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SECTION ONE

The District Ledger

SIXTEEN PAGES

Industrial Unity is Strength.

The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Conciliation Favors Brotherhood

Justifies Claims—Recommends that Strikers be Reinstated Back Pay Asked For

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—That the members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway, numbering it is claimed, 5,000 men in the clerical, freight and baggage departments, were justified in their demand for a Board of Conciliation and in the resultant strike which followed its refusal by the Minister of Labor, is borne out in the majority report of the Board which was later appointed two weeks ago and which this afternoon brought down its finding.

Report Justifies Men

The report, which is signed by Judge McGibbon of Brampton, Ont., Chairman, and J. A. Macdonald, of Halifax, representing the employees, fully justifies almost every claim by the officers of the Brotherhood to more than vindicate the position which they took throughout.

The minority report of J. E. Duval of Montreal, who was appointed by the Department of Labor to represent the company upon the latter's refusal to be represented, has not yet been filed with the department, but it is believed that though it does not agree in every particular with that of the majority, in certain vital points it is in agreement.

Occasion of Strike

Recognition of the schedules was asked for from the company, together with increases of pay averaging 15 per cent. The strike was called on the Minister of Labor's first refusal to appoint a Board, and is still on. The general disorganization which ensued, especially at the lakes, during the grain-moving season, and the consequent representations which were addressed to the department on this account, finally induced the Minister to grant a board for "a limited territory," it being generally understood that the finding would apply throughout the system.

The report at the outset commends the Minister for limiting the scope of the inquiry, and recommends as follows:

1. The strikers should be reinstated in their old positions forthwith at the same salaries they were receiving at the time of the strike.

2. The strikers should receive back pay for the time they have been on strike.

3. The men who were discharged for their connection with the Brotherhood of Railway Employees should be treated as strikers, receiving the same treatment.

4. Increase of salaries is recommended, but is left to the parties interested to arrange at a future date.

5. This report is to cover all districts affected within the scope of the application.

Further Recommendations

The board then lays down certain rules which shall govern the members ity, vacancies, appointments, etc. It further decides that the schedules recommended shall take effect from May 1, 1912, and remain in effect for one year, and from year to year thereafter.

Time and a half for overtime, public holidays, and Sundays is recommended by the Board.

It is understood that Mr. Duval in his minority report recommends the reinstatement of the men. No communication in connection with the award has been received from the company, but there is reason to believe that an amicable agreement will be reached, and the Minister is confident that the company will abide by the award when it is presented to them. The recomendation, however, that back pay be given to the men for the period during which they were on strike may be opposed by the company. The strike was called on Nov. 4th, and will be continued until the company has decided upon what course it will pursue.

Judge McGibbon's Success

Judge McGibbon who acted as chairman of the Board, has acted in like capacity on no less than ten arbitrations, some of which concerned the biggest railway disputes in Canada. He has the further distinction of having had every award he made faithfully carried out afterward.

President Morber of the Brotherhood, when seen tonight, was thoroughly satisfied with the result of his efforts and those of his fellow-officers and is optimistic that the award will be carried out by the company.

OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—Announcement was made at the department of labor today that the department has been advised by the C. P. R. that the men who left the service of the company owing to the recent strike under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes, will be given an opportunity for reappointment if application is made during the next two weeks. The fact that these men left the company's service it is said, will not act as a bar to their employment.

G.T.P. STRIKERS WIN

Triumph for Conciliation Principle in Grand Trunk Pacific Dispute

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—Details have been received at Ottawa of the terms of settlement of the striking machinists and G. T. P. railroad and president E. J. Chamberlain, at the meeting held in Montreal on Friday last and which will now clear the way for the opening of the transcontinental shops. The company agrees to reinstate all strikers who apply for positions again with in thirty days.

For the present the existing rate of pay and rules will prevail. This is now 45 cents per hour for Rivers and east of Rivers and 47½ cents an hour west of Rivers. The company agrees that next spring if the men so desire the western management will meet a committee of men to decide upon a new agreement and a new schedule and failing to arrive at terms the difference will be submitted to a consultation board appointed under the industrial disputes act.

The company agrees to accept the decision of this board provided the decision of this board provided the men are willing.

Ottawa regards the agreement whereby any dispute next spring will be submitted to a conciliation board as the most important phase of the settlement. It is a triumph for the principle of conciliation and is an assurance that there will be no repetition of the present long drawn out strike.

Sir Wm. Whyte is the sole arbitrator between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific as to the terms of the lease of the Lake Superior section of the transcontinental.

STRIKE ON BRITISH RAILWAY SETTLED

Railway Grants Some Concessions

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 15.—The strike of the employes on the North Eastern railroad was settled yesterday by the company making some concessions.

The terms of the settlement provide that the company should reinstate Engineer Knox if the inquiry instituted by the Home Office proved that he was not intoxicated as charged, and it was announced tonight that the magistrate who reviewed the case had found that Knox was not intoxicated and that the Home Secretary had advised the king to grant a pardon, the man having previously been convicted.

The strikers will resume work as soon as the company can make the necessary arrangements. They promise to work amicably with the men who refused to strike. The strikers will be fined six days' pay and have agreed not to strike in the future except after legal notification to the company.

GATES FOR MAYOR

As we go to press we are authorized to state that John Gates, of the King Edward Hotel, is in the field for mayoralty. Whilst there have been some names mentioned in connection with this contest, it is very indefinite, now that Mr. Gates has, after much pressure, consented to stand, as to whether he will be opposed.

BOTHA RESIGNS WORRY TOO GREAT

CAPE TOWN, 14.—General Louis Botha today resigned the premiership of the Union of South Africa, which he has held since May 31, 1910. He took this step in consequence of dissensions from the Dutch Extremists in the cabinet, led by Gen. J. B. Hertzog, whose attitude on naval and other imperial questions caused a revival of the old racial feud.

CLEM STUBBS, President

DARING PLOT

DENVER, Col., Dec. 19.—A plot to dynamite the Denver Mint where, approximately $500,000,000 is stored, was frustrated by the discovery of the plans.

A. J. CARTER, Secretary-Treasurer.

CROWDS PROTEST DEATH PENALTY

Anti-capital Ppunishment League Holds Twenty-four Hour Meeting—Fifty Speeches, Half Hour Each.—Socialists, Radicals and Clergymen All Unite in Great Effort

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13—Crowds jammed a down-town street intersection here until a late hour last night, at the 24 hour meeting of the California Anti-Capital Punishment League. The speakers began their addresses at 5 o'clock last night and will continue until 6 o'clock tonight. About 50 persons, men and women, were on the program.

The campaign was planned as a protest against hanging Manuel Bombelo, who was to have been hanged at San Quentin prison today. When Governor Johnson reprieved Bombelo, Wednesday, representatives of the league said the meeting would be held according to the plans, the protest directed specifically against the hanging of four men at Salem, Oregon, today.

Members of the San Francisco Radical club, the local Socialist political organization, and many writers and clergymen, are included in the list of speakers. The addresses are being delivered in half-hour relays.

German Mine Disaster

DORTMUND, Germany, Dec. 18.—Thirty-one coal miners are believed to have been killed by an explosion of black damp in the Achenbach mine today.

Six bodies have been recovered from the pit and twenty-five miners are missing. The explosion was so violent that it is thought all were killed.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT AND RAILWAY STATION MEN

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 18.—Does the Workmen's Compensation act apply to railway station workmen? That question was raised for the first time in British Columbia in an arbitration heard by Judge McInnes. The claim in which this important point is raised is made by Nicholas Rodich, a member of a station gang which had accepted a contract for a section of the Canadian Northern grade near Yale, from Burns, Jordan and Welch, principal contractors. A local blacksmith, after attempting by a forge fire handed them to Rodich to take away. They exploded, killing the blacksmith. His heirs wil present a claim next week. Rodich lost his left arm.

Counsel for the principal contractors raised the point claiming that Rodich was precluded from the benefit of the act by not being in the employment of the defendants, nor an employe for wages, but a sub-contractor. Judgment was reserved.

DISTRICT ELECTIONS

The tellers, J. E. Smith, W. Balderstone and W. Hayson, are now hard at work counting the ballots. Their work has not yet been completed, but so far as can be seen the three principal officers have been re-elected by large majorities, and it would appear also that David Rees is elected over T. G. Harries for International Board Member.

Full details will be published in our next issue.

Green Gets Four Months for Coal Creek Gun-Play

The attention of the Circuit Court, over which Judge Thompson presided, was occupied all day Wednesday and Thursday with the charge of "shooting with intent," and "unlawful wounding," against Arthur Green, the colored man who created a serious disturbance in the Coal Creek Club on Sunday, November 17th. Sherwood Herchmer appeared for the prisoner, and H. Herchmer, assisted by A. J. Fisher, for the prosecution. In all some ten witnesses were called. Counsel for the defense contended that the prisoner was mauled about and abused to such an extent that in self-defense he was justified in drawing his revolver and firing, and on these grounds asked for his discharge. The judge, in summing up, stated that it was uncertain as to who struck the first blow, and consequently had to give the benefit of the doubt to the prisoner. With this point settled it was only a question of law as to when a man was justified in shooting. After quoting from the Criminal Code and other authorities, he did not think that the prisoner was so justified. At any rate, it was his duty to put down the use of firearms as much as possible, and he, therefore, found the accused guilty on the second charge, viz., "unlawful wounding," and sentenced him to four months in Nelson Jail with hard labor, to count from the time he was jailed in Fernie. The fact that the prisoner was carrying about a concealed weapon, which is, in itself contrary to the law, did not enter much into the argument.

Mr. Sherwood Herchmer asked for a reserve case and this was granted.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES LAST MONTH

Most Serious Strike Was that of Miners in Porcupine Camps

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—The general industrial situation showed a marked improvement from the standpoint of labor unrest during the month of November, both as compared with the preceding month of 1911. According to the record of strikes, the number of days lost from this cause was approximately 86,200 during November compared with 89,000 during the preceding month, and 140,000 during the corresponding month of last year. This was in spite of the fact that a number of disputes showed an increase. At the beginning of November, 14 disputes were in existence, but only one, that of the coal miners on Vancouver Island, affected a large number of employes.

Of the new disputes of the month the most serious was that of the Porcupine miners, affecting 1,200 employes and that of the employes in the freight departments of the Canadian Pacific railway system, affecting about 5,000 men.

Four disputes of the month were among classes falling under the jurisdiction of the industrial disputes investigation act, compared with two such disputes in the preceding month and five in November, 1911.

The number of employes affected by disputes was 3,900 in November, 1912, compared with 4,400 in October, and 11,900 in November.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

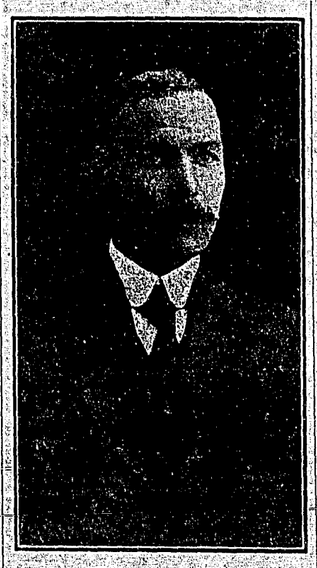
OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—According to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the department of labor, 114 workmen were killed and 350 injured during the month of November. Compared with the record for October, which was 105 killed and 416 injured, there were nine more killed and 47 fewer injured during November.

The great number of fatal accidents occurred in the railway service, navigation and the building trades, the figures for which were 28, 24, and 13 respectively. The largest number of non-fatal accidents occurred also in the railway service, the record being 125, followed by the metal trades with 79, and by the building trades with 33.

J. O. JONES, Vice-President

ACCIDENT AT ELKO

W. Thomas, teamster for P. Burns & Co, Ltd., at Elko, whilst delivering orders was thrown off the rig, and sustained a bad cut on the forehead.



D. REES, International Board Member

HAYWOOD PLANS STOCKYARD STRIKE

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Bitter denunciation of the government's system of inspecting Chicago stock yards products was voiced here today by William D. Haywood, organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, who plans a great strike of stock yard employees and steel workers in the steel plants at Gary, Ind.

"The work of the alleged inspector," Haywood said, "is a farce. It merely gives the packers an opportunity to put the government's stamp on their product. This serves to make the prices higher. The inspection costs the people $4,000,000 annually.

"The conditions under which packing house employees work are worse than those of any other American workingmen. They toil 10, 12 and 14 hours a day and the average wage is under $7 a week. When we Industrialists went to Lawrence many said the foreign element could not be organized and that the men had no chance to win. We won, however, and we can do the same thing here in Chicago."

SERIOUS RIOTING IN SYDNEY OVER DENMAN'S HOUSE

SYDNEY, N. S., Dec. 16.—Rioting occurred here today when the premier, Hon. Mr. J M McGowan attempted to make a speech at the ceremony of handing over the mansion formerly occupied by the governor general of Australia, Lord Denman, to the people.

Lord Denman was notified some time ago to move from his residence which was owned by the state, and which, it was declared, now was needed to add to the Sydney botanical gardens. Premier McGowan announced yesterday his intentions of handing the property over to the people despite the protests of the citizens committee who objected to the eviction of the governor general.

Several persons were trampled upon during the excitement.

CALGARY LABOR AGAINST VACCINATION BY LAW

CALGARY, Dec. 16.—The labor men of this city are up in arms against the compulsory vaccination of school children. The clause of the provincial health act embodies the new regulation stating that no pupil shall be admitted to any school in the province after January, 1913, until he has been successfully vaccinated.

t their regular meeting on Friday night the Calgary Trades and Labor Council passed unanimously a resolution condemning this new regulation.

Labor Plans Fight against Government

Attitude of Administration in Cumberland Coal Strike Main Grievance

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16.—It is understood that Mr. John Jardine, Vancouver Island's representative upon the recently gazetted royal commission on labor, is strenuously urging that that body lose no time in visiting Cumberland, the centre of present discontent seriously affecting the coal production industry, with a view to the presentation of an interim report thereupon in advance of the meeting of the Legislature with the object of satisfactorily ending the present situation may be given immediate effect. The commission is to hold its organization meeting here on the 28th inst., when its plan of procedure will be considered and decided upon.

Firm friends of the administration in the directly interested district are much exercised over what they regard as a grave tactical blunder on the part of the government in dealing with the Cumberland strike situation by not granting an inquiry into the grievances of the men when it was first applied for, and thereby averting not only much suffering on the part of the workers and their families, but also provincially-wide inconvenience in a mild winter shortage of coal, and very serious disarrangement of the export trade. Instead, the policy has been adopted of spending from $45,000 to $50,000 of public money in a quite unnecessary maintenance of a large police force, the presence of which has been fully taken advantage of by the operators to introduce Oriental strikebreakers.

"The result will inevitably be," says one Comox Conservative, "a strong, well based white labor attack upon the government at the first opportunity in which labor men of independent views, Socialists, Liberals and a good many hitherto staunch Conservatives will find common ground, and which in every probability will lose the government and the party at least four island seats."

TAFT WILL BE LAW PROFESSOR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—President dent Taft has made up his mind to accept the proffer of the Kent professorship of law at Yale and probably will take up his duties at New Haven early in the spring. The president was said Wednesday night to have determined upon accepting the Yale professorship for several reasons. He will not be restricted merely to lectures to Yale students, but will be permitted to lecture if he desires in other law schools or upon the platform, or to engage in any other occupation which he sees fit.

If the president had returned to Cincinnati to resume law practice he felt that he would have little opportunity to practice. He felt that he could not appear in cases before the supreme court because he had appointed a majority of its members himself. He remembered when he thought of the law that he had appointed many federal judges in Ohio before whom he might have to argue cases, and he believed that about the only sort of practice which he could take up would be international and that he regarded as uncertain.

KRUPP WORKS MAKE MONEY OUT OF WAR

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The past twelve months of war has been one of large profit for the big Krupp gun works at Essen. The annual report just published shows a surplus for the past year of $12,500,000. After paying $1,250,000 taxes; $1,100,00 workmen's insurance, and devoting $1,750,000 to welfare work for its army of 50,0000 employees, there was a net surplus of $8,080,000. A dividend of 12 per cent. was declared, five per cent. was added to the reserve fund and $500,000 added to the pension fund.

MINER INJURED IN BRAWL

LETHBRIDGE, Dec. 16.—Last Saturday evening when at the Royal Collieries about ten o'clock Simon Kialmuk, was badly beaten up about the head and body, with the result that he remained unconscious from that hour until about seven o'clock yesterday morning. Horslin Klimuk, a miner, lies in the guard room at the Mounted Police barracks on the charge of assault.

A drunken brawl is said to have been the upshot of the trouble.

Anything which would make a dent in a man's head was used and the upshot of it was that a typical Donnybrook held the boards. Kilmuk is accused of cracking Kialmuk over the cranium, and the latter dropped like a log and lay, to all appearances dead. Dr. Rose, of Coalhurst, was called in and lost no time in giving the wounded man all the attention necessary.

Things looked pretty black for a time, but a sigh of relief went up when Kialmuk returned to consciousness yesterday morning. He is still, however, in a serious condition, and is under the constant care of the doctor at Coalhurst.

GREAT STRIKE IN PRUSSIAN COAL FIELDS

SARBRUCKEN, Rhenish, Prussia, Dec. 15.—The members of the Christian labor union numbering 30,000 voted here today to strike Jan. 2. The strike will affect the Saar coal miners. The others catholic unions, including 15,000 more of the co-called Berlin wing, voted to await the fulfilment of the mine owners promises of higher wages.

SUPREME COURT PULLS TEETH OF COAL COMBINE

Anthracite Monopolies of Railways Killed in the United State—Sure to be a Great Relief to Public.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Supreme Court of the U. S. today cancelled as violative of the Sherman anti-trust law the contracts by which railroad-owned coal companies in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields had purchased the output for all time of the "independent" mines.

Attorney General Wickersham in a statement tonight expressed the belief that the decision will so completely destroy the combination which now controls the price of the anthracite that it must result in a distinct measure of relief to the public.

The court also ordered the dissolution of railroad control of the Temple Iron Company, by which the principal railroads and the coal companies were found to have strangled a protest to build a competing road into the antracite fields in 1899, and by which monopolizing schemes could be put into execution handily in the future.

The government failed, the court held, to show a "general combine," to apportion the amount of coal to be put upon the market annually by the various roads. The government's other charges as to general combination were characterized as "indefinite."

Minor combinations were held to be improperly included in the petition of the government and the proceeding against them was dismissed without prejudice to other actions by the government. Attorney General Wickersham was not prepared today to say whether he would direct new proceedings against these alleged combinations or not.

The suit was sent back to the judges of the court in which it originated, the circuit court for eastern Pennsylvania for the enforcement of the decision. The finding of the lower court was upheld, except as to the contracts with the independents.

The railroads concerned in the case were the Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Central of N. J., the Erie, and the Susquehanna and Western.

Australian Cash Has 8 Hour Day

MONEY CAN'T BUY AFTER LEGAL CLOSING HOUR

By George A. Dorsey, Ph.D., LL.D., in Chicago Tribune.

SYDNEY—A few days ago Harry Paten and I decided to spend the week end in the mountains, and see the world-renowned Jenolan caves. To start with we could not get a hair cut—Saturday half holiday and every barber's shop in town closed. We had got to the caves late and could not get a guide—the guides had already worked eight hours that day—money no object. We could not get supper in Jenolan—it was after 8 o'clock and the girls had quit work for the day. You cannot buy a paper at the hotel newsstand before 9 a.m. or after 6 p.m.—that would be a violation of the law.

Shows Australia Is Prosperous

If success means to get rich, Australia is—well, Australia is prosperous—so prosperous, I heard an American employer of labor remark recently, that he hoped it wouldn't rain for two years—then, maybe they would come to their senses.

He really meant the men would then have to work as long as he dictated and for the wages he set for them. Australia says: "No; all work and no play may make Pierp a rich man, but it makes Jack a dull clod."

It kills initiative, say we of Chicago, also destroys liberty of action and curtails the freedom of the individual.

"Yes," says Australia, 'but hang the individual! Let's take care of society. The individual will look after himself—if he won't we will pension him. Laziness is a disease; thrift and industry are normal—that is, if they are made interesting."

Barbers Play Cricket Saturday

Saturday afternoon, and every barber playing cricket; Sunday, and you can't get a drink. At 7 o'clock morning or night, and you cannot buy a playing card, and there you are. No, this is no place for the American capitalist, unless he wants to race horses, sail a boat, play cricket, prize fight or surf bathe.

There is a time to work and a time to play, and eight hours is the present accepted ideal, though some industries will soon cut down to a 6-hour workday. All this, of course, has been brought about by the unions. It was easy for them, for they had the strike and the ballot behind them.

The movement penetrated into the country, and the cry is heard that no longer must the farmer or the boy who works out begin milking cows at 4 in the morning and finish off with chores at 9 in the evening.

The labor movement has announced a new bill, codifying all early closing matters. It will deal with closing hours, both for Sydney and in the country. An important feature of the bill will be an effort to make 8 o'clock the hour for closing all special shops on any night. This will apply to bars, barbers' shops, drug stores, etc.

Law Fixes Minimum Wage

Australia attempts by law to set a minimum wage. In New South Wales the law is only three years old, but it already has revolutionized certain classes of labor, and hence has profoundly affected a great many laborers, especially shop assistants. The law says:

"No workman or shop assistant shall be employed unless in the receipt of a weekly wage of at least four shillings ($1), irrespective of any amount earned as overtime. Any employer contravening this minimum wage provision is liable to a penalty not exceeding £2."

A dollar a week does not seem a big wage, especially in Australia, where wages in general are as high as in the United States. Our natural inference would be that such a provision could hardly have benefited anybody. Let us see.

Wages Paid Young Women

According to the report of a factory inspector, there were in 1908 no less than 514 girls between 13 and 21 years of age who were in receipt of less than four shillings a week. In the Newcastle district there were nearly 300 girls in dressmaking and millinery rooms receiving less than four shillings, the majority being paid no wages at all for their services. Before the act in nearly every dressmaking and millinery workroom a certain number of girls 14 and 15 years of age worked without wages. Girls of 16, 17 and even 21 have been known to work for 60 cents a week.

Opponents of the minimum wage contended it would throw a considerable number of girls out of employment. Yet after the act had been in operation for two years an inspector reports that she had heard of no case in the metropolitan district where girls have been out of work in consequence of the act.

CHICAGO WORLD IS WANTED

Geo. H. Larke Bids $10,000 for the Good-will and Circulation List of Paper.—General Manager of Boyce Publications is Principal in the Transaction—Department of Justice to Probe Into Alleged Manipulations of World's Funds—Parker Reported to Have Sunk $18,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—George H. Larke, general manager for the Boyce Publications, has bid $10,000 for the good will and circulation of the Chicago Evening World, which was last week thrown into bankruptcy. This bid was made by Mr. Larke for himself as principal party in interest and three associates.

When Vice-President W. C. Abbott, of the Central Trust Co., receiver for the World, told the court of the offer, he could not disclose the prospective purchaser's name and there was immediate objection by Seymour Stedman, attorney for the Workers' Publishing Co., publishers of the defunct paper, and Henry S. Blum, who represents Fred C. Ehman, a $90,000 creditor.

Later, when it was learned that Mr Larke had made the bid, the attorneys finally concluded to agree upon the sale. It is understood that Judge Landis will approve the transaction.

Investigation Ordered

Judge Landis, it is reported, will probe into alleged suspicious manipulations of the funds of the bankrupt company. He has asked District Attorney Wilkerson to put several agents of the department of justice on the case to ascertain if there were unlawful methods used in the conduct of the business. The books of the company were said to be in the possession of Fred Ehman.

Harrison M. Parker, former advertising manager of the Tribune and son-in-law of J. C. Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is said to have sunk $18,000 in the Daily World enterprise on condition that he be given control of the property. Parker emphatically denied a rumor that he intended to buy the remnants of the property on behalf of himself or a syndicate of capitalists. "I am out of it for good," said Mr. Parker, "and my experience will last me a long time. I feel that I have been badly treated. It is a total wreck, worth nothing to anyone." Mr. Parker denied that he had lost money on the paper.

Mass Meeting of Supporters

The mass meeting of friends and supporters of the suspended World last Sunday resulted in a movement to solicit a fund of $150,000 to start a new Socialist paper in Chicago. About 3,500 persons were present in the Second Regiment Armory.

Financial management of the proposed organ was withheld from the Socialist party after three hours of contention. A resolution left the dictation of the paper's editorial policy to the Socialist party, but turns over financing and management to a board of directors to be elected from among the subscribers or stockholders. $12,000 was pledged for the new venture.

Taking of testimony in the bankruptcy of the World was assigned by Judge Landis on Wednesday to Referee Frank L. Wean. Peter Bulthouse, business manager, and William Wallock, circulation manager, testified that the circulation books of the company had disappeared since Dec. 4.

TO REPLACE COAL WITH PEAT

The coal problem has so long been a vexed question in Canada that the success of the Dominion Government's experiments in peat-production is of timely interest. Last winter this fuel was sold to housewives in Ottawa at $3.50 a ton, says J. J. Larkin, writing in December Canada Monthly, and his account of the method used is worth reading. He says:

"There is little about the operation that would excite the curiosity of the ordinary sight seer. A treeless, stumpless bog there is stretched generally for miles with a gang of men at work for all the world like a number of workmen engaged in excavating for building purposes—an aspect that is intensified by the fact that the ground has been carefully cleared of all underbrush, pieces of wood and rubbish.

"At the government peat plant there are many trenches; cables running everywhere; truck cars standing on an almost circular stretch of track and an engine—everything with that make shift appearance that characterizes construction equipment as though it might be moved at any moment. And it frequently is.

"But a closer view reveals a perfect method of operation. Down into this bog, which has been carefully drained, dig a number of men who deposit the soft peat into iron boxes linked together in an endless chain in the fashion of a treadmill, and which reach from the bottom of this trench into the open side of a caboose on wheels above. Drawn into this caboose, these buckets of peat are overturned around a wheel when turning to revolve back to the bottom of the ditch and the peat is thus thrown into a larger receptacle. The latter is then drawn out on a cable from another side of the caboose at right angles to the chain of buckets and it deposits its contents into a small truck car waiting on the tracks beneath.

"The moment the car is filled it is sent away along the semi-circular rails for perhaps two hundred yards. When it arrives where it is wanted a lever on the side of the car is pulled and the wet peat is automatically dumped upon a platform, where a number of men await it. Here it is thoroughly mixed and then spread out at uniform depths to dry. This is one of the most important features of peat production, the absence of which has meant failure to many of these enterprises.

"This completed, the peat, without being moved, is cut into blocks on the ground and when sufficiently dry is hauled to the storage shed. It is now ready for use. The latest excavator produces from sixty to eighty tons daily.

"In order to manufacture peat on a commercial scale, hand digging or excavating must be replaced by mechanical excavators and the labor cost in general reduced as much as possible.

"Under the conditions at the Government peat bog, peat cannot be manufactured, including all expenses, for less than two dollars per ton stacked on the field, but when mechanical excavators are employed and the output is reasonably large the above figure will be materially reduced, allowing the peat to be sold at a moderate figure and still allowing

(Continued on Page 6)

ABOUT THE GENERAL STRIKE

1—The Fascination of the Idea

By Robert Hunter—(Courtesy of the National Socialist).

"Take care," cried Mirabeau, "do not irritate this people, that produces everything, and that, to make itself formidable, has only to become motionless."

The threat of the general strike was what this leader of the French Revolution held before the privileged classes. He was the first modern prophet of the general strike, and no one since has stated so simply or so powerfully this alluring idea. At various periods throughout all of last century the idea captivated the minds of numberless leaders of the working class.

Today the general strike is the chief war measure advocated by the trade unions of the Latin countries. It has its philosophy and there is a library of books on the general strike. It has been discussed in the congresses, national and international, of the trade unions and of the Socialist party.

The organized workers of all lands have studied the question, debated it at length, and resolved for or against this method of action. It has so appealed to the imagination that short stories and novels have been written, forecasting the helplessness of the world in the hour when the working class should stand motionless.

The anarchists have everywhere acclaimed the general strike as the greatest example of the propaganda of the deed.

The older Socialists and trade union leaders of Europe have looked upon the general strike agitation with alarm and the discussion of it has aroused intense interest as well as extreme bitterness.

The greatest orator of the general strikes, Aristides Briand, used it as a ladder to rise from the ranks of unknown lawyers to the highest position in the French government, that of prime minister.

Another leader of a general strike, John Burns, rose from the ranks of the hungry and unemployed to the cabinet of the greatest industrial nation.

Men have advocated the use of this weapon for every conceivable purpose. William D. Haywood would have had it used to force the courts to release the McNamara brothers, Ettor and others.

Keir Hardie would have it used to prevent war.

Others would have this mighty weapon employed to protect any one injured by capitalist oppression.

Still others see in it an alternative and substitute for political action and advocate its use as the only "political" weapon of the workers to force legislation and political reforms. They would have it displace all Socialist party and parliamentary action.

The anarchists, who are its most ardent advocates, believe that it is the greatest stimulus to class hatred, that it will make the masters more ferocious and the workers more revolutionary. They would use it as soon as possible. The more blood spilt in class war the more irreconcilable will become class antagonism.

Every theorist of the general strike claims that it is the supreme weapon of labor. It is the final stand, where the entire body of workers shall come forth from mines, fields and factories to demonstrate their power.

It will stop the world. Lights will go out. Fires will die down. Food will disappear. Trains will stand on the sidings. Mails, telephones and telegraphs will fail to function. Newspapers will not appear; and all our marvelous and intricate industrial life, with its wondrous mechanism and tremendous power, will rest silent and useless.

This people that produces everything has only to become motionless to make itself formidable; this is the essence of the battle cry of the French Syndicalists (trade unionists).

Surely there is no idea in the world more arresting. The very thought of it almost makes the heart stop in its action.

(Continued on Page 6)

Where Do You Shop?

DO YOU shop in a brisk, active store, or in a dull store?

Advertising makes bright Stores. Failure to advertise goes hand in hand with dullness and stagnation.

Advertising brushes away cobwebs and dust, smartens shop windows, quickens the intelligence of salesmen, and lets in the sunlight.

Advertising makes the merchant think of you—of your wants and needs; make him anxious to serve you to your liking and advantage.

Advertising keeps stock from having birthdays.

Advertising acquaints you with new things, and so brightens your home, your life, your person.

Advertising keeps a business from growing lazy and stupid. Advertising injects good red blood into the arteries of a business, and keeps it healthful and active.

Shop where your wants and needs are uppermost in the mind of the merchant. Shop in the store which reflects you, which you dominate.

Shop where your money returns to you in better goods, better values, better service.

Shun the shop that is dumb and dark and dreary; keep away from the shop that never speaks to you, never smiles at you, never bothers about you.

Reward by your custom the merchant who lives to serve you, and who is doing his utmost to build up this community; who takes you into his confidence by means of advertisements in your local newspapers.

Smile back at the shop which smiles at you.

Shake hands with it—keep company with it—your favor will be returned to you tenfold.

The District Ledger is the best advertising medium in the Crows Nest Pass It reaches the workers, the people who buy your goods

Write Ideas for Moving Picture Plays!

You Can Write Photo Plays and Earn $25 or More Weekly

We Will Show You How!

If you have ideas—if you can THINK—we will show you the secrets of this fascinating new profession. Positively no experience or literary excellence necessary. No "flowery language" is wanted.

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

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

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

YOU WILL EARN $100 MONTHLY FOR SPARE TIME WORK!

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

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

NATIONAL AUTHORS' INSTITUTE 1543 Broadway NEW YORK CITY

Grand Theatre

On Friday, December 27

One Night Only

America's Foremost Character Actress

Mrs. Annie Adams

Mother of

Miss Maude Adams

In the Latest Eastern Novelty

"The Butler's Secret"

A Positive Dramatic Sensation

Metropolitan Supporting Company Including

WILFRED LEE

An Elaborate Scenic Production

Prices $1.00 75c & 50c. **Seats at Suddaby's**

Special Christmas Program Tonight & Tommorrow

Matinee Every Saturday

Music by Grand Theatre Orchestra. Five Pieces

The Kingdom of Capitalism

We are hypocrites and our civilization is worse than a whited sepulcher. At this present happy period, when we are preaching peace on earth, to men good will, we are driving our children to death and we are growing fat and comfortable on their sorrow.

An investigating committee of the Empire State—New York—has been looking into the question of child labor. It has found that many of the little luxuries which all our better people should have are produced by the children of the tenements.

Mere babies have sat hour after hour knotting willow plumes—and the willow plume should be a decoration on a hearse. That is where it belongs. It is tied together with knots of blood. There is a sob of baby anguish in every one of them. Yet they are popular articles of adornment, and through the padrone system, mostly run by our Greek and Italian citizens, they have become a badge of infamy.

Much of the tenement work is done by recently arrived immigrants. They may be Italians, Greeks, Russians, Germans or any other nationality. Why did they come here? Simply because they were told that this is a land that is overflowing with milk and honey. They come from fields and the small towns, splendid specimens of humanity. In short to get a pitiful allowance of bread.

This Happy Season

But just now we are approaching the holidays. These many weeks past there have been thousands of shrunken little fingers deftly fashioning the gifts that make glorious the department stores. There have been thousands of little heads wearily bowing over the work that must be done, not in order that the Christmas gifts may be finished in time, but simply in order that the family will have enought to eat. Christmas begins with them at the opening of the busy season.

They pick the nuts for those confections we all enjoy so much. For it they receive a few cents a day. Though there is a society for the Propagation of the Eating of Nuts, those who have to pick the nuts have no stomach for them. They want food. And on a basis of 20, 30 or 40 cents a day, what can you get? Those who employ the nut pickers possibly can answer, but they will not.

Women and men and little children embroider and stitch and crochet all sorts of fine garments.

They do not wear any of them.

All those garments are placed out to them through the padrone system, and the padrone is the fellow who makes the money. He may be an Italian or he may be from New England, but the money that he gets is covered with the sweat and blood of our American workers.

The Doll

In some of the high priced stores—the "exclusive store"—or in other words, those who exclude people who have not money, there are displayed wonderful doll sets, richly decorated clothing, undergarments so fine that they are models for the women who can afford to pay high prices.

Who makes them?

The children of the tenement.

And have they dolls of their own? Are any of them in a position where they can dress a doll and cuddle it and own it and clothe it as they wish?

Not one. They are producing these dolls and the clothing of dolls for others, and it is from day to day slavery, so vicious, so degrading, that the average child in the tenement hates the sight of a doll. It knows the sleepless hours, the bitter pay, the underfeeding necessary to produce it. That child has a fund of information gained through actual work that those who are investigating the question utterly lack. That child knows what it costs in human suffering to clothe the beautiful dolls in the windows, and when any settlement worker or inquirer comes around to ask questions it is but natural the child should be lowbrowed and stubborn and should refuse to answer questions. The chances are that she never had a chance to play with a doll. All she had a chance to do was help dress the doll for incompetent people who themselves would be unable to dress it.

The Source of the Christmas Gift

It is not the dolls alone, nor the candies, nor anything of that sort. Some of those more serviceable gifts, wraps, gloves, bags and so on, are produced by the tenement children.

Here is the truth of the matter: The contractor who lets out the work, and the wholesaler who lets it out to the contractor, and the retailer who sells the product to the purchaser, all must make money. But the people who make it, including the little children, earn simply a living, and that is a living beset with tuberculosis, rickets, contagious diseases and other things. It is a living in which there is never enough to eat. It is a living in which there is never a decent place in which to sleep. It is a living so beset with disease that those who enter it must make preparations through an industrial insurance company, to pay the undertaker.

These facts are well known, and have been demonstrated over and over again. Even on Baby Vanderbilt's Christmas tree there will be the skeletons of hundreds of children who were murdered to produce the wonderful gifts with which that tree will be loaded.

Those Cannery Children

When we of the poor class sit down to eat our Christmas dinner, and we have canned peas, canned fruit and other delicacies, we may consider that we are paying for the work of the children in the canneries of this state. Some of those children got as high as 30 cents a day for working twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours.

The children make our Christmas. It is not a happy season for them, but one of work and suffering. The Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving might extend their operations to the children. But that would interfeer with profits. Still, we could do something. We might turn the children out of the tenements. In other words, we might break up the home, the sweatshop home, and that would be a task well worth accomplishing.

As things are now the children are the most relentlessly exploited of all human beings. Suffer the little children to come unto me, says capitalism, for of such is the increase in profits.

TO INTRODUCE DIVORCE BILL

Will Carry Out Findings of Majority Report of Commission

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A draft of a bill promoted by the divorce law reform union, proposing drastic alterations in existing divorce laws, and based on the majority report of the recent Royal Commission on divorce, will be laid before Parliament early in the new year.

The society's primary object is the extension and amendment of conditions at present governing divorce and facilities, where wives have been maliciously and permanently deserted, where there is incurable insanity, chronic drunkenness and cruelty. The secretary of the reform union, explaining the situation, said:

"The church people hold out the hope that nothing will happen to the existing divorce laws for a time. I am inclined to think the wish is father to the thought. According to them, there is no popular demand for divorce. In the same breath they say that if divorce is allowed on extended lines, human passions will prevail and there will be a flood of divorces. This seems to us like a contradiction of the terms.

"As the result of a very careful scrutiny, I have found that 70 per cent. of the newspapers favor the majority report in the main. The brunt of opposition to the demand for extended divorce is borne by the extreme ecclesiastical party. The general church party is divided. We have many moderate church people on our books. Our experience with them has taught us there is a large amount of broad mindedness in church circles.

"It seems most extraordinary that in this age of freedom, we should find ourselves clinging to legal restrictions which have as their origin the most grasping mediaeval notions."

COAL EXPORT SHOWS LARGE INCREASE

SYDNEY, Dec. 17.—The quantity of coal sent from the state coal mines at Newcastle, New South Wales, to other states and countries so far this year shows an increase of 25 per cent, as compared with the amount sent for the first nine months of last year.

Some Useful Presents for Christmas

Compare these prices with any catalogue and you will see we can save you money. Should anything go wrong with the goods we sell you, we are always willing to make it good.

GENTS' WATCHES

7 Jewel Waltham Watch in a Fortune case $8.75
15 Jewel Waltham Watch in a Fortune case 9.75
17 Jewel Waltham Watch in a Fortune case 11.25
21 Jewel Waltham Watch in a Fortune case 32.50
23 Jewell Vanguard Watch 45.00
21 Jewell A. C. Liphardt movement in Fortune Case 20.00

We guarantee this to be one of the finest timepieces anyone can carry.

We have a very fine 14k Solid Gold Watch, with a fine movement, for $35.00

ALARM CLOCKS

From 75c. to the 8-day Alarm at $3.00

In Clocks we have them from the fine Westminster Quarter-hour Chime at $30.00 to a one-day mantel Clock at $1.50.

We have some very fine old country Clocks with bronze figures.

Remember!—We guarantee them all.

LADIES' WATCHES

We have a 7-jewel movement, in a good quality Gold-filled hunting case, with best quality lady's long chain in a plush box for $14.00
Without chain $10.00

The same case and chain, with 15-jewel movement $16.50

The same case and chain, with the very best movement made for a lady's watch $22.00

14K Solid Gold case, with a fine 17-jewel movement $30.00

See our Single-stone Diamond Rings for $25.00.

2 Diamonds and Ruby, or 2 Rubies and Diamond, at $25.00

2 Diamonds and emerald .....$30 to $50.

These stones are all first quality and are guaranteed.

FREE $85 DIAMOND RING, $30 LADIES' OR GENT'S WATCH, $15 SOLID GOLD EMERALD SET LOCKET. Coupon given with every cash purchase of 1.00 for December only. Drawing Jan. 1st, 1913. See windows.

A. C. LIPHARDT, Fernie, B. C.

65 PER CENT DIVIDEND AND ONE CHAP KICKED

GLASGOW, Dec. 16.—At the annual meeting of J. P. Coats, Limited, cotton thread manufacturers, today a dividend of 65 per cent. was declared The net profit for the year was $13,970,00 which is a decrease of $1,500,000 from last year. One stockholder at the meeting complained that too much money was put in the reserve fund, which now amounts to $35,000,000, on a capitalization of $50,000,000.

Shiloh 25¢
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds
Shiloh costs so little and does so much!

Fernie Industrial and Provident Co-operative Society, LIMITED

We have just received a large shipment of Peek, Frean Biscuits. Here are a few of the kinds we have in stock.

Pat-a-Cake	per lb.	.40
Santa Claus	per lb.	.40
Digestive	per lb.	.40
Golden Buff	per lb.	.40
Fairy Cake	per lb.	.40
Water	per lb.	.40
Toy Crackers	per lb.	.60
Osborne	per lb.	.40
Petit Bourre	per lb.	.40
Macaroon	per lb.	.60
Short Bread	per lb.	.40
Adriatic Wafer	per lb.	.60
Billikin	per lb.	.40

We have some choice California Canned Fruits—Pears, Pineapples and Apricots, put up in Sanitary Cans, price per tin .30

Chivers English Plum Puddings, ...per lb. .45

Arrived this week, a fresh supply of New Zealand BUTTER, at per lb 40

We sell best quality Hams and Bacon — Burns' "Imperator"; Swifts' "Premium."

Turkey	.35
Geese	.25
Ducks	.30
Chicken	.25
Fowel	.23

TEN GREAT FACTS Concerning the Future of
Athabasca Landing

1. THE FACT that Athabasca Landing is the only gateway to the opening up of the New Empire—the Grande Prairie and Peace River country, which has millions of acres of the richest farming land in Western Canada, and a climate most suitable to wheat growing.

2. THE FACT that Athabasca Landing is situated on the most southern point of the Athabasca River which has four thousand miles of navigable water.

3. THE FACT that Athabasca Landing is the wholesale, manufacturing and distributing city for the Grande Prairie and Peace River Country.

4. THE FACT that Athabasca Landing has the largest flow of natural gas in Western Canada, which is the greatest asset to manufacturing concerns.

5. THE FACT that Athabasca Landing is surrounded by the richest oil fields in Western Canada.

6. THE FACT that Athabasca Landing has the greatest deposit of asphalt in the world which is the most needed resource to Western Canada, owing to its rapid development.

7. THE FACT that Athabasca Landing has a pulp-wood industry which, when developed, will supply all Western Canada with paper.

8. THE FACT that Athabasca Landing has companies such as Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, The Steep Bank Oil Co., The Great North Oil and Asphalt Co., American-Canadian Oil Co., and several other private companies enormously capitalized which are developing these resources.

9. THE FACT that Athabasca Landing is the Northern Terminal for the C. N. R. lines, Canadian Pacific Lines, Grand Trunk Pacific lines, Trans-Pacific, McKenzie and Hudson's Bay Railroad.

10. THE FACT that when investing in Athabasca Landing realize that you can buy closest in property at lowest price and most reasonable terms, with every lot guaranteed, by the largest and most reliable Realty Firm of Western Canada.

McCutcheon Bros.
LIMITED

Liphardt Block - FERNIE, B. C. - Open Evenings

Head Office: Calgary, Alta. Branch Offices: Fernie, Edmonton, Victoria, Moose Jaw, Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Brantford, London & Plymouth, Eng., Glasgow, Scot.

The District Ledger

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

H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

THE EDITOR AND STAFF OF THE "DISTRICT LEDGER" WISH ALL A BRIGHT AND MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

OUR ANNUAL FARCE

WITHIN the next month Fernie will go through the periodic force of an annual municipal election, and so far a leader has not arisen to take it out of the rut into which it has fallen. So accustomed have local citizens become to this that they no longer take an interest in civic affairs, and not even an election can arouse them from their apathy and indifference. This is to be regretted, for only by their concerted action can a change for the better be effected, and a council be elected who are capable of transacting the business of the city in an efficient, effectual and competent manner. As matters now stand the business men of the city are the only ones who can accomplish this for the working men, who form a vast majority of the city's population, have been practically disfranchised. According to the Provincial Act the municipal voters' roll closes on the 31st October, but no one shall be qualified to be placed on the roll unless he has paid the road tax of two dollars. Here, as in other towns and cities of the province, the custom is to send around a tax collector for this purpose. Elsewhere the work is generally started in August and September with a view of giving every citizen an opportunity of qualifying. But not so in Fernie. This year an official of the city, who also acts in the capacity of tax collector, received instructions one week before closing time to rake in the shekels. Considering that he had his ordinary duties to attend to he could hardly do justice to the collection part of it, and as a result only $200 was brought in, or only 100 people were called upon. Why was not this work started in good time to ensure better results? Is it possible that our City Fathers did not wish to see too many working men on the voters' roll, or is it because they did not desire to rob the poor worker of $2.00 of his hard-earned money? (Please don't smile!) In any event, the city is the direct loser of some thousand dollars through this neglect, intentional or otherwise, or through the Council's generous feeling towards the worker. A city that has to scrape, scrape, scrape to make both ends meet, where water, light, heat, power, assessment, etc., is charged for up to the hilt, the apparent intentional loss of a thousand dollars, on the face of it, appears to be inexplicable. When the time comes no doubt our City Fathers will give an account of their stewardship, and as anything they may have to say in that respect will be news to the electors, and the disfranchised, it will be of keen interest. In the meantime those who are fortunate enough to have a vote should arouse themselves and interest some of our capable men to accept nomination. That a change is needed is admitted on all sides, the only difficulty is that new and more vigorous men will not come forward. Concerted action and a little pressure might have the desired effect. Why not try it?

SIDELIGHTS ON SOCIALISM

ONE of the greatest drawbacks to an understanding of Socialist philosophy is that of regarding present conditions as fixed, and by "fixed" is meant that things generally have been in the past much the same as they are today. The ordinary individual does not think it worth while to go very far into history, but places the beginning somewhere about one hundred years ago and from these premises undertakes to build up an argument. His reasoning is somewhat along these lines. Today there are capitalists and laborers, last year there were capitalists and laborers, in fact, they have been even before my time. Then he may talk about the many reforms that have been established by "good" men such as Cadbury, Rowntree et al; point out the Port Sunlight plan as being a very advanced step towards Socialism (sic), but to get this type to go deeper and understand what is the impelling factors in the acts of individuals is difficult indeed.

The wages system is in the mind of the worker, who understands economics, synonymous with slave system, but to the "reformer" there is no basic wrong with the wages system, only its application is at fault. There's where the difference comes in between the scientific Socialist and the Reforming Radical. The latter thinks that the troubles that arise are caused by man's inhumanity to man and once demonstrate the "justice" of the case and it will be changed.

To the Socialist who is nothing if not revolutionary, the reformer is a greater reactionary than the out-spoken Conservative. The former attempts to lengthen the tenure of office of himself and caste by posing as actuated by love of his fellow creatures, whereas it is his own interests he is subserving, the latter, if he be a "True Blue," despises inwardly, if not openly, those who are outside the pale of his acquaintanceship, and considers that the lower orders only occupy space on the earth for the sole benefit of ministering to the wants of his class. This may be somewhat bluntly put, and is subject to modifications, still as a generalization it is not by any means wide of the mark.

When you hear anyone talking about the "goodness" or "badness" of an employer, it is evident that he does not possess the primary knowledge necessary to understand the mainspring of human actions. The "good" or "bad" capitalist varies according to the divergent viewpoint with which he regards his material interests.

Let us assume there are three men who go into business (never mind what kind it may be), whom we'll call A, B, and C. A and B look upon the men and women employed as merely so many "hands," all three pay the same scale of wages. C is a "good" man—i.e., he looks upon those working for him more or less as human beings; when when any of them are sick he does not dock them at all; if one of the men dies while in his employ he closes down his establishment, attends the funeral, and where the widow and children are needy, gives out of his own purse. "A very good man!" is the opinion generally expressed. He may be, according to the conception of some, but considering the intensity of competition with A and B, he's a very bad business man. Time goes on, A introduces labor displacing machinery, B to prevent being outstripped does likewise, both of them are keen (good) business men, who are not in business for their health but for what there's in it. They are entitled to praise for the economy of energy effected by the installation of up-to-date machinery.

C, who has not pursued a similar policy, but satisfied with a very small marginal profit on the money invested, is well liked by the people working under him, but he has not complied with the inexorable laws of commerce, consequently, being unable to instal the energy saving machinery, he finds himself handicapped in the struggle with his competitors. He fails, and the reason assigned is "bad management." This is by no means an overdrawn picture, but has happened many, many times.

"Good," "Bad," "Right," "Wrong," are abstractions, varying according to countries and conditions, and are by no means "fixed."

CANADA'S GIFT TO THE BRITISH NAVY

THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS ($35,000,000) is the tribute which the Ottawa crowd is to give to Great Britain as a practical demonstration of Canada's love for the mother country. Such concrete filial affection is entitled to the highest commendation from those in whose interests it is donated.

Let scare head-lines blazon forth:

"The bounteous gift of a Loving Child to an Anxious Mother.—A mark of esteem from Canada,—the brightest gem in the Greatest Empire that ever was.—The people of this vast Dominion rise to the emergency of the hour."

We must cast aside all thoughts of carping criticism. Throw down any of those anti-patriotic utterances so thinly veiled of the "Who-are-the-people?" order, because this might open up controversial debate not conducive to that harmony which should prevail among the units of this great empire. Those little Englanders (!) who raise their squawking voices against this magnificent Christmas box and talk about the money being spent to better advantage, ought to be incontinently silenced when the amount is regarded from a simple per capita viewpoint.

There are, in round figures, eight millions in Canada, hence the charge against each individual is less than $4.50, and even that sum is to be carried over a period of three years, thus making the annual payment less than $1.50 each. Surely he or she cannot object to Britain ruling the waves for so paltry a figure as one hundred and fifty cents!

The heart of every loyal citizen must swell with pride, even though his coat be threadbare, his trousers baggy at the knees in strict contradistinction to the appearance of his paunch when he notes in the daily papers that the scion of the hard working class, Lord Rothschild, has sent sincere congratulations to Hosmer—(No; not to the town, but to the financier of that name)—because of this splendid contribution from Canada to Great Britain. He (Rothschild) is actuated by the most exalted sentiments of pa(y)triotism, and justly so.

To those unaccustomed to handling large sums it may be of interest to explain how the transaction is treated. The Government of Canada writes out the cheque(a very simple process), the Rothschild banking house accepts this insignificant piece of paper which enables them to finance the scheme on the basis of probably the trivial interest of 4 per cent per annum which on thirty-five million dollars is a mere bagatelle of $1,400,000 a year, therefore in the brief space of 25 years another thirty-five million has been paid out, and there is still the principal to be paid, and it is not at all unlikely by that time, or rather in the interim, that the people (!) of Canada have had such an era of prosperity (!) that they will be ready to go into debt in order to equip an aerial fleet, as the super-dreadnoughts will be fit for the scrap heap, if they have not already been consigned there.

What does this colossal sum mean? From whose pockets will it be taken Probably some superficial thinker may reply, "From the pockets of the working class!" But it does not, because they have never had it in their pockets! True, like every other product of human labor it does come out of their hides and is part of the surplus value extracted at the point of production. The working class today receive back in wages only enough (on the average) to pay for their up-keep and the cost of reproduction, consequently they do not get any marginal allowance that enables them to indulge in such luxuries as a navy. "Well, then," says our critics, "what kick has any workingman against the spending of money if he does not have to pay anything for it?" Simply this, that although he does not pay for it directly as he receives for his commodity the market price thereof, he is not satisfied with that, and noting that all wars are carried on for the benefit of the capitalist class with the working class as the sufferers, he is opening his eyes to the necessity of not only striving to obtain more wages but of completely revolutionising the existing methods of administration for the ruling class into one that will advantage the whole of human society.

Vice-President J. O. Jones is a visitor in the city today.

Five prisoners leave for Nelson Jail tomorrow in charge of Chief Hall.

Mr. Raynor, of Cranbrook, spent some time in Fernie on Monday last.

President Stubbs took a run into Fernie during the early part of the week.

Harold Minton returned to town from college at Calgary yesterday morning.

Two houses in the Michel segregated area were destroyed by fire on the 19th inst.

The funeral of Chas. J. Bulger took place from the Roman Catholic Church on Thursday.

Your Christmas Turkey at the Waldorf Hotel. Raffle on Saturday 21st. All our fowl are fresh killed.

The schools break up for the Christmas holidays today, and will re-open on Monday, January 6th.

Dick Bowen is expected to arrive in town sometime next week, and his marriage to Miss Jennie Johnson is timed shortly after.

Don't overlook the big Turkey Raffle, commencing Saturday 21st at the Napanee Hotel. Strictly fresh killed fowl.

A marriage licence was issued during the week at the Provincial Court House to John Cunliffe, and Marian Jennett Ratcliffe, both of Fernie.

Mrs. G. M. Miller has left for a visit to her mother in San Diego, Cal., where she is ill, and expects to be away for two months.

A prominent member of the Fernie Socialist Local took unto himself a wife, for the second time, but as he is of a bashful disposition we refrain from giving his name.

Mrs. F. B. Roberts, up till last Friday manager of the local branch of the Bank of Hamilton, has been transferred to Pilot Mound, Man., and Mr. W. M. Stanley, of Abernethy, Sask., has taken his place here.

J. W. Bennett left on Thursday morning for Nelson, where he has been called for consultation in connection with the conciliation board applied for by the Western Federation of Miners.

Only three more days left for the raffle in aid of the Workingmans' Club, Fernie. There are but a few tickets left, and all those desirous of taking a chance on getting a useful Christmas present should get a ticket or two without delay.

Sunday, December 22nd, will be observed as Christmas Sunday at the Baptist Church. The choir will render special music and the evening service will be preceeded by a song service, commencing at 7 o'clock. A hearty invitation to all.

CHRISTMAS CANTATA

The Baptist Sunday School will render a Christmas cantata on Thursday. December 26th, entitled "Santas' Reception," when a number of fairies, brownies, Indian maidens and others will pay their respects to Mr and Mrs. Santa, after which, Santa will distribute gifts to the school. Program will commence at 7.30. Admission 25c.

DEATH

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Dec. 14, at Hosmer, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Robert Anderson, aged 8 years old. Funeral took place on Wednesday, the arrangements being in the hands of Thomson and Morrison.

TO MUSICIANS

Local 624 American Federation of Musicians of Fernie, B. C., beg to announce that their Charter will be open until January 1st, 1913. All musicians in the Crow's Nest Pass are urged o send in their applications on or before that time. The price is right and this is a fine opportunity to join this grand organization. For particulars apply to A. D. Carrie, Secy., P. O. Box 481, Fernie, B. C

SOCIALIST PARTY

The following officers have been elected for the forthcoming year:

Secretary—Albert Hart.
Recording Secretary—D. Paton.
Treasurer—Oscar Erickson.
Organizer—W. L. Phillips.
Literature Agent—H. Malbon.

Economic Classes will be held in the Library Room of the Miner's Hall on Sunday afternoon, commencing promptly at 2.30.

In the evening Thos. Franco, of Coal Creek, will deliver an address on "Logic" in the basement of the Miners' Hall, commencing at eight o'clock.

BIG CHRISTMAS PROGRAM AT THE GRAND

We are given to understand that the manager of the Grand Theatre has made arrangements with the film companies for a special selection of pictures for the Christmas week. An excellent program is also arranged for tonight and tomorrow.

D. GRIFFITH'S BENEFIT FUND

We are requested to convey the thanks of the committee handling this fund for a contribution of $5.00 received from J. C. Turner, of Victoria.

Those desirous of donating to this fund are requested to send same to J. W. Gray, c.o. District Ledger Office. Due acknowledgement for all donations will be made through the columns of this paper.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR CHILDREN

Christmas gifts will be presented to the children of the employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd., in Fernie and suburbs, by Mrs. W. R. Wilson and Miss Ruth Wilson on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 24th, at the Methodist Church.

Distribution will be made between between the hours of two and five o'clock to all children whose names were presented by the following committee:

Aubrey Snow, Thos. Atkinson, R. Walton, Wm. Dickinson, Harry Hughes, Harry Martin, Charles Ward, J. Lyons, Charles Edgar, J. W. Gray and Richard Derbyshire.

This committee are invited to attend the distribution between the hours above mentioned.

THE ISIS THEATRE

The fanciful romances of olden times are receiving the attention of the moving picture producers, and tonight (Friday) and Saturday, the two-reel feature of the Isis Theatre will be "Undine," the famous riverside classic which has been staged by the Thanhouser Co. Those who have read this interesting romance will be sure to take advantage of seeing this production, and those who have not heard the story will be equally interested in this two-reel feature.

The balance of the program will include, "The Simple Life," "Star Eyes' Strategy," "The Fugitive," Scenes in Warwickshire, and also a comedy.

"The Sergeant's Boy" is a two-reel Bison feature film which will be shown at this house in the near future.

During the absence of Mrs. G. M. Miller, who is absent on a visit to her mother in San Diego, Cali., Mr. Chas. Percy will officiate at the piano.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

On Tuesday night last the hall of the Knights of Pythias presented an animated scene. A large crowd of local and visiting knights were on hand, when the Cranbrook degree team put through a bunch of neophytes. In addition to the Cranbrook contingent there were quite a few visitors from Hosmer Lodge. At the conclusion of the ceremonies refreshments were served in the Lodge Room, and in the early hours of the morning the gathering dispersed feeling well pleased with the events of the night.

The local lodge meets regularly every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in their hall on Victoria Avenue.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Veterans' Brigade acknowledge with thanks contributions from the following gentlemen towards the purchase of an ambulance:

The Trites Wood Co.	$25.00
P. Burns and Co., Ltd.	25.00
A. McDougal, Fernie Lmbr. Co.	25.00
Elk Lumber Co.	25.00
41 Market Co.	25.00
The Fernie Fort Steele Brew'y	25.00
Baker Lumber Co.	25.00
Crow's Nest Trading Co.	25.00
Adolph Lumber Co.	25.00
Ross Saskatoon Lumber Co.	25.00
The Jewell Lumber Co.	15.00
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.	100.00

Lieut.-Col. JOS. MACKAY, Pres
Lieut. G. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

A GREAT POLITICAL DRAMA COMING TO THE GRAND

The latest dramatic sensation, "The Butler's Secret," will be offering at the Grand Theatre, for one night, Friday, December 27, and is sure to be a most interesting engagement. "The Butler's Secret" deals with the political life in one of the eastern cities at this time when "Regulars" and "Insurgents" are combining for national recognization and using every device legitimate and otherwise to divert public favor. The action of the play is laid in Morrisville, N. J., where a gang of political ringsters headed by one Bill Higgins, are ordered by the system to "put through" the "Gangs" candidate for mayor and beat it at any cost, a popular and rising young lawyer, a favorite in society and the choice of the people. The only hope the machine has is to find something discreditable in the moral life of Gregory, the people's candidate, so that they can ruin his political and social influence.

The author, with keen knowledge of the stage, has not subordinated drama for "muckraking," but has given an absorbing story of political intrigue into a theme of consistent domestic life that is said to excel anything that has heretofore been produced.

The production discloses a master hand in every detail, and the cast includes some of the best known players on the stage, among them Mrs Annie Adams, mother of Miss Maud Adams, and Wilford Lee, whose work as the cocaine doctor is receiving unstinted praise.

IS THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

NEW STYLE LABEL

NEVER ANY FAILURE OR DISAPPOINTMENT WHEN MAGIC BAKING POWDER IS USED.

CONTAINS NO ALUM.

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KING EDWARD'S HIGH SCHOOL
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
CRANBROOK, B.C.

HEADMISTRESS, MISS CHERRINGTON (Cambridge Higher Local Honours Certificate, Birmingham University Education Diploma.)
Assistant, Miss HODGSON, (Diploma of the College of Teachers for the Deaf and Dumb.)
Terms for boarders and day scholars on application to the Headmistress.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOST.—Gold Locket, set with pearls, between Methodist Church and Annex. Finder will be rewarded upon returning same to Ledger Office.

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

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

The Isis Theatre

THE PROVEN PREMIER PICTURE PLAYHOUSE

SPECIAL

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE

"UNDINE"

A De Lux adaptation of the famous Riverside Classic by the Thanhouser Co.

For a year and a century the romance of Undine has been the possession of the reading world.

The Initial Scene is a bold conception. It serves to awaken interest. A half-dozen or more maidens are sporting about a mass of rocks. Suddenly they plunge into the sea and swim to a lone boulder, only the top of which is visible.

COMING Wednesday December 25

THE SERGEANT'S BOY

2—REELS—2

Send the children to the matinee
UNDINE will please them
Come and stay as long as you like

That Satisfied Feeling Comes after Attending the Isis

THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.

A. McDougall, Mgr

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

Send us your orders

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

News of The District Camps

BANKHEAD NOTES

A public meeting was held in the hall, last week, for the purpose of arranging for the annual Christmas tree.

The Bankhead Livery has changed hands, Mr. Roper having bought out Colebrook and Edwards.

Alec Watters, John Clemenson and Sam Muir, of Pocahontas, called here en route for the old country. We are mighty glad to know that fortune has favored them to that extent, for "in friendship's name we owe them much."

A number of miners and a fire boss from Frank have started to work here, and the Company are preparing for more every week.

The new incline to C. Level is progressing favorably with the present open weather, and C. Level is to be pushed ahead making it necessary to put on more men for some time.

The amount of money collected for the children's Christmas tree is at present $380.00, which is a very creditable sum, and the single men of the camp deserve special mention for the way they responded for the kiddies' treat.

One of the special features of last week was the election of District Officers, also International Officers, the result being as follows: C. Stubbs, 178; H. Elmer, 33; J. O. Jones, 167; G. Wilde, 39; A. J. Carter, 171; T. W. Brown, 36; for International Board Member: D. Rees, 18; T. Harries, 6; ... Wheatley, 187; Chas Peacock, 3; for Auditors: D. Paton, 124; T. France, 48; J. Unsworth, 58; J. Makin, 53; J. Porter, 111. District Board Member: N. D. Thachuk elected by acclamation.

A Pole, named Andrew Dobya, who was working on the new incline, was badly injured by an explosion of some powder that had mis-fire, and is likely to lose the sight of one eye.

Mr. Scott, mine inspector for this district, was through the mines on Friday last.

Mr. Stockett was a visitor last week.

Boarding House No. 2 has been opened and Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooper are caretakers.

A number of new houses are about to be erected.

The heating of the school is still a matter of serious concern to the trustees, for after overcoming the cold by installing four stoves and a furnace, the school is being closed on account of gas, so that a fireboss must now be added to the school board or the inspector of mines called in.

Wm. Muir left the camp for the old country along with his brother, Sam. Bill has been in very poor health for some time, and decided to go back home to try and regain his health.

The Local Union invited everybody to a free entertainment of the moving picture show on the 10th.

COAL CREEK

Saturday last was pay day up here. The mines were idle on the afternoon shift. A large number of Creekites journeyed to town to partake of the amusements the city affords. The miners theatre received a large percentage of patronage.

The annual general meeting and election of officers took place at the club on Sunday last. There were a very large attendance. After the usual preliminaries, the election of the various officers took place, which resulted as follows: President, John Shanks (by acclamation); Vice-President, John Moore; Secretary, W. R. Puckey; Assistant Secretary, Joe Buchanan; Treasurer, R. Johnstone; Auditors, Forsyth and Findlayson. The following were elected as board members: Dr. Workman, J. E. Smith, J. McMillan, J. Worthington, W. McFegan, T. France, Steve Hall, Wm Tinckler.

Santa Claus is expected to visit the Club Hall on the evening of Dec. 25. Look out for particulars as to time, etc., on the notice boards.

Fred Leyland, who recently held the position as tipple boss on the night shift, entertained a few of his friends and acquaintances on the occasion of his departure to his old home in the State of Indiana, on Sunday night. Songs and reminiscences were the order of the evening, diluted with a drop of the usual celebrated thirst quenchers. The boys do surely wish you a most enjoyable time. We fancy we hear the song, "Oh, Will Ye No'er Come Back Again?" being wafted on the breeze. Good luck, boy.

Quite a large number of Crookites availed themselves of the special train run down on the occasion of the funeral of the late Mrs. Machin, whose death was reported last week.

Fred Birchel, one of the company's weighmen on the tipple, has severed his connection with this company, and is seeking fields and pastures new in New Zealand. His place is occupied now by Mark Hugall. We surely wish you good luck, and a pleasant voyage, Fred.

Quite a large number of Christmas hampers have found their way up here this week. One individual has sampled his one so much that he had to renew his order. A Ledger advertisement pays!

To Correct a Misaprehension

We wish to report that the "colored woman" referred to in last week's notes was in no way connected with Mrs. Oliver, who resides in this camp, and we are sory for any inconvenience caused.

Mrs. D. F. Markland arrived home from hospital on Tuesday and is doing as well as can be expected.

Little Billy Marsh (Mush) arrived back in camp on Wednesday looking very well indeed after his experiences in the lumber camp at Jaffray. The tipple kids were pleased to see you looking so well, Billy.

Mrs. H. Murray and little boy were visiting friends up here on Wednesday afternoon.

Mark Branch and his son have taken over the house and furniture of Mr. and Mrs. Jonah Boardman. Say, boys, how do you like baching?

The Trites Woods Store up here are showing some grand Christmas and New Year presents. The women and kids are crowding to the store this week.

We wish to compliment W. Jackson on his work on the heating apparatus at the club. There are no complaints now of the cold.

The stork visited Slav Town on Friday morning, Dec. 13, and left a son to Mr and Mrs. E. Micheluk. Sorry to say Mrs. Micheluk is very sick.

Celebrations in connection with the arrival of a son to E. Micheluk were kept up on Sunday, when a large number of foreign speaking friends assembled at the house in Slav Town, where Mutzine, etc., was doled out to the guests.

In the course of his employment, a little before 3 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, a miner employed in No. 3 mine, by the name of M. Chevodòley, was carrying a boom, when he slipped and broke his collar bone.

BURMIS NOTES

Mr Thos. Duncan, mine host of the Passburg Hotel, paid a visit to town on Monday.

Mr. A. G. Bliss, of Messrs. Campbell, Wilson and Horne, Lethbridge, was a Burmis visitor this week.

Several Burmis folks took in the concert and dance at Lundbreck last week end, and passed an enjoyable evening.

Mr. Joe and Albert Derbyshire received word this week that ther mother had died at Crawford Bay, B. C. and left on Monday's passenger to attend the funeral. The deceased lady was a long time resident of Coleman, and much sympathy is felt in the surrounding district for the family in their sad bereavement.

Corporal Wilson, R.N.W.M.P., of of Frank, took in the sights of town on Sunday.

Mrs. H. E. Smith was a Cowley visitor last week end.

Saturday last was pay day here, and there was the usual exodus of visitors to Blairmore and adjacent towns.

Mrs. C. E. Rush and Mrs. D. Cameron were Fernie visitors last week-end

A smoker was held in the bunkhouse last Saturday evening, and the bunch enjoyed rather a good time, Nutz's dry goods being very much in evidence. Nuf sed.

H. T. Lloyd completed his electrical contract this week, and turned the juice on for the first time on Tuesday, and it is expected that the screens will be in operation before the end of the week.

The prospects on the new seams are being pushed ahead as fast as possible.

Mr. Chalmers has completed the new addition to the pool room, and also moved his family from Coleman to town this week.

Mr. J. C. Chester, our genial storekeeper, went east this week and dame rumor has it for sure this time that he is going to join the ranks of the benedicts.

Mr. W. Duncan, of Passburg, has taken over the onerous duties of handling the Burmis mail bag.

The stork visited the home of L. C. Stevens on Tuesday and left a fine bouncing boy. Mother and child both doing well.

FRANK NOTES

House-moving is being done, but very slowly. When Mr. Palmer arrived we thought he was a whirlwind at it, and now it leaks out that he is only an ordinary average contractor. Of course, many obstacles have been in his way, and the fault is not all his own. Last week he put the furniture building of Mr. Kribbs on the new townsite, and at present he is at work lifting up the Hardware building.

Mr. Richardson moved his family to Blairmore last week.

Rev. Fagan, the Methodist minister, who is to reside at Hillcrest, was in town a few days this week.

Sergeant Bowers has made Blairmore his headquarters now instead of Frank, and has moved his family up there.

Mr. A. C. Beach left on Monday for Chatham, Ont., where he is to spend Christmas with his wife and daughter. During his vacation he will attend a family re-union of children and grandchildren.

Mr. R. Bartless, of Blairmore, manager of the Ladies team, visited our town one evening last week, acting as guide and protector of a small sample of females, while they sold badges and tickets in the interest of their club. They visited all the saloons and pool rooms in town and we understand that many were captured until four bits were produced.

A party of hunters left town last Friday for the country to the north of Burmis in pursuit of deer. They had a delightful outing and walking was real good on Saturday, and fortunately for the deer none of them happened along that way, or they would have heard the noise of at least a gun. The party was composed of Messrs Ed. Donkin, Ed. Acheson and Jack Miller, and returned to town in splendid shape but without their deer.

Next Friday night the kiddies who have attended the Methodist Sunday school are to have a hurried visit from Santa Claus, sometime after the hour of 8 o'clock.

We are very glad to be able to announce in this week's issue that Mr. J. Wilson has received word from Ottawa that he has been appointed post master for Frank. A little over a year ago a change was being made in this office and we all hoped as well as signed the petition, that Mr. Wilson should receive the appointment, but for some reason or other we were left in the dark, and ever since disappointment a lot of folks felt that the right man was being given second place, and now we are all glad that the powers in Ottawa have seen with us. Mr. Wilson has been in Frank some years, acting in the capacity of manager of the post office during the terms of two post masters, and during that time he has done his utmost for the public, in fact, oftener doing more than he really has to to oblige them. He is well known in the town and trusted by everybody. We welcome Mr. Wilson as our post master and feel assured that under his guidance everybody will be well treated.

A hockey game came off at Frank on Wednesday night between the single and married men. Throughout the whole of the game the married men got the worst of it, but when the return game comes off it is more than likely that the single fellows will get a trimming.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mrs. Philip Hart, of Lundbreck, was a visitor in town on Monday last, on business.

The Rev. W. Irwin was on a business trip to Blairmore on Monday.

The Bellevue Local held a special meeting on Sunday to discuss the renewal of the doctor's agreement.

Mr. Cameron, the C. P. R. coal inspector, is leaving camp for the Christmas holidays. He will be away for a month or five weeks and in the meantime his position is being filled by Mr. Fred Padgett.

Hallbre vs. Beale

The wrestling match that was advertised for Saturday night was pulled off to a fairly good crowd. The match was a little later than was expected, because there was some trouble in getting a referee, Mr. Bob Leavitt refusing to act on the grounds that he was an interested party. Mr Billson, a wrestler from Lethbridge, was asked to referee the match, and consented. After 20 minutes Hallbre got a flying fall against Beale and the referee gave a fall against Beale. The decision was very unpopular, and caused a lot of dissatisfaction, and the two men decided to wrestle again on Tuesday night, when it is expected the hall will be packed to its capacity. There was also a good preliminary staged on Saturday night between Fred Beale, the 128 lb. champion of the Pass and Billie Newton, of Bellevue.

Saturday was pay day at the Bellevue mines and things are pretty lively around town.

Mr. E. W. Christie has started the addition to Secretary Burke's office, and if the weather holds fine it will be finished in about two weeks.

J. P. Mitchell, of Medicine Hat, was a visitor in the camp on Sunday.

Mrs. J. H. Rudd was in Calgary on business last week

D. Serra, of Coleman, was a visitor here on Saturday.

Joseph Grafton was a Calgary visitor last week.

A group of Bellevue boys, including Fred Padgett, Arnold Varley, Ernest Fisher and Robert Cummins enjoyed a chicken supper at Blairmore on Saturday night.

The presentation of medals to the local footballers as winners of the Crow's Nest Pass League, took place on Wednesday night. Superintendent Shone made the presentation. A whist drive and dance was held in connection with the event.

PERSONAL

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

HILLCREST NOTES

The miners of Hillcrest wish to congratulate J. O. Jones on the success attached to election. Here's wishing Mr. Jones many happy returns.

Quite a sensational stunt was enacted at Hillcrest on Monday, 16th, when the popular bar-tender of the Union Hotel was told that his services were no longer required. It appears that some difference of opinion arose between the bar-tender and the proprietor, and the result was the dismissal of our friend. A new man was hired forthwith, and for a period of ten hours Hillcrest was practically a dry town. The boys didn't seem to fancy their new friend, so the upshot of the whole affair was that the "man behind" was told to quit, and our friend re-instated. A few moments later you would require a canoe to pilot your way through the bar, such was the return of sentiment. The boys wish our old-timer many happy returns.

Mrs. John A. McDowell, of Coleman, paid her sister, Mrs. Steve McKinnon, of Hillcrest, a visit last week.

Dr. Allan Ross left to spend his Christmas holidays at his home in Montreal. There are rumors of a honeymoon trip in connection with our late friend's visit, but whether Cupid's arrow will prove effectual or not on this trip remains to be proved. His place is filled by Dr. McLean.

MICHEL NOTES

The usual monthly concert was held in the Methodist Church on Tuesday night and a fair crowd attended.

Mr. Caufield, superintendent of the collieries here, acted in a capable manner as chairman, and his witty remarks were one feature of the evening, especially those referring to his baching companions.

The program consisted of songs and sketches, and as a special number, Mr. Henderson flung a Highland Fling with much skill and ability. "Oh, my head, Jim." The whole of the artistes went through their different parts with the greatest of talent and the audience are already looking forward to the next concert.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simister from the vicinity of Cowley, Alberta, are spending the week here with relations.

G. Castlerane an Italian living in Michel was fined Tuesday night by J. P. Burton the sum of $300.00 and costs or nine month in gaol for selling booze without a license. He was also charged with keeping a disorderly house and was let go on a suspended sentence.

Sunday being the last day of the hunting season quite a number of the Nimrods were out after the big game, and as a result four deer were brought into camp by the following parties: Thomas McGovern, Wm. Hillman, Jack Thompson and Frank Kane.

A shooting match with rifles at a range of three hundred yards has been arranged between Jas. Davy, of Michel, and Willie Lewis of New Michel. The match is for fifty dollars a side, also winner to take loser's rifle. Open sights are to be used and the date set aside for match is Dec. 24th.

What was the matter with RED the skating instructor last Sunday. Was he frightened of the ice breaking or is he shy?

We notice old Bill gets his hand in pretty often.

It would pay Hugh Mackintosh, the fight promoter, to look Michel up once in a while, as we have some coming "White Hopes."

T. P. can be heard these days practising for the coming festivities. He's been booked for quite a number of engagements. "Put yourself in Gilligan's place."

A bad accident occurred at McInnes' lumber camp, Crow's Nest, early on Friday morning. A man, who was at work falling timber, in some manner fell, breaking his leg. He was sent to Michel Hospital, where he was attended to by Dr. Weldon, and the reports are that he is progressing favorably.

George Welsby, of New Michel, is back again after having spent a pleasant week's vacation at Waldo.

At about 6 a.m. Firday morning a fire started in a shed belonging to the Kootenay Hotel, in which gasoline was stored, and immediately the whole building was in flames. The kitchen of the hotel caught, but the flames were quickly overcome by the many willing hands who were on the scene.

Ed. Stacey, now at Hillcrest, paid a visit here Saturday. Ed. says there's no place like Michel.

Tom Browne, of Corbin, was in Michel Friday last, bidding farewell to his friends before leaving for the Land of the Mush.

William Carr, of Coleman, spent the week end here loking up old friends. Come again, Bill.

The election for miners' representatives on the examination board for coal miners took place in Crahan's Hall on Saturday, December 14th, and the following was the result of the election: George Wilde, elected, with Joseph Gall and George Elmo being elected as alternatives.

At the meeting of the inside employees of the Michel Collieries, held Sunday last, the following were elected on inspection committees: Old No. 3 Mine: Wm. Porter and Fred Hutchinson. New No. 3 Mine: Robert Oakes and Alfred Williams.

Robert Oakes has been elected by Michel Local Union to represent them at the convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labor which is to be held in Victoria on January 13 next.

The Eagles held a dance in Crahan's Hall, Monday night. There was a god crowd there and a very enjoyable time was spent.

The St. John's Ambulance Association are selling tickets at $1.00 each, which admits the bearer to three shows per week at Lockhart's Moving Picture Show. The tickets are good from December 16th to aJnuary 1st. Buy a ticket and help the association out.

On Tuesday Chas. Wiegat, better known as Dutch Charlie, brought into camp a mountain lion or cougar, which he shot on his ranch. The animal measured nine feet from tip to tip.

The moving pictures shown in Lockhart's of the Wolgast-Rivers, and Allan and Barley fights on Tuesday night were well worth seeing.

A meeting will be held in the New Michel school on Monday, the 23rd inst. at 4 o'clock, to appoint school trustees.

George McCormick, employed as a swamper at Jack Pigeon's logging camp, was instantly killed on Monday morning by a falling tree.

A turkey shoot will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m., the 22nd inst, near the new hospital. Nothing but open sights will be allowed, but contestants may shoot from any position. The charge is twenty-five cents a shot. "Here's where Porter gets his game."

Who is it that keeps the inhabitants across the creek awake at nights by singing "I love you, Molly, dear"? Less singing and a little more love would be much more appropriate for that hour of the night.

The committee of the concert to be held on December 24th have gone to great expense in providing an excellent program for the evening. They have secured the services of a troupe who have just arrived, after having played to large houses in the principal European cities.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Johnson, of the Northern Hotel, is confined to his bed through sickness, and we hope to hear of his speedy recovery.

CORBIN NOTES

Miss Mary Macdonald is on a visit to Hosmer.

We are sorry to state that Samuel Richards is in bed sick.

Mike McLean is sick, and is being looked after by the doctor in Michel. We hope you will soon be around again.

Miller Bros. were in Corbin this week showing their sights of the 101 Ranch. Quite a crowd took in the opportunity, and most of the people say they had their money's worth. Now, Tommy, you had better buck up and let us see a few first class pictures from you.

James Sharp has got his gramophone, so we shall be able to hear some first class music these days.

Matt Ball paid Michel a visit this week. Matt came back happier than he went.

Jack Johnson is on a visit to Michel but it's not the Johnson the white slave driver.

Wm. Newman has again left Corbin, having secured a job in Michel. No place like home.

COLEMAN NOTES

Saturday the 14th, was pay day at the mines here and things were pretty lively around town.

The daughters of Rebekah Victoria Lodge, No. 7, held a basket social and dance on Thursday night, and a very enjoyable time was spent by all They realized about $72 from the baskets that were sold. There were also prizes given for the best decorated basket. Miss Maud Johnston took the first prize, the inscription on her basket being simply: "To the cross I cling." Miss Stokes took second prize for the best floral design.

There was quite an accident on the C. P. R. here on Monday morning, when two trains met head-on at the bluff near the International Coal Company's tipple. No one was hurt except the engineer on one train, who received a few burns about the hands The roads was blocked for several hours, which delayed the trains going east and west.

Mr and Mrs. Doudt, of Blairmore, were visitors here on Thursday, attending the basket social.

Anyone wanting anything in the line of Christmas goods will do well to call at the Coleman Co-Operative and have a look around the store, where they will find anything that can be bought in any city throughout the western provinces at reasonable prices.

Everybody come to the Coleman Opera House, where they show the best pictures to be seen anywhere. Five thousand feet of film shown every night, good music and and good attention to all. Come one; come all! Bring the children and give them some good, clean and instructive pictures from all parts of the world. Popular prices, 10c and 15c. Doors open at 6.45. Show starts at 7.15. Everybody welcome.

A Merry Christmas to you all!

Don't forget to try Easton's

When you want

ICE CREAM, ICE CREAM SODAS & SUNDAES
PORK AND BEAN SUPPERS
FISH AND CHIP POTATOES SUPPERS

Coleman Bakery

Alex. Easton, Prop.

Hardware and Furniture

We have the largest and most up-to-date

Hardware and Furniture Stock

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Stoves and Ranges | Furniture
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MICHEL OPERA HOUSE

MOVING PICTURES

Every Night—8 to 10 o'clock

At least five reels nightly, Feature films, Comedies, Educational, Instructive.

Prices 10c & 25c

A pleasant evening's entertainment, House comfortable, commodious and well heated

H. G. LOCKHART Manager

POOL and BILLIARDS

F. M. Thompson Co.

The Quality Store

Blairmore, Alta.

This is the place to purchase what you need for Christmas

Choice Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes

See Our Windows for Crockery, Toys etc., Suitable for Chrisimas Presents

630 Boxes Choice Apples, $1.75 Box

Just received a complete line of choice new Fruits, Nuts and Candies. Try a box of Rowntree's Special Chocolates and Fruit Pastilles, the most delicious candy on the market.

Children,s Christmas Stockings 10c to 85c

Onr splendid assortment of Toys for Little Ones are priced at our usual Low Margin. Don't forget Our Motto: The Right Goods, The Right Treatment, The Right Price each and every time.

Marxian Theory of History

By Richard T. Ely.

Marx's followers boast particularly of two discoveries which he made—viz., the correct theory of the development of history and his doctrine of value. . . . .

His theory of history is that it is a development, and is shaped at each period by the economic life of the people, by the manner in which goods are produced and distributed. He takes, as his starting point, the fact that men must eat, drink, wear clothes and find shelter from rain, snow, and cold. Art, religion and science come after the satisfaction of these elementary wants. The production of wealth by slaves gave form to the history of the classical world, while that of the middle ages is dominated by serfdom and its accessories. The governing idea of the present age is capitalistic production—that is to say, concentration of large masses in factories running a race with immense machines, and systematically robbed by their employers. When we take the view that history is a growth governed by the necessities of production, past ages do not seem as inhuman as they otherwise do. It has hitherto been necessary that the vast majority should toil incessantly, while only few devoted themselves to the pursuit of the higher goods. The processes of production were so primitive and imperfect that it was physically impossible for the many to enjoy leisure for cultivating their minds and bodies. Hence it was that the ancients regarded slavery as necessary and natural. Plato and Aristotle both considered it a law of nature, just the same as it had hitherto been supposed that private property in land and capital was a law of nature; whereas, as already shown by Rodbertus, they are all only institutions of positive and changeable law. Private property in the instruments of production can be abolished, as private property in human beings has been. This abolition could not, however, take place until society had made such an advance in the art of producing goods that all requisites for human existence and progress could be produced without requiring the unceasing toil of the vast majority. That time has come. It is now easy to leave leisure to each one to make the most of himself. Aristotle, in defending slavery, uttered words which sound almost like a prophecy. In his "Politics" (i 4) he uses this language: "Every servant is an instrument more valuable than any other instrument. For if every instrument at command, or from foreknowledge of its master's will, could accomplish its special work—if the shuttle thus should weave and the lyre play itself—then neither would the architect want servants nor the master require slaves." These remarks seem to contain a dim foreboding of the marvelous inventions of machinery and has substituted iron and steel for bone and muscle.

A feudal aristocracy was once required to protect and guide industry and agriculture. The growth of the bourgeoisie in the cities finally rendered feudalism, an antiquated institution, and it had to make way for the third estate, under whose guidance wealth has increased marvelously and laborers have been gathered together and organized. But the bourgeoise has fulfilled its mission. It is now but a hindrance and an obstacle. The repeated crises and the continued concentration of property in the hands of a few mammoth millionaires proves conclusively that they are not equal to the task of leadership. The time has arrived when the proletariat, the fourth estate, must take the reins into its own hands. It is now to play the grand role in the history of the world. "With the continually decreasing number of the magnates of capitalism, who usurp and monopolize all the advantages of the changed form of production, there is an accompanying increase in the mass of misery, of oppression, of bondage, of degradation, of exploitation; but there also arises a revolt of an increasing class of laborers, who have been schooled, united, and disciplined by the mechanism of the capitalistic processes of production. The monopoly of capital becomes a shackle to the method of production, under and with which it has grown up. The concentration of the means of production and the association of laborers reach a point where they are incompatible with their capitalistic shell. The shell is broken. The death-knell of capitalistic private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated." Thus dawns a new and better era in the history of human development.—"French and German Socialism."

TO REPLACE COAL WITH PEAT

(Continued from Page 2)

good profit for those manufacturing and handling it.

"Peat powder is the latest development in the industry and it is not unlikely that the government may before long start experiments in this connection. An extensive plant has been erected at the black peat bog near Ljungley, Sweden, for the manufacture of this powder for heating purposes. The inventor states that the cost of manufacture will not exceed $2.10 a ton and that the cost of a complete plant with a capacity of 20,000 tons annually will be about $10,000 (not including a bog and the transportation of peat.)"

See samples of Christmas Greeting Cards at the Ledger Office.

ABOUT THE GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 2)

Is it possible that this thought, so simple to grasp, points the way to the righting of all the wrongs of labor and to the final emancipation of the working class? Is it the short cut the royal road, leading clear and direct to the end we seek? Or is it but another snare and delusion that may lead the working class astray?

Surely there is no other question that so much merits inquiry as this one.

What is the origin of the idea of the general strike?

Is the general strike realizable? If it is, how and when?

Is the general strike a weapon so mighty that it shall be used but once and that to finish the present epoch of society?

Is it a weapon to be used for small ends and big ends indiscriminately?

Is it a means of action that makes political and economic organization unnecessary?

Let us hear those for and against the general strike.

We want all the light possible. And this I shall attempt to give in the articles to come.

POVERTY

Our whole happiness as a nation depends upon the fact that poverty is inevitable. Knowing beyond peradventure of doubt, from Holy Scripture and other high authorities, that we are always to have the poor with us, we can act accordingly. It would, therefore, be the sheerest folly to make any sincere effort to get rid of it.

Knowledge is power. And so we can confine our attentions to putting poverty on a permament basis. When we find children who have been born in the slums, we can make every effort, by the sweatshops and bad air and indecent surroundings, to keep them there.

We can teach them that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were not spoken of the poor. We can teach them the Christian doctrine of being content with their lot. We can organize charities which will bring home to these unfortunates the fact that other people are better, both economically and philanthropically.

All these and many other things we can do when once assured that the poverty supply will hold out. On the other hand, if we thought there was the slightest chance of getting rid of poverty, we should be worried to death. For, after all, though we may not be tender-hearted, we are at least selfish and we know that we cannot live side by side with poverty and its necessary concomitants without affecting our minds and infecting our bodies.

And so, if there were anything we could do we would off with our coats like good fellows. We would become as much interested in the prblem as we now are in aeroplaning, baseball or Christmas. We would not leave such an important matter as dealing with poverty to society ladies with an occasional day off, or other casual dilettantes who, in the very nature of the case, can do no more than provide the poor with jails, Christmas dinners, wood piles and sympathy.

HE ADVERTISED AT LAST

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise,
He swore (it was his policy)
He would not advertise.
But one sad day he advertised,
And thereby hangs a tale,
The ad. was set in quite small type,
And headed "Sheriff's Sale."

—Lethbridge News.

The Surest Thing on Earth Is a Chunk of It

Creston Fruit Lands will make you Independent

$751.00 From ¾ acre Tomatoes.
$500.00 From 1 acre Apples.
$950.00 From 1 acre Strawberries.

These are a few figures of what has been accomplished in the Creston district.

We have excellent acerage to sell. No irrigation; markets excellent; no transhipment. Now is the time to prepare for the future.

Burton City

We have some acreage in this well-known district at prices and conditions that an examination will show are of exceptionally good value.

Estevan, Sask.

A town that has but one resource is a dubious quantity. Buy in Estevan, which has Coal, Clay, Cement, Stone, Farming Country, Railroad and Industrial Development. **A Few Lots left in the Mile Circle.**

PORT ALBERNI

A few Lots Left :: *Prices Increasing Rapidly*

GRAFTON & BENNETT

Eckstein Building, Fernie, B. C.

Agents for Several Old Established Fire Insurance Cos., (Board)

Some Good Things for Christmas

Some of the good things you can get at our store

Turkeys,	Mince Meat,	Crabs,
Chickens,	Chopped Suet,	Smelts
Fowls,	Jellied Tongue,	Oysters

Laurentia Milk and Cream, in sealed bottles; will keep perfectly until opened.

Try our "Shamrock" and Cambridge Park sausages, they are the best on the market.

Use our Mince Meat and save labor. You cannot make better at home.

Our 14lb. boxes of Creamery Butter are just the size you need at this time of year, so you can save money by buying one.

P. Burns & Co., Ltd.

Phone 31 *Prompt Delivery*

Christmas Specialties for Men

MEN'S FINE SILK NECKTIES—
Special Xmas price ..... .35, .50, .65, and .75

MEN'S FINE SILK NECKTIES (In individual boxes)—
Special Xmas price ..... .50, .65 and .75

MEN'S KNITTED SILK MUFFLERS—
Special Xmas price ..... .35, .50, .65, .75, $1 to $3.50

MEN'S FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—
Special Xmas price ..... .35, .50, .65, .75 and $1

MEN'S PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS (in fancy box)—
Special Xmas price ..... .75

MEN'S SUSPENDERS AND HOSE SUPPORTERS (in fancy box)—
Special Xmas price $1.25

MEN' ARM BANDS AND HOSE SUPPORTS (in fancy box)—
Special Xmas price ..... .75

MEN'S FUR AND WOOL LINED GLOVES—
Special Xmas price ..... $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, and $3.50

MEN'S FANCY ALL-WOOL SWEATER COATS—
Special Xmas price ..... $3.50 and $5.00

MEN'S FANCY VESTS—
Special Xmas price $2.50

A NICE NEW LINE OF SPECIAL SHIRTS FOR XMAS—
Special Xmas price $1.25

A Full Line of Fine and Heavy Shoes Always in Stock.

My store is small, but I pride myself on the large and well-assorted stock I carry. It would be a pleasure to have you call and let me prove it. Money refunded on any goods that do not give satisfaction.

James H. Naylor

Men's Fine Furnishings

BELLEVUE ALTA.

Waldorf Hotel

P. F. WHELAN, Manager

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1912

Celery Olives Mixed Pickles

Soups

Cream of Eastern Oysters Consomme. Ox Joint a l'Anglaise

Fish

Stubb of Whitefish a la comme Fried Tenderloin of Shark Tartar Sauce

Boiled Lake Superior Trout Hollandaise Sauce

Salads

Green Lettuce Salad Olympia Oyster Cocktail

Asparagus Mayonaise Dressing

Boiled

Leg of Lamb, Parsley Gravy

Sugar-cured Ham, French String Beans

Braised Mallard Duck a la Champagne

Entrees

Fried Oysters, breaded sliced lemon

Fruit Compote Whipped Cream

Spring Chicken unjointed, broiled a la Petit Pois

Roasts

Sirloin of Beef au jus. Southdown of Mutton Mint Sauce

Young Turkey Canada Dressing and Cranberry Jelly

Domestic Goose with Spiced Apple

Vegetables

Steamed and Puree Potatoes French Peas Sweet Potatoes

Pastry

English Deep Apple Pie

Boston Cream Pie Hot Mince Pie

Dessert

English Plum Pudding, Brandy and Hard Sauce

Scotch Trifle Chocolate Russe

Lemon Jelly Strawberry Jelly Pineapple Jelly

Banana Ice Cream, Christmas Fruit, Cake, Lady Fingers

French Jelly Roll

Assorted Fresh Fruits. McLaren's Cream Cheese

Cafe Noir

A BIG TURKEY RAFFLE, SATURDAY, 21st, AND AFTER

Strictly Fresh Killed

The finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars served by competent and obliging wine clerks.

SELLS STEPCHILD TO RICH FARMER

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 16.—Accused of selling her 13-year-old stepdaughter, Lena, to George Durton, a rich bachelor farmer, Mrs. Rosa Hatfield was placed in jail here today under $5,000 bonds. Durton was also held in a like sum. The girl's story of making two or three visits weekly to Durton for months on threats and promises of fine clothes from her stepmother resulted in their arrest on Friday night. The child, who is considered beautiful and is large for her age, is in the care of a member of the board of children's guardians.

A LITTLE CONFESSION

I am the Christmas Spirit.

I am a thoroughly well-meaning Christmas Spirit and, in many ways, I feel as vigirous as I ever did.

I try to ingratiate my way into the hearts of all human kind and bring them good cheer.

I try to recall to them the great benefits of kindliness and generosity.

I do not aim to be a hard taskmaster.

I ask the people for a single day in each year to pause in their headlong race for power, preferment and pelf.

I ask each one to fill his heart with love, his hands with gifts and scatter his benefactions broadcast upon the poor, the needy and the friendless.

I do my best, but I find it pretty rough sledding these days.

I am told by business men that they are entirely in sympathy with my movement, but they haven't time to participate. Occasionally they give me a little money, but it is cold, oh, so cold!

I am told by many tidy little housewives that they should dearly love to help me along, but that the cost of living is so high there is little left for extras.

I find it hard to get in touch with the great army of clerks, for they are extraordinarily busy. But when I finally do steal a moment of their time I am told they are too tired when Christmas comes to yield to the Christmas Spirit.

I try to interest Mrs. Climber and Mrs. Oldtree. If I succeed in forcing my way through the bodyguard of maids, modistes and milliners, I find both of these ladies alike. They tell me that their social duties consume all their time and that I must see their secretaries. The Christmas Spirit cannot do business through secretaries.

I often become discouraged.

I often fear that I am a relic of a blessed uncivilization.

I am getting so that I actually dread the annual ceremonial in my honor.

I often wonder whether once a year is not too infrequent for a matter of such importance to the race.

I wonder if it wouldn't be better to have Christmas once a month and then we would get used to it. We would get the habit. We would keep in practise and know what to do with it. We would not make fools of ourselves and a mockery of the day.

I do not know, but at all events I am not wholly satisfied with the trend of things.

I do not know.

I am the Christmas Spirit.—"Life."

HOW MEN ARE FOOLED

The following is a copy of a letter that is being sent out by a labor agency in Vancouver to miners all along the Pass. The letter speaks for itself, but special attention may be drawn to the "P.S.," which to use their own words, "is not only grossly exaggerated," but is downright malicious and intentionally false. The letter reads:

Dear Sir,—You have had, we understand, extensive experience in coal mining, and as there are a few positions open here with a newly developed mine, as fire bosses or shot lighters, it occurs to us that employment there might appeal to you.

The positions pay $3.63 for 8 hours, or $100 per month, with most excellent opportunities for advancement to positions as overmen or foremen and mine managers.

This is a splendid opportunity for advancement if you are planning to prepare yourself for positions of this nature, as the company is new and rapidly developing its properties. It is as a consequence looking for good men who are ambitious to get ahead and fit themselves for positions of trust and responsibility.

The company is spending some three million dollars in development work and when this work is completed it will be undoubtedly the most up-to-date and largest coal mining company in Canada.

We are writing you as we thought a connection of this kind might be attractive to you, particularly as it means coming to the mild climate of the coast, with excellent prospects, modern mining conditions, new houses, good schools and all the coast advantages.

Would suggest that you give this matter the most thorough consideration before anything and if you or any of your friends are considering a move to the coast, it might be well to have some one look into conditions for you and report to you what they find.

On the enclosed postal card will you kindly advise what you think of the proposition.

Yours very truly,

J. H. W——.

P.S.—You may have noticed the newspaper accounts of labor troubles at the scene of operation. I can say to you, however, that these troubles are grossly exaggerated. They are rapidly drawing to a close and the men are returning to work every day.

ARTICLE ABOUT COLEMAN COKE WAS WRONG

COLEMAN, Dec. 14.—An article in a recent issue of the Vancouver Province tends, inadvertently or otherwise, to create the impression that the output of coke by the International Coal & Coke Company, of Coleman, has fallen below that of former years and that the recent fire, which destroyed the company's machine shops, has crippled its producing power.

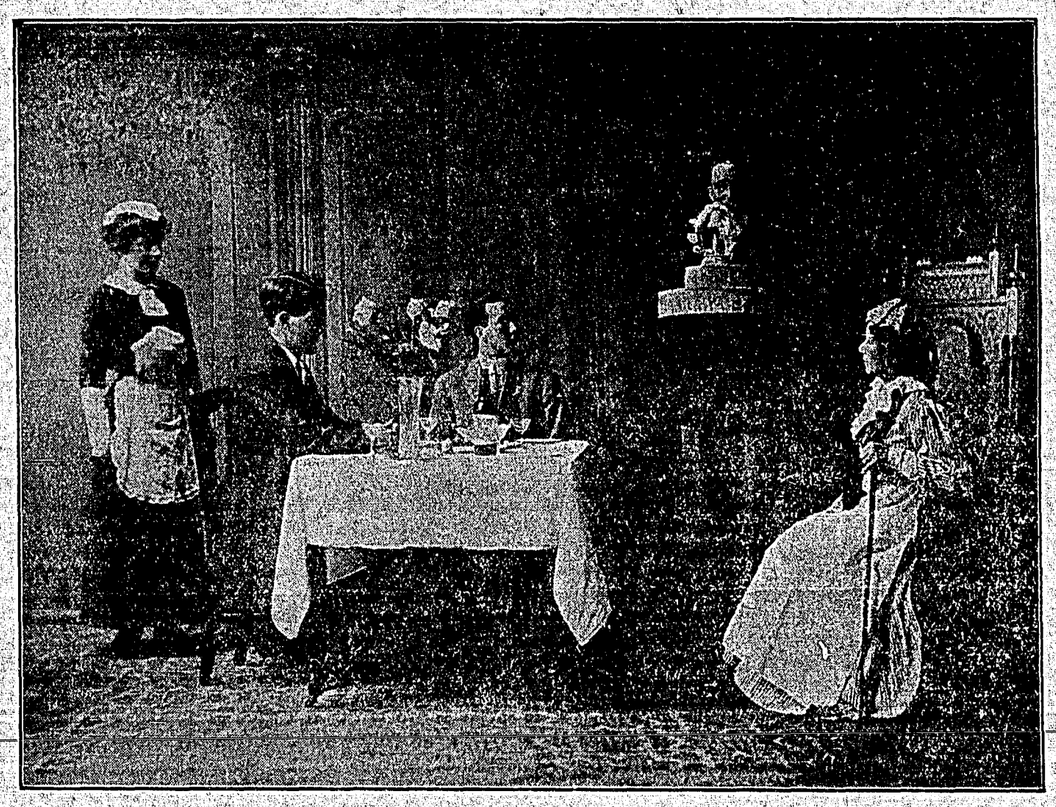
The facts of the case are that very soon after the International Company installed its coke ovens here it has been supplying the British Columbia Copper company's smelter at Greenwood, B. C., with all the coke it could produce, and the company is now working under a contract, which extends for several years yet, whereby the Greenwood smelter takes the total of the coke ovens at Coleman. Heretofore the Copper company has been getting what coke was needed, over and above the output of the International Company from the Leitch collieries at Passburg, but the closing down of the mines at that place has rendered it necessary to look elsewhere for a supply of coke. There has been a greatly increased demand for coke at the Greenwood smelter owing to the increased output of copper and arrangements have been made with the Crows Nest Pass Coal Co., operating at Fernie and New Michel, for sufficient coke to make up the deficiency.

The fire which destroyed the company's machine shop here a month ago did not interfere with the workings of the mine for 48 hours and had no effect whatever upon the coke ovens. The output of coke from the International mines is steadily growing in volume and the year 1912, up to the close of the November business, has exceeded that of 1910, the banner heretofore in the history of the mine, by some 8,000 tons.

FAMISHED WOLVES DEVOUR PORTUGESE

LISBON, Dec. 14.—Famished wolves yesterday devoured four persons in the vicinity of Beira. Large packs of the starving animals have come down from the Sierra da Estrelle mountains whence they have been driven owing to the deep snows and they are terrorizing the low country. They visit lonely farms at night and persons traveling alone along the roads are in constant danger.

Now is the time to break all the resolutions you intend to make for 1913.



Scene from the latest dramatic sensation, "The Butler's Secret," at the Grand Theatre Friday, Dec. 27th

The Triple Alliance

Pride of Alberta
Mother's Favorite
Best Baking Results

Taylor Milling Company, Ltd.
Lethbridge, Alberta

Store Open Every Night Until Ten

A Merry Christmas To All

From the Trites-Wood Company, Ltd.

Store Open Every Night Until Ten

JUST three more shopping days before Christmas. Every day now the Christmas gift buying throng will grow in numbers. Early selection is urgently advised in order that we may render perfect service and give painstaking care to each individual customer. In every essential feature this store is equipped and stocked to meet a general holiday patronage. The prices quoted exemplify to a marked degree the strong value-giving ability of this store.

Practical Gifts for Women

Auto and Opera Scarfs.—New Silk Auto and Opera Scarfs with fringed ends, in all the new delicate shades and color combinations. These are made in generous sizes. Priced from ..... $1.50 to $6.75

NECKWEAR

An extensive showing of the most wanted and new creations in ladies' Collars, Jabots, Side Frills, Collar and Jabots attached, Bows and Tabs, in white, cream and color combinations. The new Robespierre Collar is very prominent in the assortment. Priced attractively from ..... 25c. to $1.50

HAND BAGS

We anticipated the demand for practical gifts some months ago and are prepared to offer you extraordinary values in real leather bags. We call particular attention to Bags from ..... $5.00 to $10.00

These are genuine Seal Goat, with real leather linings, fitted with coin purse; in the new shapes with long, soft strap handles. The frames are all reinforced to ensure service. The mountings are gun metal, silver and gilt, and the range of styles is complete. Prices range from ..... $1.50 to $12.50

HOLIDAY LINENS

Never before have we prepared so extensively for the holiday season in the linen department. Our lines are still complete and is there anything more acceptable or useful than Table Decorations?

New Patterns in Table Linen	.75 to $ 1.75
New Patterns in Table Napkins	$1.50 to $ 6.00
Table Sets	$7.50 to $18.00
Dresser Scarfs	.40 to $ 4.00
Doylies	15 and up
Embroidered Towels	$1.00 and up

Give Him a Suit

A suit of clothes, in addition to being a most useful and sensible gift, is always welcomed by the recipient.

If you decide to give your boy a new Suit for Christmas you will be interested in our new stock of Boys' Two-piece and Three-piece Suits, with plain or bloomer pants. We have the new Tweed effects in all the latest colorings. These are very stylish, well-made garments and our guarantee goes with every Suit.

Prices range from

$3.50 to $12.00

Buster Brown Suits

Tweeds, Velvets and Serges, in all sizes from 3 to 7 years. Prices from .. $2.50 to $8.50

Practical Gifts for Women

Brilliant Comb Sets

Brilliant Comb Sets. Fine hand-carved combs, set with real sparkling brilliants. Each set consists of a pair of side combs and one back comb, $4.00 to $5.00.

Fancy Linen Towels

Fancy Linen Towels in embroidered, hemstitched and scalloped end; all pure linen, full size and new patterns ..... $1.00 to $2.00 pr.

Souvenir Handkerchiefs

Souvenir Handkerchiefs; all pure silk. One in Hemstitch, full sized, Handkerchiefs with the B. C. Coat of Arms embroidered; Souvenir of Fernie. Each ..... 50c.

Neckwear

Our line of Ladies' Neckwear is complete. Every new idea that has Dame Fashion's stamp of approval on it is represented in our stock. Priced specially at from ..... 25c. to $3.50

Gold-Handle Umbrelles

Gold-handle Umbrellas, in pure silk and silk gloria covered. Beautiful carved gold and mother-of-pearl handles; steel frames. Prices $3.75 to $10.00

Practical and Seasonable Gifts that are Appreciated by Men

TIES

Pure Silk Ties, put up in fancy boxes, at prices from.... 50c. to $2.00

A great variety of Silk Ties are shown in all the newest shades, made up in flowing ends and French seams. Prices ..... 25c. to 75c.

Knitted Silk Ties in all combinations of color. Special ..... 50c.

MUFFLERS

Knitted Silk Mufflers with fringe, in gray, navy, white, maroon and brown, at $2.00

Knotted Silk Scarfs, stripe effects, with fringe to match.... $2.50 to $3.50

Plain Silk Mufflers in two-tone effect, grey, blue, brown, green, white and black, in four qualities, $1.50, $2.00 $2.25 and $2.50.

Wool Mufflers ..... 50c. to $2.00

HANDKERCHIEFS

Plain Silk ..... each 35c. to 50c.
Fancy Bordered Silk.. 35c., 50c., 65c.
White Silk with Initials, each .. 50c.
Souvenir Handkerchiefs, each .. 50c
Initialed Linen .... 35c., 3 for $1.00
Plain Linen Hemstitched, each .. 25c
Exceldn, plain white. 2 for.... 25c.
Exceldn, with fancy border 15 for 25
Black Silk Handkerchiefs, all sizes, from ..... 50c. to $1.50

SUSPENDERS

Men's and Boys' Braces, all makes and colors ..... 35c. to $1.00

Braces put up in fancy boxes, from 25c. to $1.50.

Brace Sets, including Armbands and Garters, in fancy boxes ..... $1 to $3

Sox and Tie to Match in box 75c. to $2.00

Armbands in fancy boxes, all colors, each ..... 25c. to 75c.

JEWELRY Etc

Cuff Links ..... 25c. to $3.00
Tie Pins ..... 25c. to $10.00
Watch Fobs ..... $1.50 to $10.00

Watch Chains, guaranteed, $2.00 to $10.00

Nickle Watches for boys $1.00

Pocket Knives of all descriptions, ranging in price from .... 25c. to $2.50

Watch Fobs of all kinds.

SMOKING JACKETS AND GOWNS

The celebrated Jaeger Pure Wool Smoking Jackets, finished on pocket and cuffs with reverse plaid, $10 to $15.00.

Jaeger Dressing Gowns and Bath Robes in all colors, with cord trim and girdle to match, at.... $15.00 to $22.50

Bath Robes in heavy cotton eiderdown, with cord and girdle, in blue, brown and grey, at ..... $5.00 to $6.00

Shoes are Nice Gifts

The great problem of "What Shall I Give?" is easily and quickly solved in our Shoe Department.

The Skating season suggests Skates and Shoes. We have the newest and best in Skating Shoes:

Men's Lightning Hitch Shoes from $3.50 to $5.00

Boys' sizes, 1 to 5, from.... $3.00 to $3.25
Youths' sizes, 11 to 13, from $2.25 to $2.75

Moccasins for Men, Women and Children in Buckskin and Cordovan. These are now in demand, being used extensively with snow shoes.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAITERS

In black cloth, brown corduroy and leather. This makes an ideal Xmas gift. Prices from ..... $1.15 to $1.25

Men's Rubbers, made especially for snow shoeing. This is something new and makes snow shoeing a real pleasure. Try a pair.

Snow Shoes

Men's, all shapes and sizes	$4.25 to $6.50
Ladies', all shapes and sizes	$3.75 to $5.00
Boys' and Girls'	$3.25

Going Skating?

Everybody is going to Skate this winter; it's time to get busy. The ice is in good shape. We have prepared for all your needs in this line with a complete range of Hockey Skates of the best makes; also Spring and Bob Skates in all sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls. A pair of Skates makes the most appreciated gift of all. Prices range from ..... 60c. to $3.25 pair

Christmas Specials

WE WILL HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF CUT FLOWERS, PLANTS and HOT HOUSE VEGETABLES

Fresh Killed Turkey	per lb	.35
Cranberries	2 lbs.	.35
Parsnips	8 lbs.	.25
Sweet Potatoes	4 lbs.	.25
Fancy Eating Apples	4 lbs.	.25
Fancy Table Raisins	5½ lb box	1.50
Fancy Table Raisins	per lb.	.25, .35, .40
Jap Oranges	per box	.75
Maloga Grapes	per lb.	.25
Eating Figs	per lb.	.20 and .25
Golden Dates	2 lbs.	.25
Royal Mixed Candy	2 lbs.	.25
Cream Candy	2 lbs.	.35
Lowney's Chocolate Creams	per lb.	.40
Mixed Nuts	per lb.	.20
Armours' Star Ham	per lb.	.25
Swift's Premium Ham	per lb.	.26
Fish, fillets	per lb.	.15
Finnan Haddie	2 lb.	.25
Fresh Oysters, solid packed	per pint	.50
Fruit Cake	per lb.	.40
Plum Pudding	1 lb. tin .40; 2 lb. tin	.75
Tetley's Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.35
Heinz Tomato Catsup	per pint	.25
Fresh Eggs	per dozen	.50
Preserved Ginger, stone jar		.60
Comb Honey	per section	.30
Crosse and Blackwell's Red and Black Currant Jelly, per lb. glass		.30
Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles	20 oz.	.35
Tetley's Golden Tip Tea	1 lb. tin	.55
Carrots and Turnips	15 lb. for	.25
Canned Corn	3 tins for	.35
Tomatoes	2 tins for	.35
Eldora Cigars, 25 to box	per box	2.50
Tuckett's Special, 25 to box	per box	2.00

Men's Bench Tailored Clothes

We stock the celebrated 20th Century clothes for men who are particular dressers. Every Suit has style combined with perfect workmanship. The fit and wear of 20th Century clothes is guaranteed. We have just received a shipment of the newest imported tweeds in all the latest colorings, bought specially for Christmas trade. Made in three models: Natural form, Regular type, and Athletic type; sizes from 36 to 42.

Prices from ..... $15.00 to $35.00

Try us for Made-to-Measure Clothing

Waltham Watches

A shipment of high grade Waltham Watches has arrived. These Watches are positively guaranteed by us. They come in seven, ten, fifteen and twenty-one jewel movements, with Gold-filled cases, every one guaranteed for 20 years. If you want to make a gift worth while, one that will be a daily reminder of the giver for 25 years, you can't do better than give one of these high grade Watches.

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

PAGES 9 TO 16 SECTION TWO

The District Ledger

No. 18, Vol. VI. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., DECEMBER 21, 1912. SIXTEEN PAGES

WESTERN CANADIAN **CO-OPERATIVE** TRADING CO., LTD.

COLEMAN, ALBERTA

Toys!

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Bellinski Versus C. N. P. Coal Co.

ARGUMENTS IN STATED CASE

In our last issue we printed the arguments in the Boscovitch vs. Crows Nest Pass Coal Company, stated case, and hereunder will be found the contentions in the Bellinski case, which was heard before Mr Justice Clements. As will be noted, the main question is the legitimacy of the dependant. Mr. Bodwell, of Vancouver, appeared for the respondent company, and Mr. Macdonald, of Vancouver, for the plaintiff:

Mr. Bodwell: The question is whether there were any dependants; he was born before the marriage of his parents, so was not legitimate under our law, but during the evidence a certificate of baptism was produced which stated that he was subsequently legitimatized.

The Court: Well, the learned judge's question is whether there was any evidence wrongly admitted.

Mr. Bodwell: He had no evidence, because the foreign law was not proved at all. Then he was also doubtful whether the commission was properly taken, and it was not, but I say it is not necessary to discuss that, because clearly he had no evidence at all of the foreign law. There is no evidence of anyone who speaks as to the Austrian law.

The Court: Have I the power to determine the question of legitimation? Well, I suppose there is no doubt about that.

Mr. Bodwell: If he made a decision of law without any evidence to support him—

The Court: But he had the right to enter on the enquiry?

Mr. Bodwell: Yes.

The Court: Then that is all that amounts to. Next question.

Mr. Bodwell: We ask that the Arbitrator be informed that he has no evidence on which he could find that fact. If that is so it is not worth while answering the other questions.

The Court: Suppose I find as a matter of fact that there was no evidence on which he could be legitimated, it simply gives them the opportunity to get new evidence. The arbitration is still before the arbitrator—that is the trouble with making these awards subject to these special cases—the legal point involved should not be sent up before the award is made. There is one point which Mr. Bodwell has not argued—the question of dependency, on which, however, Mr. Bodwell does not seem to have much chance.

Mr. Bodwell: The evidence was of hearsay, but the arbitrator accepted it so—

The Court: Suppose I say that on the evidence as it stands there is no evidence of legitimation, that does not end the matter, it will simply give Mr Macdonald an opportunity to have it done over again.

Mr. Bodwell: I think that would be the only order that could be made, altho' what he has done is to make his award subject to your saying whether or not he was right.

The Court: And any pronouncement I may make is absolutely obiter; all I can do is answer these questions.

Mr. Macdonald The only question is whether or not the arbitrator is functus officio.

The Court: I have had one or two such cases before, I have held that if he had made his award before submitting the special case he was functus officio—the Arbitrator cannot submit his questions after he has made his award.

Mr. Cacdonald: I suppose the reasonable assumption is "I am in process of making an award."

The Court: I had almost the same phraseology in a case at Nelson and I sent it back to the learned judge and he intimated he had not made his award—he had made up his mind that would be the amount if he did make the award. He says here: "I make an award in their favor of $500." If that is a fact that is an end to the case—he was functus officio in sending up a stated case. I think the best thing I can do is to send it back to the learned judge, and draw his attention to the inconsistency between the two statements, that the award stands pending the determinations of these questions; the Court of Appeal might say the latter one, and I might say the former one is what states his meaning.

Mr. Macdonald: I am going to argue tht any evidence accepted at the time and not objected to becomes evidence that can be acted on.

Mr. Bodwell: It was admitted subject to objection.

The Court: The certificate is part of the evidence on commission.

Mr. Macdonald: No objection was made to that being put in.

The Court: Mr. Ross' argument is there; he does not take objection to the evidence, but he argues that notwithstanding legitimation, our law should govern — practically that is what he argues.

Mr. Macdonald: I take it the position he should have taken is first: It is not proper evidence, then if Mr. Eckstein had been put to it he would have shown it was good evidence according to the statutes.

The Court: I think this case had better go to the arbitrator, and let him say whether or not he has made an award; and let him also say whether or not any objection was taken as to the admissibility of the Commission, and as to the value as evidence of the certificate of baptism.

Mr. Macdonald: I submit even supposing the commission as a form of commission was objected to—

The Court: Well I do not think it is in shape or wise.

KEIR HARDIE ASKS PERTINENT QUESTION

LONDON, Dec. 18.—After Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons recently, Keir Hardie asked the Prime Minister if he would ascertain how far Canadian labor organizations agreed with Premier Borden's offer in connection with the naval grant of $35,000,000?

The question was received with cries of dissent, Premier Asquith replying: "That is entirely a matter for the Canadian Parliament."

Proceedings in the House of Commons

Boards of Conciliation.

Mr. Buchanan:

1. How many boards of conciliation and investigation, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, have been applied for since September 21, 1911?

2. How many applications were refused and by whom were these applications refused and by whom were these applications made?

3. What was the reason or reasons for refusal in each instance?

Mr. Crothers:

1. Twenty-six.

2. Six. (a) Industrial Workers of the World, being railway construction workers; (b) Order of Railroad Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers, Canadian Pacific Railway; (c)) United Mine Workers of America, North Sydney, Nova Scotia; (d) United Mine Workers of America; Springhill, Nova Scotia; (e) Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Canadian Pacific Railway Company; (f) Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad employees, Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

3. None of those applications were brought within the provisions and intent of the Act.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Mr. Macdonald:

1. Is it the intention of the Minister of Labor to introduce any amendments at the present session of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

2. If so, when will the legislation be brought down?

3. Is it the intention of the Minister to repeal said Act?

Mr. Crothers:

1. No decision has been reached.

2. Answered by reply No. 1.

3. The minister has no such present intention

Kootenay Rifles

Mr. Buchanan:

1. Have the Kootenay Rifles, Fernie, B. C., Military District No. 11, been dissolved? If so, for what reason?

2. Was any attempt made to reorganize this company?

3. Has the intention of the late Government to build an armory at Fernie been abandoned? If so, for what reason and on whose advice?

Mr. Hughes:

1. (a) Yes, they were disbanded by General Order 102 of the 1st June, 1912. (b) they were not kept up since the fire of 1908, and did not drill after that period.

2. Yes.

3. The intention of the late government is unknown. Tenders are being called for a proper drill hall.

Dominion Elections Act Amendment

Mr. Burnham moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 33) to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

Some hon. Members: Explain.

Mr. Burnham: This simply contemplates making the Dominion Elections Act conform to the various provincial election Acts. That is to say, instead of there being a deposit of $200 as is now required in all Dominion elections, the deposit in Dominion elections should conform to that required in the particular province in which the elections take place. For example, in Ontario no deposit is required under the provincial act, and, therefore no deposit would be required in the Dominion elections in that province, and so on.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

Old Age Pensions

Mr. Burnham moved:

That, in the opinion of this House, a Select Special Committee should be apointed to make an inquiry into an old age pension system for Canada, with power to send for persons, papers and records and to report from time to time.

Mr. White (Minister of Finance): A resolution similar to this was adopted last session and I understand that the hon. member desires to continue the same committee for the purpose of obtaining the information required. There is no objection to the motion.

Motion agreed to.

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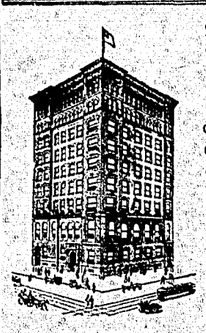

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A PERIODICAL HOWL

Vancouver is once more being treated to a spasm of virtue upon the part of a section of the community that can only find means of emphasizing its own purity by belittling that of others. This "holier than thou" aggregation is just now especially busy in decrying the social evil and demanding that dire punishment be meted out to those who sexually stray from the path of rectitude, as surveyed and charted by the saviors of souls and custodians of morals ever since those ancient and honorable occupations became lucrtive callings.

Probably no more threatening symptom of the innate rottenness of modern civilization can be found than the so-called social evil. To every student of the times it must be apparent that in spite of all the moral and ethical teachings of the ages, an ever increasing percentage of the females of all countries are being engulfed in the maelstrom of this awful scourge. This fact stares us in the face and no one short of a veritable ass can presume for a moment that such a scourge can be accounted for upon the presumption of the human tendency to sinfulness and error, rather than towards goodness and truth. And yet our moral custodians of Vancouver, they who loudly proclaim themselves disciples of the gentle Nazarene, have nothing to offer in the way of dealing with this plague, other than the policeman's club, the court and the prison pen. Punishment! Punishment! Always punishment, more drastic and severe.

Is there such a lack of virtue in the splendid teachings of he whom they profess to follow, and which have been so widely proclaimed for the last 1900 years, that, in the last analysis, resort must be had to club, bludgeon and gaol, in order to prevent human society from smothering in its own rottenness and corruption? In sooth, it would so seem.

He who does not know that prostitution was unknown in history until the birth of human slavery, does not know much. He who does not know that the period in history known as civilization has been the history of human slavery, is also short of knowledge. He who does not know that prostitution is part and parcel of present day trade and commerce, and that it is just as natural and logical an expression and fruit of slavery as any other vice, has still much to learn before being qualified to pass judgement upon the victims of this awful traffic.

Trade and commerce, carried on for gain, are unthinkable terms except the production of wealth be carried on by slaves. Present day production is carried on by wage-slaves. That portion of their product, in excess of their purchasing power, which is measured by their wages, affords the motive and profit of the world's trade and commerce. The highly perfected tools and implements of industry have so multiplied the productive power of labor, that a surplus of slaves is always to be found in the market. Less than the entire number are required in order to keep the world's market fully supplied with goods. The pressure for employment constantly increases as a result of this, and eventually individuals are forced to smother their loftier moral and ethical conceptions, abandon principle and become physical and mental prostitutes in order to obtain their daily bread, that needful thing that can no longer be obtained by prayer, no matter how fervent. As to how much these ministers of Vancouver know in regard to the cause of the "social evil" and other disgusting phenomena incident to modern civilization, we do not know; but of one thing we are certain. If any one of them possesses convictions, the expressing of which will tread upon the economic corns of his dominant pewholders, unless he become a prostitute of the intellect by smothering those convictions, he will soon be out of a job and with a reasonable prospect of sinking to the level of "Weary Raggles" and "Dusty Rhodes."

Neither man nor woman can live under capitalist rule without something to sell. He, or she, who has nothing to sell but honor and virtue, must needs sell these or starve.

The billionaire, as well as the slave, depends upon the sale of something in order to exist. Neither the profit of the former or the wage of the latter can be forthcoming otherwise. If the latter happens to be of the weaker sex, and so-called honorable employment not available, it need cause no surprise if she be found among the outcast. No amount of clubbing, arresting, fining, and imprisonment will ever check it, much less stop it. The problem is purely an economic one. It is neither a matter of morals, ethics, sentiment, virtue or vice. It is a matter of cold, hard, material fact.

In the front pews, listening with wrant and approving attention to the ministerial castigations of the victims of the social evil, and the officials of the law who fail to repress it, sits more than one employer of female labor those slaves receive such miserably small wages that they cannot remain virtuous and live. And these unctuous visaged, bargain counter pirates join in the cry of "Crucify them" while every thread upon their backs, yes, even the coin they drop in the collection, reeks and stinks with the sweat and blood wrung from these unpaid slaves.

Another commendable way to deal with prostitution is to drive its victims out of town. This has been done upon several occasions here in Vancouver during recent years. It is quite as effective and fully as decent as would be the case of attempting to inaugurate sanitary improvement by each family throwing their dead cats and other garbage into their neighbor's dooryard. Probably his pious practice finds precedent in the famous eviction from the Garden of Eden.

Instead of dealing harshly with sinful females, our garrulous preachers, unctuous labor skinners and verbose real estate sharks ought to look compassionately upon them; in fact ought to treat them with veneration and reverence in honor of their, and our, ancestors. Mother Eve listened to the serpent, whispered in Father Adam's ear and both fell from grace. Had it not been for that fall, neither pulpit or pulpit-pounder, unctuous labor skinner nor festive and verbose real estate shark, would now exist. Where Vancouver now stands would still be a howling wilderness. Our resources would be still undeveloped and the gentle art of making a fancy living by swapping real estate and lying like horse thieves, as yet unknown. That such glorious possibilities should be opened out to them through the sin of our first parents ought to cause every apologist and disciple of the present order to look with charity upon all sinners along similar lines.

After previous virtue spasms in this city it was usually disclosed that some particularly juicy real estate transaction lay behind the affair and furnished the zeal for virtue and the enthusiasm for purification and repentance. It would not be surprising to find that some equally worthy motive lies behind the present squawk.

Those who sincerely desire the moral and ethical uplift of the race should remember that a society builded upon the enslavement of labor cannot become superior to that upon which it rests. Slavery is the primal and only curse ever inflicted upon human society. It has fostered and bred nothing that is good, because it is in itself all that is evil. Whatever there is in the modern world that is good and worthy of preservation, has been attained in spite of the poison slave virus running through the veins of modern society. This speaks volumes for the innate virtue and goodness of humankind, a virtue and goodness that can be expected to blossom and flower only by the abolition of slavery and its hideous train of attendant evils, the greatest of which is the social evil. So long as brute force is master, with ignorance and chicanery to direct that force, periodical howls may be expected against particularly stenchful surface indications of the gangrene of slavery that is gnawing at the vitals of human society.

But the problem to be solved is the problem of Labor, and the moralists and sentimentalists dare not and cannot tackle the job. It is the working class alone that must do it. It is the working class alone that makes all progress.—B. C. Federationist.

Petroleum Resources of Canada

Shale Deposits in the Maritime Provinces—Tar Sands in the West—Petroleum as a Locomotive Fuel.

While the actual petroleum resources of Canada are comparatively small nevertheless the potential resources are considerable.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there are enormous deposits of oil shales which are valuable as a source of oil. On an average these shales will give a higher yield of crude oil per ton than the oil shales worked so extensively in Scotland.

In the vicinity of Fort McMurray and Fort McKay on the Athabasca River, Alberta, there are enormous deposits of tar sands.

The bitumen in the tar sand is the residue from evaporated petroleum and it has been estimated that there is 6½ cubic miles of solid bitumen in the tar sands exposed on this river.

Although enormous quantities of oil have evaporated from this district, nevertheless it is probable that accumulations of petroleum exist where the geological structure was such as to prevent its escape. This is also substantiated by the fact in districts where the tar sands are capped by overlaying measures.

If large quantities of petroleum were discovered in Alberta it would be a factor of great importance to the railway interests which operate in the Rocky Mountains and Jasper Parks and in other forest areas in British Columbia and Alberta.

Oil as a Locomotive and Marine Fuel

The Canadian Pacific Railway is now using oil-burning engines on its main line between Kamloops and Field in British Columbia. The Grand Trunk Pacific and some of the Canadian Pacific coast steamships also burn oil, and other boats are being changed from coal burners to oil-burners. The oil is obtained from the California oil fields. If supplies can be obtained at the prices now prevailing, its use will be very largely extended. Its cleanliness, the greatly decreased smoke, the decrease in the number of firemen required, the economy particularly in intermittent service, the increased efficiency — two boilers with oil, in steamship service, giving same steam as three with coal —and other considerations make it an almost ideal fuel.—Conservation.

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ACQUITTAL OF I. W. W. LEADERS

Some Interesting Capitalist Press Comments

The words "Not Guilty," which in law may mean only that a jury has a reasonable doubt of guilt, carried no qualification in the case of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, tried at Salem, Mass., on a charge of murder in connection with the death of a woman striker named Anna Lopizzo, during the Lawrence labor riots last winter—that is, if we are to accept the practically unanimous opinion of the Eastern daily papers. The general conclusion seems to be that the men were tried principally for their opinions rather than for any legal responsibility for the woman's death, particularly in so far as Ettor and Giovannitti were concerned. "Against Ettor and Giovannitti there was no evidence whatever," says the New York World, which, like nearly all the other papers commenting on the verdict, compliment Judge Quinn and the other court officials for their fairness in conducting the trial. The New York Evening Mail thinks the prosecution was "a relic of the dangerous doctrines of constructive conspiracy," which was invented and employed in the prosecution of the Chicago Haymarket anarchists of 1887." Caruso, it is remembered, was accused of actually shooting the woman, while Ettor and Giovannitti were indicted for inciting mob violence which resulted in the tragedy. Though detesting the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, of which Ettor and Giovannitti are leaders, the New York Times denounces vigorously the influences arrayed against them:

"With the acquittal of Ettor, Giovannitti, and Caruso there comes also a conviction—not of these men, but of those who from the very beginning of the labor troubles at Lawrence, in what seems to have been a sort of madness, have made mistake after mistake, the natural and inevitble effect of which has been to win sympathy for and to strengthen the anti-social element there and throughout the country.

"The maintenance of intolerable working conditions, the 'planting' of dynamite in the houses of the mill hands, the effort to prevent the sending away of the strikers' children—these were a few of the errors that culminated in bringing an accusation of murder that was a shock to reason and common sense and could have been sustained by no jury not destitute of both."

The attitude of the defendants toward the prosecution, as well as their labor sentiments and their ideals, were stated forcefully by Ettor in his dramatic plea to the jury in reply to District Attorney Atwill's argument. He said in part:

"My social views can not be tried in this courtroom, with all respect to this judge and these jurors. No! That trial was tried thousands of ago, when men were told the only way to end revolutionary ideas was thro' the cross, then the guillotine, the gallows, and the rope. I want to know if the District Attorney believes that the cross, the guillotine, or the hangman's noose ever settled an idea. It never did. The social cry of yesterday becomes the religion of today. The social criminals of one age becomes the saints of the next. . . .

"I believe in the death chair. I will go there. So will Giovannitti We will go with heads erect, singing the song of labor, with a smile on our lips, and we will drop the flag of labor. . . .

"I make no threats. But on the morning we drop the flag, hundreds of thousands of wage workers will pick up the flag and carry it along until the flag of the workers is unfurled over the workshops, and workers will enjoy the profit of their toil.

"If I go to the death chair it will be with the happy thought that on the eve of it I was defending my ideals. If I go to my death, millions of men and women will know that my social ideas had the determing effect upon the verdict. I neither offer apology nor ask a favor. I ask for justice."

The conservative Hartford Times declares that there "never was any reason to believe that the three Italian agitators sought the death or even the injury of the woman," and the New York Evening Post, pleased with the verdict of acquittal, says "so many many mistkes were made by the authorities in the handling of the whole Lawrence strike that it was impossible not to suspect that they had blundered again, and that there was genuine danger of sending these men to the electric chair when they were innocent.

Without adversely criticising the Salem court the New York Call, the leading Socialist daily of the East, while expressing satisfaction with the verdict, warns its readers that "everyone who fights the battles of the working-class may be subject to similar treatment." It goes on:

"The acquittal of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso was not a triumph for American 'justice,' nor was it a vindication of the right of the working-class to strike. It was not an evidence that the sense of fair play is not dead in Massachusetts. Any rejoicing will merely be personal. These men have escaped the chair, but, then, they had committed no crime. They are free of prison bars, though they should never have been there. All Social-

(Continued on page 15)

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As Anti-Socialists Think of Us

A STUDY OF THE MENTAL PROCESSES OF THE AVERAGE ANTI-SOCIALIST

By Joshua Wanhope

One of the most curious facts about certain anti-Socialist criticisms in that they seem to be of service only on special occasions and make their appearance only when the critic has been impressed with some particular incident in the course of the movement, such as a Socialist victory at the polls or an apparent setback to the movement politically.

In the latter case, articles on the alleged "decline of Socialism" are always in order, and the critic never fails to congratulate his readers on the fact that this dangerous, revolutionary movement, which threatens the entire fabric of existing society, is happily on the wane. In such cases, full credit—or perhaps discredit—is ascribed to Socialism regarding its positive revolutionary character. There must be no mistake about the extent of the threatening danger that has been happily checkmated. If Socialism were *not* represented in such cases as highly dangerous and fiercely revolutionary, there would be no sufficient cause for rejoicing, and congratulations would seem exaggerated and superfluous.

But it is utterly different when Socialism has made an apparent advance through a notable increase at an election. Then, instead of "viewing with alarm" and denouncing the advancing monster, the critic more often soothes the fears of his readers by assuring them that the stronger Socialism grows numerically the more harmless it becomes.

This method has been liberally used in explaining and commenting upon the increased Socialist vote at the recent election. As a sample, taken from many similar, we quote an editorial utterance from the New York Globe, which a few days after the election when it was seen that the Socialist vote would approximate a million, reassured its readers with the following consolatory comment:

> "As the Socialist party becomes stronger politically—that is to say, as its vote grows larger and it begins to elect representatives — it becomes more what is called opportunistic. That means that it becomes more and more of a reform rather than a revolutionary party. With growing voting strength, the Socialist party becomes the most radical reform party, but falls away in its revolutionary spirit."

Statements of this kind, though constantly met with, are usually either ignored altogether by Socialists or flatly denied. They are seldom examined or analyzed, but they can neither be ignored nor dismissed with a sneer. They are, at any rate, of some interest as displaying the workings of the average non-Socialist mind. At the bottom of this, like almost every other charge and stricture brought against Socialism, there is a grain of truth concealed somewhere, which, adroitly manipulated, serves to make the charge seems plausible. Just as there is no such thing as "absolute truth," neither is there any such thing as "absolute falsehood," and this charge is no exception to the general rule. It should be remembered, too, that many Socialists who would flatly deny such a statement as that given above are often among the very first to insist that the Socialist movement, or at least many of its representatives, are really growing opportunistic and losing their revolutionary character. And it may be that here can be found one of the small grains of truth the charge may possibly contain. We cannot with very good grace completely dismiss an accusation of this sort, which we ourselves have to some extent helped to formulate, when it happens to be enlarged and amplified by a capitalistic writer.

Let us first see, however, what justification there is for dismissing it with a contemptuous laugh. We cannot deny that there is some justification for such a reception, for it is evident that while the grain of truth may be there, the deductions from it are almost wholly false.

We may say, for instance, that it is merely one more illustration of the "wish being father to the thought," and that there is much truth in this view we will admit. But it is not all the truth.

Or we may hold, in addition, that it is of the same nature and for the same purpose as the procedure of the proverbial little boy who, walking through the dark woods, "whistled to keep his courage up.' And there is certainly some truth in that view also, though it also is only part of the truth.

Or it may be looked upon as a well intentioned effort to soothe the fears of others and prevent useless alarm. Something like what Marx referred to many years ago when speaking of the fake "clerical Socialism" of the forties he rather irreverently described it as "the holy water with which the priest consecrated the heart-burnings of the aristocrat." In the same way the present-day journalist strives to allay the fears of the capitalist and soothe his troubled breast by diluting Socialism with the "holy water" of reform and assuring him that the more there is of it the more harmless it grows. And this view has undoubtedly its modicum of truth also, though it, too, is inadequate as a complete explanation.

Or, again, it may be that the utterance is to some extent a malicious taunt more or less deliberately calculated to exasperate those Socialists who proclaim with more than usual stress their own revolutionary character. And no doubt the utterance sometimes contains more than a suspicion of this ingredient, for there are many anarchists, semi-anarchist and near-Socialist journalistic critics who take extreme delight in goading Socialists in this manner. In most cases, these people are anything but conservatives themselves, but usually nurse some grouch against the Socialist party membership, either for its alleged "boorishness," its extreme rigidity, positiveness of opinion and general cocksureness on economic and political subjects. It must not be forgotten either that Socialists are often guilty of extreme disrespect to the intellectual qualifications of these editorial critics, and at times lambaste them as "prostitutes" of journalism, so the taunt of "reform" is often used by these offended ones in the *form of* a "come-back.' They have discovered, as they think, the tenderest point in the Socialist intellectual anatomy, and naturally desire to prod him there as much as possible. Yet this is obviously not all the truth either.

Or it may be contended that the bourgeois public and the critics who write for them are all equally illogical confused and vacillating when dealing with the subject of Socialism; that they forget the conflicting attitudes they have taken upon it; that they see no contradiction in declaring that Socialism is revolutionary when it is apparently declining, and merely a reform when it is apparently growing, and that the statements they make on both occasions are the result of inherent ignorance and blindness. And this view, too, no doubt, contains some truth, but obviously not all.

This process of elimination, perhaps, is not complete. It may be that there are other explanations that could be given, each of them containing some, but not the whole truth. But we have given enough to justify us in proceeding to discover, if possible, what these critics really see; those appearances within which the grain of truth lies concealed.

The question is why does Socialism appear to them to take on more and more of a reform character and lose its revolutionary characteristics as it grows in numerical strength.

Consider the beginnings of a Socialist movement in this or any other country, in this country for preference. The capitalist journalist or other literary critic who deigns to observe it in this stage, what does he see? How must it appear to him?

He sees, after much searching, small groups of men bearing unmistakable marks of poverty, meeting mostly in the back rooms of saloons and beer halls. He is out seeking special copy and often has a protracted hunt before he can locate his quarry. For these are "queer" people he is in search of. There are not many of them, hence their queerness. They are indisputably, not like the common run of man kind; in short, they are "freaks." And "revolutionism" is one of their freakish characteristics.

Many of them, perhaps most, speak a foreign language—usually German. A few are bearded and some of them perhaps wear their hair longer than conventional propriety authorizes—like the traveling "doctor" who purveys "Indian medicine" and whose freak getup is considered a necessary adjunct of his peculiar occupation. The dingy room perhaps contains the gymnastic appliances of a Turnhalle piled up in one corner and over the little stage there hangs a dust-red flag, but no "Old Glory." Altogether it is a queer outfit. Itois so unlike the conventional meeting of the outside world that its very appearance suggests "revolution." Excellent copy this sort of thing makes—a sort of minor "scoop" almost.

He strives to get better acquainted with this outlandish bunch. He hears them talk of 'social revolution" in a foreign tongue over their beer mugs. Next he discovers that this queer outfit has a sort of Bible of its own, which they call "Das Kapital," with the accent on the "tal," and a high priest with the mysterious name of "Karl Marx." There may be an American or two among the group, but they are not noticed. Too few and too commonplace and our journalist is in search of some new thing, it is to be remembered. This is a foreign aggregation, and therefore interesting.

A few years pass. From time to time in the press these little groups are "written up" for the delectation of Sunday readers. There is not much discrimination used—the journalist doesn't know enough about them to make fine discriminations, and in a general way thereafter they are all lumped together under the loose description of "anarchists."

A few years more pass and labor troubles arise in some large city where there are a few of these queer groups. Some of their members are occupied in the affected industries. There are strikes and riots and tumults, and some of these queer people bob up in front as spokesmen and leaders. Then it is discovered that they actually have an "organ," the Arbeiter something or other — a strange, unpronounceable and decidedly "un-American" name. It breathes 'revolution" in every line. There is an editor who is described as "rabid" and a tradition that he was educated in some erudite German university. He is a revolutionist, an anarchist and a Socialist likewise—it's all the same thing, anyhow.

Then there is a riot or two, a bomb explosion, some policeman killed, a general razzia upon these "queer" people, some of whom are hanged and others sent to the penitentiary. Great excitement for a while, but finally this thing, anarchism or Socialism, or whatever it is, is "stamped out," leaving behind it an ineffaceable impression that whatever else these people may have been they were 'revolutionists" and their aim was nothing short of the total overthrow of existing society—preferably by means of dynamite bombs. All this the journalist recounts with many inventions and additions of his own calculated to embroider and ornament the narrative.

Still another few years and a somewhat different kind of people begin to appear on the public streets describing themselves also as "revolutionists" and talking a strange jargon about class consciousness, surplus value, class struggles and social revolution. They speak English well enough, but still the obsession that they must be foreigners stays with their journalistic critics as a result of earlier experiences. There are fights with the police for the right of free speech and in some places a score of them are pulled off the "soap box" successively, locked up and fined or discharged by the magistrate next morning. They are *pugnacious*, abrupt, irrevent and fanatical. They are political Ishmaels, their hands against every man, and every man's hand against them. Their tribe increases and they make insufferable nuisances of themselves, shouting from the street corners to the irritation of "respectable" folk who wonder why the police don't lock them all up permanently or transport them to "an island" or somewhere. After a while many of these howlers, when publicly questioned, deny that they are "foreigners" and claim a long descent from native stock; some of their ancestors came over in the Mayflower, or, having missed her, took the next ship. After a while it begins to soak into the anti-Socialist brain that some of these people at least are really native born, but, of course, "un-American." They have been tainted with Socialism, a foreign "importation" made in Germany. Still they grow.

Finally, here and there they "put a ticket in the field." It is done with what flourish of trumpets they can command, but the sound thereof is utterly lost in the thunderous oratorical periods of "democracy" and republicanism." Nobody takes any particualr notice of them and in the election returns they figure under the term "scattering." But still they grow. A few more years and here and there some local "statesman" gets the idea that the votes of a handful of these queer people in the Steenth Ward might possibly throw the election to his rival. He naturally concludes that they "must be seen, and seen good and plenty." So he makes overtures which are rejected with a scorn that completely puzzles him, but he tries to get even by putting the police after them when they go out to do their customary stunt on the street corners. Still they grow; they seem, in fact, to thrive on this sort of thing.

The years pass and in a national election they poll 100,000 votes or so, about half what the Prohibitionists, who have been with us, lo, these *fifty* years, usually poll. It attracts no attention, and next election when 400,000 votes are cast the journalist first begins to "view with alarm." He quickly recovers, however, and forgets all about it until next time at the Congressional elections the Socialists have captured a dozen or so little cities. More "alarm." which again quickly subsides. The Americain people, the journalist assures us, are safe, sane and conservative, not at all revolutionary. There is nothing really to fear. This thing is, after all, nothing more than an election freak.

With the passing of the years there is still more growth. Big cities are "captured," and in a three-cornered fight somewhere a Socialist is actually elected to Congress. More alarm, which again quickly subsides. It is discovered that the Socialist in question when interviewed actually doesn't froth at the mouth. He doesn't really seem "rabid." His hair is no longer than that of other people; he has no whiskers, but wears a mustache or is clean shaven. His clothes are not distinguishable from those of other people. On the whole, you could not tell him at a glance from a "conservative," and from that moment a "conservative" he begins to become. The transformation proceeds satisfactorily when it is found that in Congress he doesn't instantly get up and threaten that body with immediate social revolution, but instead drafts a bill for an old age pension, or starts an inquiry into a strike situation somewhere. In the meantime more attention is paid to the street corner orators; in fact, the Socialists begin to hire halls, small ones at first, until the biggest halls in the big cities are taken and found inadequate. Then the discovery is made that the speakers don't say "class conscious, revolutionary" sixteen times in every sentence, as they used to some ten or fifteen years ago. They actually seem to be speaking English and getting a big vocabulary likewise, and while 'social revolution" isn't dropped, the phrase is used less frequently. It is explained in other words—in that wider vocabulary that has been acquired—but as the critic hasn't the slightest idea of what it all means, he misses the familiar phrases and concludes that the "Socialists are dropping their revolutionary characteristics and becoming conservatives." Then he prints it as his opinion. He is not to be blamed, perhaps. Many people more intelligent than he; in fact, people calling themselves Socialists, miss the frequency of the old familiar terms, and at times imbibe something more than a suspicion that the journalist in a way may be right. Hence, arises an interesting little internal conflict among the Socialists themselves as between "opportunism" and 'revolutionism" or "impossibilism,' as it is sometimes called by the alleged conservative opposition.

And finally comes a national election in which the Socialists poll approximately a million votes and send some theirty representatives into various state legislatures. What further proof could be wanted that the entire movement becomes conservative as it grows ever larger? Therefore the word goes forth to that effect, more positively than ever before.

This is the appearance that deceives these critics. They see but the tops of things, and miss everything beneath. When Socialists were few in number, they talked Socialist theory, because they had nothing else to talk off; they repeated Socialist formulas because their vocabulary, knowledge and experience in public speaking was strictly limited; but to these critics it appeared a matter of choice. Now that here and there they are acquiring local limited power and are compelled to give some of their attention to the work of the office to which their representatives have been elected, they are dropping revolution and becoming conservative. It's all as plain as mud.

Never was there a clearer example of judging by superficial appearances, and these superficial appearances form the one grain of reality in the oft-repeated suggestions that the Socialist movement transforms itself into a mere radical reform movement as it grows in numbers and strength. The idea these critics have is that as the tree grows it more and more differentiates in nature from the seed it sprung from. They have no conception that it is the revolutionary idea—the result of revolutionary conditions in the industrial world—that forces the growth of Socialism and that it is in fact the very life of the movement—is, in short, the movement itself. For if it were true that the movement tends more and more to mere radical reform, it would long ago have been swallowed by radical reformers of the capitalistic brand. But the very opposite is the fact. Where Socialism is immature and unclear, these alliances and compromises sometimes come into existence, but invar-

(Continued on page 15)

COMRADES

TO COMRADES OF THE MACLEOD ALBERTA DOMINION ELECTORIAL DISTRICT.

At the time of the last Dominion Election the members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, had been on strike for about five months and the comrades in the farming part of the district were not organized. September is a busy month and cash even more scarce than farms that are free from debt. This enabled those who do the political pimping for the capitalist class to circulate, with some degree of success, false reports, each saying that the other had put up the money for the Socialist campaign. It so happened that none of the comrades in or near the Macleod district, who could expound Socialism from the public platform, could afford to give their time. Finally the comrades held three conventions and Comrade Ed. Fulcher, of Brandon, Manitoba, consented to be the candidate. It was too late to do sufficient propaganda to secure his election, but there were a number who had reached that stage of mental development that they believed Socialism would be O. K., but for certain very objectionable features. Comrade Fulcher being well informed soon made plain that such objectionable features belonged not to Socialism, but to Capitalism. Though there were many unfavorable circumstances, some of them have already been told in this paper the comrades recorded a healthy increase of strength. So we have words of praise for Comrade Fulcher. The difficulty was to get the money to pay the fine (deposit necessary to run a candidate in this Free! country) and other expenses. In some places comrades collected small amounts from other comrades, noting the names and the amount given, in all $182.50. One comrade loaned $200, other comrades pledging that when the strike would be over they would collect this sum to pay him back. The total expenses for the election, including the forgeit (deposit), was $382.50. Since the strike $120 has been collected. The comrade needed his money, so I have advanced the $80. Every comrade in the Macleod district that has not contributed to this fund can now make good by addressing same to C. M. O'Brien, Box 58, Coleman, Alta.

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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 lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

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

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Questions for Mine Manager Certificate at B.C. Examination

"MINING ACT" AND RULES

Tuesday, October 29th, 1912. Time: 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Seventy per cent required.

1 What are the duties of the manager under the Special Rules? 10

2 What are the requirements of the Act as to the various plans of the mine? 10

3. What returns and notices are required by the Act? 10

4. The following interpretation terms appear in the Act: "Mine," "colliery," "shaft," "slope" or "incline," "tunnel" or "level," "working-face," "opening," "bank," "plan," "ton of coal gotten," 'Minister of Mines," "Chief Inspector," "medical practitioner," "Inspector," woman or girl," "Chinaman" and "Chinese," "owner," "agent," "manager," "overman," "mine foreman," or "shift-boss," "shotlighter," "certificated official," "coal miner," "competent person." Interpret these terms within the terms or meaning of the Act. 20

5. What are the provisions of the Act as to penalties? 5

6. What does the Act say in reference to inquiring into the competency or conduct of a mine official? 5

7. What are the provisions of the Act as to arbitration? 10

8. What does the Act state as to ventilation where two or more shafts are required other than the requirements specified in the General Rules? 10

9. What does the Act say in reference to wages? 10

10. What are the provisions of the Act as to shafts or outlets? 10

MINE GASES

Tuesday, October 29th, 1912. Time: 2 to 5.30 p.m. Seventy per cent required.

1. Name and describe the different gases common to the coal mines of British Columbia. What are the dangers to life and injurious effects of these gases on the health of the workmen employed in said mines? Give the symbols, specific gravities, and properties of the gases. Where are they found and how produced? State their effects on combustion. 20

2. If a volume of 1,200 cubic feet of marsh gas is mixed with pure air in such a proportion that when exploded all the carbon in the marsh-gas combines with the oxygen in the air, what volume of carbonic acid gas will result the carbonic-acid gas and the marsh-gas being subjected to the same pressure and temperature? 12

3. When gas is exploded, what effects are caused by coal-dust suspended in the air? 8

4. What is specific gravity, and what are the standards or units of measure used: (a) for solids and liquids; (b) for gases? (c) How may the specific gravity of gases be calculated from the atomic weight of the elementary gases? 10

5. What is the weight of 650 feet of marsh gas at a temperature of 60 degs. Fahr., the barometer being at 29.5 inches? 12

6. What would probably be the composition of the explosive mixture if the after-damp showed the presence of white-damp instead of black-damp, and why? 10

7. State the cause of sudden outbursts of gas in coal mines, and what in your opinion should be done to prevent accidents from this cause? 10

8. What is the proportion of marsh-gas and air in a fire-damp mixture that will develop the maximum explosive force? What are the limiting proportions that determine an explosive mixture of these gases? 10

9 In what ways do various kinds of coal dust influence the character of an explosion? 8

10. What is meant by tension of gases, and what effect has compression on confined gases, the temperature remaining the same? 8

VENTILATION

Wednesday, October 30th, 1912. Time: 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Seventy per cent required

1. (a) Which class of workings are more easily ventilated, rise or dip workings, and why? (b) What is meant by a positive air-column and a negative air-column? (c) What do you understand by ascensional ventilation? 10

2 The depth of the downcast and upcast shafts are each 540 feet; their respective average temperatures are 0 degs. and 300 degs. Fahr.: calculate the pressure per square foot that produces ventilation in this mine, when the average barometic pressure is 29.8 inches. Use two methods. 12

3. What do you understand by : (a) motive volumn; (b) ventilating-pressure; (c) split? (d) What is the chief use of the regulator? (e) To what is it equivalent? (f) What are the effects produced by splitting the air, and what advantages are obtained by splitting? 10

4. An airway 8 x 10 feet passes 60,000 feet of air per minute to a point 1,500 feet distant from the downcast shaft, where it is split into four airways of the following dimensions: 1st, 6 x 5 feet, 900 feet long; 2nd, 6 x 6 feet, 825 feet long; 3rd, 6 x 4 feet, 840 feet long; and 4th, 5 x 4 feet, 720 feet long: (a) What is the quantity passing through each split; and (b) what should be the reading of the water-gauge for the entire mine? 20

5. If 50,000 cubic feet of air pass in a circular airway 18 feet in diameter, what quantity will pass in an airway 6 feet in dimeter, the power remaining the same? 15

6. In developing a mine and mining a seam of coal generating large quantities of gas, how should the mine be planned? What precautions should be used in developing and mining so as to comply with the law? 10

7. Describe the several forms of centrifugal ventilating fans, and state how you would proceed to determine the efficiency of each. Also, give your opinion as to the advantage of a forcing fan over an exhaust-fan under certain conditions. 10

8. How is the ventilation of a mine affected by a rise or fall of the atmospheric pressure? 5

9. Suppose you have charge of a mine through which large volumes of air are passing in two equal currents of equal resistance and in which the service of the fan is taxed to its utmost, while the quantity is still short of your requirements. The only change you can make in the mine is to make one more split on one side of the shaft. Can you improve the condition of the mine by making this split? Is there any other means of increasing the ventilation of the mine? Answer fully. 10

10. Ventilate the plan given, using conventional signs. 20

GENERAL WORK

Wednesday, October 30th, 1912. Time: 2 to 5.30 p.m. Fifty per cent required.

1. A room is driven 300 feet in length, 27 feet in width; the thickness of the coal seam is 3½ feet: how many tons of coal should the room yield, after deducting 10 per cent. for refuse, assuming that 1 cubic yard of coal weighs 1 long ton? 10

2. A seam of coal 7 feet thick is opened by a shaft having two hoisting compartments, each 6 feet 6 inches by 7 feet; the roof is good and the bottom inclined to be soft; what gauge of track would you use? How would you build your main haulage-road? Give the dimensions of the cars you would use. How much coal, mine run, should each car carry, broken coal weighing 70 lb. per cubic foot? 10

3. Describe the several methods of timbering shafts, slopes, gangways, chutes, and headings. State the advantages of each method, under what conditions of strata you would apply them. 8

4. Give reasons why different methods of mining are used, and why one method will not answer for all mines. 8

5. The track for a single band on an endless rope haulage is 4,720 feet in length, and the rope-band hauls out 976 tons of coal in ten hours; the cars carry 1¼ long tons of coal, and an empty car weighs 1,200 lb.; the velocity of the rope is 2½ miles an hour, the weight of the rope is 3 lb. per foot of length, and the road has a mean up-grade to the shaft of 2½ per cent.: what is (a) the tension in the rope, and (b) the horse-power of the hauling-engines? 15

6. In a shaft mine 300 feet deep, in a 4 foot seam of coal with rock top and bottom, what size of shaft, heading, room pillars would you use? What size airway would you drive? How would you arrange the shaft-bottom to handle 2,000 tons of coal in eight hours? 10

7. Explain the principle of oxygen and respiratory mine-rescue apparatus and their application to mine accidents. 10

8. How would you avoid the dangers from coal dust in a dry and dusty mine? State what you would consider an effective and practical system of watering such a mine. 10

9. You are sent to explore a newly discovered coalfield: how would you proceed to ascertain the geological age of the field, its character, area, and commercial value? 10

10. Which system of working coal mines affords the best conditions for ventilation, and why? 10

MINING MACHINERY

Thursday, October 31st, 1912. Time: 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Fifty per cent required.

1. When a rope carrying a load is run over a sheave-wheel, to what two stresses is it subject? Name the conditions under which the rope is most likely to break in the shaft, and what would you recommend to guard against such contingencies? What is counterbalancing? Why is it necessary? How is it accomplished? 12

2. What kind and size of hoisting engine would you put in to hoist 1,200 tons of coal from a shaft 400 feet deep in eight hours, with a steam-pressure of 70 lb., the weight of coal in each car being 3,000 lb., and allowing 20 p. c. for resistance of engines, ropes, and pulleys (allow time for caging the coal)? 15

3. What quantity of water will a double-acting pump deliver, if the plunger of the pump is 4 inches in diameter and the piston-speed 100 feet per minute? If the ratio between the diameter of the plunger and the diameter of the piston is 1:2, what steam-pressure will be required in the cylinder of the pump to lift the water 300 feet? 15

4. What size of pipe should be used to transmit 800 cubic feet of air per minute through a pipe 2,500 feet long, the initial pressure being 100 lb. per square inch and the plant being located 4,000 feet above sea-level, where the reading of the barometer is 26 inches under normal conditions? 12

5. (a) What is the purpose of a fly-wheel on an engine? (b) What is the effect if the fly-wheel is too light for the work? (c) If it is too heavy? (d) What is an eccentric? (e) For what purpose are bearings bushed? What metals are generally used for this purpose, and why? 10

6. What causes expansion? In what direction is it greatest? Give reasons. What do you mean by expansion? What causes the expansion of a boiler? In what direction is it greatest, through the length or the diameter of the boiler? Give reasons. In setting a steam-boiler, what is the result if the proper allowance is not made for contraction and expansion? What are the effects of unequal expansion and contraction in a boiler? How would you set a boiler so as to allow all its parts to be free

(Continued on following page)

Acceptable Xmas Gifts

Fancy Worsted Suits, Regular $20.00 & $25.00
Special for Christmas - - **$12.50**

All Wool Sweater Coats. Special for Christmas
3.50 to **6.50**

Men's Fancy Shirts, Reg. 1.50 to 1.75, Special **1.00**

Stetson Hats. Reg. 5.50, - - - Special **4.00**

Ladies' Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes
at reduced prices

Just received carload Pure Food Canned Goods. All lines

Five Roses Flo u always on hand. Vegetables a Specialty

Gorgonzola, Canadian Cheddar, Imported Swiss, Cream Brick, Ingersoll's Cream, McLaren's Pimento, McLaren's Cream and other well known cheese

Bellevue **T. M. Burnett** **Hillcrest**

DON'T BE DRY AT CHRISTMAS

In compliance with the demand of our patrons in the choice of Liquid Holiday Cheer we are again putting up **Special Holiday Cases** containing six select assortments of High Grade Goods in plain packages for shipment or home delivery. Orders for Xmas eve delivery must be in the evening of the 22nd inst. Orders for New Year delivery will be accepted up to the night of Dec. 29. All orders filled in rotation as received. so file yours early.

Hamper No. 1. Price $3.00
(Weight 30 lbs.)
1 A. R. V. Sherry — 1 St. Aubin Claret
1 Sauterne N & J — 1 Black cherry Wine
1 Marsella Wine — 1 Old Port
6 Bottles

Hamper No. 2. Price $4.00
(Weight 30 lbs.)
1 Jules Coadan Cognac — 1 St. Aubin Claret
1 A. R. V. Sherry — 1 Scotch Whiskey Special Reserve
1 Rye whiskey Canadian — 1 Old Port
6 Bottles

Hamper No. 3. Price $6.00
(Weight 50 lbs.)
2 Ryewhiskey Canadian — 3 Old Port
2 Claret — 2 Black cherry Wine
1 Jules Coadan Brandy — 1 Old Mellow Scotch Whiskey
1 Sherry A. R. V.
12 Bottles

Hamper No. 4. Price $8.00
(Weight 30 lbs.)
1 Oporto Morgan Bros. — 1 Sherry A. R. V.
1 Loch Broom Spc. Res. — 1 Regnier Brandy XXX
1 Rye Canadian Whisk'y — 1 Jamaica Rum
6 Bottles

Hamper No. 5. Price $10.00
(Weight 50 lbs.)
1 McPherson Scotch — 2 Canadian Rye Whiskey
1 Old Port wine B.N. Co. — 1 Tom Gin Greenless
1 Florio's Marsella wine — 1 Sherry A. R. V.
1 St. Julien Claret — 1 Brandy LeGrand XXX
1 Sauterne N & J
1 Jamaica Rum L. D. — 1 Black cherry Wine
12 Bottles

Hamper No. 6. Price $12.00
(Weight 50 lbs.)
2 Pints Champagne — 1 Corby Whiskey
1 Canadian Rye Whisk'y — 1 Jamaica Rum L. D.
1 Sloe Gin Greenless — 1 Gonzalez Sherry
1 Oporto, Morgan Bros. — 1 Regnier Cognac
1 John Lee & Co. Whiskey — 1 Sauterne N & J
1 St. Aubin Claret French
12 Bottles

Prices F. O. B. Fernie. Cash must accompany all orders. Special Attention to Out-of-Town Orders. Prices on Special Hampers given on Application

Pollock Wine Co. Ltd., Fernie, B.C.

A BIG RISK!

$25,000 of Christmas Goods

READY for your inspection. Frankly speaking, I feel it looks large for a town the size of Coleman, but my only remedy is to sell at so small a profit as to compell my friends to buy largely. I cannot describe such a stock in so small a space, but will just drop a few hints.

300 Gem and Signet Rings in 10, 14 and 18K Gold, from $1.00 up. You can have a real Diamond Ring from $9.00.

100 Watches to Choose from in Solid Gold, Gold-filled and Nickle Cases, from $1.00 up to the finest movement sold.

Jewelry Solid Gold Locket in Diamond mounts, filled Fobs and Dickens' Chains, Brooches (solid gold and gold filled), Bar Pins, Studs, Emblem Pins, Diamond Cuff Buttons, Tie Pins, and so many articles that it is impossible to mention all.

Silverware Rodgers' 1841 Quality needs no recommendation, and those are the goods I sell. The stock needs only to be seen. The prices the lowest.

Brass Goods The rush started just when displayed. There still remain some Jardinieres, Tea sets, Vases, Smoker sets, Mirrors, Trays, Picture Frames, etc.

Ivory Art Goods This is something new in the West. I would simply say: All ladies, please call and inspect; to see is to be charmed; every lady of taste will want some article in the art good line.

Ladies' and Gent's Dress Case sets, Manicure sets, Leather Bags, Mesh Bags, Christmas Cards, Fancy China Cups, Hand-painted China Trays, Cake Plates—Oh! just please call and see the stock; variety and prices will delight and astonish you.

Alex. Cameron
Jeweller & Eye Specialist, Coleman, Alta.

Before You Buy Christmas Presents
See Our Practical Goods
J. D. QUAIL
Hardware **Furniture**

Your Christmas Dinner

Just in! A full stock of Choice New Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Peels etc. The very best that could be procured.

A Few Specials

Victoria Cross Raisins 16 oz. pkg., 2 for 25, 9 for $1.00
" " Currants 16 " " " 15, 8 " 1.00
Pansy Seedless Raisins 12 " " 2 " 25, 9 " 1.00
Peels, Orange and Lemon - - per lb. .20
Peels, Orange, Lemon and Citron mixed per lb. .25

Apples, Choice Washington box
inesaps, Rome Beauties, Pippins etc., per box 1.85
Five Roses Flour - - - per 100 lbs. 3.65

Give us a trial order. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Free delivery Blairmore and Hillcrest.

A. I. BLAIS

Frank, Alta. : : : Bellevue, Alta.

EXAMINATIONS UNDER B.C. ACT

(Continued from previous page)

to move under a change of temperature? 15

7. If it requires 44 horse-power to drive the armature of a dynamo when it is delivering 29,820 watts, what is the efficiency of the dynamo under these conditions? 10

8. Explain why a compound hoisting engine should have an auxiliary steam pipe and throttle valve to admit live steam to its low pressure cylinder? 8

MINE SURVEYING & LEVELLING

Thursday, October 31st, 1912. Time: 2 to 5.30 p.m. Fifty per cent required.

1. Define: (a) latitude; (b) departure; (c) northing; (d) southing; (e) easting; (f) wresting. (g) What is total latitude; (g) total departure? 8

2. Plat the following compass survey to a scale of 100 feet to 1 inch, and find the area:

Station	Bearing	Distance
1 to 2	N. 35 deg. E.	270 feet
2 to 3	N. 83 deg. ½ E.	129 feet
3 to 4	S. 57 deg. E.	222 feet
4 to 5	S. 34 deg. ¼ W.	355 feet
5 to 1	N. 56 deg. ½ W.	322.56ft.

15

3. What kind of a vernier is used on the transit? How many adjustments of the transit are necessary? Explain each in detail. 7

4. Calculate the latitudes and departures for the following courses and show the method employed; determine the distance from Station 1 to Station 3 in a direct line:—

Station	Bearing	Distance
1 to 2	S. 46 deg. 30 ft. E.	207.6 ft
2 to 3	S. 74 deg. 30 ft. E.	309.5 ft
3 to 4	N. 33 deg. 15 ft. E.	188.0 ft
4 to 5	N. 56 deg. 00 ft. W.	276.0 ft
5 to 6	Due west	213.5 ft
6 to 1	S. 51 deg. 54 ft. W.	139.3 ft

20

5. Fill in and work out the following levels:

Station	B.S.	F.S.
0	3.42	
1	0.71	4.88
2	4.70	6.25
3	1.25	1.83
4	11.94	8.00
4 plus 50	10.27	0.60
5		2.23

Draw a profile of same; 10 feet vertical equals 1 inch, and 100 feet horizontal equals 1 inch. 20

6. Give several methods of carrying a survey into a mine by vertical shaft, and explain fully the one in which one shaft and four plumb lines are used. 10

7. Show by sketch the method of laying out curves with the transit. 8

8. The entry runs N. 30 deg. E., and the rooms turned off from it run N. 20 deg. W.: what is the distance measured along the entry between the centre lines of the rooms, if the perpendicular distance between these lines is 54 feet? 10

COAL TRAIN STRUCK AN ASHTABULA CAR

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Dec. 17.—Eight dead and seven injured was the toll of the wreck here last night when a Lake Shore and Michigan Southern coal train struck a street car. Motorman McCutcheon is held by the police.

DERNA AND CREW OF 25 MEN LOST AFTER COLLISION

DEVONPORT, Eng., Dec. 14.—The steamer run down and sunk by the British battleship Centurion, in the English channel on Tuesday, has now been almost certainly established as the Derna, whose crew consisted of about 25 men. She was formerly known as the Girgentic and was owned in Genoa, Italy.

SAVE OVER $25 WHEN BUYING YOUR RANGE THIS FALL.

$41.00 TO $49.00 AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT

You can buy DOMINION PRIDE RANGE at Factory Price

Direct from the Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

THE price which the Dealer quotes you on a Range is made up like this—Manufacturing Cost + Manufacturer's Profit + Jobber's Expense of Handling and Selling + Jobber's Profit + Retailer's Expense of Handling and Selling + Retailer's Profit + Freight.

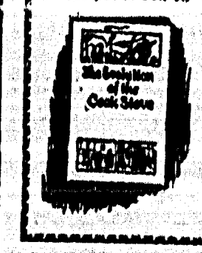
By our direct "Factory to Kitchen" selling plan all these charges are cut out except the actual manufacturing cost, a small profit, and freight. The difference to you is the difference between the $41 to $49 which you pay for a "DOMINION PRIDE" Range and the $69 to $78 which you would have to pay the Dealer for a Range which cost as much to make.

Are you anxious to contribute $25 or $30 to the middlemen?

In the—

Here is a Book Worth Having

IT tells about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers used to put hot stones in the pot to boil it. The Book contains fascinating information gathered from many sources and is illustrated profusely.



The "Evolution of the Cook Stove" also tells all about the "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy this book. Write for free copy.

"DOMINION PRIDE RANGE"

you get a full dollar's worth of actual stove value for every dollar you pay.

The "DOMINION PRIDE" is made of tough, strong malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials that will neither warp, crack nor break, so that it will last a lifetime. It is made in the largest Malleable Iron Range Works in Canada, and each range is backed by our unconditional guarantee.

The "DOMINION PRIDE" looks well, cooks well, saves fuel and is easily cleaned. You'll be proud of its neat, handsome appearance in your kitchen, and of the appetizing food it will cook to perfection for you. You'll appreciate the ease of keeping its blue polished steel surface and the bright polished top spick and span with a few rubs of a cloth. Your husband will be more than pleased with the reduction in the coal or wood bill—for the "DOMINION PRIDE" saves, by actual tests, 30% of the fuel.

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with High Closet Shelf and Elevated Tank or Flush Reservoir, with Zinc Sheet to go under range, 8 sections Blue Polished Steel Pipe and 2 Elbows, will be delivered to any Station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for $41, or to any Station in the Four Western Provinces for $49—$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when Range is delivered at your Station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ontario.

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper. 6

FIGHT TO LAST FOR DOOMED MAN

Invited Guests Must Have Bloody Feast says Governor — Admits Capital Punishment Wrong

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 17.—While the four men whose lives were forfeited to the law in the state penitentiary on Friday were being hanged, a dramatic scene that may prove ristoric was enacted in the office of Governor Oswald West in the state house. Un-Mike Morgan, one of the four doomed men fought for reprieve.

Even after Faulder and Garrison, the first two had been hanged, the attorneys remained in the governor's office begging the executive to save Morgan's life. West was firm. He said: "Hanging is all wrong. It is a cruel barbarous practice. But the people of this state last month voted against the abolition of capital punishmetn and in letting these men hang today I am simply obeying the mandate of the people. They asked for this. Well, out at the prison they are having a bloody feast."

"But, Governor," pleaded the attorney, "Morgan did not commit this crime. He did not get a fair trial. He never had his day in court or a chance to tell his story."

The governor rose wearily: "I believe you," he said, "I believe Morgan did not kill John Yerkes with premeditation. That's all the more reason he should die." If I reprieve him now, I know, I tell you, I know the movement to abolish hanging will be delayed for years."

The lawyer would have argued further but the governor checked him.

"Morgan did not kill Yerkes with premeditation. We will strangle him and the rest. The people clamored for the lives of these men. They cried 'Crucify them.'" With tears in his eyes, but with lips curled in a sneer, he concluded the interview. "It would be unfair to our invited guests who have looked forward with so much pleasure to this event at the prison to rob them of a single item on the program."

TO SURVEY LARGE TRACTS OF COAL

EDMONTON, Dec. 16.—To make a complete geographical and topographical survey of the 28,000 acres of coal lands leased by the San Francisco Coal Company at the confluence of the Smokey and Muskeg Rivers, and H. John MacVicar, mining engineer of the firm of Fairchild, Jones and Taylor, will leave the city on January 1 to carry on extensive tunneling operations and in other ways further the plans for the opening up of the mines, with a party of fifteen engineers, surveyors and miners, and will spend the remainder of the winter in the Smoky River country. Supplies and equipment are being shipped west today for the use of the party, which will start out from a point in the vicinity of Hinton, making the 100 mile journey to the local claims by the winter sled trail now being built. Preparations for the season's work are being rapidly furthered, and 1913, it is stated, will witness development on an extensive scale in anticipation of the advent of railway facilities.

Mr MacVicar, who visited the claims in the fall of this year, and returned to the city a few days ago, stated this morning that a first-class bituminous coal was to be found on the company's property. The coal lies on the surface and there will be no pumping and no hoisting to do.

"It is just a matter of tunneling," said the engineer, "and large equipment will be necessary. The product can be conveyed by gravity from the tunnels to the cars on which it is loaded.

FRENCH WORKMEN QUIT IN PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY

France Idle Full Day—Demonstration is Directed Against War

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Adopting the slogan "War Against War," the French General Federation of Labor calls upon workers of every class to remain idle for the whole twenty-four hours today throughout France as a protest against militarism. Meetings held yesterday all over the country in obedience to the order were held.

At the Brest, Toulon and Marseilles naval stations the men say they will not work and the authorities have issued a proclamation warning government workmen of the illegality of the strike.

It is expected that no railway trains will run, no telegraph wires carrying messages and the electric workers may plunge Paris into darkness.

Optimists hope the strike may not be universal, merely being tried as a test of the workingman's loyalty to his union.

The order promulgated by the General Federation of Labor reads in part:

"Only by the complete cessation of means of production and locomotion and of work of all kinds can labr strikingly demonstrate its firm determination to refuse to co-operate with its work of death is contrary to the ideas of progress and humanity."

Every available Paris policeman is ordered to be on duty today.

Order your Christmas Cards at once

Eat "Sunkist" Oranges with "Sunkist" Spoons

While you are eating luscious, juicy, tangy, seedless "Sunkist" oranges, you are delighted with the magnificent silverware you are getting for your table.

You always order "Sunkist" oranges because they are the finest, richest, selected fruit grown anywhere in the world.

Picked and packed by gloved hands—the *cleanest* of all fruits. Thin-skinned, fibreless.

Not a Seed in "Sunkist"

Cut the trademarks from the wrappers around "Sunkist" oranges and lemons and send them to us. Select silver pieces from our 27 different premiums. Every piece the famous *Rogers Standard A-1 guaranteed* silver plate.

The Rogers orange spoon shown above is sent to you for 12 trademarks from "Sunkist" oranges or lemons and 12 cents. Trademarks from "Red Ball" orange and lemon wrappers count same as "Sunkist." In remitting, send amounts of 20 cents or over in Postal Note, Post Office or Express Money Order.

Buy "Sunkist" oranges by the box, half-box or dozen—from your dealer.

Send your name for our complete free premium sheet and Premium Club Plan.

Send all orders for premiums and all inquiries to (180)

California Fruit Growers Exchange
105 King Street, East, Cor. Church
TORONTO, ONT.

ALBERTA COAL ON WINNIPEG MARKET

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta, Dec. 12th.—That American coal is the green-eyed monster which causes a shutdown of the mines in the Southern Alberta coal fields for from two to four months every summer has been conclusively proven this winter, for with little American coal on the market the demand for coal from this district has increased amazingly, and all mines are running to their full capacity.

Such was the import of an interview given out this morning by B. K. Bullock, of Taber, one of the independent mine owners who is behind the movement for a reduction in freight rates on coal from this district sufficient to allow Canadian coal to be placed on the American market at a lower figure than is now possible, thus giving them the advantage of competing in one of the largest centres of demand in the west.

"The coal market this winter," said Mr. Bullock, "is away better than it has ever been. This is caused by the absence of American coal on the Winnipeg market. The strike in the American coal fields during the summer has caused a shortage of coal on the other side, and little is being shipped to the Manitoba market now. The result is a demand for Alberta mined coal in that market.

"This shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that Alberta coal could control the Manitoba market if the freight rates were reduced as we are asking. If that time ever comes it will mean continuous operation in the mines in this district, and those who have seen the prosperity in the coal camps attendant upon the increased output this winter know that the control of the Manitoba coal market would mean greatly increased prosperity throughout the whole of Southern Alberta.'

A WEALTHY RULER

BERLIN, Germany, Dec. 12.—According to an article on Berlin millionaires, the fortune of the German Emperor amounts to $5,000,000 in funds, and $30,000,000 in real estate, part of which is in the capital.

20,000 TEXTILE WORKERS LOCKED OUT IN GERMANY

IBENBUEREN, Germany, Dec. 17.—Twenty thousand textile workers have been locked out by the Muensterland District Employers' Association owing to the strike for an increase of wages for the workmen employed at a local cotton mill.

PEPS in the CANADIAN SENATE.

Senator Derbyshire, of Brockville, Ont., writes:

To the Proprietors of Peps,
Toronto.

I am very pleased to express my high opinion of your preparation. Some time ago I contracted a very bad cold, which settled on my lungs and bronchial tubes. I almost lost my voice, was constantly coughing, and experienced considerable pain.

A friend offered me a box of Peps and I tried them. I was very much pleased with their almost instant action. They seemed to go direct to the sore places, stopped the coughing, and made my breathing easier. I continued their use for a short time, and they completely cured my cold. Since then, on one or two occasions, when I have contracted a bad cold, I have used them, and each time the result has been equally satisfactory.

My wife has had an experience somewhat similar, and although neither of us believes in very much medicine-taking, we regard Peps in a class by themselves, and such a handy effective remedy, that we always keep a supply in the house.

(Signed) D. DERBYSHIRE,
Senator,
Brockville, Ont.

Peps are small pastilles containing certain medicinal ingredients, which when placed upon the tongue immediately turn into vapor, and are breathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey they soothe the inflamed and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the capillaries and tiny air sacs in the lungs.

In a word, while no liquid or solid can get to the lungs and air passages, Peps fumes get there direct; and at once commence their work of healing.

All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. a box or post free from Peps Co., Dupont Street, Toronto, on receipt of price. Send 1c. stamp for trial packet and booklet telling all about Peps.

Accidents from Falls of Roof and Coal

SUGGESTIONS FOR FORE AND ASSISTANT FOREMEN

(Concluded from last week)

Your positions carry great responsibility in caring for the mine and in caring for the lives of the men under your direction; the prevention of falls of roof is one of your most important duties. The responsibility of taking care of the roof in the entries, headings, or passageways is yours. Unsafe roof in these places should be promptly attended to, and making it safe should be considered more important than getting out coal.

In keeping rooms and working places safe you share responsibility with the miner, except that it is your duty to see that timber supplies and tools are promptly furnished at the request of the miner, or as your own inspection has shown to be necessary. Systematic records should be kept of the supplies furnished each miner, and it should be a matter of suspicion that requires inspection if the miner is not using at least the average supply of timber furnished other miners. Dealing with a large body of men you will always find a certain number of miners careless of their own safety. These men should be closely watched, and any miner who persists in not using the necessary amount of timber should be given other less dangerous work to do or should be placed as the partner or "buddy" of a more experienced and careful miner.

It is sometimes thought because the roof is strong that little or no timber is required. Such mines or places are often the most dangerous, because when a loose block of roof is undermined there is no protection. Where the roof is good there is a tendency for the miners and the foremen to become careless. You should bear in mind that you must always be prepared for the unusual condition. The loss of one life or the crippling of one man will pay for a vast amount of timbering, not only from a humanitarian standpoint, but in dollars and cents.

Inspection of working Faces

Constant inspection of the working faces is of the utmost importance. The mining laws of some States specify that the foreman is not often enough. It is far better, if the work can be so arrnged, that an inspection be made every day by the foreman or assistant foreman in addition to the preliminary inspection by the fire boss; and it would be still better if inspections were made several times a day—if not by the foreman or pit boss or his assistant, by special inspectors or face bosses.

When there are a large number of miners who do not speak English, you should either learn their language sufficiently to explain how and where the props are to be set, or should have an interpreter explain to the men what is required in timbering, as well as in other matters pertaining to safety. In such cases it is doubly important that a foreman who orders additional timbers to be set should return to see that his orders have been obeyed.

Improvement in Method of Timbering

It should be your constant thought to improve the methods of timbering This is particularly true in machine mining and in drawing pillars. Where breast machines are used a large amount of space is required between the face and the nearet timbers. In many cases temporary props should be set up, and reset as the undercutting proceeds. There is particular danger in machine mining when the work is so subdivided that no one man is responsible for the condition of the timbering, either temporary or permanent, in any one room or entry.

You should arrange this work so that the timbering will be carefully looked after, and some one will be responsible for each room and entry head, and you should not permit loaders to enter a working face unless there has been a preliminary inspection made of the roof. Many foremen have done excellent work by managing the timbering so as to keep down the number of accidents from falls in their mines; but in the greater number of mines, as shown by inspection and by statistics gathered by the State inspectors, insufficient precautions are taken.

In steeply dipping coal beds there are added dangers from falls of roof or coal. A large fall at the face may knock out many props. Where accidents from this or similar cause have occurred frequently, you should try to see whether the method of mining is the safest that can be adopted; that is, if open rooms are run straight up the pitch, see whether inclined rooms may not be used, or whether the gob (goaves) may not be filled by waste rock, or by washing in refuse or sand, as is done in some German mines in advancing work, and mines of the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania in recovering pillars.

The Law in Pennsylvania

The following extract from the mining law passed in Pennsylvania in 1911 is printed here to show the measures taken by the largest coal mining state to compel miners and foremen to be careful and to watch the roof.

Bituminous Mining Law of Pennsylvania, in Force 1911.

Article 25. Rule 1.—The miner shall examine his working place before beginning work, and take down all dangerous slate, or otherwise make it safe by properly timbering it, before commencing to mine or load coal. He shall examine his place to see whether the fire boss has left the date marks indicating his examintion thereof, and if said marks can not be found it shall be the duty of the miner to notify the mine foreman or the assistant mine foreman of the fact. The miner shall at all times be careful to keep his working place in a safe condition during working hours.

Should he at any time find his place becoming dangerous from gas or roof or from any unusual condition that may arise, he shall at once cease working and inform the mine foreman or the assistant mine foreman of said danger and before leaving his place he shall put some plain warning across the entrance thereto to warn others against entering into danger.

It shall be the duty of the miner to mine his coal properly before blasting and to set sprags under the coal while undermining to secure it from falling. After each blast he shall exercise care in examining the roof and coal and shall secure them safely before beginning to work.

He shall order all props, cap pieces, and all other timbers necessary at least one day in advance of needing them, as provided for in the rules of the mine. If he fails to receive said timbers, and finds his place unsafe, he shall vacate it until the necessary timbers are supplied.

Article 25, Rule 7.—All employees shall notify the mine foreman or the assistant mine foreman of the unsafe condition of any working place, hauling roads or traveling ways, or of damage to doors, brattices, or stoppings, or of obstructions in the air passages, when said conditions are known to them.

CRIMINAL AND CRAZY

The McBride government will at least go down in history as a builder of jails, penitentiaries and sylums.

THE GENTLE CYNIC

It is better to begin at the bottom of the ladder than to tumble from the op.—Mixer and Server.

British Columbia Federation of Labor

CALL TO CONVENTION

To all Organized Labor in British Columbia Greeting:—

Pursuant to the constitution, a call is hereby issued for the Third Annual Convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, to convene in Forrester's Hall, Victoria, at 10 a.m., Monday, January 13th, 1913.

Representation

Each organization affiliated with the Federation shall be entitled to representation on the following basis:

Each labor union shall be entitled to two delegates for the first hundred members or less, and one delegate for each additional hundred members or major fraction thereof.

Central Labor Bodies, District Boards, Building Trades Councils, Allied Councils and similar bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each. **Delegates from Central Bodies must be members of Unions affiliated with the Federation.**

No proxies shall be allowed.

Delegates shall receive their credentials from their local unions in duplicate and send one copy to the Secretary of the Federation at least two weeks previous to the date of the Convention and deliver the other to the Committee on Credentials.

No credential shall be considered valid bearing more than name of delegate and alternate. Provided that if alternate presents credentials and is seated he shall be the only recognized representative throughout the sessions of the Convention.

Any Union or Central Body that has not been previously affiliated may become affiliated by paying six months' dues for the term they make application.

The revenue of the Federation shall be derived as follows: A per capita tax of two cents per member per month from all local Unions; from Central Bodies, District Boards, Building Trades Councils, Allied Trades Councils and similar bodies, One Dollar per month. All moneys shall be payable in advance to the Secretary of the Federation in two half-yearly instalments due and payable in June and December of each year.

The Executive Board will meet prior to the date of Convention for the purpose of preparing reports, appoint committees, etc. You should therefore elect your delegates at once, as affiliated organizations who leave the selection of delegates to the last moment have little chance of representation on the committee.

If your organization is not affiliated, you may become affiliated and entitled to representation at the Convention by paying per capita tax for the January to June 1913 term, at the rate of two cents per member per month.

The headquarters of the Executive Board will be at the Prince George Hotel.

Conclusion

Many matters of vital importance to the future welfare of the working class of the province will be brought before the Convention for discussion and action and it is necessary therefore that every union entitled to representation shall send its full number of delegates and be represented by its most earnest and experienced workers in the Labor Movement.

Yours fraternally

VICTOR R. MIDGLEY
Secretary-Treasurer.

PROFIT SHARING PLAN WORKS OUT VERY WELL

LONDON, Dec. 7.—An interesting statement respecting profit sharing and labor co-partnership has just been issued by the board of trade. Several schemes have failed but 133 now exist, affecting 106,000 workmen. In profit sharing schemes, the workers get a fixed share in the profits of the undertaking and the results show that this increases wages by an average of five and a half per cent. In co-partnership workers share the profit accumulates in capital of the business, and he thus gains the position of a shareholder. This form of profit sharing is markedly on the increase and is apparently preferred to the former.

THE FIG-LEAF AGE

The following rhyme is going the rounds of the press to show up the ridiculous fashions of the present day. It originated on the Pacific slopes, it is said, and certainly contains the freshness of Western breezes:

Little girl, you look so small,
Don't you wear no clothes at all?
Don't you wear no shimmy shirt,
Don't you wear no petty skirt?
Just your corset and your hose—
Are those all your underclothes?
Little girl, when on the street
You appear to be all feet,
With your dress so very tight
You are an awful sight.
Nothing on to keep you warm;
Crazy just to show your form.
Little girl, you won't live long,
Just because you dress all wrong.
Can't you wear more underclothes
Than your corset and your hose?
After while, I do believe,
You will dress like Mother Eve.

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

Pianoforte Tuition
Pupils prepared for Academic Examination at reasonable terms
Miss M. H. Williams, L. A. B.
FERNIE, B.C. Box 531 — BLAIRMORE, ALTA. Care of W. P. Williams

Rush Your Flower Orders
TO CAMPBELL'S, CALGARY
And receive promptest shipment. Our designer has nimble fingers as well as artistic ideas, and hence orders received right up to Dec. 24th can be expressed to you the same day.
LEAVE IT TO US AND FAST EXPRESS TRAINS
To have those flowers in time for your Christmas table. Rush in your order now from this price list. We pay the express on orders of $5.00 and upwards.

Roses, American Beauty	$8-$10	Narcissus, paper white	$1
Roses, No. 1, red	$7	Violets, double	.50
Roses, No. 1, pink and white	$3-$5	Violets, single	.75
Carnations, No. 1, red	$3	Smilax, per string, 2 yds. long	.35
Carnations, No. 1, pink & white	$2	Asparagus, Plumosa	.75
Chrysanthemums, 1st size	$5	Asparagus, Sprengeri	.50
Chrysanthemums, 2nd size	$4	Holly, Coast, No. 1 Quality per lb.	$1
Chrysanthemums, 3rd size	$3	Mistletoe, English, per lb.	$2
Roman Hyacinths	.60		

THE CAMPBELL FLORAL COMPANY
224, 8th AVENUE, West, CALGARY.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Fernie Hotel
Best Commercial House in the Pass
Excellent Cuisine

Fernie Cigar Store and Hairdressing Parlor
Billiards and Pool
Lunch Counter
Ben Wallace - Mgr.

Harvey Murphy's Great Closing Up Sale

HERE it is. Grasp the Opportunity. Harvey Murphy retires from business. The Frank mines close down. The business section of the town has to move. The contractor gives us to JANUARY 1st., before he begins operations. We have decided to close up our business in Frank. Entire stock to be slaughtered regardless of cost. We must immediately turn this fashionable and seasonable $15,000 stock into money and it must be done by January 1st. 1913. We ask no profit. The stock must go for what we can realize on it for immediate sale, even to selling below cost. Remember this is no old stock or job lot but bright and new and up-to-date of standard make and quality..

Sale Begins Saturday December 14 and Ends January 1, 1913

A Few Sample Prices of what Goods will be Sold During this Great Closing Up Sale

Staple Dry Goods at Less than Cost

	Regular Price	Closing Up Sale Price
18 inch All-Linen Roller Towelling	15c.	9c.
18 inch Tea Towelling	15c.	9c.
36 inch Heavy English Flannelette	15c.	10c.
36 inch Heavy English Flannelette, better quality	18c.	11c.
42 inch Fine Art Muslin	18c.	11c.
32 inch Heavy English Satins	25c.	14c.
42 inch Bleached Circular Cotton	35c.	22c.
8-4 Heavy Bleached Sheeting	40c.	27c.
60 inch All Linen Table Linen	65c.	35c.

Ladies' Boys' & Children's Hose

at prices that will appeal to you

	Regular Price	Closing Up Sale Price
All sizes Children's Heavy All Wool Stockings	35c.	19c.
Boys' Heavy Ribbed All Wool Stockings	40c.	25c.
Boys' and Girls' 4 and 1 ribbed, fine quality	50c.	28c.
Ladies' Heavy Black Cashmerette, fine quality	25c	15c
Ladies' fine All Wool Cashmere	40c.	25c.
Ladies' Fine Pen Angle Brand cashmere	50c	35c.
Our Finest Quality Pen Angle Brand Black Cashmere	60c.	45c.

House Furnishings Under the Knife

Now is the time to buy those Extras for your home at Rock Bottom Prices

	Regular Price	Closing Up Sale Price
10 Only, Heavy Moquete Rugs, 24 x 48	$2.00	$1.15
6 Only, Japanese Rugs, 36 x 72	2.25	1.48
5 Only, Axminster Rugs, 27 x 54	3.50	2.10
6 Only, Heavy Velvet Pile Rugs, 36 x 72	5.50	3.10
Pillows, Standard Brand, well filled	1.25	.65
11-4 Flannelette Blankets	1.75	1.40
7 lb. All Wool Blankets	3.50	2.45
7 lb. All Wool Silver Grey Blankets	$5.00	2.95
7 lb. Tan Hudson Bay Blankets	7.00	5.25
Window Shades, 36 x 72, good quality	.60	.40

Men's Furnishings

at prices that talk. "MEN," Now is the chance to Save Money. These prices touch bottom

	Regular Price	Closing Up Sale Price
Men's Full Fleeced Underwear, Pen Angle Brand	.75	.49
Ellis' Heavy All Wool Underwear	$1.25	.85
Hewsons' and Stanfield's Underwear	1.50	$1.10
SPECIAL—Miners' Black Overalls	1.00	.85
10 Pairs Men's Heavy Tweed Pants	1.75	1.35
20 Pairs of Men's Fine Winter Pants	2.50	1.85
18 Pairs of Men's Fine Winter Pants	3.50	2.15
10 Only Men's Suits, Winter Weight	12.00	7.90
15 Only Men's Suits, nice patterns, Winter weight	15.00	10.40
35 Only Men's Suits, best tailoring	20.00	13.85
12 Only, Men's Suits, finest grade	25.00	18.75

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS ON JANUARY 1st, 1913

Sale for cash only. Nothing sent out on approval.
Your money refunded if not satisfactory.
Store open every night from Saturday December 14th to January 1st., 1913
Attend this sale and you will not be disappointed.
All our store fixtures for sale
Extra salesmen wanted. Apply at store

The balance of our stock of Dress Goods will go at prices cut in half. Two large piles of remnants to choose from. Some of them will be sure to suit you.
Three large tables of Men's, Boys', Children's and Ladies Boots and Shoes at prices that will astonish you. Do not miss these.
Do not forget our entire stock is thrown in this sale. Positively nothing reserved; everything must go under the hammer.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

"I Can't Quit"

is the cry of the Drinking Man—Neal Treatment is the Help he Needs

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

THE NEAL INSTITUTE

Mrs. EDITH BENT, Manager.
Cranbrook, B.C.
Box 325. Phone 273

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

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

Southern HOTEL

BELLEVUE, Alberta

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

Jos. Grafton, Proprietor.

Professional Mid-Wife

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

Dr. Mary Swartz

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

The Hotel DALLAS

One of the Best

C. J. ECKSTORM Prop.
Lethbridge, Alta.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO

WM. BARTON
Agent Fernie Branch
Pellatt Ave. North

Maple Leaf ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONERY PARLOR

Coleman, Alta.

Central location, close to Football grounds and Tennis Court

When in Coleman give us a call

Good assortment of candies and fancy boxes

ICE CREAM
SOFT DRINKS

COLEMAN Liquor Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines
Liquors
Cigars

Mail Orders receive prompt attention

List of Locals District 18

No.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	D. Kemp, Beaver Creek, via Pincher
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B.C.
1126	Chinook Mines	J. Santoni, Chinook Mines, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	Albert Zak, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	George Bamborough, Hillcrest, Alta
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731, Sixth Avenue, North Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, sec., via., Kipp, Alta.
2820	Maple Leaf	Robert Taylor, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	A. Zuskar, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
1959	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
102	Taber	Wm Forsyth, Taber, Alta.

For our Foreign Brothers

Italian

LA QUESTIONE SOCIALE E LA LOTTA DI GLASSE

Non occorre sfogliare nessun vocabolario per sapere cos'e la Quistione Sociale. Basta guardarsi attorno: e noi vedremo da una par te che chi non lavora, cioe i padroni, godono il bello ed il buono, tutti i piaceri della vita; dall'altra una moltitudine costretta a lavorare per un salrio di fame, coll' anima fiaccata sotto il peso della disperazione.

Da una parte banchieri e uomini d'affari carichi di denaro, padroni delle fabbriche, delle miniere e di tutti i mezzi di trasporto; dall'altra i nullatenenti possessori soltanto della scodella vuota.

Da una parte un Morgan con un reddito di 30 dollari al minuto: un Carnegie con un reddito di cir ca 700,000 lire al giorno: ed un povero Sarto obbligato a rivevere una rendita di 120 milioni all'anno (senza tener conto di tutti gli altri innumerevoli introiti) e costretto a rimanere prigioniero (?) in un palazzo di 11,000 stan ze senza tener calcolo dei vasti giardini, dei 36 cortili e di tutte le altre comodita; dall'altra i sen za casa, morenti di fame.

Da una parte delle povere unadri che vivon nello squallore e nel la miseria, che non riescon in nessun modo a nutrire i loro piccini; dall'altra delle dame che spendono migliia di dollari per la sepoltura di un cagnolino.

Da una parte delle giovinette che consumano adagio, adagio i loro polmoni negli ergastoli industriali; dall'altra delle sgualdrine dell'altra societa che non contente di coprire i loro corpi di oro e di gemme, coprono persino i talloni delle loro scarpe di pietre lucenti di gran valore.

Da un parte si spendono milio ni per cavalli, per automobili e per banchetti; dall'altra dei vecchi cadenti che invocana la morte perche, dopo di aver lavorato per 50 o 60 nni della loro vita, si tro vano di fronte allo spettro della fame senza aiuto, respinti da tutti.

Da una parte un esercito immenso di fanciulli che nelle fattorie, fra lacrime ed affanni, devonno compiere quel lavoro che dovrebbe esser fatto dai loro padri. (forzatamente disoccupati); dall'altra i figli dei ricchi che lascian la scuola ed il collegio per compiere opera di krumiraggio in danno di altri giovani lavoratori organizzati.

Da una parte, infine i arnefici, i tirnni, i gaudenti, i grandi re dell'oro (incuranti delle sprezentevoli crisi e dell'alto costo della vita) che sembran presi da pazzia per sprofondare nel lusso tutta quella immensa ricchezza la basterebbe a mantenere nell'agiatezza l'intera popolazione; dall'al tra i poveri, gli struttati, gli schia vi che si dibattono fra la miseria e la disoccupazione.

Siffatta e la questione sociale.

Ora esce spontanea la domanda: e logico, e umano, e giustificabile un tale sistema? I privilegiati rispondono si: il proletariato risponde NOo'.

E se'noi, massa lavoratrice, crellamo ingiusto, iniquo un tale ordine di cose; come ne avverra la risoluzione di tale problema? — Coll'organizzazione, colla solidarieta, coll'unione compatta di tutti i lavoratori in partito di classe. LOTTA DI CLASSE!—Eccouna frase che ripugna alla classe dei ricchi, e che preoccupa buona parte di quei lavoratori che ancora non hanno ompreso il significato di quelle tre parole: o che hanno compreso il contrario di quello che realmente e! Perche perti, padroni, giudici e polizia si sono sforzati a far capire che la "Lotta di Classe" e stata creata dai socialisti collo scopo di preparare sollevazioni violente e spargere il terrore fra gli amanti del quieto vivere.—Pero' chi conosce bene le teorie marxiste sa che la "Lotta di Classe" non e stata creata dai socialisti. I socialisti l'hanno semplicemente constatata.

Vediamo un po' in che consiste la "Lotta di Classe.".

Il contrasto che ne avviene fra padroni e salariati consiste quasi sempre in questo; che i lavoratori pretendono migliori trattamenti; alti salari e poche ore di lavoro; mentre i padroni preferiscono orari lunghi, salari bassi e trattamento—spavaldo, Caine.

Prendiamo ad esempio una don na di servizio. Essa si presenta al la porta di una signora e domanda lavoro. La signora risponde affermativamente.

Ma prima di met tersi al lavoro la donna di servizio domanda alla signora quali de vono essere le sue obbligazioni, quante ore deve lavorare e vuol sapere anche (l'impertinente) la paga che dovra percepire.

La signora risponde che deve lavorare circa 12 ore al giorno e che e disposta a pagarle un salario di 50 soldi al giorno. Naturalmente la donna di servizio risponde che le ore di lavoro sono troppe; che il salario e troppo poco.—Ed e cosi che fra la signora e la donna di servizio s'e impegnata una lotta, che e lotta di interessi; perche la signora ha tutto l'interesse di pagar poco e far lavorar molto. La serviente invece ha tuttto l'interesse contrario.

Dicasi dei sarti, dei falegnami, dei tessitori, nonche di tutte le altre categorie di lavoratori.

Vi e pero' un pericolo; un pericolo grosso; questo: che sintanto che la donna di servizio, il tessitore, il minatore, il sarto, il falegnamo lotteranno isolatamente difficilmente potranno ottenere la vittoria. Occorre la solidarieta, non solo fra operai della stessa categoria; ma fra tutti gli operai della classe proletaria.

E sintanto che i lavoratori non avranno la coscienza di classe dovranno assoggettarsi a subire umiliazioni ed essere arruolati dai padroni senza fissare preventivamente il salario che a loro spetta; mentre il lavoratore organizzato in partito di classe ottiene facilmente che venga fissato il salario che a loro spetta; mentre il lavoratore organizzato in prtito di classe ottiene facilmente che venga fissato il salario prima di assumere il lavoro ed un trattamento umano.

Altro esempio: Supponete che un tessitore poco soddisfatto del. 5 miserabili soldi che il padrone gli paga per ogni jarda di tessuto, vada dal padrone e reclami au aumento di paga. Cosa risponderebbe il padrone? Gli risponderebbe con baldanza che se non gli piace se ne vadi. Ma se invece il padrone si vede comparire davanti un comitato di 4 o 5 persone il quale comitato rappresenti tutti i tessitori della fabbrica, allora e probabile che venga a patti e acconsenti, se non in tutto, in parte, ai desiderata dei tessitori.

Ebbene: ai tessitori aggiungiamo i sarti, i falegnami, i ferrovieri, gli scalpellini, gli spazzini, i lavoratori d'Hotels; coloro che fondono i metalli, chi lavora nelleforeste, nelle cave, alle miniere; quel grande esercito che lavora la terra, per ricvarne il nutrimento per tutti; tutti coloro che percorrono i mari per trasportare da un paese all'altro le mercanzie necessarie, ed aggiungiamo quella parte di intellettuali, lavoratori della mente, che spiegano la loro attivita a profitto della intera collettivita, noi vedremo formata una grande classe di persone, costretta a lottare contro la clsse padronale per tutelare ed avvantaggiare il piu' possibile i propri interessi materiali e morali.

Ecco la lotta di classe. E se anche vi sono persone che insistono a negarla, a non volerla riconoscere essa "lotta di classe" esistera egualmente. E noi socialisti' continueremo a lottare sino alla completa abolizione delle classi.

Slavonian

ZWIASTUNY ZBLIZANIA SIE EPOKI SOCYALISTYCZNEJ

Zwiastunami rychlego zblizania sie epoki socyalizmu sa nasta pujace fakty:

Zrozumienie przez masy nadwartosci, ktora dowodzi, iz kapital powstaje z niedoplacania robotnikom za ich prace.

Zaostrzajaca sie z kazdym dniem walka klas, w miare, uswia damiania sie pokrzywdzonych.

Postep techniczny i koncentracya techniczna produkcyi, a w nastepstwie koncentracya bogactw.

Przekonanie, iz prawo wlasnosci indywidualnej, z nieodlaczonem dziedziczeniem, nie uwaza za niewzruszalne, lezace w naturze rzeczy (jak twierdzil Thiers), ale za proste nastepstwo ekonomicznej budowy spoleczenstwa.

Przechodzilo one rozne postacie w roznych historycznych epokach i rozni sie dzis jeszcze w roznych krajach.

Ludzie pierwotni babrdzo dlugo nie znali wlasnosci indywidualnej, nieruchomej.

Ludy pasterskie uwazaly pewne obszary za nalezace do calych plemion. Z przejsciem do rolnictwa, ziemia stala sie wlasnoscia gminna, jak tego pozostaly slady w roznych krajach.

Poznniej skutkiem zwycielstw jednego plemienia na drugiem,—jednego narodu nad drugiem, wylonila sie indywidualna wlasnosc w postaci roznych danin, obowiazkow i robocizny pracujacych na roli, wzgledem wojownikow i kaplanow,—co stalo sie poczatkiem feudalnej wlasnosci, jak rowniez i koscielnej wlasnosci.

Od Rewolucyi Francuskiej zaczyna sie parcelacya ziemi, pomie dzy rolnikow, kosztem szlachty i kleru—a niezadlugo postep techniczny pomogl do wytworzenia obecnej postaci kapitalizmu, ktory kladzie swoje pietno na wszystkiem i ze wszystkiego ciagnie zyski.

Nareszcie, kapitalizm przy pro dukowaniu staje sie pod wzgledem technicznym i administracyjnym, coraz bardziej kolektyw nym—i skutkiem tego nie ma on innego punktu wyjscia, jak tylko oddanie samych zrodel bogactw w kolektywne wladanie.

Wyzej wspomniane przemiany pod staw wlasnosci nie odbywaly sie w tak bardzo scislym porzadku przeciwnie istnialy one naj czeciej w roznej postaci obok sie bie; rowniez i dzis, rozne zasady wlasnosci, istniejace obok siebie.

Naprzyklad w Rosyi; obok wlasnosci ziemskiej gminnej, mnogo sie drobna wlasnosc indywidualna, a jednoczesnie na szeroka skale jest uprawianym kapitalizm panstwowy.

W kazdym razie, wszedzie objawia sie wyrazna tendencya do uspolecznienia, a przynajmniej do uzalezenienia od panstwa—ziemi, komunikacyj i wszelkich zrodel produkowania.

Wlasnosc indywidualna kapitalistyczna ma za soba slusznosc, tak samo jak we wlasciwym czasie i miejscu, miala racye bytu wlasnosc wspolna ziemi—wlasnosc feudalna—i jak bedzie sluszna i prawna w niedalekiej przyszlosci—wlasnosc kolektywna.

Badanie obecnego stanu gospodarstwa spolecznego pozwala przypuszczac iz kapitalistyczny porzadek zmierza nieuchronnie ku socyalizacyi zrodel bogactw, ziemi narzedzi pracy, motorow i wszelkiej komunikacyi—i ze rzady i jego organy (to jest zarzady prowincyi, miasi i gmin) przyjma na siebie obowiazek czynnego dozorcy i regulatora podzialu bogactw pomiedzy wszystkich.

Sa ludzie, ktorzy zarzucaja, iz taka zmiana wlasnosci oznaczalaby cofanie sie do tego, co juz w barbarzynskich czasach istnialo.

Tymczacem, wiadomo jest, iz rozwoj spoleczny, jak i kazdy rozwoj w naturze, nie postepuje po prostej linii, ale raczej zatacza elipsy i spirale—a bardzo czesto przychodzi do tego, albo olisko tego punktu, skad kiedys wyruszyl—tylko w innych warunkach.

Tak samo moze byc i z wlasnoscia—wraca ona do postaci kolektywnej, ale w zupelnie innych okolicznosciach i ta owa wlasnosc stanowic bedzie podstawe produkowania zorganizowanego, a nie jak niegdys dzikiego spoleczenstwa i przytem posiadajacego olbrzymie srodki techniczne i doswiadczenie.

W tych wlasnie nowych warunkach, gospodarka kolektywna da znakomite rezultaty i zaoszcze dzi ludziom czasu i wysilkow.

Powrot zatem do uspolecznienia zrodel produkowania nie bedzie cofaniem sie do barbarzynskich czasow, ale pierwszym stopniem cywilizacyi calego spoleczenstwa, a nie, jak to jest dzis, cywilizacyi i dobrobytu niektorych tylko wartsw i to kosztem krzywdy drugich licniejszych.

ACQUITTAL OF I.W.W. LEADERS

(Continued on Page 10)

ists are glad that they have been released. All Socialists at the same time, realize that they have been cruelly punished, and for no crime. Nearly ten months of their lives have been stolen from them. During part of last winter, all the summer and fall, and part of the opening winter, they have been caged. There always confronted them the possibility of being railroaded to the chair or being sent to prison with the brand of homicide on them, or of being held still longer and subjected to even greater ignominy. They go free, but suspect, for they are of the working class."

The trial seems to have attracted almost as much attention in Italy as in this country, for on November 23, four days before the verdict was rendered, a big sympathy demonstration was held in Rome and Giovannitti was given a boost for a seat in the Italian Parliament.—Literary Digest.

AS ANTI-SOCIALISTS THINK OF US

(Continued from Page 11)

ably dissolve as the party becomes stronger and clearer. The fact that Socialism could not only spurn with contempt the Bull Moose decoy but more than double its vote in spite of it, is an evidence that might naturally compel these critics to pause and think—which it undoubtedly would, were they capable of thinking.

We have dwelt upon this particular criticism, not so much for the purpose of scornfully refuting it, as to give our Socialist readers some suggestions as to how these criticisms really come into being. It is a short and summary method to attribute them all to mental dishonesty or blind ignorance. There is always some superficial appearance to justify them at the start, and this usualy constitutes all of reality they contain. And the way to discover it is to assume the honesty of the critic and try to look at these appearances through his eyes, as they must, bearing in mind his necessary limitations of vision, appear to him. And in most cases we shall by this method be able to discern the why and wherefore of his criticism.

What the critics of this type do not see, and do not take in to account, is the economic change that is constantly taking place; the ever growing and widening struggle between capital and labor; the constant growth of the trusts and the persistent concentration of wealth; the increasing severity of the struggle for a living; the merciless exploitation that every year grows more strenuous despite the attempts of reforms at mitigation; the increasing bias of the courts toward capital and against labor; the physical and mental effect on the labor of the machine process; the gradual desertion of the churches in consequence; in short, the revolution that is constantly proceeding with ever accelerated pace in our present industrial society. These things to him have no necessary connection with the growth of Socialism, are in no sense a cause of such growth. They are outside his ken in connection with this subject. Therefore, in a world actually seething with all the elements of revolution he can regard its most pronounced and visible manifestation, the Socialist movement, as an element or factor actually making for conservatism. And so is it, and so must it be, with all who are deceived by the repetition of phrases or the apparent lack of them, and are mentally or constitutionally incapable of looking below the surface of things, people who only recognize the "letter that killeth," but not "the spirit that giveth life."

In themselves such charges are deserving of little attention, save perhaps as they may demonstrate the workings of the ordinary anti-Socialist mind. While on one page the critic may assure us that there is nothing to fear from Socialism in the way of revolutionary change, in the very next column perhaps may be read a diatribe calling wildly upon all good citizens to stamp out the red peril which threatens all our established institutions with detsruction. Alongside this "don't worry" school of bourgeois journalism may be noted the incoherent shrieking of such publications as the Common Cause and the Live Issue that not only is capitalism in danger but religion itself; that the triumph of Socialism will depose the "Creator from His Universe." So far as capitalism is concerned, these journals are correct. That is not only the purpose of Socialism but the very reason for its existence, a task which it has no choice but to accomplish and cannot in the very nature of things evade any more than the live bird can avoid breaking the shell of the egg in which it is enclosed when the period of incubation is fulfilled.

There are just two classes of people who can seriously entertain this charge of the growing conservatism of Socialism; those who deny the Socialist philosophy and those who know nothing of it—and perhaps these two classes are in the last analysis really one. Socialism without revolution is nothing, is, in fact, an unthinkable conception—an abstration that can only form in the brains of those who know nothing of either Socialism or revolution.—N. Y. Call.

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Write for our private advice.

Electricity Applied to Coal Mining

By J. T. Jennings, Chief Electrical Engineer, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., Pottsville, Penn.

The electrical application to coal-mining machinery is not new. It has been employed in a limited way for nearly 25 years, principally for haulage work, and it is only recently that its value and possibilities are being fully realized by coal mining companies.

During the period when shallow beds were being mined, low first cost of equipment furnished by steam boilers, engines, and cheap fuel with plenty of good labor, outweighed any economic consideration of the wasteful practices employed.

The growing demand for scientific efficiency and conservation, the increasing difficulties of underground development caused by deeper mines, the longer hauls demanding larger equipments, the increased cost of lower grades of fuel, and a growing scarcity of good labor, are some of the causes which are prompting the mining companies to a higher standard of economics.

Electricity is gaining favor because it offers greater possibilities in economy, a simple and flexible power for all classes of work.

Generation

The increasing demand for electric power at remote distances from the power plant is revolutionizing the system of generation and distribution. The simple direct current plant, good only for short distance work, is giving way to the alternating-current system which is more suitable for transmitting power long distances. Power-house units are continually increasing in size and the general tendency is toward central station practice. The future modern power-station units will consist of high-pressure steam turbines, condensing or non-condensing, depending on the local water supply. The steam turbine by its simplicity, reliability, high efficiency, low first cost, minimum foundations, restricted building-space requirements and low maintenance cost will supersede the steam engine entirely.

There is no question but that the colliery electric power supply in the future is going to be concentrated for all uses in a given territory in one system. A single power plant constructed to given economic generation of power, substitutes for the steam and air systems an economical flexible arrangement of distributing lines, capable of giving any desired voltage for long ditsance transmission. Such a system can be spread over an area covering one or seven collieries using rotary converters or motor-generator sets for supplying continuous current of any voltage for haulages and special installations. This plan will also afford alternating current of any voltage for stationery motor work.

Haulage

Electric locomotives are rapidly superseding all other systems of transportation in mining. They have fully demonstrated their superiority in efficiency, low cost of maintenance and dependability. The latest improved type of locomotive is constructed on open lines, having cast-steel bar open frames, giving accessibility to brake rigging and other internal parts. In this machine, the electrical equipment consists of interpole motors spring-suspended throughout, of ample capacity to withstand without damage the heavy overloads imposed upon them. Commutator troubles are also reduced to a minimum.

Recent improvements in storage batteries will doubtless prove an advancement in the art of mine haulage in the near future if the claims of storage-battery manufacture can be substantiated. Especially will this be true for the service of gathering, a locomotive is excessively high under the present method.

Hoisting

Electrically operated hoists have made rapid advancement during recent years. An electric motor possessing rotary motion uniformly applied throughout the entire cycle, high torque characteristics, the power requirements, and losses limited to its operating time, is an ideal method for hoisting conditions compared with the use of steam or air.

With the recent introduction of alternating current systems, we find the induction type of motor most generally used. The absence of commutators with their inherent troubles favors the induction motor whenever possible.

At present electric hoisting has been confined almost entirely to slope work ranging in powers up to 250 h.p.; however, indications point to a broadening of the application to larger equipments.

Pumping

Anthracite mines as a rule are arranged to drain all water to one large pump which comprises the main pumping plant. At this point large quantities of water are handled by compound-condensing steam pumps supplied by steam lines through bore holes generally located adjacent to boiler houses. The steam operation compares favorably with electric pumping.

Electrically operated pumps are mostly confined to remote places, the capacities ranging from the small sinking pump to large machines of 1000 gal. working against a 400 feet head. Some companies have gotten fair results with motor-driven centrifugal pumps; however, owing to the acidulous nature of most mine waters, motor-driven triplex cement-lined plunger pumps have proved most satisfactory. For fresh water pumping stations on the surface, the motor-driven centrifugal pump is extensively used and rules supreme.

Until centrifugal pump manufacturers can produce a reliable pump that will resist the action of most mine waters, we cannot look for any great developments in the field of heavy pumping.

Fans

The mine ventilating fan is one of the most important machines around any coal mine, as the lives and efficiency of the miners depend on continuous air circulation. The general practice of driving fans has been by steam engines, because experience has proved their reliability and ease of control.

In recent years a number of fan equipments have been changed from steam to electric drive, and are giving reliable service with good speed control, and costing less to operate. For operating fans, the shunt wound interpole continuous motor with field control or alternating current induction type variable-speed motors are mostly used connected by chain or belt drives, although in some cases the motors are connected direct to the fan shaft. There seems to be a tendency to go to synchronous motor driven fans, thus receiving the benefits derived from synchronous motors on the system; however, the importance of reliability should not be overlooked in adding complications. As the electric motor proves its reliability and wins the confidence of mining men, there will be greater activity in this line.

Breakers

Anthracite coal breakers by virture of their complex system of operation involve considerable losses through cost of upkeep from rope or belt drives when operated from one driving source. With an endeavor to minimize these losses and place the breaker drive on a more efficient basis, some of the companies operating dry breakers have substituted individual motor drives on each auxillary machine. The continuous current motor was first tried with only partial success, later installations adopting the induction motor have proved more satisfactory. The old method of preparing coal in a breaker divides the machinery into various group drives, necessitating starting, stopping, and running the series of machines in one group simultaneously. The interruption of any one machine stops the entire group.

The disadvantage of the unit motor drive lies in the various sizes required, thus reducing the possibility of duplication without sacrificing efficiency. There is also a resultant poor power factor, and an accident to one of a chain of motors affects the entire group. Furthermore the combined efficiency of a series of small motors is lower than one large motor when located convenient to the driven machines. For this reason the future electrically driven breakers will doubtless consist of fewer, larger, more reliable, duplicate motors located conveniently on the various floors for group drive, this will also simplify and lessen the cost of the network of wiring and its upkeep.

The wiring for breaker work is installed either in conduit or open mill construction depending on the conditions to be met.

Various other surface auxiliary machinery is benefiting from the adoption of the electric drive. Motor driven conveyor lines, breaker tipples, ash tramways, washeries, compressors, storage yards, slush dredgers, mining machinery, rock drills, and shops are examples showing the wide adaptability of the electric drive. Due to the greater flexibility of alternating current for the varied service required around a mining plant, and the advantages the induction motor possesses over the continuous-current motor, the future will see the general adoption of the alternating current system.

Telephones

Mine telephone installations have grown from a few unimportant local phones to systems of great proportions, having connected loads of 1000 telephones arranged for direct communication. The various operations and offices of coal companies are generally located great distances apart, and the telephone has become an important factor in the daily routine business of the concern. In no other way can a manager have complete control over scattered operations.

The common practice today is to establish a central switchboard exchange at the main office of the coal company, from which spread out numerous trunk lines terminating in local exchanges at the various division offices. A division comprises several collieries and each colliery has its own private line to the division exchange. The local colliery system is subdivided to prevent overloading, and the underground lines are normally separted from those on the surface, but arranged by switching devices to connect all together when required.

The iron-clad phone has become standard for underground use, and the wooden-type phone for surface use. Bare copper wire is used for trunk lines, and insulated copper-clad wire for local connections. Armored cables are standard for shaft and slope work where they are subject to mechanical injury, and circular loom-covered cables are generally used for underground lines.

The latest important advance in the mining art is the development of the electric cap and hand lamp for underground workers. For a number of years such lamps did not come out of the development state, due in part to the indifference and lack of proper co-operation by manufacture producing a reliable equipment that would survive the severe requirements incident to mining. There is now a number of lamps which give promise of great improvement.—Coal Age.

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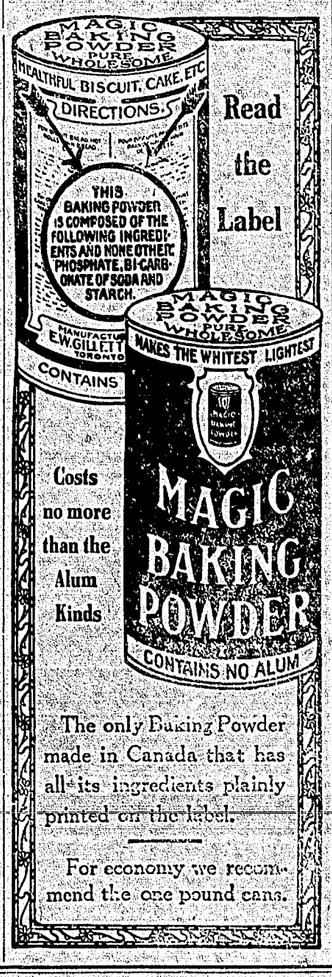

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REWARD.

WHEREAS five years ago the word Zam-Buk was unknown in Canada, and Zam-Buk is to-day admitted to be the finest cure for skin injuries and diseases;

AND WHEREAS it has been represented to us that there are still some good Canadians, and even some mothers and heads of families who have not yet tried this great balm, we hereby offer a REWARD of one free trial box of Zam-Buk to every person who has not yet tried this wonderful balm;

PROVIDED they send by mail to us this proclamation together with one-cent stamp to pay return postage of such box;

AND FURTHER PROVIDED that they address such application to our offices at Toronto.

Given under our hand this day.

ZAM-BUK.

An Investment Here will be Sure to Make Money for You

Highland Park, Moose Jaw

See Our Plan of Moose Jaw

We have a plan of the City of Moose Jaw showing railroads in Moose Jaw, street car lines, location of different properties in Moose Jaw, Moose Jaw River, Creeks and Ravines. This map may be depended upon as absolutely accurate.

Highland Park

In calling your attention to the location of Highland Park, our Moose Jaw property, we would call your special attention to the fact that Highland Park is directly west of the present business centre, and as there are no creeks or ravines west of Main Street, the most desirable and most valuable property in Moose Jaw has been north of Manitoba Street and south of the ravine that is just north of the Exposition Grounds—and the growth and development have been west of Main Street. Undoubtedly the reason of this is the fact that the ravine that runs across the northern part of the town and the eastern portion makes it impractical, to say the least, for the city to go over this ravine either to the north or to the east, and on the other hand the city to the west is high, dry, level prairie without creek or ravines or other impediments. Highland Park will be a direct continuation of the finest streets in Moose Jaw. It is only a question of a short time until lots in Highland Park will be in demand for building sites, and as the new Exposition Site is west of Highland Park, the street car line on Cariboo Street will be extended out past our property, this will mean that these lots that you can buy now at prices of $150 and $200 each will bring from $500 up.

Our Guarantee

All Lots High, Dry and Level

We guarantee all lots in Highland Park to be high, dry and level and suitable for building without grading or filling in. There isn't a low or wet spot in this entire property. Highland Park is all that the name implies, and the question of location of lots in Highland Park is merely a matter of individual opinion. Some prefer [illegible] will prefer lots on another street, etc. If you are investing for profits, one location in Highland Park is as good as another.

NOTE.—Present prices are subject to advance without notice. For big profits, buy NOW at present prices and buy to the limit.

A Few Facts About Moose Jaw

Eleven lines of railroad in operation and under construction.

Building permits for April, May and June, 3 months of 1912, total over Two Million Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars. A T[illegible] million more than all of last year.

1,500 people in 1902; 25,000 people in 1912.

The C. P. R. Monthly Pay Roll alone is over $250,000.

Water system now being installed at cost of $550,0[illegible] estimated to supply city of 1[illegible]5,000 people.

Canada's three railroads, C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. [illegible]. are spending $[illegible]0,000,000 on railroad construction this [illegible]ar.

Inside Lots $150. Corner Lots $200 each

These prices are subject to advance without notice.

NOTE.Purchasers of five or more lots are entitled to a special discount of 5 per cent.

THE LOTS ARE ALL STANDARD SIZE, 25 ft. FRONTAGE AND FROM 140 TO 121 FEET DEEP

BUY NOW WHILE PRICES ARE LOW

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL WITH ORDER

Lots in Highland Park are sold on one of the following three plans:

1. Cash in full with order, with discount of 6 per cent from list price.
2. Ten monthly payments, 10 per cent, with order and balance in nine equal monthly payments.
3. One-third of purchase price with order, and balance in equal payments, one due in six months, other in twelve months from date of contract.

No interest on Deferred Payments.

No taxes to pay for the current year.

We furnish Torrens Title without extra charge, promptly on completion of payments.

Truly a Very Great City

A city with a record like this is truly a great city. Ten years ago Moose Jaw had 1,500 people, now it has over 20,000. It is metropolitan in every sense of the word—a young giant proud of its strength and confident of its capabilities.

Moose Jaw's assessments in 1910 were $13,548,402; in 1911, $27,770,453, an increase of $14,222,051 in 12 months, or over 100 per cent increase.

Moose Jaw's building permits for June, 1911, were 700 per cent over those of June, 1910—the largest rate of increase of any city in the Dominion under natural conditions.

During 1910, $140,000 were spent in creosote block paving, and about $170,000 were expended during 1911. Moose Jaw is also installing an incinerator at a cost of $45,000, also a modern sewerage system which, when completed, will be one of the most up-to-date in Canada.

The total expenditure for water extensions and sewerage disposal during 1911 will amount to about $175,000. The total improvements for 1911 on all departments will aggregate a million dollars.

The city owns and controls its own electric light plant.

The first electric street railway system in Saskatchewan was operated in Moose Jaw.

An efficient telephone service is operated by the Saskatchewan government. All telephone lines are laid underground in the paved area and in the lanes in unpaved area.

A street lighting system of iron standards, with five electric globes to a standard, has been installed on the main thoroughfares, at an initial cost of $15,000.

The tax rate for 1911 was 12½ mills—low figures that should interest prospective locators.

The city is unusually rich in schools, churches, banks, hospitals, and has block after block of pretentious residences—residences that would be a credit to a city of many times its size.

And it will be a Greater City

That Moose Jaw is a great city and that Moose Jaw has become a great city without a boom, and with practically one railroad, the C. P. R., and with its resources only partly developed, is absolute assurance that Moose Jaw with the G. T. P. and C. N. R. with their various lines now building into Moose Jaw, and with additional lines that will be built into Moose Jaw, and with the resources of the country being developed, with the tributary territory being developed, and with Moose Jaw as the undisputed Railroad Centre, Distributing Point, Commercial Centre, Wholesale and Manufacturing Centre, Moose Jaw must and surely will grow by leaps and bounds, and will in the course of a very few years become a city with a population of over 50,000 people. This will mean that those that buy well selected Moose Jaw property now at present prices, will make big profit, for it is a well-known fact that as a city doubles in population, real estate values treble. Highland Park is an opportunity extraordinary—a chance for you to make an investment that will make big money for you.

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