state the theory of "assumed risks," behind which employers successfully hid in an effort to escape damages to injured workmen. The court rejects the theory of "individual liberty," although agreeing to it as a theoretical proposition. In practice, however, the judges unanimously agree there is no such thing, for poverty, scarcity of employment, dependance of family and other conditions force workers to accept employment that often compels them to make contracts that absolve the employer from damages through ungarded machinery. This, the court holds, is wrong. The decision overthrows old legal doctrines, and the Illinois trade unionists are jubilant over these far-reaching utterances by the court, which were agreed to by every judge: "The duty of the master has been changed. He may no longer conduct his business in his own way, he may no longer use such machinery and appliances as he chooses. The measure of his duty is no longer reasonable care to furnish a safe place and safe machinery and tools, but in addition to such reasonable care he must use in his business the means and methods required by the state. The law does not leave to his judgment the reasonableness of inclosing or protecting dangerous machinery, or permit him to expose to increased and unlawful dangers such of his employees as may be driven by force of circumstances to continue in his employ rather than leave it and take chances of *obtaining employment* elsewhere under lawful conditions."—Toronto Union Leader.

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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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Private lessons and select classes by arrangement

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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,
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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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There are many forms of Housekeepers' Expense Books devised to keep account of the expenses of the household, but the simplest and most certain method is to deposit the month's allowance in the Bank and pay bills by cheque. At the end of the month all the cheques will be returned, with the passbook accurately made up. The entries in the passbook will give the itemized expenses for the month, and beside this, the returned cheques are your receipts for the accounts paid.

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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.

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

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

THE MINIMUM BOARD WAGES

The following is a list of chairmen appointed under the Minimum Wage Act of Great Britain

Northumberland, Lord Mersey. Durham, Sir Robert Romer. Cleveland, Sir Robert Romer. Cumberland, Sir William J. Collins. Lancashire and Cheshire, His Honor Judge Bradbury. West Yorkshire (to be appointed). South Yorkshire, Sir Edward Clarke, K.C. Nottinghamshire, Mr. F. V. Stanger, K.C. Derbyshire (except South Derbyshire), His Honor Judge the Hon. Walter Lindley. South Derbyshire, Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. Leicestershire, His Honor Judge O'Connor, KC. North Staffordshire, His Honor Judge Bradbury. South Staffordshire (except Cannock Chase), and East Worcestershire, Sir Walter Lawrence, C.C.I.E. Cannock Chase, Sir Clarendon Hyde. Warwickshire, Sir Walter Lawrence, C.C.I.E. Shropshire, Mr. B. Francis-Williams, K.C. North Wales, Mr. B. Francis-Williams, K.C. Bristol, Alderman G. Pearson. Forest of Dean, Mr. Russell J. Kerr. Somerset, His Honor Judge Austin, the Hon. George Peel, Alderman T. Smith. South Wales (including Monmouth), Viscount St. Aldwyn. Scotland, Sheriff A. O. Mackenzie, K.C., Sir Thos. Mason, Mr. John Burnett.

GERMAN SOLDIERS ATTACKED BY GERMAN PEASANTS

ASCHAFFENBURG, Germany, May 24.—A Turners festival held yesterday in the neighboring town of Halbaich ended at midnight in a battle between the peasants and forty soldier spectators. The peasants bombarded the soldiers first with beer steins and later with revolvers and shot guns. The soldiers had their side arms for self defence. A large number were wounded. A detachment of troops hurriedly called from this city finally rescued the soldiers and brought them back to the barracks.

AVIATORS TO STRIKE

BERLIN, May 27.—German professional airmen have unanimously decided to strike to-morrow if the demands of the German aviators' union for a minimum wage of $75 a month, which was presented today to the aeroplane construction companies is not granted before noon.

Tomorrow is the principal day of the big national aviation week, and a strike of the airmen will cause its failure.

It is stated that the wages of some professional aviators are as low as $37.50 a month.

READY TO WEAR DEPARTMENT

We have just received a new shipment of Ladies' Chambray and Gingham Dresses. These garments are the last word as to style and cut in a very pretty range of coloring. Some in checks and some in plain colors, each one having a distinctive appearance. We cannot say too much in praise of these dresses and when the very low figures at which we have priced them is considered we would urge you to mak. an early selection before they are picked over. We have all sizes from 32 to 40 in stock at prices which are remarkably low.

In silk dresses we are now showing the very latest creations. Some are carried out in the new shaded effects in combinations of tan and blue, brown and black, and green and garnet.

These are trimmed in a variety of ways, some with lace yokes, others trimmed with braid and the new glass button trimming.

Prices from $16.75

We are also showing a large range of dresses in plain colors. One very special number comes in Messaline Silk. This model has a lace yoke and the sleeves are finished off with the very latest style of ball fringe, the trimming also being used on the skirt and the waist. Made in colors of brown, navy and old rose.

The price for this garment is only,

$16.75

Ladies White Waists

We have an exceptional bargain in Waists. These come in a great variety of pretty patterns, all handsomely embroidered.

Priced for selling at $1.25 each. Regular values up to $2.75.

Dry Goods Section

Ladies' Soisette Hose in colors of sky, pink, champagne and tan. Regular .40 value. Special per pair .30.

LADIES' SILK GLOVES

Wrist length, double tipped fingers, sizes 6 to 7½. Special .45 pr.

CORSETS.

For those who demand a good Corset we are placing on sale all our famous P. and D. Corsets. These are made in styles to suit all figures. One special number is very suitable for stocky figures. Sizes 22 to 30. Regular value $4.75. Special $3.00.

Other lines of the same make: Regular $3.50 Corset, Special $2.25.

Regular $2.50 Corset, Special $1.75.

CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE

Made in a good strong rib, sizes 5 to 9½. Special 6 pr. for $1.00.

WHITE BED SPREAD

Denmark Spreads made from a nice soft yarn. Hemmed ends. Special, each $1.00.

WHITE HONEYCOMB SPREAD

Good large size. Regular $2.25. Special $1.60.

Men's Department

THE TALE OF A SHIRT

HERE is an opportunity to buy negligee shirts, right in the heart of the season at very low prices. The following lines are all coat shirts with cuffs attached in a large variety of patterns, made from Prints, Percales, Dimities and Ginghams.

Reg. 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, $2

Special While They Last 85c

C THE SHIRT WINDOW

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Saturday Specials

Gold Leaf Liquid Blacking	.20
Tan and Black Combination Polish	.20
Staon Tan and Black Shine Paste, 3 for	.25
Staon Stove Black, 3 for	.25
Vol-Peek Graniteware Mender	.15
Veneil Furniture Polish, 12 oz bottle	.40
Veneil Furniture Polish, 4 oz bottle	.20
Quaker Oats, 5 lb. packages, each	.25
Quaker Corn Flakes, 3 for	.25
Assorted Cream Candy 2 lb. for	.25
Braid's Big 4 Coffee, freshly ground, 2 lb. for	.75
Fresh Eggs, per doz	.30
Government Creamery Butter, per lb.	.40
Pie Fruit, 2 lb. tins, each	.10
Pineapple, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Apples, gallon tins, each	.40
Australian Raisins, 2 lb. for	.25
Robin Hod Flour, 49 lb. sacks	$1.85
Robin Hood Flour, 98 lb. sacks	$3.65
Canada First Raspberry Jam, 5 lb. tins, each	.70
Crosse and Blackwell's Jam, 4 lb. tins, each	.65
Crosse and Blackwell's Jam, 2 lb glasses, each	.40
Smoked Ham, per lb.	.22
Smoked Bacon, per lb.	.23
Pure Lard, 5 lb. tins	.85
Colombo Olive Oil, ½ gal.	1.25
B. C. Sugar, 20 lb. sack	1.40
Corn Starch, 2 pkgs.	.15
Laundry Starch, 3 pkg.	.25
Lyle's English Syrup, 2 lb tins	.20
Bulk Tea, Our Special Blend, 2 lb. for	.75
Bulk Tea, good quality, 3 lbs. for	1.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb. tins, 7 for	1.00
Corn, 2 lb. tins, 5 for	.55
Marafat Peas, 2 pkgs. for	.25
Turnips, 15 lb. for	.25

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

Here and There

W. Minton leaves shortly for Calgary.

Marcus Martin, of Moyie, is on a business trip to the city.

Mr. Richard S. Phillips left for Vancouver on Monday, May 27th.

T. Fawcett, engineer on the M. F. and M. has left for a trip to Edmonton.

Mr and Mrs. A. H. Cree, leave on Monday to take up residence in Victoria.

The $50 gold drawing will take place at the Grand Theatre on Monday night.

Dick Tutthill has left for Victoria, where he has obtained an appointment in the Land Department.

Samuel Shone, Blairmore, and Fred Allott, Frank, have been appointed a board of examiners for fire bosses.

J. W. Bennett has returned from Nanaimo, where he had been attending the convention of the Knights of Pythias.

Word has been received by Miss Agnes Managan that her father died on Thursday, May 30th, at Pembroke, Ont.

Mrs. J. R. Pollock and Miss Pollock have returned from California, where they have been spending a few months' holiday.

The Calgary Industrial Exhibition will take place in that city from June 28th to July 5th. Exhibition entries close on June 15.

The regular monthly tea of the Methodist Ladies' Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. A. G. Burns, Dalton Ave. on Tuesday afternoon, from 3.30 to 6.

F. C. O. Edwardes, accountant at the local branch of the Bank of Commerce has been transferred to Dawson City, and left on his long trip on Thursday.

R. H. Weir, manager of the furniture department of the Trites-Wood Co., leaves for Lethbridge next week, where he has obtained an interest in the Standard Furniture Co.

J. A. Broley has been awarded a large contract from the town of Melford, Sask., for waterworks, sewerage, sewage disposal plant, power house and reservoirs.

Otto Mier, of New Michel, has won his bet that he would drive a team of horses into Spokane within 125 hours from starting time in Fernie. He got into Spokane with 23 hours in hand.

Mrs. and Miss M. Gorrie left Fernie on Tuesday, May 28th for their ranch near Flagstone, B. C. The Gorries are well known in Fernie, having resided here and at Coal Creek for several years.

Mrs. Jennings and Mr. Leslie Mills intend leaving shortly for a prolonged stay in the East.

Constable Amberman left on Monday with some prisoners to the coast and intends remaining there on a holiday for a couple of weeks.

The nominations for the East Kootenay riding closed on Thursday, May 30, and as far as we understand there was no one put up to oppose Mr. Green, the Conservative nominee, and consequently he is the member elect.

THE FOUR DARE DEVILS AND MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS SHORTLY AT THE ORPHEUM

The Coming feature at the Orpheum will be the May Day Celebrations in Fernie and the "Four Dare Devils" We understand that some excellent views have been taken of the former, whilst the latter is said to be a fine three-reel feature film dealing with love and romance, interspersed with comedy and tragedy. The exact dates when these pictures will be shown has not yet been fixed, but will be announced by handbill.

AN ENJOYABLE SMOKER

The Fernie Veteran's Brigade had a great time on Friday night, the occasion being a smoking concert. A large number of the members and their friends were in attendance and passed the time pleasantly in converse, song, refreshments and smokes. The concert programme was exceedingly good, and brought out some excellent talent. Everybody was happy and lustily joined in the choruses.

A GAY TIME IN ELKO

Glorious weather brought out a large concourse of people from all along the Pass to witnes the sports in Elko on Victoria Day, and the management who had the arrangements in hand have every reason to pride themselves on their achievement. No untoward incident occurred during the day to mar the proceedings, and the holiday throng made full use of the few hours they were there. Unfortunately the westbound train pulled in about an hour and a half late and it therefore did not leave much time to visit the pretty scenery around it. Still, few missed seeing the beautiful water falls.

The sports consisted mostly of horse racing, the Indians fully participating and carrying off many of the prizes. Base-ball was also a big feature, quite a number of the visitors watching the game keenly.

The majority of the holiday makers returned on the evening passenger, but quite a number of the younger element remained over for the dance in the evening.

BASEBALL

Fernie Juniors Defeat Cranbrook

The Fernie Juniors defeated the Cranbrook Intermediates in a fast game at Cranbrook, May 24, by a score of nineteen to fifteen. The young Fernieites have not been defeated yet this season, and are already making the old fans sit up and take notice. They certainly would be a credit to a much larger city than Fernie, and are deserving of the support of this city. The line-up was as follows:

Catcher, John Hovan; pitcher, Menlo Giddings; 1st base, Pete Henderson; 2nd base, Ray Giddings; short stop, Alex Dunlap; 3rd base, John McLachlan; right field, A. McLeod; centre field, Geo. Recketts; left field, J. Blightie.

A LITTLE TALK ABOUT THE ISIS THEATRE

"What's the reason everyone likes the show at the Isis so well that they will pay 20 cents to see the pictures when they might go to some place else for less?"

This is a question that has been asked over and over again. We sometimes look at the immense crowds ourselves and ask the same question, but when we come to think of it, the answer is easy BECAUSE .. ..

We get the BEST PICTURES to be obtained, irrespective of Cost.

We try to get on every change day a program of pictures that will please everybody, men, women and children, of all classes, and we usually succeed.

And then "correct effects are never accidental." So it's no accident that makes our pictures so clear; its simply that we have the best operator to be obtained, and have a curtain made by ourselves, which we think shows just as fine a picture and better picture than the most expensive curtain made.

Then, again, we have another charm (she is some charmer, too). We have one of the best pianists in the city, who knows how to play the pictures.

This may sound to you like an essay on the supremacy of the Isis to all other theatres on earth, but it isn't that reallly. We talk a whole lot, but we try, always, to back our talk up with actual deeds.

We have simply set a splendid standard and have maintained it. So this is the "excuse" for our patrons liking our show, and it isn't such a "worse" excuse, IS IT?—Advt.

MINISTER OF LABOR COMING

OTTAWA, May 28.—Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor, leaves for the west on June 17, and will be in Vancouver on July 5. He will make a personal study of labor conditions in British Columbia mines.

Hillcrest Townsite

Special Sale of Lots. $100 a Lot

TERMS—$20.00 cash, and balance $10.00 monthly.

RESTRICTIONS—Only one dwelling to be built on each lot.

The steadily increasing output of the Mines make more dwellings a necessity.

Only a limited number of lots being offered.

For full particulars and plans of lots offered apply to

HILLCREST COLLIERIES, Limited

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BOWMAN RELEASED

Home Secretary McKenna has ordered the release from prison of Guy Bowman, editor of the Syndicalist who has served two months of the sentence imposed on him for publishing incendiary literature. The release of Mann and Bowman was in response to thousands of petitions sent to the government, protesting against their conviction and sentence.

George Heatherton, recently of Greenwood, but now a Vancouverite, is meeting with all kinds of success in the organization of the loggers of the Canadian Pacific coast. The new union will be chartered by the American Federation of Labor and known as the Loggers' and Lumber Workers' Federation. It is expected that it will be possible to make the new organization provincial in its scope before the close of the present year. Mr. Heatherton carries an endorsation from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and is receiving financial support from the A. F. of L. executive council. The labor temple will be made headquarters for the new organization, with a local secretary in charge.