The District Ledger

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

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LIBRARY, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY MAR 11 1913 VICTORIA, B. C.

ALBERTA MINES ACT HANGING IN BALANCE

Fortnightly Pay Important Point of Contention--Government to Take Matter Up

The new Coal Mines Regulation act at present before the legislative assembly of the province of Alberta is proving possibly more contentious than may have been anticipated by those who were responsible for its framing. Admitting that the commission consisted of representatives of the mine operators, the mine workers, and the government, the outcome is still far from satisfactory from the viewpoint of the mine workers.

While the attempt was made to rush the bill through the house with as little discussion as possible, and while the chief mine inspector lent his assistance in that direction, the protests made by the officers of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, have at least had the effect of forcing the government to reconsider some few of the main points as affecting the relationship of employers and employees. The matter also of the two weekly pay bill, which was injected into the act as an amendment by C. M. O'Brien has proven to be a point of serious contention on account of which the government shelved the consideration of the act until Monday next.

That litle change will be made in the original draft goes without saying, but that the Mine Workers are entitled to some jurisdiction over their own employees and are entitled to choose such employees as they see fit is a statement it would be difficult to deny, and especially is this so where such rights or jurisdiction would in no way interfere with the property rights of the mine operators.

The present draft places more discretionary power in the hands of the chief inspector and of the minister of that department, but to this there can be no objection so long as that power is exerted properly in the direction of safeguarding the lives of men working in and around the mines. There is, however, nothing of a new or startling nature embodied upon comparison with other existing acts.

Two ponts that may be mentoned as conforming with the requests made by the United Mine Workers for a considerable time are the provisions requiring two separate travelling ways communicating with means of ingress and egress to every part of the mine where there are more than ten men employed, and such roads and outlets will be required to be marked on a plan and posted at the mine.

The act will be further considered on Monday next when the decision of the government on the amendments introduced by the officers of the Mine Workers will be made known.

Officers and Delegates to Tenth Annual Convention, District 18, U. M. W. of A., held in Lethbridge, February 17th to 22nd, inclusive

STRIKE MAY TIE UP STEAMSHIPS

Engineers of Union Company's Fleet Threaten To Go Out

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Mar. 5.—What may prove a strike of international importance is threatened by the engineers of the Union Steamship company's fleet, whose vessels ply between here and Australia and to Canada and the United States. The engineers demand an eight hour day, but the company will not concede to their request.

Efforts have been made to settle the dispute by a friendly conference since it is believed that if a strike occurred the trouble would spread. The Union Steamship company boats run to San Francisco from Sydney and also to Vancouver, B. C.

3400 MORE WALK OUT AT PATERSON

Strike of Mill Operatives Is Extending —Woman Goads Them On

PATERSON, N. J., March 5.—The ranks of the striking silk mill operatives were swelled today by 3400 dyers and weavers who walked out at Lodi, a suburb. The strikers now claim that approximately 13,400 workers are out.

Under the surveillance of a heavy guard of police, Arturo Giovannitti, a leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, addressed a mass meeting of strikers this afternoon. Elizabeth G. Flynn, who was arrested last week in connection with the strike, urged the strikers to remain firm in their demands for a minimum wage of $12 a week, an eight hour working day and restoration to the "two loom" system. Strike leaders claim that many of the 6,000 ribbon weavers employed in 60 plants in the city will go out tomorrow.

There was only one case of disorder reported to the police during the day.

BITTER WORDS AT TRIAL OE DARROW

LOS ANGELES, March 5.—"A life well spent comes to a man's defense in his hour of trial," said former Judge O. W. Powers, of Salt Lake City, as he began the closing arguments today in defense of Clarence S. Darrow, charged for the second time with jury bribing in his defense of the McNamara brothers.

"It is improbable," argued Judge Powers, "that a man of such high character would suddenly become a criminal. He has lived too long for that. Moreover, his acquittal here once on a similar charge is virtually an acquittal in the present trial. But the prosecution desires to crush him because he has dared to defend organized labor."

The defense bitterly assailed Bert H. Franklin, Darrow's confidential agent, whose confession of bribery laid the foundation for his employer's two trials. Equally merciless was the characterization of John R. Harrington, of cunsel with Darrow in the McNamara trial and later an informer against him.

Franklin was called a "self-confessed criminal" and "follower of a peep-hole profession." Harrington was a "spy impeached by his own conduct. Franklin was said to have declared before his own trial, in which he was fined exactly the amount of the alleged bribe money found in his possession, "that he had nothing to fear because District-Attorney Fredericks was his friend."

"Fredericks will lose his standing," commented Powers, "unless he changes his friends."

TWO THOUSAND HOUSES GO UP IN SMOKE

TOKIO, March 3.—Two thousand houses, almost the entire town of Numadzu, to the south of Tokio, were burned today. These include the government buildings. There were a number of fatalities. The loss is estimated at $3,500,000.

WERE ENTOMBED FOR FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS

Three Miners Were Without Food and Soaked In Icy Water

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Mar. 2.—Weakened by hunger and benumbed by cold three miners who were entombed on Wednesday in a colliery near Mahoney City, were rescued yesterday. Two of them were exhausted and had to be dragged through a small aperture which had been made during the last ten feet of digging in the wall which separated the men from liberty. During the 58 hours the men were imprisoned they were without food and their clothing was soaked with icy water

GREAT STRIKE ON ENGLISH RAILWAYS THREATENED

LONDON, March 3.—Strikes on all railway lines in England are threatened today as the result of the discharge of Guard Richardson by the Midland Railroad for offensive conduct towards a superior officer. The employees' association demands the immediate reinstatement of Richardson.

Crisis Expected Soon

LONDON, March 3.—Mass meetings of railway men held yesterday in London, Leeds and Sheffield, Stockton and other centres demanded by resolution the immediate and unconditional reinstatement of the guard Richardson, or a general strike. Cautious and responsible union leaders declared, that failing to secure justice for the dismissal of the guard, they will call, not a single but a national stoppage of work by all railway employees. The crisis might come in a few days.

As regards the unity and determination of the men, the situation is expressed as "August, 1911, over again."

The case for the Midland Railway, company is stated fully in an official memorandum. Richardson's attitude is said to have been offensive to his superior officers. It is held that oral instructions are essential, that no Board of Trade regulation is contravened, and that all guards have known since 1909 that, by the train control system, they are to take oral orders from the control officers.

The joint committee of the men's union will meet today.

BAD TRAIN WRECK IN EASTERN CANADA

HAMILTON, Ont., March 3.—Twenty passengers were injured and scores miraculously escaped death today in the wreck of a Wabash passenger train at Cayuga, near here today. Wires are down, and no details of the accident have been received.

Miner Chosen for Wilson's Cabinet

Ex-Secretary Wilson of U. M. W. A. is Secretary of Labor in New Cabinet

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson sent the names of his Cabinet to the Senate to day for confirmation which were as follows:

Secretary of Labor

Representative William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of State

William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury

William V. McAdoo, of New York.

Attorney-General

James McReynolds, of Tennessee.

Secretary of War

Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.

Postmaster-General

Representative Albert Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of the Navy

Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior

Franklin K. Lane, of California.

Secretary of Commerce

Representative William C. Redfield, of New York.

William B. Wilson, the new and first Secretary of Labor, in President Wilson's cabinet, was born in Scotland in 1862. At the age of thirteen he came over with his parents to the States where he has resided ever since. In 1900, when John Mitchell was president of the U. M. W. of A., the national board of the organization had occasion to remove W. C. Pierce, who was then secretary-treasurer, from office and Wm. B. Wilson was appointed in his stead. This position he occupied for eight years when he decided to oppose Thos. L. Lewis for the presidency. Wilson was defeated by a small majority. At the time he was appointed on the International executive he was secretary of District 2 (Central Pennsylvania). He had been a member of Congress for three terms, representing the 15th Pennsylvania district, and for many years was chairman of the house committee on labor, an important and responsible position. He was, however, defeated at the last election. Wilson was one of the men who started the U. M. W. of A. That his life was not all a bed of roses is evidenced by the fact that many a time he has hit the ties with blanket on his back, looking for a job. On account of his activities in union matters he was blacklisted, persecuted and discriminated against. He is a fluent speaker, a sound reasoner, and popular among all sections of the community. The appointment of Secretary of Labor is a new experiment in the United States and he will be watched with interest.

STATES SOCIALISTS RECALL HAYWOOD FROM EXECUTIVE

"Big Bill" Haywood, of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been recalled from the national executive of the Socialist party of the United States, this action being taken following a vote of the dues-paying members of the organization. National Secretary John M. Work, of the American Socialists, has announced that the vote stood 23,000 against Haywood and 11,000 for him. Utterances made by Haywiod in favor of direct action, the general strike and sabotage led to this decision.

SAYS DYNAMITERS ARE INNOCENT

Probability That They Will Be Re-elected to Office in Iron Workers' Union

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today held a conference with Frank Ryan and eight other officials of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers who were convicted at the recent dynamite trials. Precautions were taken to make the conference secret. Guards were placed at the doors and only those who could show credentials as delegates to the ironworkers' convention were permitted to attend.

Mr. Gompers later declined to make known the porceedings except to say he had expressed a belief that all of the 33 men sentenced to the federal prison at Leavenworth as conspirators in the McNamara dynamite plots were innocent. He said in addressing the iron workers delegates he told the men he was confident the United States circuit court of appeals would grant new trials. Mr. Ryan, who received a sentence of seven years, is candidate for re-election.

Several days ago when plans for reorganizing the union came up at the convention the delegates decided to defer action until Mr. Gompers had arrived. Mr. Gompers' expression of confidence in Ryan as president, John T. Butler as vice-president, and Eugene A. Clancy of San Francisco; Philip A. Cooley, New Orleans; M. A. Young, Boston; and Frank C. Webb, New York, as members of the executive board, was said by the delegates to strengthen the probability that these men would be elected. The election is not held for several days.

ENGLISH DOCKYARDS STRIKE IS BREWING

LONDON, Mar. 3.—What may prove of great significance during the present day of rapid progress in modern ing battleships, when two or three years marks the necessity for reconstruction of the vessels and general alterations in designs, is the threatened strike of the Admiralty dockyard employees for higher wages. Should such a strike occur there is grave cause for fear lest the present standard of the British navy decrease.

The brewing trouble between the government and the men is threatened both at Portsmouth and Chatham dockyards. The former yard has already received a threat from the men that unless a higher wage is granted a strike will be declared, while at Chatham the men have demanded an increase of $1.60 per week.

So far no reply to these demands has been made by the Admiralty. It is, however, recognized that the places of the employees would be hard to fill since their work is closely connected with battleships only, and the men as a whole are trusted to preserve the secrets of these naval yards.

SAD FATALITY AT MICHEL

Killed Four Hours After Starting Work

A fatal accident occurred in the Michel mines on Monday when Benjamin Bloomfield, a driver, fell under a loaded car in motion and was instantly killed. The deceased was 21 years old and had only started work in the mine four hours previous to his death. He is believed to have only recently arrived from the old country and is survived by a sister, Mrs. Marsh, residing in Michel. He was a member of the Michel local, who had all funeral arrangements in hand. He was buried on Thursday afternoon, Rev. Currie of the Methodist church conducting the services.

FEDERATION INTERVIEWS GOVERNMENT

On Friday last, 28th February, the officers of the Alberta Federation of Labor took up with the premier of the province of Alberta, matters referred to them by the convention of the federation, and which included requests for legislation protecting wage earners against employers who refused payment on dismissal or upon leaving employment; also amendments to the compensation act providing for the deleting of the 30 ft. clause relating to buildings, as well as to othed bars to proceedings on account of particular industries, etc. In replying to their requests the premier pointed out he would consider the matters laid before him, and added that the masters and servants act had, at the last session, been amended to provide for the continuation of wages of discharged employees until such time as they should be paid off. This point, however, was not made clear as the amendments referred to are only applicable to those cases where it is proven in court that the employee was "unjustly discharged." From the premier's statement one would gather that his government was pledged to such legislation and there should be no difficulty in persuading him to make the act clear and specific in this regard.

RUSSIAN POLICE SUPPRESS SUFFRAGETTES

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—Woman suffrage has come under the ban of the Russian police. At a number of meetings in celebration of the so-called "woman day," speeches by suffragettes were rigorously suppressed. In spite of this, however, resolutions were adopted declaring that "only the enfranchisement of woman can remedy the miseries of their condition in Russia."

SMILLIE IS ADVOCATE OF SOCIALIST PARTY

LONDON, March 4.—Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' federation is advocating an entirely Socialist party in the house of commons and pressing for co-operation between the Socialists and Trade Unionists absolutely independent of either Liberals or Unionists with the carrying out of a propagandist campaign in the house.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

Strikers Accept Latest Terms Offered By Manufacturers—Get Pay Advanced

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—The garment workers' strike in progress here since early in January, involving at its height 150,000 or more workers, was officially declared off Friday. The workers accept the manufacturers' terms which include a raise in pay, revision of certain working conditions, arbitration as to hours, and the open shop principle.

10,000 GARMENT WORKERS PARADE IN PROTEST

March Through Streets to Demonstrate Dissatisfaction With Settlement

NEW YORK, March 4.—Ten thousand garment workers dissatisfied with the settlement made with their employers Friday last by the leaders of the recent strike, paraded through the streets today as a protest against the settlement.

Ettor Refused Admission

Told That He Is Not Wanted in Canada—Was to Have Addressed Meetings in Coast Cities

VANCOUVER, March 4.—By direct orders of the Canadian government, Frank Ettor, I. W. W. leader, billed as star speaker at a meeting to be held here tomorrow evening, who got across the boundary yesterday morning en route to this city was stopped at White Rock and deported. He is now in Seattle, where, in an interview furnished the press of that city, he declares his intention of appealing his case to the minister of the interior.

Ettor was scheduled to address two I. W. W. meetings at Victoria yesterday and was proceeding there via Vancouver. Tonight he was to have spoken at Nanaimo, from where he was to have returned here.

Ettor was allowed to pass the Canadian boundary line, but at White Rock he was stopped and shown orders for his deportation from the Canadian Immigration officers at Ottawa. No reason was given except that Ettor was an agitator, and, as such, was not wanted in Canada.

The I. W. W. leader, who had been consolidating the organization in Seattle, alleges that since the I.W.W is allowed to exist here, there is no sufficient reason for refusing him admission to this country as a lecturer.

Chief Mulhern, whose authority had been quoted in connection with the case, while denying that he had anything to do with the despatches, frankly expressed his satisfaction when he heard the news this morning.

The chief said that while he knew nothing against Ettor he did not want to see him in Vancouver. The chief believes that agitation among the I. W. W. in Vancouver is not a good thing and he has frequently expressed himself as being against the admission of agitators in this city.

They Get it Back Again

Hard Coal Companies Raised Prices When Wages Were Increased

And Then They Took In More Than Three Times as Much Extra Money

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.—Hard coal companies increased the wages of their employees at the rate of $4,000,000 a year by the strike agreement of last year and increased the price of anthracite to consumers $13,140,000 according to a report based on an investigation by the bureau of labor, submitted to the house today.

The report submitted by Secretary Nagel is the result of an investigation conducted in response to a house resolution asking for "the elements of cost and profit included in the present high price of anthracite coal."

An average increase of 26 cents a ton in wholesale coal prices was discovered since the strike agreement of last May. In spite of the fact that the workers benefitted about $4,000,000 in increased wages during the year, the report adds, that "the recent increased prices have been more than sufficient to compensate fully those companies whose cost of production has increased most rapidly during the recent years, and at the same time have very greatly increased the profits of those companies, of whom there are at least several whose cost of production either decreased or remained stationary during the same period."

The increase in the wages, the report adds, represents a raise of only 4 to 10 cents in the cost of coal production per ton.

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The General Strike

XII—THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

By Robert Hunter
(Courtesy of the National Socialist)

A delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam in 1904 records the fact that the congress took no interest whatever in the discussion of the general strike. All the leaders were in special committee formulating a resolution on the compromising tactics of some of the French Socialists. Millerand had entered the French Cabinet, and that real departure from political class action entirely overshadowed the Utopian proposition of the general strike. When some one urged that the committee take a recess from its special work to deal with the important matters before the congress, Bebel's patience, it is said, gave way. "Nonsense!" he said, "Trifles! All Trifles! A rump (congress) can attend to all that! This here is the real issue!"

This fairly expresses the attitude taken by the chief Socialists of Europe as well as the attitude of the international congress on the subject of the general strike. So far as I can discover those who attend the international trade union conferences have not thought the matter worthy of even a moment's discussion, while the international Socialist congresses have always treated the discussion of the general strike with some disdain.

At Paris, in 1889, a resolution in favor of the general strike was defeated after having been briefly combatted by Liebknecht. The later declared the general strike impossible because to his mind the working class would never attain a sufficiently powerful cohesion, organization and unity. The Congress of Brussels in 1891 did not discuss the matter, but limited itself to voting a motion upon strikes in general, declaring them "two-edged swords." The Congress at Zurich in 1893 did not take up a resolution, which was voted in committee, urging the political and economic organizations of the working class in order to utilize if possible the general strike. At London in 1896 the Congress voted the following resolution:

"The congress considers strikes and boycotts are necessary weapons to attain the objects of trade unions. What is immediately essential is the thorough organization of the working class; as the successful management of a strike depends on the strength of its organization."

A minority report was brought into that congress urging that the workers make a study of the important question of the general strike and that it be considered at the next congress. Guerard, a French trade unionist, declared: "On behalf of the minority I wish to protest against the action of the majority on the economic commission, who have not once allowed any discussion on the question of a general strike, although the French workers attach the greatest importance to this question. We know it is now too late to discuss it in this congress, but the matter ought to be discussed later. The general strike is the most revolutionary weapon we have. Will the congress at least recommend the workers everywhere to study the details of the question until the next international congress so that the next congress may be in a position to come to a definite resolution on the general strike." Despite this appeal, the congress declined to adopt the minority report, evidently of the utter impossibility of an international general strike.

At Amsterdam, in 1904, the discussion came up upon a resolution presented by the Socialists of Holland. A special committee was therefore formed to prepare a resolution and to present it to the entire Congress. The Hollanders, the Belgians, and the Germans stated in the committee that the general strike, if one understands by that the stoppage of all work at a given moment, is impossible, although they were all of the opinion that a strike which extended itself to include several crafts could, in certain circumstances, gain some political end or prevent some reactionary assaults upon the rights of the workers. The French alone were vigorous in their support of the general strike, and Briand, the master orator and self-styled father of the general strike, came in person to capture the Congress. Briand, however, appears to have made but little impression, and finally the committee recommended to the Congress a resolution, part of which follows:

"Whereas it is desirable that Socialists declare themselves upon the general strike, and

"Whereas the conditions necessary for the success of an extensive strike are strong organizations and the voluntary discipline of the workers, the International Social Congress declares

"That the general strike, if one understands by that 'the complete stoppage of all work at a given moment,' is impracticable, because such a strike would render the existence of the proletariat, as of every one else, impossible."

This definite conclusion of the congress did not, however, prevent it from expressing the belief that the general strike might in time become a very powerful weapon in the hands of the workers. But the Congress did not accept the belief that "the emancipation of the working class could be the result of any sudden effort." It, therefore, warned "the workers not to let themselves be influenced by the propaganda of the general strike of which the anarchists make use to deter the workers from the real and incessant struggle—that is to say, from political, trade union, and co-operative action.

"And invites the workers to augment their power and to strengthen their unity in developing their class organizations, as upon these conditions will depend the success of the political strike, if this, one day, should be found necessary and useful."

The above resolution states the position of the majority of those who discussed the question. Briand, of France, and Dr. Friedeberg, of Germany, were the chief advocates of the general strike. The latter had issued a pamphlet on the subject which had been distributed at the congress, but it was shown that the doctor was quite alone among the Germans in the advocacy of this proposition. Despite the fact that few, if any, speeches were made against Briand and Friedeberg, the congress overwhelmingly voted the Holland resolution.

A short time before the Amsterdam Congress, the French Socialists had held their congress at Lille. The general strike was there discussed at length. Lafargue, Guesde, Vaillant, Delory and others made brilliant speeches. "A resolution in favor of the general strike," declared Guesde "would not augment the influence of the party among the working class. It would destroy it, as it would be the condemnation of political action. "Who are the advocates of the general strike?" asked Lafargue. "They are Briand and Pelloutier, who have sought to found a party in opposition to the Socialist party."

Some of the French delegates, seeking to gain favor for the idea, urged that no matter how foolish the general strike is, the workers had been fascinated by the idea, and it would be the part of wisdom for the Socialists to endorse it. Osmin answered this argument by saying: "Henry IV wishing to capture Paris, said 'Paris is well worth a mass,' and he turned Catholic. There are people here who wish to captivate some Paris workers and so they say, 'Paris is well worth a general strike resolution.'" Chauvin touched on the same question when he said: "If there were only some strong trade unions in Paris, that would be the end of the general strike agitation." "It is a dream," said Guesde, "it is unbelievable that millions of workers should be ready to die of hunger for their class, when for their class they will not even trouble to vote."

Immediately after the congresses at Amsterdam the Germans held their congress at Bremen. Under the influence of Friedeberg, a few Socialists had demanded that the question of the general strike be discussed at the next national congress. Very little time was given to the discussion of this resolution, but Karl Liebknecht, who believes that the general strike may be useful at times as a political weapon, utterly demolished the anarchist conception of the general strike.

"I separate myself from the ideas of Comrade Friedeberg with all possible energy. His ideas run foul of the most fundamental interests of the party. They are in opposition to everything the party has done up to this moment. Anarchy is the logical consequence of Friedeberg's ideas. The general strike understood in this manner deserves the words of Auer: 'General strike: general helplessness.'"

It is, of course, of little importance to most Americans what the decisions of Europe may be on the matter. And certainly no international decision should be the means of prejudicing our minds against any weapon that may prove of value to the working class. It should, however, be made known to Americans that nowhere else in the world can one obtain so accurately the opinion of the working class upon any subject as at the international Socialist congresses. The national Socialist parties always restrain themselves from entering upon the field covered by the trade union organizations. But at present the trade unions have no international congress and millions of trade unionists are directly represented at the international Socialist congresses. The resolution above given is, therefore, not only the opinion of "political" Socialists, but also the opinion of the overwhelming mass of trade unionists.

It is to be regretted that such organs as the International Socialist Review and such Socialists as are affiliated with the I. W. W. constantly misstate the position of the international movement. They advocate direct action, including the general strike and sabotage, claiming at all times that they represent the opinion of the international movement. As a matter of fact, they represent tactics which have been condemned so many times in Europe that it is utterly impossible even to record the instances. Direct action has never appeared in the movement as a companion of political action. It has invariably presented itself as a rival, fundamentally antagonistic to political action. Whether advocated by Bakunin, Nieuwenhuis Morlino, and other anarchists, or by the distinguished doctors Friedeberg, Lagardelle, and Sorel, the theorists of French syndicalism, direct action has invariably been presented as antagonistic to political action. "The worker who turns away from the party to become a convert to the general strike thinks that he has become more revolutionary," says Guesde, "and they ask us to strengthen with our own hands this fantasy, to destroy our own work, and to undermine our own party. I cannot conceive it."

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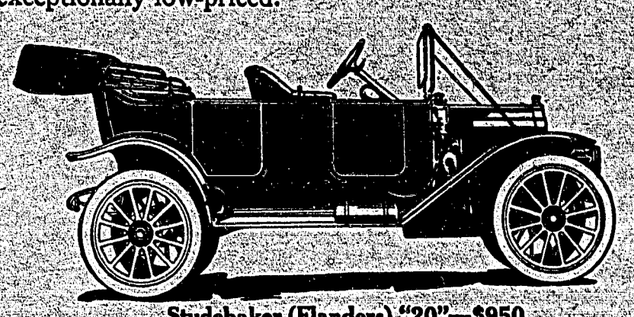
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All Capital is Iidicted If all Labor is Guilty

The trial of William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Co., at Boston, Mass., on the charge of conspiracy to plant dynamite during the Lawrence strike, constitutes an indictment of organized capital—

IF—

The conviction of the union iron workers for dynamiting at Indianapolis constituted a conviction of organized labor.

To show how I have come to this conclusion in my investigation of the coming trial of William M. Wood, this man against whom an atrocious plot to discredit the cause of his rebellious workmen may be legally proved, it is only necessary for me to tell you how completely he stands for capital.

Who is Wood?

Therefore I set down here for you just who William M. Wood is.

William M. Wood is—

President and director of the American Woolen Co. and the American Woolen Co. of New York—the $60,000,000 "wool trust."

President and director of the Ayer mills, Lawrence, Mass.

President and director of the National and Providence worsted mills, of Rhode Island.

President and director of the South Illinois Coal Co.

President and director of the Washington mills, Lawrence, Mass.

President and director of the Wood worsted mills, Lawrence, Mass.

Vice-president and director of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers.

Director of the Merchants' National Bank, New England.

Director of the Old Colony Bank (Co., New Bedford, Mass.

Director of the Pierce Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, Mass.

William M. Wood was born in New England, but he is not of New England

He is a man without a country—a citizen who does not bear his father's name—the forgetful son of a penniless alien.

In the late fifties of the last century Capt. Henry Pease came into his little home port on Martha's Vineyard aboard his sea-going whaleship. The man who peeled the potatoes and washed the pots and kettles for the cook of the galley was Jacinthro, a Portugese who had been picked up in Fayal in the western islands. Going ashore he was given the use of a small hut on Pease's Point Way, at Edgartown. There William Jacinthro began work as a cobbler. Following his inevitable failure at a trade, his benefactor secured for him the position of steward on the Eagle's Wing—one of the little steamers running between New Bedford and the island towns.

Weds Scrub Woman

On this boat Jacinthro met and later married Amelia, a swarthy scrub woman, both continuing to work until the small craft was burned at the mouth of the Providence river, when they transshipped to the steamer Monahansett. Again the old whaling captain came to the rescue, and William with Amelia Jacinthro were re-installed in the tiny cottage on Pease's Point Way.

There on April 5, 1861, the present William M. Wood was born, a child of poverty, who should still feel in every fibre of his being the suffering and the sorrows of the poor.

It is a far cry from the 11-year-old who went to work as a spool boy and the president of a giant corporation who charges his child workers 5 cents a week for drinking water, but William M. Wood has compassed it. For six years he toiled in the dark, hot mills before he got a position in the banking house of J. A. Beauvais, New Bedford. Here he did not stay for he had learned of the opportunities of a mill man and in 1879, he became a travelling wool salesman.

Married to Wealth

Eleven years later, in 1890, the Washington mills at Lawrence were taken for debt by Dr. Frederick Ayer of patent medicine notoriety. Ayer engaged Thomas Sampson as a mill expert. Sampson in turn hired William M. Wood as superintendent.

Superintendent Wood found early opportunity to meet Dr. Ayer's daughter, married her, and became managing head of the Washington mills.

Another decade and William M. Wood was discovered to be the most powerful individual in the textile industry of New England—president of the giant mill combination known as the American Woolen Co., recipient of a salary popularly estimated at $100,000 a year. Added to this his interests in the 9,000-hand Wood mill of Lawrence, in the Pierce Manufacturing Co. of New Bedford, in the National and Providence worsted mills, in the Merchants' National Bank, gave him an enormous income.

Women and Children Mere Pawns in the Game

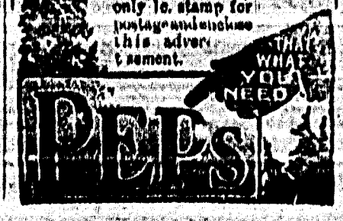
Here are some of the conclusions reached by Mary Boyle O'Reilly, after an investigation of the case of William M. Wood.

"Of the finer life of New England—the social uplift and high thinking—William M. Wood, president of the American Woollen Company, takes little, if any, part.

"The men with whom he chooses to associate must give him the deference of dependants; no man, as far as I can learn, writes in his praise whose hand has not signed a corporation payroll.

"The women and children who toil in his mighty mills are to him, as I see it, mere debit and credit in a trader's ledger."

Listen!
Have you heard about Peps? Peps is a new scientific preparation put up into tabloid or pastille form, which provides an entirely new and effective treatment for coughs, colds and lung and throat troubles.
There is no connection between the lungs and the stomach.
Suppose something were wrong with your stomach—say, indigestion, or ulceration—would you think of taking some medicine which went—not to your stomach, but to your lungs? Certainly not!
Why then, when your lungs and chest are affected, should you dose your stomach—an absolutely separate organ—with medicine? Is it not far better to treat the ailing organ direct?
Peps provide a direct treatment for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all lung, chest and throat troubles. Peps contain highly medicinal essences and pine extracts condensed into tablet form. You put a Pep on your tongue, and as it slowly dissolves, these volatile essences turn into vapor.

You BREATHE the remedy to your sore ailing lungs direct—not swallow it to your stomach, which is not ailing. (See diagram.) The healing fumes, thus breathed down, bathe the delicate, inflamed tubes and pass right on to the tiny passages of the lungs—a course no liquid or solid medicine could possibly take.
Peps fumes are healing and antiseptic. They heal sore tissue and kill disease germs. Peps bring pine-forest fumes to your home, instead of you going to the pine forest.
For that cold, that night cough, that touch of bronchitis, don't dose your stomach! The trouble lies in your lungs. Peps go to the lungs direct and will cure you.
All druggists and stores 50c box. Write for free sample to Peps Co., Toronto, or 52 Princess St., Winnipeg. Send only 1c. stamp for postage and enclose this advertisement.


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The low priced, low grade powders put alum or lime phosphates in the food.

Ask Your Doctor About That

Imperial Bank of Canada

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Reserve Fund	6,460,000	Total Assets	72,000,000

D. R. WILKIE, President — HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

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Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria

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FERNIE BRANCH — GEO. L. B. BELL, Manager

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Seven per sent. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 28th February prox., and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st March, prox. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 17th to the 28th February, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto 23rd January, 1913.

Head Office — TORONTO — Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager, FERNIE, B.C.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager — JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 — REST, $12,500,000

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here at any time and in any quantity. You cannot swamp us with a large order, or give us so small a one that we will not attend to it.

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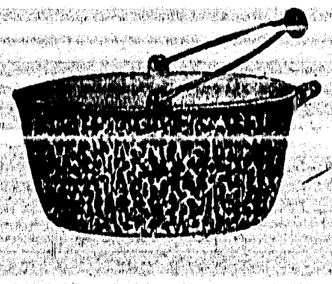

J. D. QUAIL

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to

B. C. Legislature Closes After Short Session

Labor Bills Killed, of Course - Easy Money for Members - Voters Roll Cancelled - Wordy War Between Socialist Members and Premier

The last week's doings have been pretty lively as the Socialists came out from under wraps and went for the government right and left and showed them no mercy. Place was the first to open the onslaught on Tuesday in the reply to the budget address. The speech was radical in the extreme for such a bunch of slow parsites to listen to.

He commented sarcastically on the $5,000 wasted on the welcome to the Connaught. Perhaps it was none of his business, but he would examine a few items on the estimates; there was this large income from the head tax on 6,000 Chinese in 1912. It reminded him strongly of the cheap talk on a white B. C., and no doubt the government was looking ahead and seeing where this policy would lead them, if not, he would advise them to, as the people of British Columbia were not all blind. The Chinaman was no more to blame than the Englishman for coming, but at the same time they were a detriment to every white miner in the province, when they were allowed to go underground and hurt the status of the white man, by their cheap way of living.

One figure before him was an item for $6,000 on the cadets trip to Australia, and 'Jack' now launched into a fiery denunciation of the military system. All military expenditure was loathsome to him, and his party, the Socialist, was on record everywhere against grants like he found here, such as militia, $3,000: Boy Scouts, $1,000; etc.

"Of all men," declared Place, energetically, "I detest a scab, but what can I think of a man a militiaman, who will descend to the lowest position on earth, that of scab-herder, or defender; and these militiamen were praised as upholding the Union Jack, a flag any Conservative member there would slobber over on the platform." ("Hear, Hear," and applause from the Ministerialists.) The next budget he was prepared to see a 'tin-pot' navy being provided for.

Several items for music, meals, etc., were touched upon ironically. For instance, he could live comfortably the rest of his life on the amount spent for wining and dining the honorable minister opposite on some occasions. This was in great contrast to the way the men who were teaming on government roads were treated; useless officials could junket around, but real builders could very nearly starve on the job. Then, $43,000 for the upkeep and tranportation of Bowser's friends. "I should like to know," said Place dramatically, "how the attorney general can explain this." Think of it, $96,000 for treatment of prisoners in one year.

He was glad to see the abominable poll tax go, though in the main, the working class paid no taxes whatever, but he would like to say that this measure had been advocated on the Socialist side for years. All this was foreign to him as a dispossed man, yet, being there, he had endeavored to give his views and the views of the intelligent workers. The issue before the house was a discussion on the division of surplus value, and the only issue to him as a revolutionist was, who should own the means of life. He hoped the house now realized where he stood. (Applause.)

McGowan, who followed, appeared to be indignant at the monopolizing of the best land in British Columbia by the Indians who made no use of it.

Campbell, of Rossland, rejoiced in his turn that the red flag did not fly in Rossland, where things were prosperous, everyone was cheerful, and the workingmen content. He urged the Socialist members to pull stakes and come there. The popular Parker Williams spoke ment of them, his humor in turn appearing. He complimented Campbell for his individuality and was pleased to hear of the prosperity in Rossland, yet he would venture to say, Ladysmith and Nanaimo did not enjoy a monopoly of discontented workers. He thought that Rossland could produce a few. And as to this prosperity so harped about, he failed to see why the government should take credit for it. No matter who was in power the time for a forward move in B.C. had arrived, and no power could prevent it. Could the government show any legislation that had produced prosperity? None at all. Like the government tenure of office, this prosperity was due to the discovery of the possibilities of wealth in developing the natural resources by old-world capitalists. (Applause).

In Committee

The usual tedious droning through committee of ways and means was brightened by a savage battle of words between Place, aided by Williams, versus McBride. It arose on the cadets grant.

Place asked, "What was the purpose of the visit to Australia?"

McBride: "To cement the ties of friendship, and render more indissoluble bonds between British Columbia and the southern country."

Parker Williams: "From what I know of the relations between the countries it appears like painting the lily."

McBride: "If my friend from Nanaimo wishes, I can arrange for a parade of the cadets, and show what fine fellows they really are. They are the men of tomorrow."

Place: "I do not feel like accepting, myself and party have very decided views on this question."

McBride: "But you are not opposed to the Canadian militia."

Place: "Certainly yes, all forms of militarism from the Boy Scout stage up to the regulars. It is all wrong."

McBride: "But isn't it splendid to have them trained, the children I refer to?"

Place, warmly: "Not on the lines laid down by the Boy Scout or the cadet movement. Its aim is to make soldiers, or murderes, if you will, out of them. Don't humbug us that it is only physical drill. It's soldiers you want, and what does this training amount to? Why, one man leads and the rest, like sheep, follow. Such training as that, which destroys originality, does not make men. I don't mind the Australian trip, I wouldn't mind if we all could go, but I do object to this gun and knife business."

Lucas (Yale): "How about the strikes, does not the union order a strike and the men obey. Didn't they have their thinking done for them?"

Place: "We are not discussing strikes, but I can inform the member, that the men think for themselves and vote accordingly. there is no commanding."

McBride: "I find it hard to accept this doctrine, and his party, the world over, does not accept that view. Mr. Fisher, the Australian premier,—

Place: "Pardon me, he is no Socialist."

McBride: "Anyway, he represents workingmen, and one of his tenets is conscription. For my own part, I lay strong emphasis on discipline. So far as my voice will go I will commend sound military training.' I recommend the member to look at this from a different viewpoint and thus strike a fair attitude."

Parker Williams: "I am willing to take the Premier's idea and look at this from another angle if the government will practice reciprocity and try and understand Socialist ideas from a different viewpoint. And the member from Yale will learn more about strikes and the fallacy of thinking that they are caused by agitators. The union is the nearest thing to democracy, sir, that we have ever seen yet in this world. As to the Australian visit, I can't see why the government can chortle. I thought the cadets had a terrible time 'raising the wind.' This military business makes a machine of a man, they are like automatons, one foot is drawn forward or back, at the order given; there is no originality about it. I have absolutely no use for it in any shape or form."

McPhillips came next, in a terrible rage, and kept up a deafening roar for 15 minutes about the splendors of the militia, etc., whom he thought were bands of heroes.

The Socialists, now wound up, kept Price Ellison busy explaining why Nanaimo and Ladysmith received so much less grants than the other places. It was certainly rich to see the dodges put up to get around the questions.

A small shower of blessings, in the way of labor bills, descended this last week from the Socialist benches, and were disposed of as might be expected from a hide-bound, boss-ridden, party.

Williams' bill to introduce a minimum wage of $3 per day for miners, was one of the first to get it, notwithstanding his fervent appeal on behalf of the men engaged in hazardous occupations, who, he said, should be protected from competition of Chinese and incoming harvest hands from the east who kept the Crows Nest and other districts flooded with men, and thus kept down wages. He cited Montana as an instance where wages had been regulated by law, and further showed, that while prices of other commodities were continually travelling up the city route, wages stayed low. It would be better for companies and men, but no, it was no use, the companies' tools, or the government if you prefer, said "no," and there you are.

Place's amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act was sent up in smoke too. This provided that the miners should elect the run committees and report their findings.

Place referred to the discrimination practiced in many cases and said this would avoid all troubles of the kind. He could see no reasonable objection to the bill and he hoped the government would accept the amendment as evidence of their good intentions to the coal miners.

McBride replied next day, by saying in part, that the present act of 1911 was the best ever put up. It had been commended everywhere and he was sure that while he had been in favor of this amendment, yet there was no urgent need for it; the inspectors did their duty well and, anyway, accidents were bound to happen. He asked his followers to reject it.

Williams came out in a bitter reply for one usually so humorous, and drew a rejoinder from McBride about indulging in cheap talk when the former had remarked of his dominance by the corporations. Sir Dick was some sore, too. Parker claimed the right as a miners' representative to have a say in the appointment of mine inspectors, and, referring to McBride's promise to consider the proposal, remarked that the road to hell was paved with such good intentions as the Premier's. He explicitly charged the mines department with negligence, in the case of many explosions in the province that could have been avoided if the officials had done their duty; and now crepe fluttering in the wind for relatives lost was the direct consequence. Nothing more or less than downright carelessness, he repeated emphatically, was the cause of every explosion that had taken place. He asked the government to forget politics and think of human life a little more; to be men, and cast off the domination of corporations, and introduce a safe system of inspection that would render mines less dangerous to life and limb.

He further quoted evidence given before the labor commission by a manager of mines that proved discrimination against men who reported gas. This was a serious matter for men to do when their jobs were at stake.

Nineteen members were found with McBride against the two Socialists.

Two more bills of importance introduced by Place were disposed of adversely to him. These were the 8-hour day and woman's suffrage.

His speech on the 8-hour day was very short and consisted mainly of a request for some of the prosperity talked so much about in the house. They had been told it was palpitating outside the door, so he would like a small share for the workers. The bill was not new, it had several times been voted down before, which was the usual thing for labor measures.

"But I cannot conceive of any sound argument against the bill," continued Place, "and the fact that it would not touch the mining industry until May, 1914, ought to weigh with the Premier."

It was a good way to avoid troublous strikes in the future, as this was only part of an international request. The movement for eight hours in England was great and on these grounds he urged the adoption of the measure. McBride replied, stating that it was unfortunate that this bill was brought up now, as he preferred to wait till the labor commission brought in their report, and proceed to legislate from that. He thought it was good policy always to let employers and employees settle their own differences. He believed the workers of B.C. would not endorse such a bill. The placer mines of Cariboo and the logging industry would suffer too, if it carried." (How ingenuous, this policy of letting them settle it themselves.)

Parker Williams thought this was a case of trotting out the old shelf for excuses; this commission had served for two seasons now. Workingmen were told all this last year, and here it was again, as cheerful as ever. And furthermore, he had no great opinion of the merits of the commission to pass on labor questions, and still further, the government would take not the slightest notice of the commission.

Replying to an accusation by the Premier that some day he hoped to sit on the treasury bench, Williams said he never had day dreams, yet he could assure the Premier that he had no ambition in that line. The mission of himself and party for the present was to pull down the rotten edifice of capitalism, and his efforts, as well as the member for Nanaimo, were dedicated to that end. When their work was complete, more capable hands than his would frame out a policy of reconstruction for the new society to be.

He scored a hit over McBride, when he remarked that the worker sold his labor power on the market, just as potatoes or any other commodity; if there was a shortage his price went up, if a glut, it went down. The Premier said not to interfere with the market, yet he granted $50,000 for immigration purposes.

Here the Speaker called for order.

In putting this case out of the legislature into the commissions court the Premier was smashing all rules of logic.

On division, 31 votes to 2 showed the line-up.

The member for Nanaimo spoke in favor of the woman's suffrage bill, and the Hon. McPhillips against it. Place's arguments were sound and, as he put it, he could think of no logical reason why they should not have the vote. If British Columbia was so advanced, why not go onto the same level as Finland, Australia, New Zealand and other countries, that adopted the principle. Even in China 5,000,000 have it. Women were displacing men in many vocations and should have an equal voice with them. It was the same question that the men had to solve in 1865-67 when they agitated for a wider suffrage. The women today were in a somewhat similar conflict. Blood was shed in the 60's but the Premier could avoid militant tactics here, if he would. The suffragettes could not be blamed for militancy, after all these years of repression, abuse and trickery. They had found they had to fight, and the Socialist party at least, would not blame them. He introduced this bill under the instructions of the party he had the honor of belonging to, and he would now leave it to the consideration of the house. On a vote, the following members supported it: Williams, Place, Young, Lucas, Miller, W. J. Manson, Wood, Foster, and Hunter, and 24 (including Fernie's hope) opposed it.

Other bills from the Socialists turned down were: one respecting payment of wages, (Place), and an act to amend the highways act, (Williams), this being an attempt to have all roads leading to settlements of five or more houses declared public roads so that corporations, who own a good many such places in the province, could not have "undesirables" arrested for trespassing.

A resolution of censure was also brought in on the last day by Williams "condemning the government for lending assistance to the Canadian Collieries company during the Cumberland dispute and thereby encouraging them to employ Asiatics in mines, and also its unfair attitude to the strikers."

Parker Williams unreservedly denounced the government as being body and soul with the company. The special thugs had intimidated Orientals so that they went to work, and assaulted respectable citizens; the only lawbreakers were "Bowser's specials;" and the petition for protection was largely signed by Asiatics who were being driven by 'Bowser's fiends' to work.

Speaking on the hotels being closed in Cumberland Williams said that the specials were the only ones who abused liquor. They could hardly sit on their horses, and they had also, on instructions from the attorney general, refused whites permission to visit the Oriental department there. The Asiatics were told they must work, or go to jail, or be deported.

McBride's defense was much the same as on previous occasions and the workers of this province should by now know how he stands

Two significant bills that have gone through are the one to cancel all present voters' lists on March 3d, this year, and the other in conjunction with the raise in members' salaries to $1,600, and increasing the term from from four to five years.

Parker Williams had previously thanked the government for the raise in his characteristic way, saying he could now go further afield and show them up, whereat McBride said he was not much afraid of a change yet. Regarding this bill, however, Williams could see no reason for the change as in the last ten years no parliament had sat over three years. He condemned the habit of giving the machine so much more notice than the outside public received of an approaching election. The first notice one usually got was the sound of the Conservative machine, going like a cement works.

This about concludes all that was done, outside of the numerous government amendments to existing acts, to provide work for the lawyers.

But surely the working class will awaken to their chances and increase that opposition to a formidable fighting force.

The Socialist party is our party, workingmen, let us boost it as well as the bosses do their pet Conservatives, and we shall win in the course of time.

It seems pretty generally understood that Sir Richard McBride will hardly lead his party through another election in British Columbia. Everyone knows Sir Richard is ambitious and several years ago he attained everything that British Columbia has to offer, and his friends expect soon to see him either join the Ottawa government or go to London in some representative Canadian capacity. Next election Hon. W. J. Bowser is likely to lead the party.

THE MINES ACT IN THE ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

Speaking on the second reading of the Mines Act, the Hon. C. Mitchell, Minister of Public Works, who is in charge of the bill, stated that it was the product of 40 sittings of a commission composed of the provincial mine inspector, a representative of the mine owners, and one representative of the mine workers. He admitted that there were conflicting interests between the mine workers and the mine owners (no doubt anticipating that O'Brien, the Socialist member for Rocky Mountain constituency, might lay emphasis on this point) but, he added, he had every reason to believe that each granted to the other important concessions. He then went on to tell the parts that had been taken bodily from the old act, as well as the parts that were new. Mr. Cote, member for Athabasca, and a mine owner, spoke in glowing terms in praise of the bill. He also spoke at length on the need of the province establishing a mining bureau. Then C. M. O'Brien, the Socialist member, said this is by far the most important bill before this assembly, up to this time. Speaking in a practical sense, this Mines Act must be considered from two opposing points of view, first that of the mine workers who operate the mines and of necessity exist in and about the mines but who do not own mines; and second, the mine owners who, as a rule, do not live in this province, or even in this country. The mine workers, who, because of their non-ownership, are compelled to sell to the owners their life force, that is, their brain, brawn, and muscle, called labor-power, are the value creators, without whom the mines would have no value and there would be no coal in the market. The only reason for owning the mines is to make profit by enslaving the non-owners. "I know there is a theory to the effect that legislators who are not necessarily the owners nor yet the non owners can, because of that fact, legislate in the interests of both, but everyday experience in and about the mines is proof that such a theory is not based on facts, as only too well has past experience in this assembly proven that the interests of the mine owners will be carefully guarded for they are well represented in this assembly. Though I am the only representative of the non-owners in this assembly I will do what I can to safeguard the interests of the mine workers. The fact that the honorable member for Athabasca has spoken so favorably of the bill (he being a mine owner) is very good evidence that the commission has not neglected the interests of the owners. When this bill comes before the committee of the whole house I will introduce several amendments and I will then deal in detail with the merits of the bill."

Your correspondent may be pardoned for adding that it is well to remember that the capitalist class own the natural resources and the machinery which is the product of labor, because such ownership enables them to make profit by enslaving the non-owners. Wage slaves are not the property of any particular bunch of capitalists, but they are the property of the capitalist class as a whole. If any particular bunch of capitalists, in their greed for profits, were allowed to freely kill and cripple wage slaves it would in time reduce the supply, then they, as well as all other capitalists, would have to pay more wages (as for instance after the black plague in England.) Governments being the executives of all the capitalists, they used to pass laws restricting the slaughtering of wage slaves, but as capitalism grows older, the supply of wage slaves becomes ever greater than the demand, therefore ever easier to replace the killed and crippled, so that nowadays such restricting laws are enacted only just before elections as so much bait with which to catch the suckers, and they are enforced only to the extent that the awakening consciousness of the wage slaves to their position in capitalist society enables them, through their political and industrial organizations, to force the capitalist governments. All of this has many times been stated on the floor of the assembly and it is worthy of note that two and three years ago when he who made these statements introduced several amendments to the Coal Mines Act they were defeated by the very government that is now introducing the new Mines Act.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Fernie, B.C.

The District Ledger

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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

FROM an advertisement appearing in another column it will be seen that the provincial voters lists have been cancelled and that a new roll is to be made which closes on April 7th. Not being in the know, it is difficult to say what is in the air, but this much we may rest assured of, that Mr. McBride has not seen fit to do so for the purpose of giving the workers of this province any advantage or benefit. He has not taken this whim or fancy in his head for our good. It is quite posible that an election is in perspective in the near future and that the workers, to his mind, have been too active in getting registered, hence by cancelling the old lists and calling for a new one he stands to lose nothing and to gain much. The election in all probability will be a dominion one. The Borden naval measure is giving the government much trouble and the Liberals may force the Premier to go to the country with it. The government will, of course, resist, by all means at its disposal, an attempt to force a dissolution, but pressure may be too strong against it. Signs are not wanting to show the desperate attempt on the part of the federal government to hang on to power, the main one being its extraordinary refusal to submit a redistribution measure at this session of parliament. There never has been a case in the history of Canada where redistribution has been so long delayed, following a decennial census. However, one thing is certain and that is that the workers of this province must see that they get on the voters' roll before April 7th. The list of commissioners for the purpose of registering voters for the year has so far not been announced, but it is expected to appear in this week's government gazette, in which event it will be published in next week's issue of the Ledger.

"THE CONFESSION OF AN APOSTATE"

IN another column of this paper will be found the letter referred to in our last week's issue, and, whilst the question of the writer having severed his connection with the Socialist party may appear to some superficial observers as an important matter, we would point out that this is a detail of very minor significance. The individual is the product of heredity and environment and the intellectual is generally attracted to the Socialist movement by sentimental or intellectual reasons, and if he finds that the struggle for existence necessitates his withdrawal from active work in the class struggle he becomes more or less a nonentity in so far as the progress of the movement is concerned. "The moral duty of an individual never exceeds his interests. The only thing which exceeds those interests is the MATERIAL power of the generality over the individuality." (Dietzgen.) The so-called 'Progressive' party is reactionary and every scientific Socialist knows it is the outcome of certain economic conditions, just as much as the growth of Socialism is the result of specific economic conditions prevailing in various countries. It is impossible for any intellectual, however gifted, to maintain that he can be both a reactionary and revolutionary at one and the same time. That he may gather some of the spoils from the camp of the reactionary politicians is to his immediate material interests, perhaps, but cannot be palmed off as a gain for the working class, whom they desire to delude.

To our minds, however, the most important aspect of this matter is the lifting of the veil hiding the hypocrisy of those desirous of dominating the affairs of the people. Many people imagine that politicians are really "good" men, and by good we do not mean the mushy sentimentalists of the Sunday school variety. It is the custom of politicians seeking the suffrage to pander to all, or as many as possible, of the petty prejudices of the people, taking particular pains not to jolt them from their inbred superstitions and blind faith in the so-called truths they have had inculcated into them from the earliest days—such as religion, patriotism, and respectability. However, the politician has learned from experience that no supernatural powers intervene in the affairs of this mundane sphere and he has come to see that that much despised doctrine of materialism is the only method when dealing with practical affairs. We are not now referring to all politicians, but "the" politicians who are the strength of the capitalist regime and are out to fight the menacing advance of democracy. To understand this is of great moment to our well-meaning anti-Socialist friends and Utopians, and should brush away some of their pet delusions as to the good intentions of those who they imagine are representing their interests. The play of material interests is being exhibited just now in British Columbia by the Liberal party, whose apparent regard for the workers of the province can be deduced by those understanding the very enlightening theory of the economic interpretation of events. "The hope of social democracy is based on the organic necessity of progress," and the individual who supposes the evolutionary process is going to adjust itself to suit his own peculiar notions of what should be just and right is certainly laboring under a delusion, and before he becomes fully convinced of the logic of the class struggle he will find that he will have to discard sooner or later many of those ideas which he has been taught to look upon as absolute truths. This is a painful process to many, but in order to see the realization of the triumph of an intelligently organized democracy this apparent sacrifice must be made, and remember that it is only by solidarity that the workers can hope for survival in the struggle of "the fittest to survive,"—for are they not "the real men?"

The modification of this system may be left in the hands of reactionaries, but the revolution will be accomplished by the workers themselves just so soon as they realize they are "real men" and have imbibed somewhat of the spirit of defiance of our friend "The Apostate," whose frankness may not prove altogether tasteful to some, but probably may prove a tonic to others.

MEXICO AND HER "PROTECTORS"

THOSE bad wicked Mexicans have even practiced upon their deposed president, Madero, and his colleague, Suarez, the iniquitous "Ley Fuga." The meaning of "ley fuga" is that when a prisoner attempts to escape he is shot down. This does not seem at all extraordinary as it is commonplace in practically every country, but the manner of carrying it out in Mexico is somewhat after this fashion. The police are escorting a prisoner, and not being anxious to waste much time upon him will from time to time give him a prod in the rear with a bayonet or a short jab of the sword, and as the steel penetrates his clothing he will naturally jump forward. This is most liberally translated by his keepers to make him amenable to the "ley fuga," and a brief report is made to headquarters as follows: "Prisoner attempted to escape, shot." Of course, when this happens with a peon or an individual in the lower strata of Mexican society but little comment is made. Now, however, when two such important persons as Madero and Suarez are the victims we find the newspapers throughout the continent loud in their denunciation of such an atrocity and we have the 'lily-whites' of the United States talking loudly of an intervention. They certainly should be competent to act as judges in such an important matter. Should they do so it is to be hoped that the "Dirty Greaser" will not make any allusions to the Homestead massacre, the Lawrence, Mass., story of indignities heaped upon women and children, the military despotism of Paint Creek, W. Va., the slaughter of the innocents in the Philippines the assassination of timber workers in the southern States, or the enforced peonage of German, Italian, and other workers in the turpentine forests.

Stripped of the mask of hypocrisy, characteristic of all capitalist governments, it is the investments that are being jeopardized by the present revolt in the so-called republic of Mexico. Were it not so intervention would have taken place at the time when the workers of the Rio Blanco cotton mills in Orizaba were shot down in cold blood. In this bloody drive sixty-four men, three women, and four children were slaughtered by the butchers of Diaz. The armchair philosopher may talk about the brutality and ignorance of the workers in the land of the Aztec, but history teaches us that peasants in revolt are never very squeamish in their methods nor is this to be wondered at when one reads of the damnable treatment that has been meted out to them by their masters, when the old Jewish theory of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" becomes exemplified. The only individual who is actuated by a desire to throw off the yoke of capitalism and is not puffed up with an ambition to become an office holder is Zapata, whose slogan is "Land and Liberty." The fight of the Mexican is a struggle for living conditions and while we may criticize his methods we must acknowledge the justness and naturalness of his actions. At the same time realize that it is not alone in Mexico that tyranny reigns but in other and so-called more enlightened countries, hence the working class everywhere ought to recognize the fact that so long as they remain pawns on the profit-producing chessboard they can expect no emancipation from the yoke of capitalism.

MISSIONS

Recently children have been sent around accosting people on the street begging for funds for foreign missions. We consider it would be more in keeping with the situation if the Chinese were to send missionaries to various parts of the British empire to educate some of those who are under the impression that it is only the "heathen" who are in need of attention. Great Britain forced the opium traffic upon the Chinese, and at the present time the commercial element of India are wondering how much of a loss they will have to sustain if the Chinese government persists in the attempt they are making to stamp out the evil. If China complies with their treaty there will not be so great a financial loss, but if she does permit its fulfilment then a strict compliance with the terms of this infamous pact with a Christian nation means a further degradation of her people. The treaty in question is one of the legacies of the former regime, and we feel sure that every right thinking individual would applaud the act of the Young Republic in repudiating an agreement so injurious in its effect upon her citizens.

CAN THE LEOPARD CHANGE ITS SPOTS?

Of late the hierarchy of the largest Christian organization in the world is devoting quite a lot of its time to denunciations of the tendencies of the Labor movement. The latest one to take the field is Archbishop Bourne of London, Eng., who is reported as stating in the course of a denunciation of syndicalism that the Church is in favor of the system of private property. This, of course, is hardly news, and to show that the priestcraft is much the same as of old, we quote from the Book, which some like to consider infallible, "And the CHIEF PRIESTS accused him of many things," (Mark 15, v. 3); "But the CHIEF PRIESTS moved the people that he (Pilate) should rather release Barabbas," (Mark 15, v. 11).

CONCERT BY CITY BAND

The Fernie band will be out next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, weather permitting, and will render the following programme:

"Aida Triomphal March," (G.Verdi); "Champion," overture, (G. South); "Maritana," cornet solo given by Sig. Pasta; "Over the Waves," waltz; "Nabucodonossor," overture, (G. Verdi); "Tonnambula," (Bellini) solo by Sig. Perosa; "The Trumpeter of San Juan," (Weber); "Chaconne," (Durand); "King Rose," overture, (A. Barnard); "Grand Waltz," (Vallone).

THE COAL CREEK LICENSE

In conversation with Chief Minty we were informed that so far as he or the provincial government is concerned the Coal Creek club can open its doors any time it pleases. He never instructed them to close the bar, but on the contrary the management of the club having complied with all the regulations required of them the license is expected any minute, but in the meantime he distinctly told them to continue business. That there is a hitch somewhere is evident, but the chief contends that it is neither on his nor the government's part.

STOCK COMPANY AT THE GRAND FOR ONE WEEK

Miss Verna Felton and the Allen Players Will Be Seen in New Productions

Miss Felton and her supporting company are probably the best known company in western Canada, and judging from the press reviews from other cities where they have appeared this season the company is the strongest that Mr. Allen has yet presented.

The opening bill, "That Girl from Texas," was written especially for Miss Felton. It is a play with a strong interesting story, interspersed with good clean wholesome comedy. There will be seven plays in all produced here and each one will have a special mounting as a special carload of scenery and effects is carried.

The repertoire includes "The Third Degree," "A Contented Woman," "Madame X," "A Stranger in a Strange Land," "Alias Jimmy Valentine," "Ready Money," and "The Widow from Tokio."

Popular prices will prevail. Seats on sale at Suddaby's.

ISIS THEATRE

That a careful selection of entertaining and instructive pictures prove attractive to the patrons of the "movies" was evidenced by the good houses called forth by the presentation of "Thelma" and "The Raven," two films dealing with the literary productions of the well known writers, Marie Corelli and Edgar Allen Poe.

The Isis has earned the reputation of being the pioneer in high class moving picture programs, and in addition to the items of a more serious nature a good sprinkling of comedies is introduced, making an extremely attractive evening's entertainment assured to the public.

For Friday and Saturday a political play which will appeal to the people of this part of the country will be shown. This is "The Repeater," a dramatization of a well known peculiarity in the east Kootenay. A dramatic production entitled "The Thief's Wife," and an educational subject dealing with Ellis Island, "The Gateway to America," as well as five comedies, "Aunt Hetty's Goldfish," "Tom, Dick and Harry," "Ragtime Dance," "The Professor's Dilemna," and "The Cross Roads," will be shown.

See Mrs. Todd's clearance sale to make room for new millinery.

CHIEF HALL LAYS CHARGE AGAINST MAGISTRATE WHIMSTER

The police commissioners were busily occupied during the week with hearing a charge against Magistrate Whimster laid by Chief-of-Police Hall. Two hearings were given to it, one on Wednesday and the other on Thursday. Chief Hall states that Janitor McEwen of the post office laid a complaint against J. F. Spalding for assault arising out of a dispute as to whether Mr. Spalding's dogs be permitted to go into the post office lobby or not. Mr. Spalding was taken in charge but immediately released on his own recognizance. Chief Hall then applied for a summons against him. This Mr. Whimster refused to issue, but instead called upon Mr. Spalding and Mr. McEwen to appear before him. At the hearing the chief was not permitted to be present, he being told by the magistrate that his presence was not desired. Mr. Spalding was fined $5.00 and costs of $1.50. Magistrate Whimster refused to appear before the commission, claiming that by doing so he would be recognizing the city's authority over him, which he does not admit, but would do so if instructed by the Attorney-General, with whom he is in communication on the subject, to do so. In the meantime he is represented by Mr. Fisher. After giving the matter their deliberation the commissioners decided to write the Attorney-General, asking him for an investigation.

A general strike is talked of by the school teachers of France. Recently a number of them were fined for disobeying the court's order to disband. The French government seems determined to break up the Teachers' union.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

TO RENT—Large house. Apply to W. Minton, Lindsay ave., Annex.

FOR SALE—Household furniture. Apply to W. Minton, Lindsay avenue, Annex.

FOUND—A sum of money. Owner can have same by giving description to H. Wilkes.

FOR SALE—2-room shack on quarter acre of land. Apply to J. Charmack, West Fernie. 29-6t

FOR SALE—Furniture for sale. Apply to Mrs. Thos. Robertson, Pellatt ave., north of Central school. 27-3

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED—Apply in writing to Manager, Home Bank, Fernie, B.C.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Four rooms, on half acre of ground in West Fernie. Also 92 chickens. Price $800, inclusive. Half cash. Apply to George Alexander. 28-3t

HOUSE FOR SALE—3 room shack and skeleton of house of eight rooms. Verandah. Lot 40 x 140. Will sell cheap, $400, half cash. Apply to Jas. Meek, West Fernie. 29-3t.

TO SELL OR TO LET—Two-room shack and lot, also stove, in use a short time, and also a child's pram (baby's crib). Apply to Mrs. A. L. Walker, Colcleugh ave., West Fernie, near ice house. 28-2t.

EGGS FOR HATCHING — From standar bred stock, barred Rocks, white Rocks, white Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $2.50 per 13; Aylesbury duck eggs, $2.00 per 11; $12.50 per 100. white Orpingtons, $3.50 per 13. Albert Davies, Fernie. 29-1.

HOW IS IT DONE?

We are given to understand that doubts have arisen in the minds of some of the workers as to the correctness of the theory of the system of exploitation under the wages system. There are some who contend that it is not only at the point of production, but also in the realm of consumption, that the worker finds himself robbed. To thrash this matter out there is talk of a general debate in the basement of the Miners' hall on the evening of Sunday, week, March 16th, commencing at 7 o'clock.

DYERS WANT SEVEN PENCE WAGE SCALE

YORKSHIRE, March 4.—For nearly four weeks, 6,500 dyers have been on strike demanding a minimum wage of seven pence an hour. A ballot, taken on the resumption of negotiations with the employers was lost by a majority of 263. The dyeing firms of Huddersfield and Hebdenbridge have also been notified that a strike is imminent.

The United Mine Workers lead in the gains in wages during the recent year, with an increase of $8,000,000, the Western Federation of Miners following, with $3,244,500; the Boot and Shoe Workers being third, with $2,200,000 and the maintenance of way employees being fourth, they having obtained an increase in wages of $2,000,000.

Every man thinks he knows a lot about women until he marries one.

NOTICE

Schedule Provincial Elections Act

Notice is hereby given that the list of Voters for the Fernie Electoral District has been cancelled and that applications to be placed on the voters' list will be received at my office at the Provincial Court House, Fernie, B. C., where printed forms of affidavit to be used in support of an application to vote will be supplied. The list of persons claiming to vote will be suspended from and after the seventh day of April, 1913, and a Court of Revision will be held on the 19th day of May, 1913, and notice of objections to the insertion of any name on the Register of Voters must be given to me thirty clear days before the holding of the Court of Revision.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1913.

J. S. T. ALEXANDER,
Registrar of Voters for the Fernie Electoral District

Steam Heated Throughout. Electric Lighted

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

J. L. GATES, Proprietor

Fernie, B. C.

The Leading Commercial Hotel of the City

Rates $2.50 per day
With Private Bath $3.00

Fire Proof Sample
Rooms in Connection

The ISIS THEATRE

Football Season Will Soon Be Here

Team work is what counts and the force at the Isis has it.

Look at this combination for

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Aunt Hetty's Goldfish ..... Comedy
The Repeater ..... Thanhouser drama, a political play
Tom, Dick and Harry ..... Comedy
Ragtime Dance ..... Comedy
The Thief's Wife ..... American drama, a woman's love
Professor's Dilemna ..... Comedy
Gateway to America, intimate views of Ellis Island ..... Educational
The Cross Roads ..... Comedy

Another Big Double Header

Wednesday and Thursday

2 Reels - Caprices of Fortune - 2 Reels

A young man, after seeking fortune in many different localities, returns to find love and fortune awaiting him in his own home.

This picture takes you through many funny and thrilling adventures in the east and west.

Kick off at 7.30 and 9.45

We Show Nothing but the Best Pictures

The Grand Theatre

ONE WEEK

Commencing Monday, Mar. 10th

Miss Verna Felton

--and--

The Allen Players

Presenting an Entire New Repertoire of Plays, commencing Monday Evening, with C. T. Daisey's Triumph

"That Girl from Texas"

Change of Play Nightly

Royal Hungarian String Quartette

Enquire about Madame X

Popular Prices Seats on Sale at Suddaby's

News of The District Camps

COLEMAN NOTES

The hockey team clinched the Frayer cup by beating Frank on Monday night. The score was 11 to 2.

On Saturday last the residents of Coleman who are natives of the land of the leek did honor to their patron saint by holding a concert and dance in the opera house. There was a good crowd and everyone enjoyed themselves.

T. Milley fell off the water wagon on Saturday, but we are pleased to state that he was not much hurt and climbed his perch again on Sunday. Keep a tight hold of the side boards, Tom.

Mr. Wright, late manager of the 41 Meat market, left for Spokane, the home of his family, on Sunday morning.

Notices are out for a meeting of the Crows Nest Pass football league to be held in Fernie.

Word has been received that T. Jackson, Coleman's centre half, is due to arrive back from the old country about the first week in April. Team builders take notice.

Our old friend "Ruffey" was in trouble last week-end and the judge said "Five-fifty."

Hughie Anderson, a native of Fife, blew into town last Saturday and gave a lecture in the billiard room on unionism. The lecture was very ably delivered, and placed the men within the kingdom ahead of all other Britishers in the principles of unionism.

The feature film at the opera house on Tuesday night was a play in three acts, entitled "The Black Panther." The pictures were excellent and were enjoyed by a very large audience.

"Judge" Graham arrived Tuesday night from the Arrow lakes on a visit to her father.

E. Disney has secured the contract for the renovation of the opera house. A complete scheme of new decorations has been decided upon, and when finished, the house will compare favorably with any in the Pass for attractiveness.

David Hyslop, last year president of Coleman local union, was married on Monday to Miss McDicken of Coleman.

We hear that there are to be a good many weddings in the very near future, and the first one will be in the immediate vicinity of the Mounted Police barracks. Be careful, boys.

Jim Kellock and Archie Anderson, who have been enjoying themselves at the coast for the winter, returned to Coleman on Friday last. Jim is as fit as the proverbial fiddle and is ready for the opening of the football season.

Mr. Woods, late of the Dreamland theatre, is back in town.

The Oddfellows lodge are having a ball in the opera house on Friday night. This is always a well conducted affair, and all contemplating taking it in may be sure of a good night's enjoyment.

Danny says nothing doing.

D. Campbell and W. Dunlop of Burmis were visitors in town on Wednesday.

J. W. Powell, late of the International Coal and Coke company, dropped off the train on Saturday last on his return journey to Coalmont.

Two well known and prosperous real estate men of this town paid a visit to Passburg on Tuesday last and report that business was so brisk that they had to engage a rig to bring home the sales contracts.

COAL CREEK

The hospital and doctor question is the question of the hour. Don't forget mass meeting on Sunday. Special train leaves Coal Creek at 1.30 p. m. All employees of the C. N. P. coal company are earnestly requested to attend.

Owing to the sloppy state of the weather the electricians are unable to do any house repairing. Hoot's awa' mon, Jock. Wipe your feet.

George Cady and his men are taking advantage of the springlike weather and are pushing ahead with the structural alterations to the school up here.

Jim Langdon, employed in No. 2 mine, had the misfortune to break his leg Thursday noon. From information received it appears that he was putting up a set of timber when the brace came off, falling on his leg.

Edward Coates, an old-timer in this camp, blew back from Vancouver. Say Teddy, how do you like a prohibition camp? Oh dear, I am so dry!

J. Farrington, Bob Harland and H. Pettigrew of Vancouver were taking in the sights of this burg on Thursday. Sammy was glad to see you, Bob. How nice to talk of old times.

When shall we have another smoker, boys? It's up to you.

Mrs. Nledig came out of the hospital Monday. She is managing to get around a bit again.

Our Professor is busy parting with the dough for the Waterloo cup winners. What a pity the bar is still closed!

Jack Eckersley has gone on a trip to the old country in connection with family matters. Bon voyage.

The funeral of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker took place on Saturday. Rev. Pearson, Presbyterian minister, officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Parker desire to thank all neighbors and friends for their help and sympathy during the illness and subsequent passing away of their infant son

The executive committee of the Coal Creek Amateur Dramatic club met on Sunday and decided to produce a farce at the Linn benefit concert, to be held in the Grand theatre on Wednesday March 26th. Full particulars will be announced later.

Persons interested in football matters attended a meeting in the club hall on Sunday last, when it was decided to run a football club here. The officers and committee were appointed for the coming season, which is as follows: Honarary president, Mr. J. Shanks; vice-presidents, Dave Martin and Dr. Workman; secretary, R. Billsborough; treasurer, W. R. Puckey; committee, Messrs. J. English, R. Sampson, W. Harrison, R. Butler, J. Sharples, R. McFegan, Harold Birkett, F. Nee, J. Logan, G. Barker, W. Adams and J. Mitchell.

Freddy Percy was taken into the hospital on Monday evening to undergo treatment for an ingrowing toenail. We expect him to be out in a day or so.

Say, Jimmy, what price the clothing expert now? 'Nuff sed.'

The schools commence at 9 a.m. now. The kiddies are not so pleased.

All those entitled to a vote are requested to see that they are put on the list. The old list is to be destroyed. All British subjects of the age of 21 or over with the necessary six months qualification are eligible. Watch the Ledger for names of commissioners. Don't forget that the 7th of April is the last day for registration.

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.

BANKHEAD NOTES

A feeling of contentment and confidence is prevailing amongst the workers around the camp, which is bound to bring results long looked for.

The annual meeting of the Library association was held in the hall on Saturday, the first, the report for the fiscal year being submitted and officers elected. There is a credit balance of $91.00 to the association, and a creditable increase in the number of books in the lending library. The officers elected are: Lewis Stocket, honorary president; C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P. honarary vice-president; D. G. Wilson, president; W. McCardell was again elected as trustee for the outside public and men not under the jurisdiction of the union.

A singular fatal accident happened on Monday, Feb. 24th, when a trainman on the C.P.R. yard engine was struck by a timber when passing the tipple. He died shortly after being admitted to the Brett hospital.

A colored gen'leman blew into camp the other week who has all the necessary qualifications for a "stayer." His specialty is Max and Mc's.

Born, Feb. 23d, to Mr. and Mrs. Smaniotto, a son.

A change is to be made in the post-office. Mr. Soule is to be replaced by Joe Scarr, who gets the position as a consolation prize for faithful services rendered in politics.

Mines Inspector Scott paid a visit of inspection at the mines the 27th and 28th of February.

A quiet wedding took place here on March 3d between Joseph Roper and Margaret Stuart. The couple left the same day to reside on Mr. Roper's farm north of here.

Now that the weather is changing it is hoped there will be an effort made to clean up as it is difficult to distinguish the camp from the nuisance grounds.

Fred Watson is away from camp demonstrating the advantages of Bankhead coal for firing purposes. Success, Fred.

BELLEVUE NOTES

We are in receipt of a letter signed "A Friend," contradicting a paragraph which appeared in our Bellevue notes last week, concerning the death of Mrs. Jas. Allsopp, which the correspondent claims was not a fact. If this be so feel sure that our correspondent regrets any grief he may have caused Mr. Allsopp, and we on our part congratulate Mr. Allsopp on the rumor having no foundation in fact. (Editor)

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Goodwin were away to Fernie on Sunday attending the funeral of Joseph Ratcliffe.

Fred Bealle, the Bellevue man who went to Pincher Creek Friday night to wrestle Guy Sanson had the misfortune to put his shoulder out of place after three minutes of wrestling. The decision was given to Guy Sanson of Pincher.

Bellevue local held their regular meeting on Sunday when Bob Levitt, delegate to the convention, gave part of his report. There was a large number in attendance. At the next meeting Levitt will finish his report.

Mr. Hugh McDonald, who left here some time ago for his home in Nova Scotia, returned to camp on Monday. Mr. McDonald's mother died while he was at his home.

Mr. G. W. Cousins was at Fernie on Sunday last attending the funeral of the late Joseph Ratcliffe.

Billie Cole and some of the boys went to Pincher Creek Friday night to look after the wrestler, Fred Bealle.

Danny Dunlop was a visitor in camp on Saturday.

The Rev. Young and Mrs. Young of Frank were visiting in camp last week.

Mr. J. P. Mitchell, who was here last summer selling Maple Leaf real estate, was a visitor in camp from Medicine Hat this week.

Jim Burke was a visitor to Fernie this week on business.

Mr. Robert Conley went to Pincher on Monday to be present at the Old Timers' convention.

TABER NOTES

Nothing doing around the mines of Taber district at present. The small mines are closed completely, but the big mine is hoisting a little every day. Most of the miners have drawn their time and gone elsewhere. The homesteaders have nearly all gone to their homesteads.

Taber miners are again talking co-operation. A meeting is to be held Thursday evening in the Miners' hall to decide on ways and means of raising funds to open a store. The meeting is well advertised and ought to be well attended. It is expected that a number of farmers will be present

A meeting under the auspices of the U. F. A. will be held in the Palm theatre on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Woodfine will be the speaker.

The Order of Owls has organized a branch at Taber with a large membership. A smoker was held in the Miners' hall on Saturday night by the local order, the proceeds to go in aid of a gymnasium to be opened in Hobbs hall. The smoker wass largely attended. Among the events on the programme was a wrestling match and two boxing bouts. Several good singers were also heard. The refreshments and smokes were there in abundance and everyone voted it a jolly good time.

The play, "Old Hickory," will be given in the L. D. S. assembly hall on Wednesday evening, March 5th, by the M. I. S. of the town. It was staged under the supervision of Mr. J. J. Walton.

Building operations are practically at a standstill in Taber at present and there are a lot of men unemployed. The only building in course of erection is the Bank of Commerce.

A local Liberal club has been organized in town with quarters over the Bank of Commerce.

The Miners union donation to their late brother J. Lynbrick's widow amounted to over $300.

HOSMER NOTES

WANTED—All working plugs to see that they get on the voters' list. The present lists are to be cancelled, so that it is necessary for everyone entitled to a vote to be re-registered. H. Brown and W. Balderstone are the commissioners for Hosmer. All British subjects over 21 years of age and with the necessary six months' residence in the province are eligible.

Jim Wardrop has started as fireboss in No. 9 on the afternoon shift. S. Lynch is going on morning shift in place of R. Smith, who has gone to his ranch at Sinclair, B. C.

Miss L. Pickering of Fernie was a Hosmer visitor last week-end, being a guest of Mrs. G. Musgrove.

The stork paid one of his periodical visits to Hosmer on Monday and left a son at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dorotty.

W. S. Sproule of Corbin was a Hosmer visitor this week.

The fire department have occupied the old school house as a fire hall.

The coming world's heavyweight champion, Oscar Mortimer, honored Hosmer with his presence Tuesday night and gave a four-round boxing exhibition. We are afraid he will find Paris a warm place, but you never know your luck.

Andrew Dunsmore left for the coast Sunday morning. We will miss you when the football season starts, Andrew.

Allan Marshall also pulled out for pastures new on Sunday. We simply can't keep the "white men" here.

Hosmer local intends building on their lot in the near future and have already appointed a committee to take the initial steps. This will supply a long felt want as far as the local is concerned, for what with autocratic secret societies and high priced opera houses a suitable hall is hard to obtain.

Wm. Fowler is now counter jumper for the Hosmer departmental store. There's nothing like work, Bill.

Some of our influential citizens have their eye on the money evidently, peddling eggs being the latest sideline. It's to be hoped they are not rotten.

Mr. Price, manager of the Royal hotel, isn't geting much opposition at the trains these days. What's the matter, Harry?

At a meeting of the local, Sunday, the report of the delegate to the convention was received.

There is a movement afoot to resurrect the defunct Hosmer board of trade. The initial meeting is to be called in the near future, when all interested in the town's welfare are expected to be present.

John Beckett is talking about work, a sure sign of spring.

The dry goods stores report a slump in the cushion business, but by the looks of things it won't remain that way long.

A meeting of the Hosmer football club is to be called for Wednesday, March 19th, at 7.30 p.m. in the athletic hall, Queens hotel. Prospects for a winning team were never better so come and boost things along.

Jack Mihalcik was a Fernie visitor Monday having his molars put in shape.

We had a Madame Johnson versus Mrs. Jeffries contest in one of the stores downtown Thursday evening. From all accounts it was an exciting struggle which is, we understand, to be further aired in the police court. Hosmer for excitement!

The miners are getting their picks handed out to them now, which will doubtless stop pick pilfering. We are thankful for small mercies.

The Ladies' Aid of the local Presbyterian church met in the home of Mrs. R. Gourlay Thursday afternoon and decided to give a social on St. Patrick's day. Further particulars will be given later.

WELSH MILITARY AUTHORITIES ARE VICTIMS OF HOAX

Mobilization Orders Issued Similar to Recent German Garrison Assembly

CARDIFF, Wales, March 1.—The Welsh military authorities were the victims today of a hoax similar to that which recently caused the entire German garrison at Strassburg to assemble for inspection by Emperor William, whose approach was announced by a practical joker.

Military and police officials received apparently authoritative instructions to begin the mobilization of the territorial troops on a war footing. Walls and bill boards were promptly placarded with the mobilization order and telegrams were sent to all territorial soldiers residing in outlying districts. The arrangements for billeting the men inhabitants of the towns were well under way before the hoax was discovered.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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All goods sold under the co-operative plan are selected for use. Not, will it pay? but, is it pure? will it wear? did the man who produced it receive a fair wage? Then, you are sure of getting goods at cost.

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The Newest Styles in Men's Felt Hats, $1.00 to $3.50
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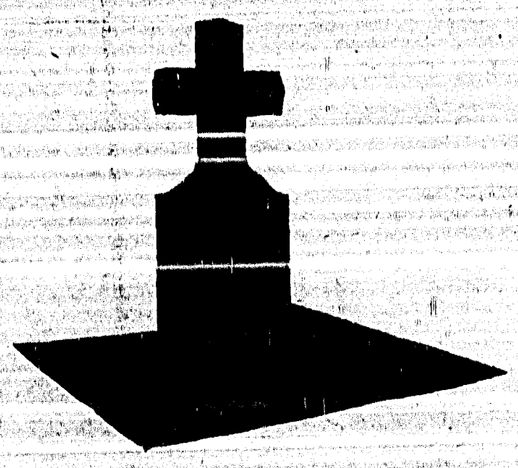

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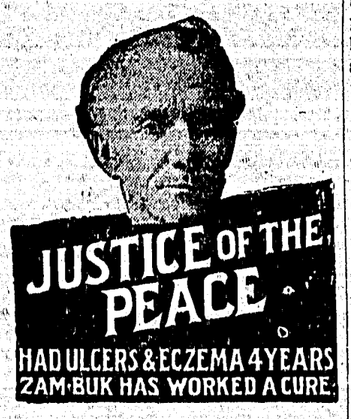

Mr. J. E. Arsenault, a Justice of the Peace, and station master at Wellington, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, says:

"Four years ago I slipped in the station and fell on a freight truck, sustaining a bad cut on the front of my leg. I thought this would heal, but instead of doing so it developed into a bad ulcer, and later into a form of eczema which spread very rapidly and also started on the other leg. Both legs became so swollen and sore that I could only go about my work by having them bandaged. My doctor said I must stop work and lay up.

"After six months of this trouble I consulted another doctor, but with no better result. I tried all the salves, liniments and lotions I heard of, but instead of getting better I got worse.

"This was my condition when I got my first box of Zam-Buk. Greatly to my delight that first box gave me relief. I continued to apply it to the sores, and day by day they got better. I could see that at last I had got hold of something which would cure me, and in the end it did.

"It is now over a year since Zam-Buk worked a cure in my case, and there has been no return of the eczema."

Such is the nature of the great cures which Zam-Buk is daily effecting. Purely herbal in composition, this great balm is a sure cure for all skin diseases, cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poisoning, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflated patches, cuts, burns and bruises. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., upon receipt of price.

Zam-Buk

Report On Mine Explosions

In its second report to the British Home Secretary, the Explosions in Mines Committee—consisting of Sir Henry Cunynhame, chairman, R. A. Redmayne, Captain A. H. P. Desborough, Professor H. B. Dixon and Dr. W. C. Blackett—deals with the relative inflammability of various coal-dusts. About half the report is taken up by extensive extracts from two papers which the chemists to the committee, Dr. R. V. Wheeler and J. Burgess, read before the Chemical society in 1910 and 1911. The report is thus largely chemical; but the question of inflammability has, of course, a wide interest.

The degree of inflammability of a combustible material, it is pointed out, may be defined as the degree of ease with which its oxidation can be effected so as to produce flame. The inflammability would thus, in the first instance, depend upon the chemical affinity of the material for oxygen, and, secondly, on its physical condition. That all finely powdered combustible materials are explosive has long been recognized. To determine the affinity the chemist should know the chemical nature and constitution of his material. Engineers would expect that chemists would be able to tell them all about the constitution of a particular coal, if that knowledge were of any real practical advantage. As a matter of fact the constitution of coal is obscure. It is difficult to ascertain that a certain coal—one of those experimented with—contains about 63 per cent of fixed carbon, 2 of moisture, 3 of ashes, and 33 of volatile matter, and that further analysis yields about 87 per cent carbon, 5 of hydrogen, 7 of oxygen, 1.5 of nitrogen, and nearly 2 of sulphur. The fixed carbon, it is well understood, consists chiefly of carbon and hydrocarbons; but the question as to which are the real constituents, and in which way they are united, is not easily answered. Two methods of investigation are possible. In the first method the attempt is made to extract different constituents from the coal as it is, by means of various solvents—chloroform benzine; the constituents so isolated are generally resinous, difficult to identify, and they form only a small portion of the coal. Bedson introduced pyridine as the solvent, and the committee has made use of it. The other method is that of destructive distillation at different temperatures. This method was used by Wheeler and Burges in the already-mentioned research with good results, and they arrive at the conclusion that all coals contain at least two different types of compounds, one of which is more easily decomposed than the other, and that coal must be regarded as a conglomerate, of which the degradation products of the cellulose—in the original coal plants—form the base, and the changed resins and gums the cement. The gums appear the more readily decomposable by heat, and it is they essentially which yield the paraffin-hydrocarbons as gases—that is to say, methane, ethane, and their higher homologues, the paraffin proper, which occur in petroleum and ozokerite, and are produced by the distillation of shale oils, lignite, etc. Now these paraffin-yielding constituents are chiefly extracted by pyridine from the coal, and this observation promises to furnish a new criterion for the inflammability of coal dust.

If coal be a mixture of compounds, one kind of which readily yields some inflammable gas at comparatively low temperature while the other kinds have to be heated for longer periods to high temperatures to liberate their volatile matter, it may be assumed that inflammability will chiefly depend upon the proportion of the first compounds. For explosions are generally caused, and also propagated, by instantaneous heat generations, which may liberate the rapidly generated gas, but which would be less influenced by the total amount of volatile matter that prolonged heating might produce. This was recognized years ago by Muck, of the Prussian Fire Damp Commission, which body suggested that it was rather the rapidity of the gas evolution than its total percentage of volatile matter which decided the inflammability. The point has been overlooked, however, and the many varied experiments conducted in Europe and America on the inflammability of coaldust have mostly paid more attention to total percentages of volatile matter, ashes and moisture, than to the relative volatility of the constituents. This second report shows that the relative ignition temperature of all coals experimented with were somewhat near 1,000 degrees, Cent., when the percentage of constituents extracted by pyridine amounted to 20 or 30; in the case of four coals, which did not contain more than from 4 to 5 per cent. of such paraffin yielding constituents, the relative ignition point was above 1,400 degrees, Cent. This is the chief result brought out in the report.

In their inflammability tests the committee followed first the methods which were introduced about 1890 by Holtzwart and Von Meyer, and adopted by Bedson, in Newcastle. In the improved apparatus of the committee a horizontal glass tube is used 8 cm. in diameter, and 140 cm. long. A horizontal quartz capillary tube passes diametrically through this main tube 40 cm. from one end, the capillary tube being wound with with a platinum wire coil, which is electrically heated as a means of exploding the dust. The temperature is measured by a thermo-couple—of platinum and platinum-rhodium—inside the capillary The coaldust is introduced by means of a blast through a tube 2.5 cm. in diameter, introduced into the end of the main tube. The blast is produced by allowing a weighted piston to drop in a brass cylinder. The weight of material for a test is 2 grammes of sifted and dried dust. When ignition has been obtained the temperature is lowered by steps of 10 degrees, Cent., until ignition fails. At 1030 degrees, Cent., a flame might, for example, still propogate rapidly to the end of the tube; it would travel slowly at 1029 degrees and no ignition would take place at 1000 degrees, Cent. In this instance the relative ignition temperature, at which a few carbon particles burnt on the platinum without causing a flame, was estimated at 1015 degrees, Cent. In general, short bright flames traveled faster than long duller flames. The flame was propogated also against the direction of the travel of the dust cloud, but the ease of ignition was not always a measure of the ease of propagation of the inflammation. When the platinum coil was replaced by a narrow strip of platinum, with which the dust would remain in contact with for a longer time, the appearance of the flames changed, because then some less volatile gases would also be freed the temperature determination of strips is, however, difficult.

Over 50 different coaldusts, and dusts of sugar, starch, flour, lycopodium, gunpowder, sulphur, and charcoal were tested in this way. When the coals were grouped as to their total volatile matter no relation was found between ignition temperature and percentage of volatile matter. When the coals were grouped as to the percentage of matter extracted by pyridine—calculated on ash-free coal dried at 107 degrees, Cent.—the ignition temperature rose from 995 degrees to 1105 degrees, Cent., as the amount of pyridine extracted decreased from 38.8 to 20 per cent. with a fairly satisfactory regularity. Other factors come in of course. An increase of 4 per cent. in the ash content raised the ignition temperature by 20 degrees Cent. for instance. An addition first of 4 per cent. and then of 20 per cent. of shale dust to a certain coal raised the ignition point from 1005 degrees to 1025 degrees and 1095 degrees, Cent. Limestone dust had the same effect. The addition of 2 per cent. of sodium bicarbonate prevented the spreading of the flame altogether; ignition was observed at 1075 degrees, Cent., but the flame did not travel for more than a few centimeters. The similarly determined relative ignition temperatures of some other substances were: Sulphur, 340 degrees; gunpowder, 550 degrees; lycopodium, 940 degrees; sugar, 980 degrees; and starch, 980 to 1030 degrees, Centigrade.

In a second series of experiments the committee tried the arrangement which J. Taffanel and A. Durr have adopted at the Lievin station, south of Lille, in France. In this arrangement a vertical porcelain tube has its upper end reduced in diameter and bent horizontally. The horizontal portion contains the coaldust—only 0.2 gramme as a rule—while the vertical portion forms the continuation of the hollow core of an electric furnace, consisting of a tube surrounded by a platinum coil, packed with asbestos and magnesia. Just above the upper end of the furnace a coppergauze slip separates the porcelain tube from the furnace, the heat of which is measured by a thermo-couple. Taffanel had criticised the Alofts experiments because he erroneously believed that attention had not been paid to the volatile mater in the coaldust. He judges the inflammability of the dust from the volume of the flame appearing at the lower end of the porcelain tube below the furnace. The five experiments which the committee made on these lines gave, however, the same order of inflammability as their first experiments. Much depends, with this apparatus, of course, on the velocity of the blast and the length of the furnace. By introducing a loose spiral of copper gauze into the porcelain tube the heating surface was increased and the ignition temperature of a coal—1015 degrees, Cent., according to the previous method—was reduced to 840 degrees—when the tube was empty—and 760 degrees, Cent., —copper spiral in the tube,—when the air piston took 12 seconds in its fall, and to 820 degrees and 890 degrees, Cent., when it took 35 seconds in its fall. By further introducing some oxygen into the furnace tube the ignition point could considerably be lowered and ignition produced in cases in which it would not result in ordinary air. Thus the following relative ignition temperatures were observed: Bituminous coaldust, 560 degrees; semi-anthracite, 600 degrees; anthracite, 780 degrees; and wood charcoal, 750 degrees, Centigrade.

The hydrocarbons, methane, etc., given off by the coal would themselves ignite at and below 600 degrees, Cent. The charcoal dust had been purified in chlorine gas and in a vacuum at 1100 degrees, Cent., for five days, and probably did not contain any inflammable gas therefore; yet it gave a flash in the test at the comparatively low temperature of 750 degrees, Cent., while anthracite dust, containing 6 per cent of volatile matter, had to be heated 30 degrees higher. The fineness of the dust, the friability of the material, and the close packing of its molecular structure are, of course, factors of importance. Further study of these features is more important for the chemist than for the miner, who is convinced by this time that all coaldust is dangerous.—Engineering, London.

CONFESSION AND DEFIANCE OF AN APOSTATE

The following is the letter taken from the "New York Call" and referred to in our columns last issue, and to which we again refer editorially in this issue:

"Socialists are fond of illustrating the infamy of capitalism by showing that a vast majority of the women who embrace the "oldest profession in the world" do so because they can't earn enough "honestly" to satisfy their legitimate needs. You don't condemn the women—you condemn the system. What I should like to know is why you get so red-headed about what your limber-lipped soap boxers call "intellectual prostitutes." I suppose I am to be included in that unpleasantly named category, I know that around at the hall wher the Socialist local meets they are holding indignation meetings over my case.

"To get to the point at once: I have chucked up my membership in the Socialist party. I did it because my boss wanted me to do it. As chief editorial writer on one of the boss' papers I made a smashing campaign for the Bull Moose party with the result that the Progressive vote in my city showed probably the greatest proportion of the total vote of any considerable center of population in this country. While I was writing Bull Moose editorials I was also writing Socialist articles under a pen name—and they were good Socialist articles, if I do say it myself. I know the capitalist character of the Bull Moose movement as well as you do and I flatter myself that in my "alter ego" articles last fall for Debs I showed the "true inwardness" of the Roosevelt-Perkins-Flynn evangel. But writing progressive editorials is a heap more profitable than sacrificing my own career and the comfort of my family on the altar of "a damned barren ideality" like the chance of any early Socialist success. A short while ago I got a considerable increase in salary and—what's even better than salary—increased authority. Now I am slated for the chief editorial direction of one of the boss' more important papers.

"Why did I resign my Socialist party membership? Frankly, I hardly know. Nobody in the party kicked last fall when I was campaigning editorially for Teddy, as long as I didn't take a public part in urging people to vote the Progressive ticket. It is true a "Comrade" who, like me, is an "intellectual," invited me out to lunch and pointed out my "anomalous" position, but he did not directly suggest that I resign. He left the impression, however, that he didn't consider it quite decent for me to be whooping it up for Teddy with one half of my brain while devising arguments for Debs with the other half. It may be that this interview had something to do with my final determination to resign, but I doubt it. I am perfectly honest with myself and my reasons for what I have done can only be understood in the light of my career. It is an interesting career psychologically considered.

"I am of "good family." At college I prepared for the Christian ministry. My radical point of view soon got me into trouble with my congregation and the governing body of my church. I was younger then and I resigned rather than recant or abate the uncompromising matter of my sermons. After a bit of physical and spiritual wandering I got into the newspaper game as a reporter. Newspaper work proved "nuts" for me. Most newspaper men are a densely ignorant stupid lot and I had no trouble picking up the patter of the business and forging ahead. It was only a short while till I was star assignment man. I was given the dramatic criticism and in a year or so was made managing editor. Then I was put at editorial writing exclusively, and in view of the anonymity of this letter I can say I was and am a good editorial writer. The financial and other rewards that have come to me prove it.

"On the paper everybody knew I was a Socialist. They also knew I was a preacher. I scorned to conceal either fact. I am an effective speaker—an "eloquent preacher," to be quite frank about it. I have filled by request on numerous occasions probably the most conspicuous pulpit in my town. I have been in great demand also at various and sundry meetings of "good people" and have always talked "straight goods." I smile when I recall a sermon in which I declared my Socialist convictions in a prominent church. I was strong in the Socialist faith then and shocked the substantial and conservative congregation when I told them that the little Socialist locals were the only places I knew where the real Christian spirit was to be found, and where the real Christian work was being done. I smile, too, at the recollection of the praise of the considerable bunch of Socialists who attended to see me scrape the whitewash off the "whited sepulchers." Now these same Socialists would like to scrape the hide off me.

"I think I really "tumbled to myself" during the campaign last fall. I attended the Bull Moose national convention and as one of my boss' editors I met and mixed with Teddy, with Perkins, with Jane Addams, et id omne genus. No, I didn't succumb to the "social bribe." That sort of thing doesn't go with me, but isn't it the truth that people of that sort are a whole lot more pleasant to associate with than ill-mannered and uncouth Socialists?

"Most Socialists are ill-mannered, and, aside from a few exceptions, whom one seldom meets, most Socialists are densely ignorant. Then, too, they are such "easy marks."

"During my several years af membership in the Socialist party I have seen it involved in local and national squabbles over perfectly absurd issues—all raised by tricky and noisy nobodies who couldn't raise a ripple in an organization composed of reasonably intelligent human beings. In my local I have seen chance after chance of effective propoganda allowed to escape while the membership fatuously fought over puerile issues or no issues at all.

"Do you wonder that I have become sick of it all? Is it any better in the national field? Take, for example, the present turmoil over Haywood. I suppose he will be recalled, but you can't tell me the verdict will be intelligent no matter which way it goes. Back of Haywood are indubitably anarchistic elements, but even Haywood himself doesn't know it. On the other hand the "political action" wing are scarcely more intelligent. If Haywood is relegated to the rear it will only mean that the right and judicious thing has been accomplished in the wrong and injudicious way.

"I have yet to see a Socialist party issue settled on its merits. Flannel-mouthed demagogery on the one hand is met by flannel-mouthed denunciation on the other. The membership through its lack of intelligence is embroiled repeatedly over the recurrence of identical issues in only thinly disguised form. You may march your tatterdemalion army right up to the battlements of capitalism and then if somebody says, "Let's go fishing," the militant ranks will melt away like mists before a summer sun.

"The capitalist system is as "crazy as a June bug," but the Socialist party is crazier. It seems to me to be a choice of evils. In good time the capitalist system will be profoundly modified, but while that "good time" is coming why shouldn't I be comfortable?

"Then, too, there is no doubt in my mind that I can do even more as a Progressive editor to stimulate the evolutionary process than as a Socialist. The present progress of Socialism has come despite, not because of, the Socialists. The sparse fruits of victory which have already been gathered were not earned; they dropped mellow ripe into Socialist mouths agape and mumbling foolishness.

"Democracy is foolishness. The mass is irreclaimably stupid. The few must advance and safeguard the interests of the many.

"In this conviction concerning the stupidity of the masses, I am in accord with the anarchists. But the anarchist is inefficient. The mass strike is idiotic in a country like America, with its diversified and mutually hostile elements. Haywood would lead his dupes "through a slaughter-house to an open grave." Ettor and his folowers would get no nearer the Co-operative Commonwealth than the rock pile.

"On the other hand, Berger and his like are generals without an army. The working class will not follow the leaders of its own class. Ingrained in the common fiber is the slavish respect for authority. Nine Supreme Court judges sit tight in the boat and "hold a fretful realm in awe." Peter Karageorgevitch sinks his knife into a king and is himself king of a complaisant king. Enver Boy on a white horse rides up to the seat of government in Constantinople, kills a man and the "revolution" is "un fait accompli."

"Force, discreetly timed, and the master man. There's your government, whether in Asia, Europe, or America. One blast of Roosevelt's horn and thousands of workingmen will rally to his standard to one answering the shrieks of Debs. I know it and you know it, so why not recognize it?

"Fortunately, I have not been persistent enough in public as a Socialist to ruin my reputation for judgment, therefore I can change my political base easily. No one who amounts to anything will hear my late "Comrades" denouncing me as a traitor and an "intellectual prostitute." Even if the charge is heard it will have no effect. Socialists don't know how to punish. They have nothing with which to punish.

"Yours for the revolution (brought about by real men).

THE APOSTATE."

Pine Hall, Ky.

(What do you think of that? It sounds harsh, but sums up the opinion of the super-Socialist, who uses his ability to "make good," while at the same time using the Socialist movement as a diversion. It is the opinion of the average "anti-parliamentarian Socialist," the one who looks with tolerance at the politics of other classes, but bitterly assails working class political action. The above is their frank opinion of us. We may dislike it—but they dislike us still more, even though for awhile they remain in our organization.—Editor, N. Y. Call.)

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Are you willing to work—for yourself?
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Do you want to be healthy, happy, carefree?

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DRUGGIST AND STATIONER FERNIE, B.C.

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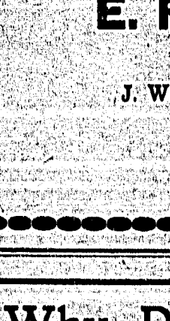
Over McLean's Drug Store



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Dr. Mary Swartz

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The Hotel DALLAS

One of the **Best**

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Lethbridge, Alta.

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.

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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

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BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

Southern HOTEL

BELLEVUE, Alberta

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

Jos. Grafton, Proprietor.

The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.

A. McDougall, Mgr.

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

Send us your orders

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Best Commercial House in the Pass

Excellent Cuisine

Fernie Cigar Store and Hairdressing Parlor

Billiards and Pool
Lunch Counter

Ben Wallace - Mgr.

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.
431	Beaver Creek	D. Komp, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
940	Burmis	J. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
[illegible]	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2638	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1726	Chinook Mines	J. Santoni, Chinook Mines, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	J. E. Thornhill, 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	Jas. Gordon, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	John T. Williams, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Wm. Hynd, Elcan P. O., Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	A. Zuskar, Passburg, Alta.
2580	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	A Patterson, Taber, Alta

For our Foreign Brothers

French

EDUCATION SOCIALE

Contre l'Exploitation

Le seul remede a l'exploitation capitaliste est le "Veritable socialisme."

Si nous pensons que l'emancipation des travailleurs ne peut se faire et ne se fera que par la collectivite nationale s'emparant de tous les moyens de production et d'echange, cela ne veut pas dire, que la petite culture, actuellement si ingrate a celui qui s'y adonne, l'outil, le metier, ou la modeste machine du petit industriel, trop souvent mis en chomage helas! par la concurrence formidable que lui font les immenses usines et entreprises a capital anonyme, pas plus que l'humble maisonnette, peniblement acquise au prix de mille privations par les vieux travailleurs, en seront la rancon, ainsi que les ennemis de la classe ouvriere se plaisent a l'accredir faussement.

Non! ce ne sera pas non plus par les guerres intestines, adroitement fomentees par des intrigants qui, jusqu'a present, s'en sont enrichis, en excitant une partie des travailleurs contre l'autre, au moyen des divisions syndicales entachees de leur politique, ou meme des haines anti-religieuses, rappelant en sens inverse les ferocites du Moyen-Age.

Non! l'emancipation ouvriere ne se fera que par une "action sociale rationnelle," secouant le joug des grandes compagnies, dont les ramifications parasitaires absorbent le plus clair du labeur mondial.

Et c'est en suprimant les frelons de la grande ruche nationale, boursiers, agioteurs et trusters accapareurs, que le peuple pourra jouir integralement de son produit, dans la societe enfin debarrassee des rats de syndicats et des profiteurs de pourcentage, dans les cooperatives anti-ouvriere et anti-sociales.

Casse-Cou.

TOLERANCE COUPABLE ET RICHESSES PERDUES

Pour parer aux tentatives criminelles des accapareurs de la recolte mondiale du ble, un governement, soucieux de l'interet general, prendrait des mesures de repression, et edicterait des penalties exemplaires a l'egard des affameurs du Peuple: Le notre en fait rien.

Bien au contraire, il est plein d'indulgence pour les malfaiteurs millionnaires, dont la fortune s'accroit chaque jour de la misere de tous les travailleurs.

Si, a toutes les epoques, les dirigeants n'etaient pas atteints de la plus coupable cecite, s'ils etaient capables de comprehendre que la protestation pacifique, qui s'eleve du sein des foules qui souffrent de leur complicite tacite, peut devenir tout a coup la revolte irressistible, qui emporte impetueusement dans sa fureur justiciere les bastilles capitalistes et les gouvernements oppresseurs, peut-etre comprendraient ils enfin que les jours de leur domination sont comptes.

Ils n'ont cependant, pas un instant a perdue, s'ils veulent que "l'inevitable transformation sociale" s'opere et se realise par l'evolution, et non par la Revolution, la tolerance coupable dont ils font montre a l'endroit des exploiteurs de la faim publique a assez dure comme cela, qu'ils prennent garde car

Le souffle qui le transporte
Est le souffle de fournaise
Et le peuple a sa porte
Entend a nouveau heurter 93.

Tandis qu'en France, toutes les choses nidispensables a l'existence de ses habitants renchorissent d'une facon anormale, des millions d'hectares de terres cultivables restent en friches. En masses, les campagnards desertent leurs villages et leurs champs pour venir augmentor la misere de l'habitant des villes. Ils apportent, sur les marches du travail, le supplement inopportun de leurs bras, augmentant ainsi a leurs freres les exploites des cites, les apres difficultes de la vie, alors que tant de richesses rurales se trouvent perues par la complaisance delictueuse de ceux la memes qui ont sollicite la charge de les sauvegarder.

Il s'ensuit que l'elevation fictive du prix de la vie est imposee aux consommateurs par les trusts, cartels et syndicats d'accaparours des moyens de production, ces audacieux speculateurs realisant des benefices scandaleux, en accaparant egalement les produits de toute nature et en leur attribuant une valeur artificielle exageree, et nullement en rapport avec leur prix reel de revient.

Tolerance coupable et richesses perdues sont les causes principales de la vie chere, et de la misere publique.

Lefrondeur.

ANTICIPATE LABOR TROUBLE

CALGARY, March 2.—Anticipating possible labor troubles throughout the entire west during the coming season, members of the several building exchanges from Winnipeg to the coast are quietly preparing for the expected conflict. If the situation should become at all acute, it is not improbable that the exchanges may ask permission of the government to allow them to import skilled artisans from Great Britain.

Italian

LA VIOLENZA DEI CAPITALISTI

I minatori scioperanti del W. Virginia vengono fucilati dalla sbirraglia. Le compagnie minerarie difendono il loro diritto allo sfruttamento, a suon di mitraglia.

Nella contea di Kanawha sedici minatori vennero fulminati e piu di venti gravemente feriti.

I ferrovieri perche simpatizzano cogli scioperanti vengono fatti segno alle fucilate delle guardie minerarie. In un vagone si contarono 78 buchi prodotti dalle palle dei fucili.

Nella repubblicana America succede in Europa, nella monarchica Italia, per esempio. I servitodi dei padroni, i mastini posti a difesa del privilegio, mitragliano i poveri che si lamentado di essere poveri e di vivere una vita di stenti, anche lavorando come tanti somari.

Il capitalismo, sia che nasconda le sue vergogne sotto una bandiera stellata o sotto un tricolore, e criminale ovunque, disposto a difendere coll'assassinio il suo privilegio.

Si i lavoratori vogliono allontanare il pericolo di essere da un momento all'altro fucilati devono procurare di essere forti, concordi, uniti, decisi a rovesciare colla forza del numero, con tutti i mezzi che hanno a portata di mano, il capitalismo.

Se non vogliono capir l'antifona continuino a digerire il piombo delle mitragliatrici, la roccia della miniera e a grattarsi i pidocchi.

I FUTURI ASSASSINI

I Boy Scouts degli Stati Uniti che ascendono adesso a 300,000 pervasi di ardor militare, saranno i futuri fucilatori degli operai.

I preti ed i capitalisti hanno bisogno di sbirri per difendere e perpetuare il regno del furto e del srumiraggio.

CRONACHETTA DEL LAVORO

Non avendo potuto ottenere un aumento di salario, gli operai della ditta Fairbanks-Morse di Beloit, Wis., hanno lasciato il lavoro in massa ed hanno dichiarato lo sciopero.

Gli scioperanti sono quasi tutti Italiani.

Gli operai della grande acciaieria di Kewanee, Ills., in numero di oltre 2000, hanno ottentuto un aumento di paga di 25 soldi al giorno.

Continua a New York lo sciopero dei sarti i quali, ad onta che comincino ad essere alle presse colla miseria, sono piu risoluti che mai alla lotta sino a che le loro condizioni non saranno migliorate.

Nella miniera di Yale, situata nell'interno del British Columbia, e avvenuta una infernale esplosione, nella quale hanno perduto la vita 72 gagliardi minatori.

Dopo una sospensione di circa quattro mesi, i lavori cominciano a rifiorire a Potlatch, Idaho, e dintorni, dove ora vi e forte ricerca di taglialegna.

L'operai Ottavio Pucci, da Uzzanno, presso Borgo a Mozzano, in provincia di Lucca, e rimasto ucciso, in seguito ad una enorme frana, in una cava di pietre a Jerome, Pa.

I seimila operai delle fabbriche di coltelli di Solingen, Prussia, si sono messi in sciopero.

Il Comitato esecutivo dell'unione delminatori dell'Illinois ha deliberato di aiutare finanziariamente i minatri scioperanti del West Virginia con la somma di 90 mila dollari.

Continua ad Akron, Ohio, lo sciopero dei 16 mila lavoranti in gomma, i quali vogliono un numento di paga del 25 per cento.

Escoppiato a Paterson, N.J., in causa di gravi dissidii coi padroni, lo sciopero dei 15 mila tessitori in seta.

John P. White, di Oskaloosa, Iowa, e stato rieletto presidente della United Mine Workers of America, con una maggioranza di 95,668 voti contro il candidato A. Bradley di Mount Olive, Illinois.

Una enorme mina scoppiata improvvisamente martedi in una cava di pietre a Gijon, Spagna, ha causato la morte di 60 operai. Molti altri restarono piu o meno gravemente feriti.

AVISSO!

Perche lavorare per una mia ora giornata e sotto il giogo altrui? Perche non comprare 10 acre di terra e lavorare per voi stessi da cui ne avete i migliori frutti e potete crescere la vostra famiglia adagglatamente?

Nell'uffizio abbiamo como prove lettere da persone di fiducia da

Che provono con fatti i grandi progressi che hanno ottenuto collavoro sui terreni.

Per informazione rivolgetevi

J. W. BENNETT,
Johson-Falconer Block
Victoria Avenue

The Lumbermen's Convention

From a Lumberjack's Standpoint

The lumber manufacturers are evidently firm believers in the value of organization.

It is just as evident that they are firmly convinced of the value of political action. They believe in demanding laws to benefit their industries and in strongly opposing laws detrimental to their welfare.

They believe in influencing the appointment of government officials with whom they have to deal, and in influencing such officials after they are appointed.

I will give some quotations from the Nelson News' report of the convention, and subsequent banquet, to prove the above statements:

"Peter Lund of Wardner head of the largest lumber company in the Crows Nest, urged the necessity for the boards of trade to watch the work of the government. The work of the new forest department, which would undoubtedly do wonders, must be watched."

As a result of their convention "representations will be made to the provincial government asking for an amendment to the forest act to provide for the enlargment of the forest board to include two lumbermen who would act purely in an advisory capacity."

Two lumberjacks, did some one say? No! No! Two lumbermen. There's a difference.

Here is another choice bit:

"As a recognition of his sterling worth and the fair manner in which he has conducted his duties as timber inspector for the provincial government, a position from which he is retiring, A. Carney was presented by A. E. Watts, on behalf of the association, with a handsome gold watch and a chest filled with $20 gold pieces. Mr. Carney has held the position which he is now relinquishing for nine years, and, Mr. Watts pointed out in making the presetation, he has never failed to carry out his duties in a manner satisfactory to the province and to the lumbermen, by whom he is held in high esteem."

What could Mr. Carney, a public servant paid by the citizens of this province — lumberjacks included — have done for the lumbermen to have them come at hime thuswise? And what won't the man who gets the position do for the lumbermen for the privilege of hanging his pants' pockets under the same tap?

"Lumbermen representing over 80 of the largest mills in the interior of British Columbia at the annual meeting of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association in Nelson went strongly on record as desiring the federal government to give the industry the protection, for the lack of which it is said to be suffering such losses thru' the dumping of the common grades of the American products on the prairie market. Lumber is the only industry of importance, it was stated, in Canada which is without some form of protection and vigorous efforts are to be made in an endeavor to persuade the Dominion authorities to levy a duty on the product. Last year, it was stated, over 300,000,000 feet of American lumber were thrown on the prairie market, with the result that prices fell considerably below the level which would give British Columbia manufacturers an adequate return upon their investments."

There is an old capitalistic adage which says "Competition is the life of trade." The mountain lumbermen don't believe this applies to them, as they have, thro their association, practically eliminated competition among themselves. Now they want the Dominion government to put a tariff on rough lumber that will prevent competition from the American lumbermen. This competition enables the prairie farmers to buy lumber for their cheap shacks, cheaper than they will be able to get it if this tariff is imposed, for then the mountain lumbermen will be enabled to charge them considerably higher prices, so as to "realize adequate returns upon their investments."

I wonder what the lumbermen, or any other bunch of capitalists, would consider "adequate returns upon their investments."

The lumbermen buy timber limits belonging to the citizens of this province. They can hire some of the poorer citizens to cut it, haul it, and turn it into the finished product. The returns of the lumbermen are adequate enough to enable them to live luxuriously and run around in automobiles, but still they are after more.

"Adequate returns on their investments," means to the capitalists all that they can scheme and contrive to bleed out of the workers.

Let us look at the other side and see what adequate returns the toilers receive—the men who perform all the necessary labor in connection with the lumber industry.

They work long hours, seldom if ever receive any hanns for overtime, are herded in unsanitary camps, and fed coarse food from tin dishes. When necessity compels them to travel they walk, with a roll of blankets strapped to their backs.

These are the conditions under which the lumberjacks work, and for this they receive wages adequate to pay their board in the company cookhouse, buy makinaws and tobacco in the company store, pay a dollar a month to the company for doctor's fees and, when they get to town after months in the bush, to drown the deadly monotony of their unnatural lives in a brief spree.

The skilled laborer in the mills and offices receive wages adequate—by practicing close economy—to enable them to marry and raise a brood of slaves to take their places when they show signs of wear and are relegated to the capitalist's scrap-heap.

Take a tumble, you lumberjacks and millmen!

If organization and political action are good for the lumbermen, why not for the lumberjacks? The lumbermen have proved that thro these methods they get more "adequate returns," and tools, when properly used, are as effective in one man's hands as an other's.

If you were organized do you suppose that the members of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' association could pay you for six months' in the year with time checks which you have to cash at a 12 per cent. discount?

Could they charge you a dollar per month for a doctor who lives from 5 to 100 miles away from where you work, and make you lose your time, and pay your own fare both ways when you have to consult him.

When they crush or maim you in their mills or forests could they cast you off like a broken piece of machinery, or, at the best, offer you a paltry hundred dollars, when, under the Workmen's Compensation Act—gained thro working class political action in this province—you are entitled to $1,500?

Could they make you eat from tin dishes in a vermin-infested cook-house where signs are hung on the walls forbidding you to talk?

No, my friends! These are impositions that the most reactionary labor union in Canada would not rest under.

If organization and political action are good for one class they are good for another.

If they are good tools in the hands of the capitalists they are good tools in the hands of the workers and once a majority of the workers realize this our day has dawned.

Although all the great industries of the world are privately owned, they are built and operated entirely by workers; they are social products conceived in the brain, born of the brawn and fed by the blood of the toilers.

Why should the only useful class in society be enslaved by a parasite class?

The capitalist owners of these industries are as useful to the workers as lice are to lumberjacks, but not until the workers organize industrially and politically, not until the men who have brains enough to co-operate in developing, building and operating these industries, and develope brains enough to own them co-operatively, will the laborers receive adequate returns upon their investments.

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All White Help

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MEN, GINGER UP! - LISTEN!

While you're not fool enough to snatch at every "cure" bubble that is flaunted before you, you know a business talk to business men when you see it—eh?

Now, this is a business proposal—one that relates to your health. Look here: If, because of excesses or for other reasons, your health is impaired—your youth seems to have slipped away from you—you're not the man God first made you—then here's your hope. DR. METZGER'S BODY BATTERY saves men's physical beings from utter ruin, renews the spring of earlier days in the step, sends a flow of enervating blood coursing through every artery and vein—stops injurious losses and cures affected organs. No acids to burn—electricity does it all.

Write at once for particulars to

THE METZGER VITALIZER BATTERY CO.
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Fine Neckwear, Sox, Caps, Underwear, Shirts, Suits, Trunks, Grips, Boots & Shoes, come to

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THE 41 MARKET CO.

SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONE 41

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Many fly-by-night quacks advertise cures and [illegible] that prove only a temporary stimulant and it is only a matter of time till the old symptoms return. My seven years in one location prove that my methods are genuine and my cures lasting. Many of my patients have come through the recommendations of their friends whom I have cured. My 16 years' experience enables me to diagnose your case properly and effect a permanent cure. All diseases of men are my specialty, regardless of how long standing.

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Spring Styles Just Arrived
One hundred Pure Silk Ladies' Waists in the latest designs and shades have been received of our spring purchases. They are of the highest quality and are priced from.....**$2.25 to 10.00**

PONGEE BLOUSES
Natural colors, new designs, excellent value.....**$2.50 each**

SILK SHIRTS
Plain white, wash silk Ladies' Shirts. Extra weight and quality turned back cuffs and collar
$3.75 each

NET WAISTS
Ecru Net Waists, silk lined, assorted patterns, and all sizes
$4.25 each

PLAIN AND FANCY SILK WAISTS
One each of exclusive tailored Waists in plain and fancy designs. The newest ideas among the finest and exclusive patterns
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LADIES' KIMONAS
New Kimonas in long and short silks, challie delaine, and crepe. Made in empire, shirred backs, and regular kimona styles. The trimmings are in contrasting colors of silk and satin, the materials fancy and plain. Priced from
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We are offering a line of waists of exceptional values in fine sheer muslin, beutifully embroidered in self-color. All sizes.
Special at $1.50

Our Men's Department

New Ties

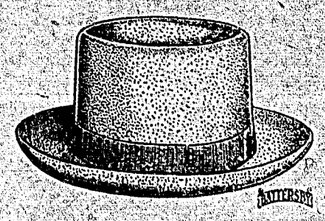
Fancy Silk, flowing ends, from.....**50c to $1.50**
Fancy Knitted Ties, new patterns, from..**50c to 75c**
Bows, Batwings, Strings and Derbys, in pure silk poplins, plain shades, prices
50c, 65c, 75c, and $1.00
Made-up Shield Bows and Derbys ...**25c, 35c, 50c**

Gloves

Men's Fine Mocha, silk lined. All sizes, 7 to 11, priced per pair.....**$1.50, 2.50, 3.00**
Men's Fine Cape Dogskin Gloves, perfect fitting and good wearing, in light and dark tan and black. All sizes, priced per pair....**$1.25, to 2.00**
Men's Motoring Gauntlets, finest Dogskin, corrugated palms, deep cuffs. All sizes.....**$5.00**

Shirts

The famous Cluett-Peabody Shirts. The finest American goods. In white, cream, and grey, and striped.....Prices **$1.50 to 2.50**
Special line of Hagen Brand Shirts. These are a well-known line of moderate priced shirt. We have the newest colors and are offering a specially good value at.....**$1.25 each**



The popular new shapes have arrived. Our stock this year offers every opportunity to secure a good serviceable hat at a moderate price.

Amherst Mode

On a pair of shoes is a positive guarantee that they are solid leather througout. There are no false toe caps, and the counters are made of solid leather. Every pair made to stand the hard knocks

Rubbers

Just the thing for this moist weather. Keep the feet dry. Best grade rubber goods at reasonable prices.
For the man who does not wear rubbers we have a heavy box-calf shoe with double soles and viscolized bottom. All sizes. Prices from
$4.50 to 7.50

Grocery Specials

Tuxedo Baking Powder, 16 oz.	.15
Stewart's Liquid Blue, 2 for	.25
Rolled Oats, 8 lb. sack	.30
Cream of Wheat 2 pkgs.	.35
Braid's Best Coffee, fresh ground, 2 lbs.	.90
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb.	.20
Blueberries, 2's, 2 for	.25
Peaches, 2's, 2 for	.35
Green Gage Plums, 2's, 2 for	.35
Machonochie Herring, in tins	.15
Red Salmon, 2 tins	.45
Robin Hood Flour, 49's	1.65
Bran, 100 lb. sack	1.25
Shorts, 100 lb. sack	1.30
Wheat, per 100 lbs.	1.40
Wild Rose Honey, 2½ lb. bottle	.70
Wild Rose Honey, 16 oz. bottle	.35
Wild Rose Honey, 5 lb. tin	1.15
Chivers' Blanc Mange Powder, 2 pkgs.	.25
Chivers' Parisian Sherbet, 2 for	.25
Chivers' Jams, 5 lb. pail	.65
Crosse & Blackwell's Red Currant Jelly, 1 lb.	.30
Lamp Glasses, A and B sizes, 3 for	.25
Colombo Olive Oil, ½ gal.	1.15
Queen Quality Pickles, 20 oz.	.25
Simcoe Baked Beans, family size, 2 for	.25
Sugar, 20 lb. sack	1.20
Turnips, 18 lbs.	.25

White Lingerie Waists

Plain white Lingerie Waists, the best value ever sold at the price.....**$1.50 each**
Be sure to see the Window Display

Neckwear

All the newest and most popular creations in Ladies' Neckwear now on display. Every possible idea of design and colors in coat collar and dress sets.....**50c to $2.50**

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Everything for the Home and for Everyone in it

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

The Store of Quality

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Thos. Martin returned from eastern points this week-end.

Last Tuesday was a big night with the K. P.s, a number of new members being inlated.

The Economic class will meet in the basement of the Miners' hall on Sunday evening next at 7 o'clock.

The regular tea of the Ladies' Guild of Christ church will be given at the home of Mrs. G. I. Bell on Wednesday, March 12th, at 3.30 p.m.

Sam Hartley of Hosmer was taken to the hospital for the insane, New Westminister, by Constables Collins and Crawford.

L. H. M. Nelson of London, Eng., representing "Mother Siegel's" preparations, is touring through the country and stopped off in Fernie on Wednesday.

Mrs. Konnedy, who is now residing in the house recently occupied by Mrs. T. Fawcett, will give a tea for the Lenten Talent on Friday, March 14th, at 3.30 p.m. Everybody welcome, school children included. A silver collection will be taken.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent society was held at the home of Mrs. Rogers on Saturday, March 1st. An interesting feature of the meeting was the fact that no cases were reported as having asked for help. This is perhaps the first time in the history of the society that such a month has gone by without their aid having been solicited.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage license was issued at the provincial government office during the week: John Amoer of Fernie and Fadwa Nakash of New York.

DEATHS

HENDERSON—On March 4th, at Michel, J. H. Henderson, aged 38. Remains shipped to Spokane on March 5th, accompanied by the widow.

SADAWI—At Fernie on March 6th, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Sadawi, aged 11 days. Funeral from the English church on Friday, March 7th.

WHITSALL—On March 6th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitsall, aged 1 year. Funeral from Thomson and Morrison's undertaking parlors on Saturday, March 8th.

President Stubbs is on a flying visit to town.

Mrs. A. Bastian and Mrs. Baker of Michel were Fernie visitors this week.

The degree practice of the Rebekahs will take place in the K. of P. hall on March 13th.

Frank Ledoux was sentenced to two months for helping himself to seven bottles of brandy in Simon Dragon's wine cellar.

International Board Members Frank Farrington (District No. 12), R. Harlan (District No. 10), and Organizer George Pettigrew are in the city.

J. Peroni, driver at Coal Creek mines who is charged with killing or being instrumental in the death of a horse in the mine, will come up for trial on March 10th.

The committee in charge of the box social which was given by the Order of Rebekahs last week desire to thank all those who helped to make it such a great success.

THE GRAND THEATRE

The program of pictures at the Grand is continuing to hold the crowd who have the habit of "going to the Grand." Friday and Saturday the attractions include a two-reel feature entitled "A Life for a Life," "An Arizona Romance," "Lucy's Love," and "The Railroad Builders." In addition Pathe's Animated Weekly will be shown.

CITY COUNCIL DOINGS

A regular meeting of the city council was held on Thursday evening of this week, there being a full attendance.

It was decided to post notices in the park warning against the cutting down of trees. Ald. Morrison was appointed as park commissioner.

The lieut.-governor in council will be asked for power to alter By-laws 123 and 124 (school loan) so that debentures will bear 5 per cent. instead of 5.

The time for connecting with the city sewer has been extended to July 1. The matter of street signs and numbers was referred to the property and works committee.

All those in arrears for taxes are requested to pay the whole or in part as soon as posible.

A By-law for the extension of the electric light system was passed.

The Ladies' Benevolent society was donated $200.

Bargains to be had at Mrs. Todd's. See adv.

REPORT OF FIRE CHIEF

At the regular meeting on Thursday of this week Fire Chief McDougall submitted his report for the year 1912 from which we take the following:

Number of fires,32; property loss, $7,071.00. insurance carried, $78,300.00; insurance paid, $6,921.00. Causes: unknown, 5; chimney fires, 6; defective chimneys, 4; carelessness with matches, 2; explosions in furnace, 1; lamp explosions, 3; defective bake oven, 1; overheated stoves, 2; rubbish fires in basemont, 9; false alarms, 9.

THE FERNIE FOOTBALL CLUB

The annual general meeting of the Fernie football club was held in the club rooms on Sunday last, March 2. The election of officers for the coming season resulted as follows:

Honorary president, W. R. Wilson; honorary vice-presidents, Mayor J. L. Gates, J. F. Macdonald, H. W. Herchmer; president, P. Hughes; vice-president, A Carrie; secretary-treasuror, Chas. Claridge.

The question of the annual basket social was gone into and it was proposed to hold the same the first week in April at the Victoria hall. J. W. Bennett will act as auctioneer for the occasion.

The next meeting of the committee will take place on Sunday, March 16th, at 3 p.m. The committee are: J. Wilson, J. Clarke, W. Cooper, R. Linn, J. Gorrie, and T. Smith.

THE DAVE PATON MEMORIAL FUND

By a Friend

The loss of our beloved brother, David Paton, will long be felt by the workers, as well as by the general public, but in our regret we should not lose sight of the loss sustained by Dave's aged parents and invalid sister. Dave was the mainstay of the home, having faithfully attended to his family's cares and wants with the same ardour, zeal and integrity, as he did to his official duties.

Dave is gone. We can do no more for him than cherish the fond memory of his many kind actions. But his family is left behind. Hence it affords us a splendid opportunity to show our appreciation for our departed comrade and brother by taking over his responsibilities to the home. For this purpose the above fund has been opened, trusting thereby that the parents and sister of one we so dearly loved shall never have cause to worry over the possibility of a gloomy future.

So, comrades, brothers, and friends, let us show our practical appreciation by contributing as best we can to this fund.

(For further local items see page 4.)

PERSONAL

If this should happen to catch the eye of John Kirkwood, who left here some ten months ago and who is now believed to be somewhere around the coast, he is requested to communicate with the District Ledger office.

ANNUAL SOCIAL AND DANCE OF THE S. P. OF C.

The annual social and dance of the Socialist party of Canada will take place on May 1st, and arrangements are now under way to make this the most successful event of the year.

DAVID PATON MEMORIAL FUND

Acknowledgments

Drs. Bonnell and Corsan	$10.00
Kimberley Miners Union, Western Federation	25.00
N. E. Suddaby	5.00
	$35.00

The "Western Clarion" has been resurrected and with this live organ of the Socialist party once more in the field it is anticipated the movement will progress with renewed energy toward the accomplishment of its mission. The annual subscription price is 75 cents.

Mrs E. TODD

Fernie, - - B. C.

Great Bargain Sale

From Thursday to Saturday

Corsets **Gloves** **Blouses**

To make room for new stock I will offer 221 pairs corsets. Will sell at a tremendous reduction, some less than half cost. Usual prices $2.50 1.75 1.25, special for three days at 50c. and 75c per pair.

Kid Gloves

In white and tan, selling prices $1.50 1.00
Bargain sale price 50c.

Clean up in Blouses - 50c.

No Goods Returnable

Millinery Opening - Tuesday - March 18th