

Industrial Unity is Provincial Library

No. 13, Vol. VII

Gladstone Local

NOTICE

A special mass meeting will be held in the Grand Theatre, Fernie, on Sunday, Nov. 23rd, at 7 p.m. sharp.

Business: To consider the advisability of placing on an assessment of 25c for one month for the purpose of swelling the Christmas Cheer fund of the Island strikers' families.

Other very important matters will also be brought forward.

Some of the District Officers and Organizer Carl Theodorovitch will be in attendance. Meeting will commence at 7 p.m. prompt and every member is specially requested to be there on time.

AVVISO

Domenica prossima nella sala dell'unione alle ore p.m. 7 vi sarà un invito speciale per discutere una soprattara di \$0.25 per un rolo mese per aggiutare quei pori Fanciulli per le feste del Natale che trovarsi in isciopero sulla Corta del Pacifico, e piu ancora, da discutere altri affari importanti.

L'invito sarà presietuto da tutti gli ufficiali del Distretto per questo son pregati tutti d'intervuire.

OZNAM

Mimoriandav seobecna shoudza bude sa odbovat v Grand Theatre, Fernie, v nedelu dna 23ho Novembra a 7 veer zapociatek.

Obchod Roshodovat sa bude cibi bolo mozno dat prirasku po 25c za jeden mesac aby sa mohlo povichnuif fond no Vianomy. Stromock pre diecky tich Strajkujucih bratov na Vancouver — skom ostrove.

Inie velmi dolezitie veyv budu vam ties predlozenie do povahy daktory Distrikny predstaveny a Organizatory Karl Theodorovitch bude tam dostavami schodza sa zapacne a 7 veer kasy ud-jepitany tam bit na cas.

Don't forget the Ladies' Guild bazaar in the basement of the Church on Friday and Saturday, December 5th and 6th, afternoon and evening.

The Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will meet at the home of Mrs. T. Beck on Wednesday afternoon, November 26th, at 3.30.

The fourth annual dinner given by the Ladies' Guild of the Methodist Church will be held in the basement of the Church on December 2nd from 6 to 8 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

It is with regret that his many friends learn of the departure of Mr. A. I. Macdonald, who, for the past eight years has been connected with the Trites-Wood Co. here. Mr. Macdonald, who has held a very important position in the accounting department, has accepted an equally responsible position with a large machinery firm in Buenos Ayres, and, with his wife, will leave for South America early next month. We wish him every success in his new country and position.

L. O. O. M.

All members are requested to be on hand next Monday evening at 8 p.m., when several matters of interest to the Lodge will be discussed.

S. P. OF C. NOTES

A social dance will be held in the Socialist Hall on Monday, Nov. 24th. Dance will commence at 8 p.m. An efficient orchestra is provided. Proceeds towards reading room and library. Admission, gents, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents.

An enjoyable time was spent Thursday evening by the comrades of the Socialist Party. It took the form of a surprise party to wish Comrade Anders bon voyage to the Old Country. After eating and drinking to the hearty content, the comrades presented Jimmie Anders with a watch fob, which was suitably engraved. Speeches and songs and exciting tales were the order of the evening. Everybody was well pleased and J. Anders was the happiest of them all.

The subject of discussion at the League on Monday evening at the Methodist Church will be "Poverty and its causes." Mr. R. H. Healer will give a paper on this live theme. A cordial invitation to all.

THE ECONOMIC CLASS

The economic class meet every Sunday in the Socialist Hall, Miners' Building, at 3 p.m. sharp, and every student or would be student, should be present. The most learned are still students and if you would be as they, start next Sunday. No age limit is recognized and no brain so dull that it can not be refreshed, stimulated and invigorated by the discussion of economic problems.

APPEAL TO CANADIAN WELSHMEN

The St. David's Society of Montreal has issued an appeal to the Welshmen of Canada for contributions in aid of the wives and families of the victims of the Seighenydd coal mine disaster.

Fatal Cave at Coal Creek

We have to record still another fatality this week, the victim this time being Joe Harrison, who was buried in a cave this morning at No. 1 East, room 12 diagonal.

When the body was recovered, there were no marks on it, and no bones were broken, and death must have been due wholly to suffocation. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock and as far as could be learned, was caused by the breaking of bridge-sticks, this releasing a huge mass of coal which buried (deceased) beneath it while he was endeavoring to get away.

Harrison, who resided with his brother at Walter Joyce's house, came to this country from Durham, England. He returned to this camp from the Coast some few weeks ago after an absence of some 18 months, and was particularly well-known and respected at the Creek. He was only 26 years of age and unmarried.

ROPE BREAKS AND INJURES LAD

The breaking of a rope on the incline of B North caused painful injuries to Percy Jones, and a special train was requisitioned to remove him to the hospital at about 12.30 today. On arrival at the hospital, it was found that the upper part of his face was severely bruised, and although his injuries are not likely to prove serious, it was deemed advisable to detain him.

It is coincident that Jones, who was injured in the big snowslide last January, was putting in his first shift that day. For the past few months the lad had been employed by the company painting houses around the Creek.

STEEL PUNCH BREAKS — MAN INJURED

Alex Cameron, blacksmith, was injured by a flying piece of steel breaking off the punch with which he was working and lodging in his cheek, causing a nasty wound and necessitating his removal to the hospital. He was conveyed there on the same train as Jones.

WHEELS COME TO STANDSTILL ON SUNSET LINES

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 15.—No disorder has been reported early today among the 2500 skilled employes of the operating department of the Southern Pacific lines between El Paso and New Orleans, who went on strike last night. Aside from two transcontinental trains said to be en route, reports indicated general suspension of traffic.

Just before the walkout went into effect an offer of government mediation was received at union headquarters. The employes' leaders replied that the

only possible way to avoid a strike was for the railroad to meet the federated committee of the four unions involved—the engineers, conductors, firemen and trainmen. Such a conference had been the main point of the railroad's objection during negotiations.

The company today was said to be preparing to install strike breakers with the aim of restoring passenger train service at least. Places for housing such employes are said to have been arranged at different points along the Sunset lines.

The employes' 67 complaints involve demands for reinstatement of many engineers and others declared to have been discharged in violation of contracts; alleged excessive imposition of demerit; assert many reports and other information are requested outside of company time and ask regulations of lay-overs away from home terminals.

Some of the more important grievances in the words of the grievance committee are:

"Complaint against letters of a harsh and threatening character from subordinate officials.

"Discontinuance of moving engines in trains under steam without engineers' consent.

"Request of enginemmen that all boiler-heads and side-sheets be covered.

"Request that men be allowed to re-prepare for duty by telephone.

"Protest against method of examination of men on eyesight, hearing and color perception.

"Claim for \$3.75 for firemen.

"Protest against the re-examination of conductors and engineers on train rules and mechanical re-examination of engineers."

The question of wages is involved only in that it is claimed the construction of existing contracts by the company curtails the rights of the men.

DIAMOND CITY LOCAL

A regular meeting of the above Local was held last Sunday, when President B. Smith and International Board members were present. Many grievances were discussed and suggestions made to overcome the troubles which beset our Local. We are confident, however, that with the exercise of patience and tact, these conditions will eventually be overcome.

We were also visited by the Weights and Measures Inspector, who made his report on the condition of scales at the Chinoak Coal Co.'s mine, which was quite satisfactory to all concerned.

Island Strikers Stand Solid

Strike not Settled and Men Remain Firm — Press Reports as to Desertion From Ranks Untrue

There is no change in the Island situation, and no developments have occurred as a result of Auckland's visit. Rumor has been busy through the various press agencies, reporting that the men are returning to work. Such statements as these may be taken by our readers as absolutely without foundation and that they should appear with such remarkable persistency in this part of the country need cause neither wonder nor alarm. Their object is to persuade mine workers in

these parts that their brothers at the Coast are fighting a losing battle, and that what has happened there is likely to happen here should occasion arise. You may search the whole press through, and rarely, if ever, find it stated that the workers are winning. It is not the policy of the press to publish anything that may be to the interest of the workers.

Mr. A. J. Carter, who has been at the Coast for the last two weeks in connection with certain litigation,

sends us the following wire:

"Situation on the Island unchanged. The men are standing solid. Nothing up to the present has developed in connection with Auckland's visit. There was a crowded meeting in the Athletic Hall on Monday night and much enthusiasm prevailed on account of the presence of most of the men who had been released on bail. Kavanagh, of the B. C. Federation, Face, Melkie, Irving and self had the floor after the regular business.—A. J. Carter."

I. O. O. F.

The three-lioners had a visit from the Michel brothers on Wednesday last, when the first degree and team work was put on by the visiting brethren. After the transaction of business an enjoyable time was spent and coffee, cake, cigars and songs were dispensed. The brothers returned to Michel on the flier.

THE FERNIE-COAL CREEK EXCELSIOR BAND

The above newly-organized band will be giving a first-class vocal and instrumental concert at Coal Creek on December 10, proceeds to be devoted to defraying expenses of instruments, etc.

OUR COMPETITION

This week candidates will receive their numbers and next week we will publish the standing of the candidates who are requested to take particular note of their numbers, as no names will be published until prize list is printed at the end of the contest. Each candidate will be notified by mail of his or her number in a day or two. If you have not saved your headings, start this week.

FIRE CAUSES NEARLY \$1,000 DAMAGE

An alarm was rung in from Box 17 shortly after 11 o'clock on Tuesday, when the house of Ralph Caravetta was gutted, and Mike Rado's, next door, was badly scorched. When the brigade arrived, about two minutes after they received the alarm, flames were already pouring through Caravetta's roof-tree, and the eaves of the house next door had caught fire. The brigade first turned their attention—and their water—on to the latter, and then devoted their efforts to reducing the original blaze.

The fire was caused by a coal oil lamp upsetting and catching fire. Caravetta places his loss at \$800 and Rado his at \$150, both covered by insurance.

THE ALLEN PLAYERS

On Monday, that excellent play "Bought and Paid For" was presented to a well-filled house. Miss Verma Bolton as Virginia and Mr. Norman Fousler as her over-indulgent husband, played the serious parts to perfection, while the lighter vein was very effectively and humorously rendered by Miss Lillian Fischer and Mr. Irving Kennedy.

On Tuesday "The Gambler" was very well received, while "Get-Rich-Quick-Wallington," the deservedly popular creation of Mr. Geo. Randolph Chester's fertile brain, was highly appreciated by a capacity house on Wednesday.

Last night "The Awakening" was up to the usual high Allen standard, and tonight "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," a Saturday matinee of "Ondorella," and a closing performance of "Nobody's Widow," brings to a close the over-welcome visit of the talented Allen Players.

THRIVES ON OPPOSITION

The labor movement is one of those institutions that thrives most on opposition. If its opponents should cease to press it there is no telling what would become of it. Its past history seems to indicate that wherever resistance lags, the movement becomes listless and dead, and where it is constantly hampered, it prospers and grows. Stimulating antagonism is therefore beneficial. When things come too easy for those whom lives have been one continual round of struggle, danger is lurking in the house of toil and there is need for vigilance and activity on the part of its occupants. Workers must work. Life can in no other way be maintained. Unused organisms waste away and die.—Oklahoma Labor Unit.

POLICE COURT NEWS

"Ruddy" McSwain got three months for vagrancy.

C. Lashelle was charged with holding dog belonging to J. Gomello.

T. Morrison was fined \$15.00 on a charge, the particulars of which could not be made public.

West Newton, charged with theft, was released on suspended sentence.

F. Kadoaki was fined \$12.00 for theft.

Thos. Atkins got soaked \$12.00 for meter charge.

J. Gonico, a Slav, left behind him \$17.00 for throwing stones at his brother, literally.

Frank Pesack, drunk and disorderly, produced \$6.00.

E. Juno was sentenced to 15 days for house to house beggin.

Sailor Jack, "Ruddy's" companion, will not suffer from the cold this winter, as he has been appointed stoker in-charge to the city furnaces for five months.

A man named Havooso was taxed \$17.00 for attempting to pass tobacco to prisoners through cell windows.

45,000 Miners on Strike in France

(Special to District Ledger.)

LENS, France, Nov. 20.—Forty-five thousand coal miners are on strike in the Pas de Calais basin. The miners demand work day eight hours. Reinforcements of police and detachment of troops dispatched to district, notably Bethune, where serious trouble is anticipated.

The above telegram has been transmitted to us just as we go to press by Geo. Treas. A. J. Carter from Spokane, who is travelling up from the Coast, and is but a further indication of the universal discontent that prevails among the laboring classes. We note the usual reinforcements of police and military have been dispatched to preserve the masters' interest and hide, but the mine workers of France have the peculiar knack of springing surprises upon the government and further news will, no doubt, prove interesting.

Hosmer Amateur Athletic Association

A billiard tournament has been arranged to be played off in December. A suitable prize list has been made up and it is hoped to get the tournament played off before Christmas. The cost of entry is 25 cents and it is confined to members only. Prize list: 1st prize, value \$5.00, given by Mr. J. Morgan; 2nd prize, one turkey, given by the Association; 3rd prize, one turkey, given by the Association; 4th prize, one cockerel, given by Mr. H. Brooke. One box of cigars will be given by Mr. Willey for the highest break during the tournament.

Joe Lafek was charged before Justices of the Peace Brown and Hurms with breaking quarantine regulations to the danger of the public. He was fined \$5.00 and costs in the hope that it may prove a warning, their honors intimating that any other offenders will be severely dealt with.

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The Changing Times

The following is a digest of a paper given in the Aggressive League of the Methodist Church by Mr. A. Wright, reviewing part of an interesting series of studies conducted by the League this autumn.

After tracing the evolution of the modern city and its relation to the new and complex conditions created by modern industry and finance, Mr. Wright said: "We are coming more and more to realize the necessity of city planning. A few of the most important factors to be taken into consideration are a pure water supply, facilities for the disposal of sewage, wide and well-kept streets, and convenient parks and public recreation grounds. The condition of our streets give a very bad impression to visitors with weeds growing right in the center of the town. A few years ago we had a recreation ground near the center of Fernie, but for some reason it was sold for building purposes. This, it seems to me, was a mistake, as no city can afford to be without a playground for the young people. Physically our city is well favored, the surroundings could scarcely be improved upon, and Fernie could be made one of the prettiest cities in the Dominion. There is only one thing it lacks—public spirited men.

With the growth of our cities many serious problems have arisen, one of the chief being the condition of the working classes. There is a large proportion of workers who, if employment comes, are either in immediate want or are in danger of becoming so in a short time. There is no doubt that each of the numerous modern solutions of this problem contains some element of good, but for the most part they only touch the surface, they don't go deep enough, they don't go to the root of the matter. Greed, avarice, selfishness, are responsible for a great deal of the oppression of the workers and until men become more brotherly these conditions are liable to remain, although conditions may be somewhat ameliorated by the efforts of the many branches of social reconstruction.

Social problems are complicated by the presence of so many races and nationalities. In Canada, the new immigrants from the following incident will show. About a year ago in a prairie city a Russian Jew, who could speak very little English, joined the Y. M. C. A. He became one of the most prominent students in the educational classes and in a letter to the secretary since leaving he said, "I came with the pessimism of Russian Europe and the spirit around the building of a new me of my pessimism. I came a Jew, and though I am a Jew still, yet I have no prejudice against Christianity. You have helped me to become a Canadian."

Uncongenial home life is responsible for a great extent for the underdevelopment of the home. The death of a child born for a long time an idea held that children should be born and not heard. Children seem to have an amount of energy disproportionate to their size and it is far better to give them the opportunity of a legitimate outlet for

their energy than to continually suppress that surplus vitality. Then when the children grow up they look for a wider social scope in the home but rarely do they get it. They go elsewhere for society. Where do they get it? First they go to the picture house. There is nothing wrong in that, but to attend the picture house continually is monotonous and the next place is the pool room and dance hall. There is no primary evil in pool playing and dancing. Pool is a game of skill; dancing is a perfectly legitimate form of recreation. The evil lies not in the amusement, but in its conduct. From the pool room to the bar room is a very short step and the bar room is the friend of low life and crime in general.

It is all very well to say these things are wrong, but what is being done to remedy these social shortcomings? Public libraries, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., debating clubs, gymnasia, and kindred societies are doing good work, but their activities are confined mostly to a class whose needs are not the greatest. What is needed is a social center in which all persons in the community may share alike, where rich and poor, old and young, learned and illiterate, may commingle without any feeling of restraint, and where each person can take an interest in its proper conduct; where if anything is wrong each will feel responsible for it, and if everything is running smoothly each will feel it reflects credit on himself.

I should like to make a suggestion then. A pure social center is much needed in Fernie. Perhaps a Y. M. C. A. is out of the question—we do not know as the text has never been made. But not the churches of this city, until forced to provide a suitable place of recreation and amusement for the people of this town? If they cannot do it alone, surely with the aid of the city council it would be possible, provided the electors place the civic authority in the hands of true men."

THE ISIS THEATRE

The Isis Theatre has been the feature of the town since its establishment. Progress is the key note of this popular picture house, and in spite of counter attractions, the crowds that have filled the theatre night after night justify the statement of the management that the show is the best always. A special 3-reel feature, "The Death Stone of India," will be seen Saturday afternoon and evening. The story of this picture centres about a huge emerald, "the sacred eye of Buddha," which has been stolen by a band of coolies. The high priest has a curse upon the stone and proclaims that his possessor shall die. After many years and after the most elaborate and costly search, the stone is returned in a pleasant manner. The picture is full of the mysticism and occultism of the Orient. Special on Monday, "Branded for Life," in two reels, by the Hala famous feature players.

Our Competition Concert

The concert in connection with the distribution of prizes for our competition will take place in the Miner's Hall on Monday, December 22nd. On this occasion the prizes to successful contestants for the Fernie, Hosmer, Michel and Coal Creek district will be distributed, while the proceeds of the concert will be handed over to the Gladstone Local Secretary to provide cheer for the strikers' children on Vancouver Island.

We want every individual who claims any artistic abilities, vocal, instrumental or elocutionary to assist on this occasion and if you will drop us a note stating what you are prepared to do for this worthy object, shall esteem same a favor. Further announcement will be made next week

BOUND TO WIN

(By Joe Somers, Cambria, Wyo.)

At the present time the miners of Colorado are fighting for their rights. Men and women are camped in tents on hillsides. Those men and women are showing the right spirit. If they stand for human rights, if they will continue as they have begun they are bound to win.

Every struggle that labor enters in is forced by some barbarous action of their employers. For eight weary years the coal miners of Colorado have been robbed. A man who worked in the coal fields of Colorado did not dare to call his soul his own. He belonged to the coal company. The operators of Southern Colorado figured that their employees were their chattel slaves, to be exploited as they saw fit. The Super was lord of his camp. If a man disputed it why, he had a gunman marshal run the man out of camp.

Yes; the state law of Colorado gave the miner the right to have a checkweighman on the tipple. The operators say that a majority of the men could have had one if they wanted one. But, how could they ever get a majority? If a miner dared to say that his cars weighed light he was fired, and generally walked out of camp by the ex-convict who acted as marshal. The companies did not want a checkweighman on the tipple, because they wanted to steal enough coal from the miners to pay overhead charges.

They boys could patronize any merchant they wanted to. But, if they wanted to work they had to buy from the "pluck me store", run by the company. No coal company is satisfied to rob their employees in their work alone. All companies start company stores in order not to let a guilty dollar escape, and in camps where the union is conspicuous by its absence men are forced to buy in company stores at exorbitant prices.

Not only were the miners of Colorado robbed of their coal, forced to buy in "pluck me stores", but they were not paid for dead work. The superintendent of a company would even tell the voters how to vote, and God help them if they did not vote to suit

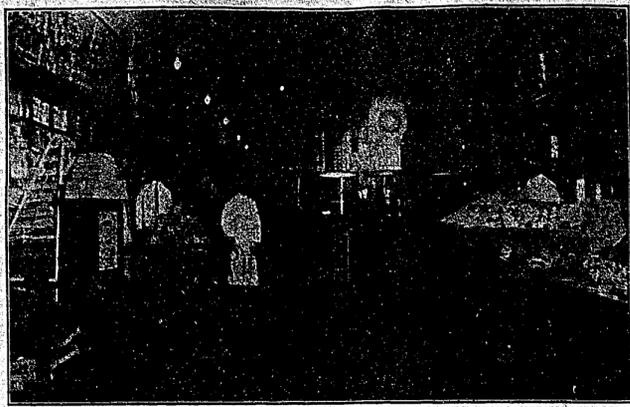
the company. Finally the patience of the men was worn out, so they struck. Now what happens when you catch a thief in the act of stealing? The thief denies that he ever stole, or that he tried to steal. The same thing happened in Southern Colorado. As soon as the men struck for justice the operators denied everything. Their employees were satisfied; yet, ninety per cent walked out. Another thing that thieves do when they are caught is to try and intimidate their captors. Just so the Southern Colorado coal operators sent for guards to intimidate the strikers. And the reign of terror started.

A word about Baldwin-Feltz guards. In order for a man to be a guard he has to have the soul of Judas Iscariot, the honor of Benedict Arnold, the friendliness of the devil and the greed of a pig. If he is an ex-convict so much the better chance has he to get the job of being a guard.

These animals know that they are hired to stir up trouble. That is what they are trying to do. "People can not go along a country road without being stopped by an armed guard. The men of the federal government was stopped from travelling on a public road. Men were stopped from getting mail from United States post offices. Everything is being done to intimidate and cower the strikers. Foul lies are being circulated in prostituted newspapers in order to change public opinion. But it is no use. The public knows the greed of the C. P. & I. Everybody knows it is mostly state people who are working, and as they pay a royalty on a tonnage basis people know why the coal companies refuse to give honest weight. If they gave honest weight to the miners they would have to pay the state bigger royalties, and that is something the C. P. & I. hates to do.

I believe I voice the sentiment of the full membership of the U. M. W. of A. when I say to the strikers of Colorado, "Stay out, my brothers, until you win. If it takes you ten years." I believe we have won in Colorado already. All it takes is firmness and the boys are showing splendid firmness. Justice is on our side and justice will prevail.

THE FERNIE INDUSTRIAL & PROVIDENT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY Ltd.



A cursory glance at the balance sheet of the above company will convince all of the progress that co-operativism is making in the town. The society shows a net profit of \$1964.00 for the four months ending September 30th of this year, and, as a result, a dividend of 5 per cent on all purchases for the four months ending September 30th, has been declared, to all having money invested as capital with the society.

The society offers an ideal investment to the small investor with a few dollars to spare, and if it could secure a little additional capital, there is not the slightest doubt that under the present

management, dry goods and men's wear, could be handled and the business and profits considerably increased.

When one considers that the society handles only groceries, the result of the last four months' trading is eminently satisfactory.

This week the store is making a special show of a particularly luscious brand of preserves ("The kind that mother tried to make"), Tea Garden brand. They are also showing some splendid lines in dainty Austrian and Japanese china, hand painted, together with all the usual seasonable fruits and good things.

The basement is stocked with every description of canned goods, flour, lard, bacon, potatoes, malaga grapes, (imported from Spain) and confectionery, while a straight carload of splendid Okanagan apples occupy the centre. In fact, the store, which only deals in the finest and freshest of brands, is as completely stocked as any in the Pass.

The society is to be congratulated on the able and businesslike manner in which the establishment is conducted, and their determination to cater to the requirements of their customers at whatever the trouble and cost.

to get away with, is usually infinitely more shocked when he finds even an old-fashioned red cent being stolen from him than he is when he discovers his morals are undermined. He is confident of his ability to protect his morals and those of his family. He is even willing to run the risk of their being corrupted. But he is strenuous in his insistence that his money be protected by the government.

In spite of all, and for the first time in our municipal campaign experience, on the best platform we ever put forth, one that far transcends any of the alleged revolutionary programs that have previously been put forward by any party, we have increased our vote. We go far beyond what Charles Edward Russell received as candidate for Governor last year, and we did it in more unfavorable conditions. It is manifest, therefore, that what we need to do is to go on and do more work. Slowly but irresistibly the Socialists are forging ahead.

Nothing can stop them now, for they see the way to power, and they are evolving the means whereby they can achieve that power.—New York Call.

COMMUNICATED FROM THE ISLAND

To the Editor, District Ledger. Sir—So much has been said and done in connection with the industrial strike in the Nanaimo district that the wisdom of comment under existing conditions is being questioned. But when we consider our obligations to the past, the present and future, the highest claims must be responded to. Had the population of Canada been large enough to work her natural resources of wealth, there would have been no need for her representatives to have gone beyond her own boundaries in their tempting baits to induce immigration, because this was not so other countries have been flooded with agents and literature to present her apparent generous terms to the unsuspecting worker, with the result that hundreds of families today are in the midst of unendurable conditions. Now, Sir, we contend that any government which allows advertising for this purpose should be held responsible for the creation of conditions sufficiently favorable to make the highest type of subject from moral, social and intellectual standpoint. So far as individuals are concerned, we are aware that our conceptions of life differ very much and yet the desire for betterment throbs within the breast of every intelligent person. Along with this native aspiration, environment and education are powerful factors in the moulding of our ideas and when it is seen that a certain heavy burden of race has, and does, enjoy immense advantages above the struggling majority and makes the most determined efforts to solidify their position, irrespective of the rights of the brother in adversity, it is no wonder that working men combine and look for saviours amongst their own ranks.

The efforts of concentrated capitalism to suppress the progressive strivings of the masses is a story in itself, but those who know its history and mission. As in the past, so in the present, every step in the path of industrial and social reform must be fought for. No sooner is the doctrine of human rights declared than those who live on the products of its violation are up in arms against it.

Illustrations are common and up-to-date to show the force of government is used to legislate judgment without more upon its advocates. Events in connection with this strike reminds one very much of the struggles and treatment of our fathers for industrial freedom through the medium of trades unionism. It is true, in some respects, we are in advance of their early conditions, but it may not be much to say they paid the price for the luxuries we enjoy in the way of shorter hours and a higher rate of wages, but what has been done with the principle and system for which they fought, suffered and triumphed? Whoever expected that the scenes of poverty and squalor which would be re-nected under British rule for the recovery of what men, in their in turn to show the force of government is used to legislate judgment without more upon its advocates.

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Events in connection with this strike reminds one very much of the struggles and treatment of our fathers for industrial freedom through the medium of trades unionism. It is true, in some respects, we are in advance of their early conditions, but it may not be much to say they paid the price for the luxuries we enjoy in the way of shorter hours and a higher rate of wages, but what has been done with the principle and system for which they fought, suffered and triumphed? Whoever expected that the scenes of poverty and squalor which would be re-nected under British rule for the recovery of what men, in their in turn to show the force of government is used to legislate judgment without more upon its advocates.

What a Socialist Government Should do in Time of Strike

One of the most interesting and significant accounts of a Socialist administration which we have received is that from Granite City, Ill., where Comrade M. E. Kirkpatrick has been Mayor for the past two years. Comrade Kirkpatrick has been supported by only three Socialists out of ten Councilmen, but he has been fortunate in that the chief of the police has been appointed by him and has also been a Socialist.

In a letter accompanying his report, Comrade Kirkpatrick says: "It is my personal opinion that the greatest value of our administration here is the part that we played in the labor strikes. It is all well and good to say that the duty of the Mayor is to remain neutral in times of industrial warfare. My experience is that neutrality is impossible. There are certain things that the employers want done and that the strikers don't want done, and the Mayor is forced to take sides. There is no middle ground. You must get on one side of the fence. We Socialists here have chosen to stay on our own side, and be with workers."

"It is my personal opinion that about nine-tenths of the strikes in the cities could be won if the workers had control of the police authorities. And the police do not have to actually take any part in the fight. Labor strikes usually are not pink tea affairs, and the police need only to preserve order as far as possible and protect the non-combatants, or the 'public,' as it is usually stated.

"If the working people could not think of any higher or better reason for the election of Socialists to municipal office than the prevention of the use of the policemen's club on their heads in the time of strikes, then that one reason would be sufficient, and it would amply repay them for all the time, money and sacrifices that they may make to get control of the municipalities."

To illustrate what this Socialist administration did in cases of strikes, we cite the following occurrences with actual results:

Last May, when about three hundred employees of the Commonwealth Steel Foundry struck for an increase of wages and shorter hours, the foundry superintendent and general manager made a hurried visit to the Mayor's office. They asked for "police protection," which, in the understanding of the employers, usually means, not only protection of their lives and property, which are seldom in danger, but that they want to be "protected" against the strikers doing picket duty and assembling at the mill or factory gates. (The Socialist Mayor assured the foundry officials that police would be furnished to fully protect property, and, if possible, persons from bodily injury, and he further assured them that the police would protect the strikers in their right to picket and peacefully assemble at any place in the city. No policeman's clubs were used against the strikers, they did not neglect or intimidate them, nor were the police used to assist and encourage strikebreakers. The foundry officials

early say the new and unusual situation they were in, and in just four days of a complete tie-up of the plant, the strikers were granted an increase of wages amounting to 2 1/2 cents an hour, shorter hours of labor, and the union was recognized and all of the strikers re-employed.

A similar proceeding, with similar results, occurred a short time later, when the millers helpers of the American Steel Foundries went out on strike and secured an increase in wages of 2 1/2 cents an hour.

Following close on this, there was a strike for higher wages of about two hundred of the day laborers at the big tin mill plant. They gathered about the mill gates in large numbers, and one of the mill foremen one day sent in a call to police headquarters for police to put down a "riot." The police responded, and found a large number of peaceful strikers standing about the mill gates. They did not consider this a "riot" or a "near riot" and the strikers were not molested by the police. A company foreman was heard to say, when he saw the strikers at the gate, "If we had them hunkies down in Madison (the town next to us with a good capitalist Mayor), they would bust their damn heads." A few days later the strikers were granted the desired increase.

Last August the carpenters, machinists and steamfitters at the Corn Products Refinery (glucose), went out on strike and were allowed to do picket duty without police interference. No strikebreakers were able to get into the plant and in a few days all of these men were granted the increase demanded, which was from 35¢ to 40¢ an hour, their union was recognized, the wage scale signed and all the men taken back without discrimination.

And again: A strike of the telephone operators of the Bell Telephone Company was started in St. Louis the first of last June, when some of the girl operators were discharged for belonging to the union. The strike spread to Granite City, where there is a branch exchange of the company, and the local employees walked out on strike in sympathy with the St. Louis members of the union. A long and bitter fight ensued. While the St. Louis police were being used in every possible way to defeat the strikers, in Granite City the strikers were permitted to maintain such an effective picket line that the local exchange was forced to close down and the local manager sought to make a settlement with the strikers while in St. Louis. The Bell officials even refused to meet with a committee of the strikers. In other respects this Socialist administration has made more or less successful attempts to fulfill its pledges, but its action in connection with these strikes is unusually suggestive and has a unique value in the Socialist cause.—The Party Builder.

REAL ADVANCE

It was well done and an invitation to more work.

Last year Charles Edward Russell, an gubernatorial candidate, polled 20,000 votes. This year as candidate for Mayor he received over 32,000 votes. Last year he fought under the most disadvantageous conditions. This year they were aggravated.

In 1913 every possible appeal was made to the mechanic, to the professional man and the business man to "play safe." Not even in the great campaigns of four and eight years ago were the exposures, so-called, of a more startling nature. In those two campaigns it was "Giles" the red hair district, brass checks, the Ice Trust. In this campaign it took a different turn and the appeal was on the waste of which Tammany had been guilty. While previously grafting figured largely, this time it was shown in a most impressive way how the grafting is done. Everybody could see, and could think he saw, something that indicated his being robbed.

Thus the campaign received a material, not a "moral," basis. A man, whether working for a living as a factory employe, running a little business, being a member of a profession, or living on income derived from the investment of the money he managed

to get away with, is usually infinitely more shocked when he finds even an old-fashioned red cent being stolen from him than he is when he discovers his morals are undermined. He is confident of his ability to protect his morals and those of his family. He is even willing to run the risk of their being corrupted. But he is strenuous in his insistence that his money be protected by the government.

publicly admitted even by journals which, through their connections and circulation, have been used as tools to crush the cause of the needy and uphold the claims of those who neither toil nor spin, but along with this admission there is the objectionable dictation or suggestion of the kind of union that will meet with the masters' approval. "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

In a general way working men are painfully conscious of their educational limits, but in addition to the lack of opportunity the school masters and books have failed, tradition and experience have made their impress. When in the past negotiations have failed to adjust a grievance and a strike has followed, in almost every instance where the worker has been defeated it has been chiefly through the lack of funds and the existence of men who either from fear or for favor, have betrayed their fellows and the cause they were seeking to establish; and this very fact is leading men today to seek the strength of universal federation.

(Much has been said in the columns of the press about the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America. Its imaginary objectionable features have been delineated and its leaders vilified, but from the infant to the man of hoary head it has opened its treasury and made reasonable provision for common necessities during the struggle. The interests of the workers, both in prison and out of it, have been the interest and concern of its officials and their endeavors to prevent or alleviate suffering have proved them to be men with human hearts blest with the common feelings of humanity.

One very gratifying aspect of this strike is the solidarity of the miners. Persecution usually helps to spread the very cause which it seeks to destroy, and the men and methods employed to crush the spirit of the strikers and torture their innocent dependents (in this instance) have unconsciously educated the working population of Vancouver Island and given them an impetus for service which we hope will eventually be seen in the displacement of men of greed, graft and tyranny and the transformation of industrial, social and national life.

Yours truly,
PRESS COMMITTEE,
Local 2155, U. M. W. of A.
Nanaimo, B. C., Canada.

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AUSTRIAN PARTY MEMBERSHIP DECREASES

(The report of the German section of the Austrian Socialist party has just been issued, which shows a total of 142,027 members, of whom 20,058 are women. Because of the great diversity of races and languages in Austria, the party is divided into language divisions with full harmony within their sphere. The German section is the largest, the membership being mainly in the principal industrial districts. The report shows a loss of 3,000 members since 1911. It is thought this is chiefly due to the industrial depression arising out of the Balkan war. A total of 120,000 young men under 23 years of age, who should have entered the army, have emigrated from the country during the past year.

There is a law prohibiting women from belonging to any political organization, but a method of organizing them which the law cannot touch has been devised by the Socialists. The women have a paper which has a circulation of 27,000.

Christmas Suggestions

Combination No. 1

5.50

- 1 quart Peter Dawson's Scotch
- 1 quart Hennessy 3-Star Brandy
- 1 quart Very Old Madeira Wine

Combination No. 2

5.00

- 1 quart Jamaica Rum
- 1 quart Monopoli Brandy Med'l Reserve
- 1 quart Invalid Port Wine

Combination No. 3

5.25

- 1 large bottle Burke's Irish Whiskey
- 1 large bottle Geneva Gin
- 1 bottle sealed Rye

Combination No. 4

5.00

- 1 bottle Anicette "Brizard & Rogers"
- 1 bottle Blackberry Brandy
- 2 bottles Pannay Sparkling Wine

Combination No. 5

4.50

- 1 bottle Gordon's Dry Gin
- 1 bottle Chianti Wine
- 1 bottle Vin St. Michel

Combination No. 6

5.00

- Box of (50) Choice Cigars
- 1 bottle unfermented Grape Juice

Remember the are only suggestions. We carry a very complete stock of imported and native liquors, wines and cigars, and can make up any lot desired. Mail Orders promptly and carefully attended to.

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Agents for the Famous Fernie-Fort Steele Brewery
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ISIS THEATRE

PICTURES CHANGED DAILY

Special Saturday Matinee and Evening The Death Stone of India

Three Gorgoona Rools. The story of this picture centres about a huge emerald, the Sacred Eye of Buddha, which has been stolen by a band of coolies. The high priest lays a curse upon the stone and proclaims that the possessor of it shall die. After many years and after causing much calamity, the stone is returned in a pleasing manner. This picture is full of the mysticism and occultism of the Orient. A picture out of the ordinary and one worth seeing.

Special Monday "BRANDED FOR LIFE"

TWO REELS . . . By the Itala Famous Feature Players . . . TWO REELS

Every program you miss at The ISIS you miss something good. Six reels of pictures every night. RUN LIGHT. A quantity of quality.

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The Festive Season is approaching and with it the demand for presents. We are making a special display this week and we invite you to inspect our window and stock. The very latest of authors will be found in our stock of up-to-date fiction.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS. THEY WILL INTEREST YOU

If you are wanting any School Books or Stationery, look over our stock. Everything is there for the youngsters. Scribblers, Pencils, Erasers, Crayons, Drawing Sets, School Books.

McLean's Drug & Book Store

THE FERNIE PRESCRIPTION CHEMIST

Waltham Watches

Our Prices are Right

Compare them with any catalog; you will find you can save money by buying at Liphardt's, beside having the assurance that if anything goes wrong we are here to make it right.

- 7 Jewel Waltham Men's size in nickel case \$5.50
- 7 Jewel Waltham Men's size in 20 year gold filled case \$9.50
- 15 Jewel Waltham Men's size in 20 year gold filled case \$9.85
- 17 Jewel Waltham Men's size in 20 year gold filled case \$11.50
- 7 Jewel Waltham Ladies' size in 25 year case \$12.00
- 15 Jewel A. C. Liphardt movement Ladies' size in 25 year case \$14.00
- 17 Jewel A. C. Liphardt movement Ladies' size in 25 year case \$16.00
- 17 Jewel A. C. Liphardt movement in solid gold 14k case \$24.00
- Bracelet Watches in gold filled cases from \$10.00 to \$12.00
- Bracelet Watches in Solid Gold cases from \$25.00 to \$35.00

A. C. LIPHARDT

JEWELLER and OPTICIAN

Three Servants of Greed

By Inis H. Weed

The following article appears in Pearson's Magazine for December. The management claim that owing to the economical mechanical form of production they are able to support their magazine solely by revenue obtained from sale of copies.

Whether this is so or not, they have certainly shown commendable courage in attacking the most powerful and insidious enemies of the working class.

Miss Weed is a brilliant young woman who can put into words the simple truth about the things she sees. She has written articles about the men, women and children who work for a living, for many other magazines. She knows the workers. She knows their troubles. She knows their masters. She knows their servants. Here she has her first opportunity to tell the whole truth about the three principal servants of the kind of master which holds money holier than life and health (somebody else's life and health, of course)—A hypocritical press, a timid church, a hostile court. These are the three servants of greed which put obstacles in the way of the millions of people who want something more than mere existence. Here is the truth. No magazine that lives on advertising could print this kind of truth. But here it is—the whole truth about your press, your church, your courts, and their attitude toward people who work for a living.

"Oh, God, our Father," prayed Josephine Casey, voicing the cry of the troubled workers in a long drawn garment strike for a living wage.

"Oh, God, our Father, who art generous, who didst say 'ask and ye shall receive,' we thy children humbly beseech thee to grant that we may receive enough wages to clothe and feed our bodies, and just a little leisure, oh Lord, to give our souls a chance to grow."

"Our employer, who has plenty, has denied our request. He has misused the law to help him crush us, but we appeal to thee, oh God and Father and, to thy laws, which are stronger than the laws made by man."

"Oh, Christ, Thou who didst wait through the long night in the Garden of Gethsemane for one of thy followers, who was to betray thee, who in agony for us didst say to thy disciple, 'Wilt thou not watch one hour with me?' give strength to those who are now on picket duty, not to feel too bitterly when those who promised to stand with us in our struggles betray us."

"Oh, God, we pray thee, give to the fathers and mothers of our strikers a chance to bring up their helpless little ones."

"Thou who didst save Noah and his family, may it please thee to save the girls now on strike from the wicked city of Sodom. Oh help us to get a living wage."

"Oh, Lord, who knowest the sparrow's fall, wilt thou not help us to resist when the modern devil, who has charge of our work, takes advantage of our poverty to lead us astray. Sometimes, oh Lord, it is hard, hunger and cold are terrible things and they make us weak. We want to do right. Help us to be strong."

"Oh, God, we have appealed to the ministers, we have appealed to the public and we have appealed to the press. But if all these fail us in our need we know that thou wilt not fail us."

"Grant that we may win this strike and that the union may be strong, so that we may not need to cry often, Lord, 'deliver us from temptation.'"

"We ask thee, Lord, for the sakes of the little children, helpless and suffering; for the girls who may some day be mothers of children and for those girls who dislike sin, but are forced into it through poverty."

"Oh, Christ, who didst die on the cross, we ask thee to forgive those who would crush us, for perhaps they do not know what they are doing."

"All this we ask in the name of the lovely carpenter's son, AMEN."

A hypocritical press, a timid church, a hostile court are the three usual obstacles to those industrial workers who have the courage to demand more of life. Whom do the daily papers serve? For over 20 years thoughtful people have been pointing out that the real problems of our nation are industrial rather than political. Does the press put the problems of labor squarely before the public?

A hypocritical press, a timid church, a hostile court are the three obstacles to those workers who have the courage to demand more return for their labor.

I have made a collection from the press accounts of many strikes the justice of which I happen to know, and I have added to it similar collections of others interested in labor. A review of some typical cases shows on which side of the press scales the balance falls.

The first three instances are from the collection made by Edwin Alsworth Ross, Professor of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin.

In a strike involving teamsters and department stores the mail order houses did their best to provoke the strikers to violence by having the strike breakers drive a long line of wagons out of their natural route past a lot on which the strikers held their meetings. The police were in readiness to rush on the scene. The Governor was near the telephone. The strikers only folded their arms before this bait. The press refused to print sworn testimony of this plot on the part of capital to discredit labor.

During a strike of elevator men in the large stores of this same city, the business agent of the elevator starters' union was beaten to death in an alley behind a certain store by a "strong arm" man employed by the firm. This story, although it was supported by three affidavits and given by lawyers of standing to three newspaper men, was never published.

In another strike when the men held their meetings on a vacant lot that had recently been enclosed by a new bill board the press distorted the truth by describing the bill board as a "stockade" behind which to defy authority.

"The Telegraph Press" during the long, unsuccessful strike of the Kalamazoo corset workers damned the movement in a variety of insidious ways.

Worst of all this paper would not waken the public to the social service of these girls who were fighting the great black plague against overwhelming odds, handicapped as they were by blanket injunctions that forbade them to do pretty much everything but pray.

This silence of the press does not contrast well with the courage of Anna Beattie, a little Sunday School teacher, who was on strike. In the teeth of a second injunction, she said, "I've no more hesitancy in going on the picket line and warning those girls against the black plague than I'd have of ignoring a 'Keep Off' sign in a park where I saw a girl drowning."

Take the attitude of the press during the five months' starvation stand made by 25,000 striking silk workers in Paterson, New Jersey. Most of the dailies seemed to desire only to discredit the strike. Quite aside from whether the various dailies disapprove the particular labor organization in which the workers enrolled, it would have been fair of editors to note that this rallying to the standard of the I. W. W. was a reaction against the failure of the craft workers in the American Federation of Labor to stand with the mass of less skilled workers.

While the police and hired thugs were arresting people in hordes, beating, clubbing, wounding unresisting men, riding down crowds on horseback, in their blind fury dragging to jail passers-by who had nothing to do with the strike and subjecting them to the villainous of Paterson's filthy prison pending trials complicated by the self-justifying, false testimony of police and thugs, the headlines of "The Paterson Press" educated its readers to believe that the strikers were a violent, riotous menace to ordinary safety. A typical heading is "DISORDERERS MARK TODAY'S DOINGS IN SILK STRIKE." Probably, but whose? For pure travesty, can any daily outdo this heading, "POLICE CALM PUTS STOP TO STRIKE TROUBLE!"

Here are the stories of typical strike cases which show how the Press sides with the employer regardless of the justice of his position.

Take "The Paterson Press" comment on the following act of the representatives of law and order. Hired detectives came out of a saloon, flushed with drinking, began swinging their clubs right and left and shooting at the strikers. They shot and killed instantly Valentino Modestino who had no connection with the strike and was simply standing on the porch of his house with one of his children in his arms. The effect of the shock nearly doubled the tragedy in this household, for the murdered man's wife nearly died from premature labor brought on by her husband's death.

The working people of the city flocked to Modestino's funeral. Thousands followed his body to the grave, marching silently, their

protest voiced in Italian bands playing softly, the music grieving, sobbing, yearning over their brother, one more tragic figure in the shrouded endless line forever added to by the greed of men. In this town where the mill owners control absolutely the police, the press and the courts, "The Paterson Press" speaks of this unprovoked murder as occurring "in a pitched battle."

In a recent victorious garment strike of 200,000 garment workers in New York City, one found more recognition in the press of the justice of the workers' demands, "The World," "The Globe," and "The Times" gave relatively fair news. Still these and other great dailies told the public little of the unfairness of police and judges in dealing with the strikers. Most of the 100,000 workers in the women's garment industry are young girls making a heroic fight against long hours, irregular work, poor pay, high speeding, unsanitary shops, and competition with tenement house labor. For this the future mothers were sworn at, clubbed, mauled, insulted, and victimized with false testimony by the police, the hired thugs and "strong arm" men whom detective agencies draw from booze wrecks and the criminal class in the tenderloin.

In desperation the Women's Trade Union League went before the Police Commissioner with typical cases of police brutality, some of which are given below.

"Case No. 4.—January 30, 1913. Twelfth street and Fourth avenue. Three girls followed a strike breaker escorted by officer who said three different times, 'If you keep on following I'll shoot you.' When they reached the strike breaker's house, 124 Tenth street, the officer pressed a pistol against the side of one of the girls."

"Case 7.—February 5, 1913; 5:30 p.m. Bickenfeld and Strauss, West Broadway. Policeman 5204 arrested girl, then after arrest carried her by neck and forced her to her knees, and while on her knees beat her with club."

"Hideous! But one finds little protest on the part of the press even when matters are brought to such a dramatic issue."

The only paper in which I found printed the cases was "The Daily People," a small organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

Yet, when the police, in compliance with Mayor Gaynor's order to close Healy's Restaurant after 1 o'clock, dragged out bodily a few respectable diners, there was an uproar in all the papers about the brutality of the police. Then, the shoe was on the other foot.

In going over the files of "The Sun," I find misleading headlines and no account of causes justifying the revolt of the garment workers, no mention of police brutality, and long silences during weeks of waiting and strain as the

strike kept up and ten thousand dollars a week had to be raised to feed this army of girls. Silence, there is no weapon more deadly.

"The Herald" ran the strike news on such pages as 5, 7 and 9, while on the front page one finds plenty of space given to burglary, divorce, theft and gossip. Take the issue of January 1st. On the front page are such titles as "BROTHER ACCUSES SISTER IN WAR OVER COSTELLO ESTATE," "KISSES AND KILLS BRIDE AT MEETING OF RECONCILIATION," "MODERN BRIDE ASKS \$10,000 INCOME," "BIG BATH TUB FOR MR. TANT." On page 5 we are told that "THE STRIKE IS NEAR END EMPLOYERS ASSERT," and under that heading "Four Clothing Associations Unite to Maintain Open Shop, enthusiastic manufacturer calls it 'most important meeting ever held by manufacturers.'"

Those daily papers which handle labor news as described in this article have burning editorials about their tireless watch over the people's interest.

Of the papers printed in English, only in "The Call" and "The Daily People" (both Socialist papers) did I find reproduced the same sense that I, as a spectator, gained of the growing world consciousness of labor as there marched past 100,000 garment workers of all nations, Jews, Russians, Germans, Roumanians, Bulgarians, Lithuanians, Poles, Spaniards, Hungarians, Americans, Assyrians. On the packed sidewalks I saw here and there spectators paying no heed to the tears on their cheeks, so gripped were they by the grim slow tragedy of that endless line of the old, the young, the stunted and worn, their faces, many of them, pinched by the underfeeding of a lifetime.

The silence of the press in the face of such great human struggles explains the rapid growth of over 200 radical papers, of "The Appeal to Reason," with its more than 500,000 circulation, and the daily "Vorwärts," with its more than 1,000,000 circulation. Many such papers die from too meagre "ad" columns, still they are the forerunners of a press that must be just as public as parks and playgrounds.

Our dailies whose labor news I have been characterizing have burning editorials about their tireless watch over the interests of the people. They all tell about the wickedness of many in high places and of vigorous effort to elevate our politics and public morals.

Why, then, do the dailies, Judas-like, betray the faith of the people, born of the Horace Greeley tradition that the function of the press is the dissemination of truth about current affairs?

Edward Alsworth Ross has given us our best analysis of the apostasy of the daily papers, which he shows is caused by economic developments.

Mr. Ross says that the importance of the daily press of advertising may be gauged by the fact that whereas thirty years ago it paid 50 per cent of the expense of running a newspaper business, today it pays 60 to 90 per cent of the cost. This explains how the daily paper has been able to swell in bulk from 8 to 16 pages, how the price of papers could be dropped from 3 cents to 1 cent.

Also this shows why big advertisers enjoy such immunity from attack by the press and such a power of censorship on the news. The fact, too, that a press plant is a paying property, something detachable to be bought and sold, inevitably subordinates it to other interests. Mr. Ross tells how, on the desk of every editor and sub-editor of a paper run by a capitalist promoter who eventually fell under prison sentence were found a list of sixteen corporations to be respected. They were spoken of in the office as "the sacred cows."

To the apostasy of the press should be added the stranglehold of the "A. P.," the "Associated Press," and Mr. Hearst's news service on which thousands of dailies depend for their general news.

The fierce grip of these octopi is being illustrated by the struggle of Otto C. Lightner to run the only 1 cent paper in Cincinnati. John R. McLean has for years controlled the news service of that city and compelled the citizens to pay 5 cents for "The Cincinnati Enquirer."

On the appearance of the clean-dignified "Cincinnati American" for 1 cent, he called the gods to witness, financial gods you understand. Bing! his news service was cut. The old editor had the new one by the throat. But the townspeople were awake. Even when without a line of wire service, the paper was forced from 10 to 4 pages, the circulation remained the same.

The apostasy of the Press is largely due to the advertising which pays from 60 to 90 per cent of a daily paper's cost and to the stranglehold of the "A. P."

The power of the press to quicken the public understanding of labor troubles is also well illustrated by Mr. Lightner. At the beginning of his daily, Cincinnati was in the throes of a righteous and violent street car strike. The flaming editorials in "The Cincinnati American" were what carried the strikers to victory, say the men who have sworn to "get" this daily. Together with John R. McLean they mean to kill the only 1-cent morning paper in the Ohio valley.

No sooner had the cars begun running than news packages placed on cars to be taken to various points in the suburbs of the city were carried away. Their newsboys have been beaten and obstructed, their carriers bought up or scared off their routes; but the comfortable as well as the poor continue to demand "The Cincinnati American." It is a good omen. Eventually the sleeping middle class in other cities may come to see the apostasy of our present press as clearly as do those increasing millions whose grim struggle with life is never told. Now, remember, wherever you live, the attitude of your press is the attitude of the press described here. Remember that. The newspapers which tell you the truth when capital and labor conflict are mighty few and far between.

Whom do the courts serve, capital or labor? As a result of sitting many hours in the courts where the poor get such short shrift, there often passes through my mind a symbolic picture very like this.

Before a row of judges, most of them blind, pass two lines of labor: to the right a thin line of people coming singly, the maimed, the widowed, the halt and the blind, asking compensation for their sufferings—they are very great; to the left a line of people passing in groups, bearing union banners pointing to the futile appeals of that other endless line of beings half a million a year, only 10 per cent of whom ever receive even a niggardly compensation, and protesting the union right to stop that awful human sacrifice to industry. Policemen beat and club them as they march. Their leaders are torn from the group, tried, fined and swallowed up in the prisons. Still the line marches on with growing solidarity.

In the thin line at the right each figure halts before the judge and makes an appeal.

"See," says one man, holding up his arms from which his hands hang limply, "my hands are paralyzed from working in a white lead shop. I can never work again. I am still young but my employer has had my all. Can you not get him to help me? He did not safeguard my health."

"You did not have to go there to work," replies the blind judge sternly.

"But you misunderstand," continues the workman piteously. "Very few industries are safeguarded and there are millions of use who must work."

"You assumed the risk," stubbornly reiterated the judge, and dismisses the man. The judges who can see protest, but the blind ones—there are more of them—have their way.

Another worker takes the poisoned man's place, a man whose sight is gone from an explosion, a widow with five young children, her husband crushed while coupling cars, a man with his right arm mangled in a machine, a woman whose hair and scalp have been partly torn off by unguarded machinery, a girl who has tuberculosis from weaving prints dyed with indigo, a woman scarred into a hideous wreck by a needless factory fire.

"You assumed the risk," is the monotonous verdict of the blind judges.

Then there hobbles up a youngish man, his left leg a stump, his right arm gone. He has been a responsible railway engineer whose train has been wrecked by faulty action on the part of the engine.

"Can't the railway company help me instead of watering the stock some more?" he appeals. "They've had my life."

And our courts; how fitting it is that our judges should wear fusty gowns—they fit minds which have shrunk to believe precedent is justice.

"Why, my man, it's not the company's fault," replies the judge. "The blame rests on your fellow servant, the mechanic in the shop who did not send the engine out in perfect order."

"But you don't understand," interposes the engineer desperately. "The machinery on that road is very old. No mechanic can make it perfect."

"Even so, you assumed the risk."

The blind judge has him either way. There is a life time before the man, children dependent on him, yet the railway has suddenly reduced him to a cipher—worse, a burden. His face works horribly for a moment. Then he breaks down and weeps like a child.

"Of course it is unfortunate," says the judge, "but that is the law. The employer has to be protected against carelessness or his business would be ruined." The young engineer, he who has been powerful and eagle-eyed, racing

across the desert, sweeping over the prairies on his iron horse, passes out of the door of justice and I meet him on the street next day, head bent, peddling shoe-strings. That symbolic picture is based on fact.

Our judges, like those in England, have blindly impeded the millions of workers emerging into a consciousness of their right to demand justice. Workers, half a million a year, are sacrificed, body and blood, arms, legs, eyes, hands, a ghastly slaughter under the Moloch of legal precedent.

To be sure, Congress has stepped in and abrogated the harshness of this court rule for all employees engaged in interstate commerce, but that in no way helps the case against the judges. Likewise some states have replaced these court-made rules by statutes providing workmen's compensation, but all too frequently they are operated for the employer's benefit. What is \$500 for instance, by way of compensation for total disablement?

How fitting it is that our highest judges should wear fusty gowns! Eighteenth century garments to go with eighteenth century minds, minds that have tightened and shrunk under the theory that "law is based on certain principles or precedent that are eternal and immutable." Over their proceedings these judges keep the veil of "veneration for judicial mystery" by contempt of court proceedings. As a result they cut themselves off from salutary criticism and make the conditions for mental ossification almost perfect. Not that there aren't some judges who come out of the process alive at the top. There are. They are the protesting minority.

To this mental background of our United States judiciary, must be added their social and business background that makes them "habitually think in terms of the rich and powerful." While we sleep most of our judges are appointed by "the interests." By so doing the capitalists have built up a judicial oligarchy with power such as no European ruler can boast.

So it is that employers have been able to block the course of justice to the working classes.

Our blind judges—they are blind, blinded by the curse of precedent, blind class—have their minds fixed on two laws of the dead past.

Back in 1837 an English workman dared to sue his master, the butcher, for sending him out in an unsafe delivery cart that broke down and injured his leg. The everyday man on the jury listening to his story felt the justice of complaint and awarded him a hundred pounds. The judge was wroth and set this verdict aside.

From this decision has been welded two dreadful instruments, first, that a servant or employe must be held, when he enters the employ of another, to have assumed the usual risks of such employment, and second, that the master is not liable for damage to one servant or employe caused by the negligence of a fellow servant or employe.

To this 18th century mental background of our judiciary is added their social and business background which made them think in terms of the "rich."

These weapons are in the hands of judges who by their training and their sources of promotion in life come to believe the employer anatomically different from other men. Their maxim for the employer might be that of William Haywood, the labor leader, "His heart is in his pocket book. Stick him there and he will bleed to death." So, with these two weapons the courts have always protected the employer's vital centre. They have saved untold wealth to the capitalist class and let them slaughter and pauperize half a million a year of workmen, their wives and children.

Our courts have used the doctrine of that case, as Mr. Roe points out to "control and decide cases differing from it in their facts as much as the simple butcher's cart . . . differs from the modern ice-packed refrigerator car . . ." Today the machine dominates the man instead of the man's dominating the machine. Our judges fail to take into account the fact of the inability of the worker to control his condition of safety, the accidents and disease due to the speed maintained, unsanitary shops, and the fatigue from long hours. Above all, the courts are blind to the inhumanity of compelling the employe "to accept the responsibility for accident (and disease) in exchange for the opportunity to work."

The people are waking up to the consequent needless waste of human life. In state after state we

(Continued on Page Four)

Fernie Industrial & Provident Co-operative SOCIETY, LIMITED

Profit, Loss & Trading Account

Four Months Ending September 30th, 1913

TRADING ACCOUNT	
Stock on hand June 1st	\$ 7547.07
June purchases	6935.75
July purchases	6755.58
August purchases	7159.53
September purchases	5686.08
Gross profit	5368.18
	\$30452.19

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Expense Account—	
Interest on Capital	\$ 100.00
Stable Maintenance	226.73
Insurance written off	75.24
Plant depreciation	50.49
Furniture and fixtures depreciation	75.80
Audit fees	28.00
Rent, Salaries and Sundries	3118.57
	\$3084.43
Profit and loss, net profit	1964.00
	\$32416.19

From the not profit store will pay a 5 per cent dividend on all purchases for the four months ending Sept. 30th, to all having monies invested as Capital with the society.

WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK

The Dangers of Indigestion

You simply can't be well—that is, really well—if your digestion is bad, for your very food may poison you unless it is digested. That is why indigestion (imperfect digestion) is the root cause of nearly all our minor ailments and of many serious ones too. Food should nourish your body and make good the daily waste which never stops, but it can't do that unless your stomach digests it. No wonder dyspeptic men and women are always weak and ailing—they're starved and often poisoned too. Starved, mind you, not because of lack of food, but because they don't digest the food they eat. Poisoned, not by eating bad food, but because their stomachs are weak and their bowels inactive, and so the food they eat ferments and gives off poisonous gases which are carried by the blood stream to every part of the body. It is because Mother Selge's Curative Syrup possesses in a remarkable degree the power to tone, strengthen and regulate the action of the digestive organs—the stomach, liver and bowels—that it is still, after forty years' testing, the best known and most successful remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many distressing ailments which are traceable to a weak or disordered condition of these important organs. Success breeds imitators, and there are many so-called substitutes for Mother Selge's Curative Syrup, but none of them contain the combination of more than ten herbal extracts upon which the restorative and curative value of Mother Selge's Curative Syrup depends. If you suffer from indigestion, and wish to give Mother Selge's Curative Syrup a trial, be sure you get the genuine article.

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Women's Half Soles, nailed on	60c pair
Women's Heels, nailed on	25c pair
Women's Rubber Heels	50c pair
Men's Rubber Heels	85c pair

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Three Servants of Greed

(Continued from Page Three)

have passed clear, definite laws to protect labor. But only to discover that while we had been sleeping most of our judges had been appointed by the interests. By so doing the capitalists have built up a judiciary oligarchy with power such as no European ruler can boast. The employers bring a test case into court. If they lose through the jury "the interests" keep on appealing to higher and higher courts till they get the new law declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Gilbert Roe, one of New York's distinguished lawyers, has in "Our Judicial Oligarchy," outlined this steal of the legislative functions by our judges.

First, they usurped the power to declare some statutes invalid because unconstitutional.

Second: Very useful to the interests!

And we have slept through it! Then, illustrating the story of the camel about "jus' lemme get my nose in, jus' lemme get my head in," till he took possession of the tent, the judges went still further and declared "other statutes invalid merely because they disapproved the policy of such legislation."

Third: Still more useful to the interests!

And we have slept through it! Our judges took that old clause of the "Fourteenth Amendment" about not depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and worked it hard. This statute, meant to protect our most helpless class of workers, the negroes, was stretched to cover every sort of trust and corporation, every sort of contract and practice.

So interpreted, the judiciary have used this amendment to mow down crop after crop of labor laws enacted by the people in different states to compensate workmen for their injuries, to protect little children from exploitation, to shorten the hours of labor, to provide sanitary shops, and to recognize the right of workmen to bargain collectively and to strike effectively, i.e., to picket.

Meanwhile, the public, though it has heard the wails of small business men as they were swallowed by the court protected trusts, does not realize that these workers in industry must organize to save body and soul. Only by solidarity can they win bodily joy and well being.

Against their collective action the courts have a variety of weapons in their arsenal.

Labor organization they hamper with the charge of "conspiracy." Strikes they divide into two classes, lawful and unlawful. "Strikes are declared unlawful sometimes because of their object, sometimes because of the means employed." The decision depends largely on the caprice of the judge.

From the way judges protect employers, they must think with a labor leader—"their hearts are in their pockets, stick them there and they will bleed to death."

Picketing may be judged "unlawful." When it is not, there are other ways of "beating the game." Our judges do not see that the right to strike involves the right to picket. They give a drop of flesh, but allow not one drop of blood. Now, the strike is of no use to workmen if their jobs may be taken at once by other workmen. It is absolutely necessary to explain to the new men the conditions against which the strike is a protest.

When the strike is in progress the employer watches for disorder. If necessary, he may hire a thug to provoke the striker to violence. Then he rushes to the court house and secures from the judge an injunction against picketing, any violation of which enables the judge to sentence the leaders, often without a jury trial. (A pertinent inquiry of the labor organization at this point is, why not depend on the criminal law in the case of a strike as in all cases, to punish any breach of the peace or other violence?)

In a state that has followed the English precedent that peaceful picketing is legal, and where the injunction has been done away with, the employer gets the sympathetic judge to cripple the strike by arresting pickets for "obstructing the traffic," calling "scab" and "shame," or for even speaking to strike breakers, when they are unwilling (as a violation of the law that gives passers-by on the street the right to be unmolested). Of course strike breakers need to be argued with against their will or they wouldn't be "scabbing" on the strikers.

Speakers and radical editors are jailed on the grounds of "inciting riot" or going against the government.

Then if the police or "strong arm" men kill a striker or a citizen the judges have the labor leaders for "inciting to manslaughter."

A review of some recent legal proceedings against strikers illustrates the sympathy of our judiciary

with capital, and the blind lengths they will go to protect it.

During the woolen strike in Lawrence and the silk strike of 25,000 workers in Paterson, anarchy reigned under the form of law. For the individual striker, records Mr. R. W. Child, justice ran pretty much like this:

Case 1, Shaim and Futeh: Officer—"Coming into court this morning with Officer Riley these two men were in a large crowd. Every time they would make a movement it would excite the crowd. We gave them a chance to go home."

One of the defendants—"I was going along with six other men, the policeman said: 'Get a move on.' I said: 'Yes I will.'" Guilty, \$10.00.

When the Lawrence strikers tried to send their starving children to be cared for by workers in New York City, the militia, the police and the court asserted their right to prevent this. The workmen were subjected to a Cossack orgy at the railway station. In the face of all constitutional rights the judge thundered his defiance: "If these people wish to send their children out of Lawrence, let them come here; let them prepare lists and obtain consent." Russia indeed!

For sheer numbers arrested Paterson with its 1,000 arrests and 500 convictions outranks Lawrence. Employers had all the forces of law and order turned on labor. They got Patrick Quinlan, a Socialist speaker, condemned on trumped-up police evidence for "inciting to assault" and sentenced him for from two to seven years of hard labor. Alexander Scott, the editor of a Socialist paper, got sentenced to from 1 to 15 years of hard labor for "hostility and opposition to the government" because he criticized the brutality of the police. This is most dangerous because the decision, unless reversed in the court of appeals, will be used as a precedent to curb the right of free speech.

We are waking up to the needless waste of life in business; many States have new laws to protect labor; but this article shows how judges construe them.

Is it any wonder that after months of unjust imprisonment awaiting trials on trumped-up charges the prison door swings to let out men more determined than ever to create their own system of justice? Why is it the judges can't see they are fanning the very flames they try to stamp out?

Such are the blind lengths to which our judicial oligarchy have travelled. They will continue on this road until either the people or the unions make it more expensive to kill a worker than to protect him.

As yet these judges will not brook criticism, but brook it they must as fast as the people wake up to the fact that these judges are legislators and therefore no more sacred than members of Congress. Already the public asks, and one state has decided, that the recall of judges is a social necessity. What indeed, can you do with a judge appointed for life by the "interests"?

Whom does the church serve, capital or labor? It is significant of our times that Josephine Casey's prayer, published and republished around the world, was not made in the pulpit of some dim church, its shadows warmed by the glow of stained glass, its vaulted arches trembling with faint, sweetly troubled music.

It was inevitable that this prayer for the waltering millions should find birth in a dingy, crowded labor hall, above a shop in a downtown district. It was a hall whose hard walls were hung with framed charters of various union locals, bakers', street car workers', electricians', bricklayers', a hall that stood in the din of traffic, the rumble of trucks, the squeal of trolleys rounding corners, the honk shouts of drivers, and the call of newsboys.

Religion, faith, does great good in the world of men. But that man-made institution, the church, in how far does it help the army of industry to become "spiritually organized"?

Is the minister of your church following the precepts of Jesus Christ—the precepts of religion? Or is he kowtowing to the expediency of the richest members of your congregation? Think that over. Think it over. Answer to that thing within yourself which you cannot lie. Religion and the church have been the greatest factor for the world's good; but the church can do many times more right now than it has ever done if its ministers will only follow the teachings of God's Son rather than accept, unconsciously, the direction of men who, having more money now than they can use, yet are willing and trying to amass greater piles, even at the expense of the lives and health of millions of human beings.

Disapprobation, misunderstanding,

even ostracism from the House of God, has been the usual reaction of our clergy toward strikers. It is true that, through the Federation of Churches, certain Men of God begin innocently to espouse in long range, buttoned-up-behind fashion a few economic reforms such as the minimum wage, instigated by employers as a sop to ward off coming strikes. Occasionally, too, one hears of the Ministers' Alliance asking for arbitration in a strike. Here and there one finds the independent man of vision in the pulpit with understanding, and, above all, courage to thunder from the altar, denouncing the blindness and greed of the employer who never sees our human interests involved behind the payment of dividends. But these instances are few and hard to find. I am speaking of the general attitude of ministers.

Go among the workers themselves, and you will hear tale after tale of bitterness and disillusion about the pastors with their frowns for church members who take part in strikes, their short-sighted talk about the rewards of honesty and industry, their damnable, body-destroying advice about contentment with one's lot because of the reward awaiting up in Heaven.

And the Church; how far is it from real religion? It made a little Italian girl say: "I like I. W. W. better than God. God he no talka for me like I. W. W."

In proof, take the following experiences of labor, they are typical of thousands to be heard if you will but take the trouble to inquire:

During the strike in the Kalamazoo Corset Factory that manufactures the American Lady corset, where young girls have been making a heroic, long-drawn, starvaliant stand for a living wage and sanitary conditions in a shop where infectious venereal disease was rife, one of the girls met her pastor on the street. He adjured her to be patient and to try to think of her employer as a Christian. When one considered the heroism of the girl and the minister's blind respect for the established order of things, is it any wonder the girl was moved to reply: "Oh, yes, I think he's a Christian all right. He'd feed us on five loaves and two fishes if he could!"

The pastor of the Dutch girls in this same struggle warned his flock from the pulpit: "It is wrong to join the union," and expelled one of the girls who had developed a beautiful spirit of leadership in the strike.

The Catholic priest, under whose charge some of these striking garment workers came, attempted to use the authority of his position to get them to go back into this unsanitary shop with its less than living wage for young girls.

It is true that the Ministers' Alliance, when appealed to, waited upon the manufacturer. Upon his reply, "Nothing to arbitrate, gentlemen," the clergy felt helpless. They decided "to advise the press to be accurate" with a naivete that causes one to smile. The great service they might have performed of preaching from their pulpits on the moral issue of the strike, that, with one or two exceptions, they were not prepared to do.

In the Lawrence woolen strike the clergy co-operated with the town authorities and the manufacturers in a fight which has caused the thinking people of the nation to point the finger of scorn at them.

During the silk strike in Paterson a Man of God visited the prison crowded like a rabbit-hutch with workers. When he asked the women if they would like him to preach to them on Sunday they said shortly, no; if they had anyone they would send for Pastor Galloway, who was on their side in the strike.

He looked at 7 young girls, 10 and 17 years of age, who had been put in jail for no reason at all, as was the fashion with the Paterson authorities: "It's a shame to see all you pretty girls in jail," he remarked, softening for a moment.

"Well, get us out then," was their practical retort.

"That I cannot do."

"No; but you can always go against us."

"We must pray," was his reply.

"Pray," flashed one of the girls. "I prayed for fourteen years. Never again!"

Then the Man of God began to tell them of the inherent wickedness of striking, of protesting against life as they found it.

"Your leaders are wicked, dishonest people who are getting rich while you starve."

"Prove it! Prove it!"

"Look at Treves! When he was in jail here he had \$50 in his pocket."

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'Yes; money that belonged to the newspaper his wife's!'

'Did he share his good food that someone sent to him in the prison? No! That is what your leaders are like!'

'It's a lie,' blazed one of the girls. 'My brother was in prison with him. He sent me a post card on which he wrote that Treves had shared his food with him.'

'Yes; and my cousin was there, too,' flashed another girl. 'He told me about it. Treves shared his food with six.'

All of which does not tend to create an attitude of respect for the church on the part of the strikers.

Is the minister of your church following the precepts of religion? Or is he kowtowing to the expediency of the richest members of your congregation?

All these instances help us to understand why a little Italian girl of 15, working under the contract system and with an injured skull for which she has had no recompense, after telling how the priest scolded her at confession for presuming to strike, added thoughtfully: "I like I. W. W. better than God. God he no talka for me like I. W. W." She had much the air of saying: "God is a very nice gentleman, but after all he's a good deal of a bystander." Is it any wonder that Theresa feels so when she, the victim of a vicious system against which all her young strength and intelligence protests, meets only opposition on the part of the church?

Leo Oppenheimer, the pastor of the richest Jewish church in New Jersey, lost his position when he stood against the silk manufacturers in his congregation and urged the justice of their workers' demands.

Most ministers do not care to run the risk of offending the conservative members of the church. Is it for this reason that minister after minister has occupied the pulpit in one of the richest Episcopal churches in New York City, and not preached against the source of its revenues part of which were derived from the rental of buildings, unsanitary, unfit for human habitation, and parts of them given over to prostitution?

While congregations, through the force of custom, accept exhortation on the conventional evils of "wine, woman and song," they still have the old American attitude of every man for himself, and that a man's business is his business. It hasn't dawned on them that a man's seemingly legitimate business may also be theirs if it is a menace to the community. Thousands of earnest Christians do not see that when they wear clothing that has the wages of prostitution stitched into its very seams and button holes they are helping to recruit girls into the ranks of prostitution.

In the pearl-button strike in Iowa, where the church women were in the habit of getting cheap work from the button factory to do at their meetings and thereby help meet the church expenses, these good women did not see that they were "scabbing" on young girls who were fighting for the conditions in which they might also lead decent, Christian lives.

While few ministers have the courage to do this, few have the necessary understanding of our modern devil. The ministry, like some other professions, has been so specialized and so isolated as to be divorced from the industrial problems of our time, practical contact with which gives social workers their deep conviction that people's general morality depends first of all on a living wage.

An obvious proof of the church's failure to grasp this fact in time is that the great mass of workfolk have turned from the church to unions and fraternal organizations. It is in the labor organizations they find an understanding of their problems, the ugly facts of economic life with which they must contend to keep from being reduced to the beast. That is one great reason why the increase in church membership each year lags further behind the increase in population. That is why the working people worship the labor leaders. It is they, not the ministers who are helping them to become "spiritually organized." That is why one finds such acts of devotion as Kalamazoo witnessed when Josephine Casey, the leader of the corset strike, was sentenced to prison for testing the legality of a wholesale injunction against picketing.

After the doors of the jail had closed on her the strikers, walking two abreast, marched down the main street to the prison, three times round its walls, and stood in silent prayer. In her these pinched girls and women and men felt understanding of their bitterest problems. They had witnessed her untiring efforts in their behalf, they knew of her generous application of her salary as financial organizer to help feed hungry months. For them her spirit shone with a white light even through the walls of the prison, and they bent their heads in reverence.

It may seem wrong to say that our clergy are the servants of

greed, but when you read the facts in the article, what other answer is there?

To many it must seem a bold assertion to say that the clergy of the country are the servants of capital, the moral support of the manufacturers and the capitalistic interests, yet when the experience of the working people with the church is taken as evidence, what other answer is there?

Much is wrong in the United States that should be right. We have had a period of "good and bad man" agitation: "Uncle Joe" is to blame! "Morgan is to blame!" "To the pillory with Rockefeller!" But the fault is much greater than that.

Today we are attacking collective capital with its Mullhalls for seizing all our institutions, and through every avenue of publicity, the church, the press, the judiciary, throwing dust in the eyes of the people. But the fault is much greater.

We, the Sleepers, are to blame. We have to go through a period of being pounded on the nose until we are made to realize our responsibility. Until then the church, the press and the judiciary will be the potent servants of Great Greed.

Now must we be too slow in waking, for the longer we delay evolution, the longer we let the power of modern industry cripple and crush and kill, undereducated, underfed and fill with hate the army of industry under whose banners millions march, the wider revolution gapes.

"CAPITAL" APPEARS IN FINNISH

The first installation of Karl Marx's "Capital" has just appeared in the Finnish language. Two years ago the Finnish parliament appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of translating the book. Similar appropriations are frequent in Finland. The work is being published in installments by "Tyomies," the Socialist paper of Helsinki, Finland.

Local Union Directory, Dist. 18, U.M.W.A.

<p>GLADSTONE LOCAL No. 2314</p> <p>Meet first and third Fridays, Miners' Hall, Fernie; second and fourth Fridays, Club Hall, Coal Creek. Sick Benefit attached.</p> <p>T. Uphill, Sec. Ferne, B. C.</p>	<p>COLEMAN LOCAL No. 2683</p> <p>Meet every other Sunday, generally second and fourth Sundays in the month.</p> <p>J. Johnstone, Sec. Coleman, Alta.</p>
<p>HOSMER LOCAL No. 2497</p> <p>Meet every Tuesday evening in the Athletic Hall at 7.30. Sick Benefit Society in connection.</p> <p>W. Balderstone, Sec. Box 63, Hosmer, B. C.</p>	<p>PASSBURG LOCAL No. 2352</p> <p>Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in SIOVAK HALL. Sick Benefit Society attached.</p> <p>Thos. G. Harries, Sec. Passburg, Alta.</p>
<p>MICHEL LOCAL No. 2334</p> <p>Meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Graham's Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.</p> <p>H. Elmer, Sec.</p>	<p>BURMIS LOCAL No. 949</p> <p>Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in School House, Burmis. No Sick Society.</p> <p>Thos. G. Harries, Sec. Passburg, Alta.</p>
<p>PARK LOCAL No. 1587</p> <p>Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.</p> <p>Michael Warren, Sec. Canmore, Alta.</p>	<p>MAPLE LEAF LOCAL No. 2829</p> <p>Meet every first and third Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in Union Hall, Maple Leaf. No Sick Society.</p> <p>Thos. G. Harries, Sec. Passburg, Alta.</p>
<p>HILLCREST LOCAL No. 1058</p> <p>Meet second and fourth Sunday in month; Sick and Benefit Society attached.</p> <p>J. Gorton, Sec.</p>	<p>LETHBRIDGE LOCAL No. 431</p> <p>Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North.</p> <p>L. Moore, Sec.-Treas. Lethbridge, Alta.</p>
<p>CARBONDALE LOCAL No. 2227</p> <p>Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.</p> <p>J. Mitchell, Sec. Box 105, Coleman.</p>	<p>BELLEVUE LOCAL No. 431</p> <p>Meet every Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Socialist Hall.</p> <p>James Burke, Sec. Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.</p>
<p>BANKHEAD LOCAL No. 29</p> <p>Meet every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Bankhead Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Fund attached.</p> <p>Frank Wheatley, Fin. Sec. Bankhead, Alta.</p>	<p>BEAVER CREEK LOCAL No. 481</p> <p>Meet every Sunday at 3 o'clock p.m.</p> <p>John Loughran, Sec.</p>
<p>COALHURST LOCAL No. 1189</p> <p>Meet every Sunday afternoon in Miners' Hall, 2.30.</p> <p>Frank Barrington, Sec. Box 112, Coalhurst P. O.</p>	<p>CORBIN LOCAL No. 2877</p> <p>Meet every second Sunday at 3 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.</p> <p>John Jones, Sec. Corbin, D. C.</p>

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Mrs. Agnes Gourlay
Queen's Hotel Hosmer, B. C.

Ledger Ads are Money Getters

IS SOCIALISM IMPOSSIBLE?

That is the last word in many an argument nowadays, especially when the subject is the soul-stirring, mind-gripping, heart-shaking one of the re-ordering of society and the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth. Of course it is the opponent of Socialism—the barracker for Things as They Are—who says "It is impossible." The silly Socialists and the crack-brained theorists.

It is his conclusive rejoinder to the claims and ideals of the sociologists and humanitarians.

It is his decisive case for the perpetuation of the present system of society.

It clinches all his arguments in advocacy of Letting Things Alone and in opposition to the New Order that is to be.

It is so much easier to say that a thing is impossible than to demonstrate its impossibility that the man who resorts to this unsatisfactory method of settling the matter has either a bad case or his argument is weak.

But saying a thing is impossible does not make it impossible. What he is looking for is reasonable and logical proof of the assertion, and until this forthcoming he is not convinced.

Very little is impossible; one might almost say that nothing is impossible.

The annals of our own time are full of records of achievements which but a century ago—even half a century ago—would have been regarded as beyond the limit of possibility that a wise man will pause before declaring anything impossible.

If we were to assert that—assuming that some of the other planets are inhabited—within a century interplanetary communication would be an accomplished fact, we should be greeted with a storm of "impossibles."

But if a hundred years ago someone had stated that within a century every great nation of the earth would be linked together by an endless wire, and that the news of the world would be flashed from country to country in a moment, his statement would have been regarded as equally absurd.

Truly, says Herbert Kaufman: "Time is constantly taming into reality our forefathers' wildest guesses."

Less than half a century ago some one had asserted that within twenty years we would be able to communicate with ships thousands of miles away on the open ocean, with nothing whatever but the mysterious and impenetrable ether to carry our message; he would have been regarded either as an original sort of romancer or a hopeless lunatic.

But, wireless telegraphy, like many another of the marvels which science has revealed during recent years, is now becoming a mere commonplace and attracts but little attention.

It is often the case that a thing is pronounced impossible because the person making the assertion either does not wish it to be possible or desires other people to regard it as impossible.

It is in this spirit that anti-Socialists declare Socialism—the most simple and beneficent form of social organization ever propounded—to be "an impossible dream."

The very word is relative and not absolute. It was simply impossible yesterday to do the things that we do with ease today.

And the very fact that we do them with ease today proves that they were not really impossible yesterday.

We can not do today what our children will do tomorrow.

But the fact that our children will do these things tomorrow shows that they are not absolutely but merely relatively impossible today.

As Louis Lingg says in "The Bomb," "The dreams of today are the realities of tomorrow."

Impossible!

Say not that anything is so!

Leander would have considered it was impossible to have crossed the Hellespont in an aeroplane.

But it wasn't.

He didn't know how to do it, that was all!

Julius Caesar would have regarded it as impossible to flash his famous "Veni, vidi, vici" to the Senate by wireless telegraphy.

But it wasn't.

The only trouble was that he didn't know how!

Homer would have supposed that it was impossible to write the Iliad with a fountain pen, or to click off the Odyssey with a typewriter.

Nero never dreamed of driving down the Appian Way in a motor car.

But those things were not impossible.

We have demonstrated that.

And our children's children will prove in like manner that the things that seem to us grotesquely impossible are as simple as simple can be.

Things are never impossible.

The only obstacle is our own pitiful ignorance or our own pitiful indolence.

To the workers all things are possible.

United as one they have only to say that this or that shall be done, and it shall be done.

They have only to declare that the rule of gold shall cease, and it shall cease.

They have only to pronounce for the Golden Rule, and it shall prevail.

They have only to decide upon the deposition of Mammon, and Man shall take his place upon the throne of things.

They have only to stand solidly and steadfastly for Socialism, and the "impossible, Utopian dream" is a present reality.

The workers, we say!

They are the masters of their fate, the captains of their soul.

Impossible!

Mark ye the words of the Sage of Chelsea, grim and glorious Carlyle: "The word 'impossible' does not appear in the brave man's dictionary."

Neither does it in the lexicon of the Socialist.—Maoriland Worker.

A Bit of Socialism

By Emanuel Julius

I saw a little fire this morning around the corner from where I live. It wasn't much of a fire—much to the regret of the youngsters of the neighborhood—and it didn't take more than twenty minutes for the firemen to extinguish the kitchen blaze. But the thing that impressed me about the fire was: I saw a number of commonplace things that I hadn't given thought to in the past because they were so ordinary, but they took on a great deal of interest this morning. Let me explain myself.

A young fellow of about 16 was the first to see the blaze. He ran to an alarm box and sent in a call for the firemen. That you must confess, is a very interesting and ordinary thing. Some ten or fifteen blocks away a bell rang and registered the whereabouts of the place from which the call had been made. A number of firemen stopped playing cards, or playing the piano, or reading the Sunday supplement, or possibly the Western Comrade, or stopped arguing on the merits of the Los Angeles baseball team—at any rate, they stopped doing what ever they were doing and rushed to the fire apparatus. You see, I persist in dealing in matters of an ordinary nature.

A half minute later they were dashing down the street, headed for the scene of the fire. It was an inspiring scene, how they clanged and roared and thundered! It was hair-raising! Well, this is ordinary, too. Suddenly they were before the burning house. The firemen got busy with hose, water, ladders, hatchets and what not. Some got busy and carried out pieces of furniture. Well, to make a commonplace affair quite brief, they extinguished the blaze. An officious-looking fireman took down some names and addresses, made a number of notes in his report book—and gave the word. So with a clang they were off. A half hour later things were quiet again. The neighbors scattered to their homes. The kiddies hurried to school. And peace reigned supreme.

I noticed that the firemen didn't stop to ask any questions when they appeared on the scene. They didn't negotiate with the owner of the burning house. They didn't place a meter on the water. They didn't ask for money to pay for the wear and tear of the fire apparatus. Nor did they demand cash to pay for the coal required to keep the engine running. Nor did they demand any for the wages that must be drawn by the dozen or more fireman. They didn't waste a moment on anything except the task of extinguishing that blaze.

The firemen didn't have anything in mind but the duty of killing the blaze, protecting life and property. That's all they seemed interested in. How strange!

They didn't ask whether the owner of the house was a Republican or a Democrat, a Socialist or a Progressive! They didn't inquire if the house owner was a Catholic, a Jew or a Methodist. They didn't ask whether he was a man of good moral character or a general roustabout. They just extinguished the fire. They were off when they succeeded in stopping the fire, they went back to their firehouse.

How strange! What a different scene if the fire department were owned by a capitalist! First of all, the fire department, if owned by General Otis, let us say, would call up Bradstreet's to inquire concerning the credit of the man whose house was afire. If Mr. Smith's rating didn't happen to be very good, they would settle back and say:

"Oh, let the house burn! Smith's credit ain't good!"

But, let us suppose Mr. Smith's credit to be O. K. With a rush the firemen would be off. Appearing on the scene, they would immediately place a meter on the fire plug and charge Mr. Smith so much for each gallon of water consumed. That would be the first thing. The next would be to weigh the coal, so that Mr. Smith could pay for that item. Then he would be charged just so much for wear and tear of the fire apparatus. Also, the length of time consumed in extinguishing the flame would be considered in the bill. In addition, I might add, the firemen would not be anxious to extinguish the flame too quickly, for by doing that the charges would be somewhat lower. The larger the fire and the longer the time needed would make the bill just so much larger. In other words, Mr. Smith's fire would be an opportunity to make profit. And, rest assured, the capitalist, with his monopoly on the fire department, would see to it that every fire would bring him a neat roll of money. For that would be his business.

That may sound ridiculous, dear reader, but it is the application of the present system to our activities of life. We may have our fire department in the hands of the people to serve the people and not exploit them. We may have a fire department run for use and not for profit, but the fact remains that almost every other avenue of life, and many are as important as the fire department, are run on a capitalist basis, which means that the needs and joys shall be made to answer the needs of the people, their miseries and joys shall be made to bring profit to the capitalists.

When we would have bread we must pay toll to a capitalist. If practically says:

"If you can't pay me the profit I want, then you can go hang yourself. Pay me or starve!"

That is capitalism. He has a meter on the food supply and he knows your rating in the Bradstreet of life, and if you can't pay him, then your house and life can go to smithereens.

Instead of running the food supply for service and use, we run it for the profit of a small class of parasites, who are determined to grow rich on the needs of the people.

A small class owns our railroads, telegraphs, mines, mills and factories.

Pay toll or freeze, says the coal baron.

Pay toll or walk, says the railroad magnate.

Pay me or go without, say the capitalists, who have monopolized the things that are needed by all the people.

Don't you see how ridiculous this arrangement of affairs is? Don't you see that it is similar to having a fire

department run on a meter basis charging so much a squirt?

Socialists say it is wrong to allow the few to own the things needed by the many. They say that the food supply, the machinery of production and distribution should belong to the people instead of the capitalists.

Socialists say that the public utilities should be run for the use of the people, not to use the people. A water system should be the property of the users, not of the capitalists. If you think it would be right for a capitalist to own the fire department, then you naturally believe it right for a parasite to own the things whereby the people must live. You instinctively believe in capitalism! And, as such, you can never see the beauties of the Socialist ideal.

But—

If you should believe the people should own the fire department, and that the people should get the benefit of it, then you are in line for the truths of the Socialist position. You are good material for the Socialist to work on.

The Socialist wants you to put the principle of use, not profit, into the everyday things of life. He wants you to help him wrest the public utilities and industries from the hands of the capitalists and place them where they belong—with the producers, with the workers, with the people.

Who are you for? The workers or the shirkers? You may take your choice!

HAGUE PEACE AND REAL PEACE

By Jacob K. Novins

Imagine our Legislature to pass a law to stop murders by providing for certain weapons with which you can kill anybody.

You may think such a thing is impossible and absurd. Yet, the identical and of a worse nature has happened. And what is more, it came from a quarter we least expected it.

The International Peace Conference was called by Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, for "the maintenance of General Peace."

A little later, Russia indulged in a deadly war with Japan. The United States, another organizer of the Peace Cause, waged war on Spain. The Italian King got on top of Turkey—for the sake of Christianity!

But that is not so bad; we are used to such things. But here is something that is humorous and sad at the same time:

At the Hague Convention in 1907, after many learned dignitaries had delivered brilliant and glaring speeches on the glory of peace, "seeking to make the great idea of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord," the following resolutions were adopted, among others:

"It is expressly forbidden—
To employ poison or poisoned weapons
To employ gas, projectiles or material calculated to cause unnecessary pain or suffering."

Instead of finding the fundamental causes of war and trying to destroy them, the International Peace Conference made laws for war! It is like stopping murder by limiting some ways of committing them, instead of removing the causes that make murderers.

Wars have cost billions of lives and dollars in the past. While civilization advances, wars are becoming more savage, more brutal and horrible. War in the future will be more horrible. Disease and suffering merge over the battlefield, while crises, heart pangs, hunger, privations and starvation do the work among the families at home.

In dollars and cents, wars have cost enormously. The Crimean War in 1853 was an expense of over \$1,500,000,000. During the second half of the nineteenth century the European nations spent over \$6,000,000,000 for wars. What has been the expense in lives and dollars in the Civil War? In the Russo-Japanese War? The Spanish-American?

The terrible weapon, disease, is doing the work more deadly than the bullet. In the latest Balkan affair, when Rumania attacked Bulgaria, the struggle was bloodless. Not a shot was fired. "No poisoned weapons or arms, projectiles or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering" were used. Yet the war was not deathless. The army returned "victorious," with a list of dead soldiers, including disease, cholera, exceeding 5,000 of the cholera men of Rumania! Many more were more dead than alive.

You cannot keep the devil from the battlefield by any regulation!

War in all its forms is hell. In order to abolish hell and have peace, we must abolish war. We must abolish war and not regulate it like prize-fights.

We must find the fundamental causes of war and kill them! Kill them as we kill the germs in a degenerate system!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Are Conditions Growing Worse?

Q. Are conditions for the worker better or worse today than a century ago?

A. This question is not essential to the Socialist position. Conditions may be better than they were. I presume they are. But that is not our contention as Socialists.

We contend that in proportion to the tremendous increase in wealth and the increase in the production of wealth, the workman is not improving his condition as he should. We contend that the capitalist class is appropriating by far the larger proportion of the increased advantages of modern civilization. We contend that the worker is not securing a just share of a reasonable proportion of the increased advantages of modern industry.

We may admit that the worker is better off than he was fifty or one hundred years ago—but still every cause of Socialism may be justified. For the capitalist class, insofar as they render no useful service to society (and in the capacity of capitalists merely they render none), are entitled to no returns, and yet they draw enormous incomes with the working class, who totally produce all the wealth, get relatively insignificant returns.

However, on the comparative condition of labor today with that of preceding generations, see Thorold Rogers' "Six Centuries of Work and Wages." It is a careful study of the subject and a standard work.

Scott Nearing's "Wages in the United States" (The American Company) and Frank Hatch Streight's "The Standard of Living: A Study of the Industrial Revolution" (Houghton Mifflin Company), are more recent studies of the incomes of working people, and will give you plenty of light on the subject. Paris Builder.

OUR HEADING COMPETITION

We have pleasure this week in announcing prizes in connection with our competition.

Only residents of the Camps named are eligible to participate for these prizes.

Prizes for the other Camps will be announced next week

- List of Prizes**
Ferne, Coal Creek
Hosmer
- \$20 Prize**
Splendidly Trimmed Hat supplied by Mrs. TODD.
- \$25 Heater - Range**
Supplied by TRITES WOOD CO.
- \$10 Prize**
Supplied by FERNIE-FORT STEELE BREWERY.
- \$12 Dressing Case**
Supplied by McLEAN DRUG STORE
- \$6.00 Pair of Boots**
Supplied by MUIRHEAD & CO.
- Two \$10 Hampers of Christmas Cheer**
Supplied by FERNIE CO-OPERATIVE

- Coleman & Carbondale**
\$18.00 Power Washing Machine
Given by H. G. GOODEVE CO.
- Bellevue, Hillcrest, Frank, Maple Leaf, Passburg**
\$20.00 Suit
Given by J. H. NAYLOR, Bellevue.
- \$20.00 Order on Store**
Given by T. M. BURNETT, Bellevue.
- \$16 Tea Set**
Given by A. I. BLAIS, Frank and Bellevue.
- \$15 Heater**
Given by STEPHEN T. HUMBLE, Bellevue.
- \$10 Prize**
Supplied by FRANK WINE & LIQUOR CO. NUMEROUS OTHER PRIZES NEXT WEEK. DON'T NEGLECT TO SEND IN YOUR HEADINGS.

These prizes will be displayed in the various establishments, No. votes—Just a gift.

For the residents of the above-mentioned camps only.

Read Conditions Carefully

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

Save all headings. Each heading has a different number. To the person sending in the highest total when numbers are added together, we award first prize in each camp; to the person sending in second highest, second prize and so on. To explain: There will be some very high numbers, and it will be possible for a person with two headings, if the numbers are high enough, to beat the man with two dozen headings. The prizes go to the person with the highest total when the numbers on their headings are added together.

Prizes for other Camps next week

The District Ledger

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

F. H. NEWMHAM, Editor-Manager Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380



THE MAGAZINE OF TODAY

In our early youth we well remember gazing on those old-fashioned magazines, printed with titles in bold black, the covers equally interesting, containing possibly some cut of a popular soap or cocoa company. The magazines to which we refer are such as "Temple Bar," "Chambers," "Argosy," etc.

The writings contained in most of these magazines were varied. We had the heavy scientific or Parliamentary writer, the satirist and the "Ouida" type with languid ladies and autoerotic carls.

One by one these magazines died! In some cases the publishers candidly admitted that they did not care to adopt the up-to-date methods of other magazines and preferred to drop out; others aped their competitors and lived on, or were allowed to die and resurrected in a more modern garb.

But in spite of denial, the change was always made to suit the POPULAR TASTE. This is an important fact that must never be lost sight of—THE MAGAZINES CHANGED, NOT BECAUSE THEY WANTED TO, BUT BECAUSE THEY HAD TO.

Possibly the editors and publishers will disagree and try to persuade you otherwise, but you know that there was that irresistible force behind them—pushing and forcing them forward—the need of circulation—of popularity! That is the life of a publication. By their change these magazines may have sacrificed popularity; but such was only temporary.

In this week's issue we publish an article from "Pearson's Magazine" entitled the "Three Servants of Greed." The author, Miss Weed, classes the three servants as "A Hypocritical Press, a Timid Church, a Hostile Court," as the three obstacles to those workers who have the courage to demand more return for their labor.

Classed by the hypercritical as sensational mongering, this magazine method of propaganda does more to enlighten the bourgeoisie as to existing conditions than any other known method.

"Pearson's Magazine" claims to be different from other magazines, and we must admit this is true, at least, in part, for they have discovered a growing demand for knowledge of conditions as they really are. The management of this magazine realize they have to bring their magazine up-to-date and they are doing it.

That such a venture requires a certain amount of courage and speculation is admitted, but nevertheless it will accomplish its purpose. It is just as well, however, to have a true conception of such things and that we do not delude ourselves with any mawkish sentimentalities about "sacrificing advertising matter." This is something no paper can do and live—without they are prepared to live upon a purely circulation basis and we question

Whether this is possible even for a 15c magazine. For a \$1.00 per year newspaper, we know it is impossible.

Pearson's, like other magazines, has to live—and make a profit—if its shareholders and managers do not happen to be philanthropists. Just as soon as circulation fails to make this profit, then the magazine must change its policy, or—die! It is inevitable under our present system.

EQUALLY IGNORANT ECONOMICALLY (?)

The following from The Public: "The first election in Italy under universal manhood suffrage has been held. Most of the new electors are said to be ignorant and superstitious. And these ignorant and superstitious elected almost the same kind of Parliament as was chosen at the last election by the educated and non-superstitious. What is the moral? Are the ignorant and superstitious after all just as competent to vote as the educated and "enlightened" classes? Or don't the educated really know any more about economic questions than the ignorant?"

Ignorant and superstitious! We have instances here in B. C. where you can hit the worker over the head with a club, run him into a pen and keep him there for three months on a fictitious charge; send him to jail for two years and then—well, we believe he does wake up! The last query in above cutting, viz., "Or don't the educated really know any more about economic questions than the ignorant?" may be answered in the affirmative—they do; and what is more to the point they persuade the "ignorant and superstitious" to return them to power. This is where they display knowledge of what they want and what will best suit them. Our mission is to convince the worker that only those of his class can study his interests, and although it take much to "beat it in"—it's getting there! Once convince the worker that an aggressive minority is necessary to attain a working majority, then we shall have eliminated much of the apathy that at present prevails among those whom we seek to arouse.

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

(Communicated)

We find Mr. Sidney Buxton in England trying to administer his annual dose of chloroform to his constituents (his annual election address), but his listeners, evidently mainly working men, didn't want his hardy annual and pressed him for an answer as to the apparent partiality of the government—Larkin being awarded seven months and Carson, who has been far more inflammatory and incendiary, allowed his freedom, to go as he pleases as long as he cares to.

Simultaneously, we find Billy Bowser trying to shoot off his usual, and although he pretended he was prepared for anybody and everybody, yet we find the chairmen of both Mr. Sidney Buxton's meeting and Mr. Bowser's, trying to incite the audience to sing "God save," etc., but in each case, a popular song was preferred.

Coincidental, strange, but true. We also find strikes in England, Canada, United States, South Africa, in fact where are there not strikes? What will the result be? A possibly rude but great awakening. Reader, ask yourself the question, Why the turmoil? Why the strikes? Why the explosions? Why poverty? Why such conditions? Why? Why? Why?

Is it because we have production for profit instead of use? If so, get ready to do your share to assist in changing present conditions.

A call at the Socialist headquarters in the Miners' Hall may help you somewhat. Economic classes at 3 p.m. Sunday afternoons; propaganda meetings Sunday evenings; reading room open every evening. Agitate! Organize! Educate!—EN AMT.

COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editor, District Ledger. Dear Sir,—Would you kindly insert in our valuable paper one part of Pres. Smith's report on compensation for miners for time lost through having to go home on different occasions on account of there being no chute loader (paragraph 4)? That this particular grievance arose out of a previous one wherein the pit committee agreed with the management that the men in inside places should load their own coal. This part we emphatically refute.

On behalf of Coleman Local Union, I remain, yours in the struggle, J. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

Coleman Local Union, No. 2633, U. M. W. of A., Nov. 14th, 1913.

(To avoid any misunderstanding on the part of those who read above but have not read the whole report, it is only fair to state that while appearing in the president's report it is a point claimed by Commissioner McNeill and was in no wise assented to by the former. May state that we certainly do not think it is the intention of Local to accuse the President of acquiescence in this particular clause.—Ed.)

COMMUNICATED

Alberta Provincial Executive Committee Socialist Party of Canada

The Editor, District Ledger, Fernie, B. C.

Dear Sir,—I desire to call your attention to an enactment of the Second Session (1913) of the Alberta Legislature, entitled, "An Act respecting Commissioners to Administer Oaths," which repeals the Act of 1906.

As this act affects a considerable number of persons holding commissions in the coal mining regions under the jurisdiction of District 13, it may be well to place before the readers of the Ledger its chief points.

Section 2. The Lieutenant Governor or in Council may, by a commission of commissions under his hand and the seal of the Province, from time to time empower such and so many persons as he thinks fit and necessary to administer oaths and take and receive affidavits... within this Province.

Section 3. Every commission issued under Section 2 of this Act shall expire on the second 31st day of December after date of issue of same and said commission may be cancelled by order in council at any time.

Section 4. All commissions heretofore issued by the Lieutenant Governor or in Council for taking affidavits in the Province shall expire on the 31st day of December, 1913.

Hoping you will publish these facts, I am, Yours sincerely, BURT E. ANDERSON, Sec. P. O. Box 1196, Calgary, Alta., Nov. 14, 1913.

CHEER FOR THE CHILDREN

To the Editor, District Ledger. Dear Sir,—A collection was taken up by Michel Local union for the purpose of buying some useful Christmas presents for the children of the striking miners on Vancouver Island, and amounted to \$158.40.

Collected in New Michel by James Mercer and John Marsh:

- James Petrie \$ 2.00
Mrs. Whiting 1.00
Max Baskin 1.00
Mrs. Hayes 1.00
Geo. Fisher 4.00
M. L. Taylor 1.00
Wm. Arsher 1.00
T. E. Murphy 1.00
M. Joyce 1.00
A. Wood .50
Frank Zwik 1.00
J. Selgio 1.00
Western Grocery 5.00
Fate Zoratti 5.00
Thos. Crahan 10.00
J. Marehupp 1.00
J. Johnston .50
Joe Wagner 1.00
G. B. Stedman 1.00
T. Zvik .50
D. Gris .25
Lee Lea .50
V. Sterba .50
Abert Passak .50

- John De Ciara 1.00
Chas. Spencer 5.00
A friend .50
Collected in Old Michel by R. Oakes and J. Newman:
T. Crahan, Jr. \$1.00
H. Lockart 2.00
M. McKascel 1.00
R. Stewart 2.00
James Tinney 1.00
Farcy Ward 1.00
Mrs. Gamange 1.00
C. G. Taylor 1.00
A. Stacey 1.00
John Daw 1.00
V. Briadac 1.00
Wm. Robinson 2.00
Joe Travis 1.00
B. Caulfield 2.50
Joe Mason 1.00
T. Cunliffe 2.00
John Hsiward 2.00
James Stewart 2.00
W. Whitehouse 2.00
A friend 2.00
R. C. Weldon 5.00
Joe Hassel 2.00
J. B. 2.00

Collected on pay day at the mines by J. Marsh, J. Mercer, J. Newman, R. Baker and T. Factor: \$ 72.65

Total \$158.40
We wish to thank the business men of Old and New Michel, also the members of our Local union, for their kind donations towards this worthy cause, and we may assure them that our struggling fellow workers and their little ones will appreciate their kindness very much.

It is one of the noblest impulses in man to try and help eliminate the sufferings of his fellow beings, and bring a little additional cheer into their homes; this, we feel you have done to the best of your ability.

Again, friends, we thank you for so nobly responding to our appeal. Signed on behalf of Michel Local, No. 2334, U. M. W. of A. H. BLAMER, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

It is an unwritten newspaper law (though an oft-printed one) that anonymous communications be ignored, whether personal or impersonal. This established custom is recognized by the Ledger, and while we appreciate any items of interest, we must decline to publish any item when the sender fails to sign his or her name and address. We do not publish names when sent in connection with news items, or when correspondents do not wish publicity.—Ed.

HOCKEY

Who is there with the red, sporting blood of youth in him, that does not feel an involuntary quaking of his pulses to know that THE game, which to the outside world is identified with Canada alone, is once more visible in the near distance, coming along hand-in-hand with King Frost? He who has never experienced the wild delight and enthusiasm of the puck-chaser, or felt the thrill of pleasure as the puck driven at a 60-mile gait, comes into friendly contact with his shins, has missed more than half of the joy of living. It is even within the bounds of possibility that there may be a man with soul so dead, "ill see the game" to himself, hath said, "ill see the game!" but he, poor fellow, is past hope, and should come no further West than Brandon.

Last winter the Fernie septette demonstrated their quality, and proved themselves superior to anything around here, and had it not been for the acutely cold spell experienced up North, which apparently attacked the teams up there right in the feet, our congregation might have journeyed to Winnipeg.

However, there are not very many changes in this season's team, and if fond in Fernie will only show the right spirit, and support the team in every way in their power, there is no reason why that Eastern trip should not be made. It is up to the sporting public of Fernie, for a team unsupported is "likened unto a house built on sand." It cannot last, nor have the fond gentle to go in and win. We wish we could help them through the medium of our columns, contributions will be welcomed.

Shopping in Fernie

That the festive season is approaching is amply testified by the increased activity in the stores of this town. The daily arrival of Christmas cheer, the novelties, etc., may be witnessed in any of the stores, while the display of reasonable gifts and Yuletide decorations give that appearance, peculiar to Christmas, but familiar in every English-speaking country the world over.

The Fernie storekeepers are certainly determined to keep right up-to-date, and thus hold in this town every possible position, by stocking their windows with cutting novelties at prices that compare more than favorably with any of the mail order houses. In fairness to the local tradesmen, it must be granted that their prices, having regard to transportation, etc., bear favorable comparison with those of the larger cities.

The Trites-Wood Co., Ltd. The Trites-Wood Co. is this week making a special display of tinware, toys, gent's furnishings, dry goods and Christmas specialties, while the curlier will find a selection of "stanes" to suit the most critical taste. Fresh fruit groceries, hams, bacon, etc., are to be found on the provision side, while their stock of enamelware, crockery, etc., has been augmented considerably for the Christmas trade. In the gent's furnishings department, special Christmas goods will be on display, while on the dry goods counters greeting cards and all the knick-knacks so dear to the feminine taste, are displayed in the most attractive manner.

The children's palace on the first floor is replete with dolls and games of every description, the martial spirit predominant in most boys being catered to in the shape of muskets and military accoutrements.

The furniture department has also received considerable attention and those thinking of house furnishing or of additional comforts should not fail to look over the splendid stock of furniture, ranges, heaters, etc.

The McLean Drug and Book Co. Mr. McLean has been busy unpacking a dazzling array of suitable Christmas gifts in the shape of plated and gilded ware, handsome spun brass vases and gift stationery and toys. Quite a feature has been made of gent's dressing cases and the delightful "wifey" will find here just the gift to please "hubby."

A fine line of real bristle hair brushes, with prices to suit all, and cut glassware, form other gifts suitable for Christmas time. The usual fine selection of steel ranges, heaters, washing machines, wringers, cutlery, plate, hardware, etc., guns and ammunition may be seen at this store, and the thrifty should have no difficulty in making a selection of suitable gifts from this stock.

W. F. Muirhead The latest English last model in ladies' shoes is certainly the most sensible and hygienic footwear ever designed. Built with a low heel, straight lace and invisible eyelets, this shoe possesses a chastity of design and finish quite foreign to the usual models. Suitable Christmas gifts in the shape of slippers for both sexes may be found in a variety of material and quality.

A. C. Liphardt A Jeweller's store is the Mecca of gift purchasers at this season. Jewellery and precious stones have for both donor and recipient a fascination that invariably leads one, when seeking an idea for a gift, to the window of the local Jeweller. Withham Howard, Hamilton, Elgin, and fine Swiss movements with Kew Observatory ratings, rings, plate, clocks, cut glass, etc., all comprise a profusion of acceptable presents at prices to tempt all purses. Quite a novelty may be seen here in a wonderful 400 day clock, which is priced at \$10.00.

N. E. Suddaby The usual assortment of stationery, novelties in art calendars, personal greeting cards, fancy boxed note and envelopes, with a splendid selection of gorgeous and most naturally tinted artificial flowers, give this store a pleasing and decorative effect.

A special line in D'Orsy's perfumes in pretty decorated cases has been stocked by Mr. Suddaby, and those will prove very acceptable gifts. The show cases are stocked with dainty china sets and souvenirs, Kodaks, fletton, fountain pens, delicious boxed candies of a quality to satisfy the most particular.

Mrs. E. Todd A fine selection of models in felt velour and silk hats may be seen in this up-to-date establishment, together with a profusion of trimmings and feathers suitable for building the most extravagant collection in millinery. The latest Paris and Eastern models are shown, while a selection calculated to tempt the most capricious feminine taste.

P. Carosella The liquor department of this store already shows signs of the approaching festive season. Orders are being received and executed daily, for the usual choice proprietary lines handled by Mr. Carosella, while in the grocery department dried fruit and preserves are in increased demand.

SERGEANT AMBERMAN RESIGNS FROM THE CITY POLICE FORCE

Sergeant H. T. Amberman, who, for the past three years has been connected with the city, has resigned his position as sergeant, and intends to return to Nova Scotia on a visit to his parents.

He was engaged, through Fire Chief Smart, of Calgary, as driver to the fire department of Fernie in May, 1910, and worked with Chief McDougall for a year, resigning on account of cut in wages.

He then joined the provincial police, being stationed at Michel for six months, left them and started in with the city again as constable under Chiefs Bone, Hall and Brown. He was promoted to sergeant's rank by Chief Hall, which position he has held until his resignation a month ago.

He wishes the citizens of Fernie to accept his most hearty thanks for their kindness to him at all times, and to say that private reasons alone prevent him remaining with the many people he is honored to call friend.

Tasteful and resourceful, Sergeant Amberman has handled successfully some very difficult cases, and it is with considerable regret that we see him leave us. However, what is our loss is somebody else's gain, and we wish him every success wherever he may go on leaving Fernie.

Classified Ads.—Cont a Word

LOST—From Central School, St. Bernard puppy, black and brown, white on neck. Anyone finding please notify R. M. Young, Coal Co. Reward, \$1.00. 118

YOUNG WOMAN desires permanent work by the day. Apply Mrs. A. Turner, General Delivery, Fernie. 117

FOR SALE AND AT STUD—Pomeranians and Yorkshire Terrier adults; also three fine Pomeranian puppies; males, brown and black; females, brown; from pure imported pedigree stock. Apply Hilton, Box 279, Fernie, B. C. 116

PRIVATE BOARD—Anyone wishing private board apply to Mrs. P. Grant, House 59, Hosmer. 115

FOUR ROOMED HOUSE in rear of 68 McPherson Ave., for rent; has city water and toilet. Apply 68 McPherson Ave. 106

MINDERS LOOK—Every man who has a wife should also have a home on a fruit farm in Creston. You can buy as good land as there is in B. C. from R. Lamont, Creston, B. C. Only small payments required. 82

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and book-keeper requires situation; considerable experience in law offices. Apply Box 330. 114

FIFTY DOLLARS WEEKLY and expenses for trustworthy man or woman to act as travelling representative; rapid promotion; previous experience unnecessary; commence in home territory. Winston Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 110

TAXIDERMY

For first-class Taxidermy work, mounting anything from a snake to an elephant, call or write C. REECE P. O. Box 9 West Fernie

Mrs. E. Todd Fernie's Premier Millinery Parlors

FURS

We make a Special Feature of Furs, and when we sell you Fur, we guarantee same as represented

Genuine Mink, Fox, Wolf, Rat, Marmot, and Squirrel Furs.

We have the greatest range to select from.

Furs from \$1.00 to \$250 per Set

HATS

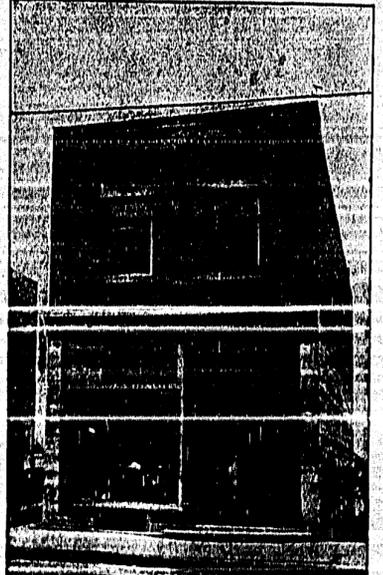
Our stock consists of the choicest and latest models in the millinery world. Positively the best selection in Fernie

Fur & Velour Felt & Silk Hats

Will make to order, Hats From \$3.00 to \$150

See our latest Millinery Furnishings

See our window for Special announcement next week Don't Forget



Our New Home where the Latest Styles in Millinery are Shown

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS "SPECIAL"

News of The District Camps

T. M. BURNETT

Bellevue, Alta.

We specialize in **GROCERIES**, and **QUALITY** is our **LEADING FEATURE**

All our new goods have arrived, have been unpacked and placed on our shelves. We are ready to replenish the housewife's larder with everything of the best quality

A California Orchard in Your Kitchen
Having plenty of California Fruits handy in your kitchen is like having a California Orchard at your finger ends

Libbys Rose-Date Fruits, Royal Anne Cherries, Apricots, Peaches, Pears Pineapples

We handle the following brands of Flour
Royal Household, Robin Hood & Five Roses

Thos. M. Burnett

Two Branches

BELLEVUE, & HILLCREST, Alta.

See Our Heading Competition on Page 3

A. I. BLAIS

Groceries, China & Glassware

FREE TO YOU

A Handsome Tea Set

Watch this Space. See our window

Special Announcement next week
(See our Heading Competition on page 3)

Stores at
BELLEVUE & FRANK
Alberta

See Our Heading Contest on page 5

BELLEVUE NOTES

A Challenge to Checker Players.
There is a checker player in Bellevue who would be pleased to meet any other player in District 18 for the title of champion. All correspondence will be carefully attended to. Write Editor first instance. We should like to see a little more correspondence on this particular pastime, as it is possible we shall be arranging a column for checker players containing problems and games. Get busy and express your opinions—this is the season.

Mr. Peter McGovern desires to thank his many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in his recent bereavement.

The camp has been visited twice this week by death, the first being Mrs. Graham, who has lately arrived in camp from the Old Country. Just after landing she was taken sick and had to be taken to the hospital for an operation, which was performed Wednesday last. She never rallied, however, and on Thursday died. The funeral took place at Blairmore on Friday. All people of the camp wish to extend their sympathy to the bereaved husband and friends.

The sad news was flashed around camp on Friday that Miss Janet McGovern, second daughter of Mr. Peter McGovern, had passed away. Deceased had been sick for some four or five weeks and died in her 15th year. Funeral took place at Blairmore on Sunday, the weather being anything but fine, but quite a large crowd of friends turned out to pay a last tribute of respect. Much sympathy is felt for the McGovern family in their sad bereavement.

Mr. Dave Hutton, who has been laid up with a bad cold, is again able to be at work.

Mr. Fred Beale, an old timer in this camp, blew in again on Thursday. Fred don't know whether he will be staying yet or not. If he does there will be some wrestling on the go shortly.

Don't forget the benefit concert in the Lyric Theatre on Nov. 25th. Tickets are only 50 cents. Don't miss this; it will be good; come, and bring your friends as it's for a good cause.

Saturday was pay day at the Bellevue mines and the camp had quite a busy appearance. The boys all kept up their reputation for being good.

Mr. Harry White, who has been in camp for some time, left this week for Passburg, where he has secured a position as fire boss. He moved his family down there this week.

Don't forget to save the headings of the paper and get one of the prizes. They may be seen at the different stores in camp.

Mr. Andrew Goodwin and wife were in Fernie the week end on business, returning on Monday night.

Mrs. John Hutton, who left here some three months ago on a visit to home in Scotland, returned to camp again on Saturday night. She says there is no place like home and is looking well after her trip.

Mrs. A. Burey was a Blairmore visitor on Saturday.

Mr. Fred Healy, of North Fork, was in camp this week, the guest of Mr. Joseph McGaugh.

Two of the boys, Noble McDonald and Fred Beal, went to Frank on Thursday last to sit in examination for fire boss papers. Hope you are successful, boys.

Mr. John Thompson, who has been a resident of this camp for some time, left here this week for Edmonton, where he has secured a position as engineer.

Mrs. Geo. Brown, of Macleod, was in camp on Thursday visiting her husband, who had his foot broke a few days ago.

Amateur night at the Lyric was quite a success and the building was taxed to its capacity. A big crowd took part and there was some real good fun for young and old. Prizes were awarded to the following: Miss Florrie Hallsworth and Robert Davidson had to split the first prize between them; Master John Dicken got second, and Miss Winifred Dicken got third. The boxing contest was between Masters Frank Burrows and Joe Newton. Joe Newton secured first prize upon points. The flour eating contest furnished a lot of fun, first prize being awarded Master Geo. Knowles.

Mr. James Fisher has accepted a position at No. 1 mine.

Mr. Eugene Pearson, of Burmis, spent Sunday with his parents in camp.

Bob Levitt and Jack Hutton spent a week at North Fork shooting.

Mr. Kinman, of Maple Leaf, has secured a position as fire boss in Coal Creek and has moved his family to Fernie.

Rev. Thos. Reed is a new arrival from England. Mr. Reed will take charge of the Methodist work at North Fork.

Tenders are called for the erection of the new Bellevue rink. The committee are making plans for a big skating season this winter. It is probable that the reputation which our football team let slip this year will be recovered by the crack hockey team of the Pass wearing the green and white.

Mr. and Mrs. Windsor, of the Union Bank, returned on Friday after an extended vacation trip covering some months.

Dan Perry, of Hillcrest station, returned on Friday from a visit to Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. James Turner were Fernie visitors on Monday.

George Hutton and his sister, Mrs. George Coupland, were Lethbridge visitors on Saturday.

The Bellevue Brass Band are giving a grand ball in the Workers' Hall on Friday night of this week.

A very pleasant social was held by the members of the Epworth League on Monday evening under the auspices of the social committee. The event consisted of a splendid program of recitations, singing, etc., by the members. Miss Annie Kynaston, as convener of the social committee, deserves every credit for the success of the occasion.

Mr. George Brown moved his family up from Macleod this week. They will occupy the house vacated by David Davidson.

The Slavonians of Maple Leaf had a christening celebration on Sunday and Monday.

Call and see Naylor's new overcoats; they are just right.

The Bellevue Band will give a concert in the Lyric Theatre on Sunday night. The following is the program: March, "Bold Britons"; selection, "Songs of Sentiment"; military patrol, "Advance and retreat"; cornet solo, "You'll Remember Me"; selection, "Have you visited Burnett's store? If not, why not?"; Have you saved your headings? If not, why not? Do you want a really serviceable overcoat? Try Naylor; he has got what you want. Heaters, ranges and hardware? Sure, try Humble, complete house furnisher.

Fresh groceries and the daintiest selection of crockery can be seen and bought at A. I. Blais, the Bellevue and Frank provision merchant.

FRANK NOTES

The report that was circulated in the papers that Mr. Brock, after his inspection of old Turtle, pronounced it safe, has been contradicted by him. He states that it is as unsafe as ever.

The Bohemian people of Frank gave a dance in Blais' Hall on Monday night. The hall was well filled with couples who enjoyed themselves till 3 o'clock in the morning. The music was supplied by an orchestra led and trained by V. Koina. "Dobay pivo" was also in circulation.

Mr. W. J. McGowan, who has been on a trip to Nova Scotia and other places in the East, returned to town on Sunday.

Some of the old smelter machinery is being removed and is being shipped to Grand Forks, B. C.

The police barracks were moved away from Frank last week. We were too peaceable to support a policeman.

The talk that is causing excitement in town these days is the news of a skating rink. Last Sunday night a number of hockey enthusiasts gathered at the Sanatorium and decided that the prospects for a rink this year were as good as ever, and as a result elected a few officers to act as a nucleus for a larger organization. Mr. A. I. Blais, president, and Mr. J. Murray, secretary. A committee was also appointed to look at the old rink and see if it was worth the trouble of repairing or not better. On Tuesday night the executive met, as well as a large number of others interested in the project, and an amount of business was transacted. Mr. Blais was in the chair. After the minutes were read the report of the committee was received and in it they recommended that the old rink site be used, as it was larger and it would cost less to repair it than to build a new one. The report was adopted. A committee of three was appointed to provide the necessary material and get the rink in shape for use. Those appointed were Messrs. W. J. McGowan, R. B. Denkin and S. Blais. It was moved, seconded and carried, that Dr. McKay, his family and hospital nurses have free admittance on the ice during skating hours and a pass to all hockey games; that all members of the association, their wives and families, the manager of the Sanatorium, his help and guests, be granted free skating on skating nights. The thanks of the association

were expressed for the generous offer of the Canadian Coal Consolidated Co. to the association. The rink is now in preparation and the committee is receiving very liberal support from every one. Over \$100.00 is in the hands of the treasurer already.

The Passburg and Vicinity By Observer

A grand dance was held at the Slavok Hall on Friday evening, the 14th, under the auspices of Mr. Nat Evans, W. Pictor and J. Smith, and was a very successful event. The dance, although very widely advertised, was well attended. The hall has been engaged by the above mentioned gentlemen for the coming winter months, so we shall have the opportunity of enjoying some up-to-date dances during the season. All dances in the future will be well advertised, well conducted and, we hope, well attended. The music was supplied by the Hadlem orchestra.

The Observer, while hustling around during the time statements were being issued, was greatly surprised at the kick some of the miners were making over the amount kept back at the office to pay the checkers. The Observer is not in a position to say whether there has been some mistake made or not, but there is one thing certain, viz. If the miners here in Passburg are desirous of maintaining checkers to look after their interests they will have to assess themselves more than they have hitherto done, as all members who attend the meetings know the Local has had to support the checkers' fund to the extent of about twelve or sixteen dollars every time the latter went around measuring. Now, if the miners here must have checkers, then surely they should be prepared to pay them instead of robbing the Local of its funds.

The Passburg Philharmonic Society held their concert here in the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening, the 12th, and was declared by all who attended to be strictly up-to-date. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson.

We are sorry to announce that our old friends Jack Twigg and Billy Blisset have left us, and are now at Michel. Although Jack and Billy were well liked here among the boys, the waitress at times declared them to be very annoying, especially Jack.

Our old friend, Comrade O'Brien, ex-M. P., was here at Passburg on Saturday last, and on Sunday at the Slavok Hall delivered a speech that was very interesting to his audience. The subject of his speech was the position of the Socialist Party with regard to religion, a subject that very often becomes the source of heated discussions. Comrade O'Brien pointed out to his audience that all workers should know themselves. They should do a little thinking, as all men are free to be what they chose—Atheist, Protestant, Catholic or otherwise. We find that among the capitalistic class, as with the Socialist, we have men differ in opinion with regards to religion, yet it becomes very laughable when one sees members of the old political parties point out the strong objection that they have to the Socialist Party because some of its members may be Atheists or otherwise and opposed to religion. As Comrade O'Brien points out, they forget that capital we do not expect the old party politician to point these things out to us, but it is strictly up to us, as a working class struggling for our emancipation, to educate ourselves to the end that when the old party politicians come around at some future date putting up such lame arguments to secure our votes, we can tell them that we have had enough of such bum dope.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were visitors here to Passburg last Wednesday and before leaving for home that night had the pleasure of taking in the concert, which they declared was a treat.

The alteration of the outside tracks at the mines here having been completed, the haulage crew will now work a little steadier.

The Upple boss at Maple Leaf met with a severe accident last week end. We trust that with good treatment he will soon be in good shape again.

The mines at Maple Leaf are working very steadily these days. Watch out for the reign of prosperity that is hovering near.

There being no work on Tuesday last, and a nice fall of snow on the ground, many a mine-dog along his gun and liked for a deer. The Observer beheld quite a few returning home and—O dear! They're safe!

There was an exchange of sentiments between the miners of Police Flats on what should have been pay Saturday. It seems that there was something wrong with the transmission of the money, or it should have been here, according to reports from the coal office. However, it did not land for the men to get paid on the Monday, so the men decided to hold meeting, which they did on Monday evening. After discussing the matter it was decided—no pay, no work. On Tuesday they stayed at home, but that night the roll arrived and the boys were paid. The necessity for such action should be apparent to all after the Frank incident. Further, the operators hold two weeks' pay in hand and the men are certainly entitled to it when their wages are not forthcoming.

After the decision given at Taber last week, it is questionable whether the men are not entitled to compensation for waiting. In any case, this kind of business is getting too prevalent and the companies should take every precaution to get the pay roll by specified dates.

The mines at Burmis are regaining their output steadily. There are now between fifty and sixty men working there and it is said that everything will be running at its fullest capacity in the near future.

According to information received by the Observer, the Davenport Coal Company at Burmis does not entertain a very high opinion of some of their English speaking miners, so they fire them. It seems that a pair of these miners were told, upon going on shift, that there was a little gas in their place and upon going to their place, they soon decided that there was too

(For further camp news see Page Eight.)

J. H. Naylor

SPECIAL THIS WEEK
Overcoats

We are showing an extra large range of special tailored overcoats. Workmanship and material guaranteed to be the best that the market can produce. With both shawl and military collars prices from

\$15.00 to \$25.00

Watch This Space Next Week
Bellevue - Alta.

Stephen T. Humble

\$15.00 Heater FREE!

We are giving a handsome heater to you free
WATCH OUR WINDOW

FOR
Modern Furniture
AND
Home Comfort

Look in at

THE
Bellevue Hardware Store
BELLEVUE, Alta.

See Our Heading Contest on page 5

THE LYRIC THEATRE

Bellevue - Alta.

Daily change of motion pictures in a hall that is : : : :

New - Clean - Comfortable

If money could buy better pictures you would see them here. : : : : :

The Lyric Theatre Co.
C. W. JOHNSTONE, Manager

News of the District Camps (Continued from Page 5)

PASSBURG NOTES (Continued)

much or them to work in, so they went home. Because these men were away to the danger that existed in their place, and did what was right, according to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, they are no longer required by the company, who tried to disguise their action as well as possible by sending the men to work in an abnormal place and making things as uncomfortable as possible for them. Then they fired them. However, our Local secretary, T. Harries, has taken the case up with the company and if not adjusted will be referred to the District.

BEAVER MINES NOTES

The mine here worked but three days last week and so far none this week, so that things are looking very bad here at present. Several miners have already left the camp, most of them finding work at Bellevue, and although any mail may bring in sufficient orders to start the mine working full time again.

Martin and Joe Polack and Mike Peella left Beaver on Tuesday for their homes in Hungary. As they are all married, with their dependents in the land of the "Hun," it is their intention to return next spring with their wives and families. Watch Beaver grow next year. Being old hands and well respected miners, we wish them a safe and pleasant journey. Of course they had the usual jollification on the eve of their departure, to which several English speaking friends were invited.

The Sabbatarian conscience received a severe shock when one of our Church elders was seen peddling potatoes, cabbages, and other farm products amongst his customers in the camp with his rig and team last Sunday. This individual is a strict observer of the Lord's Day, lives on a homestead about two miles from the camp, and apparently, like the absent-minded beggar, he lost count. He received a rude awakening, however, when a lady customer asked him had he been to communion today, and on being assured that it was the day of rest he fled home to hide his disgrace.

To round up his wedding celebrations, Mr. Torpy gave a free dance in the Pioneer Hall to his friends and neighbors last Saturday evening. A strong contingent of friendly trippers from Pincher Creek and Burnis accepted the invite and about 45 couples filtered around the spacious hall, to the lively strains of the piano, manipulated by Mrs. McVicar, until 2.30 next morning. Mrs. Jarrad put up a very nice lunch and the entertainment was voted to be one of the best ever held in Beaver. The week previous, when his bride returned from their honeymoon, Mr. Torpy treated the boys to a good jollification, with an ample supply of the cup that cheers. On that occasion some of the boys sang like nightingales, whilst others shouted themselves hoarse wishing him and his spouse joy and happiness.

Hard hit as the workmen in this camp have been recently, yet that they are willing to share what little they have with a stranger in distress was proved last week. About two months ago a young man named Wm. Thompson, who came with the harvest trip from the east, was found on arriving

at this camp to be suffering from typhoid fever. He did not start work and was not on the doctor's list, besides being friendless and destitute. He was sent from here to Pincher Creek hospital, but when, apparently recovered from the fever, he was turned out of that institution. The Mounted Police, to rid Pincher Creek of him, paid his stage fare back to Beaver, where a miner named M. Brown, who knew him, was employed. Unfortunately Mr. Brown, or "Butter," as he is popularly called, had only started and was scarcely earning, sufficient to keep himself. However, the Local took the matter up and a committee, consisting of Wm. Davies, Alex. Thompson, Bob Stenhouse and Dave Thompson, was appointed. This committee succeeded in getting the invaluable \$16.00, besides a suit of under-clothing which Tom Moore, merchant, freely gave on learning he was badly in need of them. Although Thompson has regained sufficient strength to walk without the aid of crutches, yet still he has a few weeks before he will be able to find a purchaser for his labor power. He is still in the Hotel-Bunk and well catered for by its genial proprietor, Charlie Heath.

Mr. Deo Thomas, driver boss in No. 2 mine, suffered a painful accident last week through being caught by a trip of empty cars. He was badly bruised about the head. He was attended by Dr. Ross and is doing as well as can be expected.

At recent meeting of the Local union the matter of publishing local doings was brought up for discussion. After giving the matter considerable attention the meeting decided not to publish anything concerning union meetings.

We wish to announce that Hillcrest is gradually ceasing to be the ideal bachelor quarters. On Saturday, the 8th inst., the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stretton was the scene of a pretty wedding, when their niece, Miss Ada Crosby, of Staffordshire, England, became the bride of Mr. Chas. Evans, of this town. Only immediate friends were present during the ceremony, after which the ladies' tin can band, of which Mrs. Reid is the master, visited the happy couple. Mr. Evans promptly responded. We all join in wishing them a long and happy life.

Saturday last was tag day in Hillcrest. A large number of tags have been sold. The proceeds were in aid of the skating rink. With a few days' labor and the kind assistance of Jack Frost our rink will be completed.

Dr. Allen Ross has let the contract to Mr. Jack Wheeler for the erection of the new hospital. His new residence, which has been under construction but a few weeks, is nearly completed.

Carl Johnson, who had his leg badly burned in the mine a few weeks ago, is able to be around again. Maurice Campbell, of Fernie, is visiting in Hillcrest for the last couple of days.

Bill Smith and John Hunter, of Coleman, moved to Hillcrest last week. Fred Raynor returned from the Brazeau a few weeks ago. He is making Hillcrest his place of abode.

TABER NOTES

A sad accident happened to a machine runner named Lloyd on Tuesday afternoon. A piece of stone fell and broke his back. He lived until Wednesday afternoon. The deceased man was one of the early Mormon settlers in Taber, having been here about nine years.

On Thursday there will be a vote taken at the pit mouth to decide whether the sick fund shall be amalgamated with the Local. The reason for this is that a great many men don't join the fund, as it runs at present, and consequently the funds are generally pretty low. By taking dues from each member of the Local, it will be possible to have a fund to meet any emergency.

Agreements have been signed up at the small mines in this district with the exception of Rock Springs. The men have got the best possible conditions under the circumstances with out a suspension of work. Fisher, Superior and White Ash collieries they have accepted the seven cent basis. At present the coal is being loaded with a two inch fork, the screen being three-quarter inch, nine foot long. At White Ash the men got an increase on the brushing price, which is, however, still below the rate paid at the Canada West mine. The agreements are not what they would be but as they are accepted, we have to be content.

A large audience turned out on Sunday night to hear "Bob" Walker on the Vancouver situation. The Miners' Hall was packed, and it was noticeable that quite a few ladies were among the crowd. Vice President Graham acted as chairman and filled the position to the satisfaction of everyone.

On Tuesday night Mr. Fisher, Superior and White Ash collieries they have accepted the seven cent basis. At present the coal is being loaded with a two inch fork, the screen being three-quarter inch, nine foot long. At White Ash the men got an increase on the brushing price, which is, however, still below the rate paid at the Canada West mine. The agreements are not what they would be but as they are accepted, we have to be content.

The annual taxpayers meeting was held on Monday, Nov. 24th, at 8 p.m. This will be the opportunity to get information regarding the financial affairs of the town. It is to be hoped that the working men will turn out to hear the report of the men they elected to run their affairs.

The bylaw for the debentures for the extension of the water system was carried on Monday, only three votes being cast against it. Walter Hackett has quit his job as fireman and started in the mine. Billy Mills has been laid off for a few days with a sore hand. The Thacker boys and Ted Machin have gone to Superior to work.

COLEMAN NOTES

A conference of the various Co-operative Societies was called to meet at Frank on Nov. 12th. Delegates from Lethbridge, Hillcrest, Frank, Coleman and Fernie were present. A resolution was passed condemning the attitude of Mr. Trowen, secretary of the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association, in decrying the Co-operative movement and thus attempting to bring such societies into disrepute to the public generally, especially with the working class. Also in his advising the Retail Merchants' Association to combine to defeat the Co-operative movement and to retard the growth of what is necessarily a working class movement.

Several other resolutions were passed by the delegates present, before the conference adjourned, advising all working men to join in making the Co-operative movement a success. C. M. O'Brien gave a very interesting lecture in the Coleman Opera House on Sunday night, Nov. 16, before a very good audience. After speaking for about two hours, Charlie was awarded a hearty vote of thanks. Charlie starts out on a lecturing tour shortly, going as far East as Glace Bay, afterwards visiting the home of his parents, whom he has not seen for about 12 years. Good luck, Charlie.

A collection was taken up on pay day last on behalf of Albert Vnaselin, who got injured about six months ago in the mine in York Creek. The amount collected was \$110. An unusually high wind blew down the Pass on Friday night and Saturday doing considerable damage to property in and around Coleman. About 100 yards of the McGillivray Coal Company's snow shed covering the track was blown down. Richard Gaskel, while at work in Pillar 138, York Creek, met with an accident which caused him to have eight weeks in his head. Dick narrowly escaped with his life. The Coleman Mercantile Company closed down for good today, the 18th. Coming events cast their shadows before.

CORBIN NOTES

We are sorry to announce that Mrs. Matthew Hall is sick in bed, but hope to hear of her recovery soon. Mrs. Jones gave a fine whist drive at the Wyo on Tuesday afternoon. The bar fixtures have arrived this week for the Flathead Hotel. The smoker proved a great success on Saturday evening, everybody getting a good time. John Jones, the noted wrestler in the Pass, gave a fine exhibition at the smoker but his opponent was a little too heavy. The trainmen gave a fine dance on Wednesday evening which kept up in the small hours of the morning.

Mr. Jones and his wife have gone to Elk for a week's hunting. Mrs. H. Massey was a visitor to Hillcrest this week. No. 3 mine is only working morning shift at present. Don't forget the annual meeting of the Union Hall on Saturday, Dec. 2nd. Come in crowds, as it's for a good cause. We must thank the Fernie Brewery for their kindness in giving us two 16-gallon kegs free of charge towards the smoker. Frank Newman is helper on the team during L. Hubbard's absence.

COAL CREEK NOTES

Concert at the Presbyterian Church. The Church was filled to overflowing on Tuesday night, the occasion being the concert given under the aus-

Everything in connection with the basket social in aid of the Island children is practically arranged. The ladies will be there in force with baskets and it remains for the men to make it a success by attending and buying the same. Don't forget the date—Tuesday, Nov. 25th. Alf. Rice left Monday night for a trip to the Old Country. The International Board Member, was present at Tuesday's meeting of the Local, which was sparsely attended, and reviewed the situation in the strike fields. Call again, Dave, you can count on a bigger crowd next time. A dance took place in the Queen's Monday. The Koskiak compensation claim is to be finally disposed of, the company admitting the claim but disputing its amount. Bill Adams, Ted and Bill Partridge, were Hosmer visitors Wednesday night. An enjoyable dance, promoted by the lessee of the Opera House took place Thursday. Fernie City Band Orchestra were in attendance. The Knights of Pythias intend giving the annual Masquerade New Year's Eve. Posters will give full particulars.

Mrs. George Vickers was the holder of the winning number for the Singer sewing machine drawn for up here on Tuesday evening. Congratulations. Good-byes and hand-shakes are the order of the day, as there is to be quite an exodus of people from camp this week end bound for England. The names of the departing are: Vickers and family; bound for Whitehaven, Cumberland; John Burrows, for Lancashire; Billy Partridge and Tommy Hall, for Durham; Jim McCartney, Pud Walker and Joe Graham (and wife may be) for Whitehaven, Cumberland. We wish them all a pleasant journey and hope they enjoy the Christmas holidays.

Some evil disposed person or persons spiked down the B mine outside incline rope, causing a wreck, laying a shift off, and narrowly escaped causing serious injuries to the outside haulage. About 1100 offered for evidence leading to conviction. We hope the offender may be brought to book. The shiverer band was out on Thursday morning serenading Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fairclough, who arrived in camp on Wednesday evening. We offer congratulations and extend a hearty welcome to Mrs. Fairclough. Truly far different from London, England, is your?

A gang of men are employed grading the south end of Victoria Park with the intention of making a skating rink. Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the proposed skating rink in front of the Club had to be abandoned. Miss Linda Huggall was removed to Fernie hospital on Saturday last suffering with appendicitis. The inclement weather prevented a lot of Creekittes taking advantage of the special train run for the show on Wednesday night. There have been several slight accidents up here this week, but nothing of a serious nature.

Tom Yates, of Michel, was visiting friends and acquaintances up here on Monday. Glad to see you, Tom. Mr. Hoslak, Hewitt is now doing his stunts in the timekeepers' office on the night turn. Congratulations, old man. Mrs. Maussett, of Coyote Street, was removed to hospital on Friday last for medical treatment. We hope to see her around soon. Mr. Flett, formerly teacher at the schools up here, is back again in camp visiting old acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Coupe have removed their residence to Fernie. We understand that the Fernie-Coal Creek Band intend giving a concert in the Club Hall in the very near future. Watch for further announcement. The Methodist Sunday School has arranged to hold their annual entertainment and Christmas tree on Monday evening, December 22nd. Preparations have been going on for some time to make this a very interesting occasion.

At the meeting of the officials of the Coal Creek Methodist Church held a few evenings ago, finances were found to be in a flourishing condition. All obligations had been met for the half year ending with October 31st.

HOSMER NOTES

A fence on each side of the sidewalk on Main Street behind the Bank of Montreal would be of great benefit. Some one is able to walk overboard these winter nights at a considerable risk of personal injury. Here's a chance for the vigilant Mr. Beckett to shine. The Board of Trade intend drawing the attention of the Great Northern Railway Co. to the chilly state of affairs. One is up against waiting for trains. If the waiting room is kept heated and open around train time it would be greatly appreciated by the travelling public of Hosmer. The members of the Hosmer Athletic Club, after much persuasion, turned up in sufficient numbers to hold a meeting Friday night last. The old officers, fearing dismissal, tendered their resignation en bloc and a new outfit was elected. It is to be hoped they prove live ones. Mr. Willy is the new president and H. Brooks secretary-treasurer. The rope on the main incline broke Friday last, causing a runaway of a dozen or so cars of coal. The newly installed Hayes Derrall failed to check their meteoric career, all kinds of damage being done before they finally dumped the trestle at the foot of the incline. The accident caused the afternoon shift to lay off. A Russian backhand in No. 9 was caught by a fall of roof and got his arm badly mangled up. The injury, which is a painful one, caused his removal to the hospital, where he is progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected.

It is refreshing to read that Howzer was now down in Vancouver recently. If any of his outfit venture this far they'll get some news from "Howzer". Dr. Major, of Nelson, is at present relieving Dr. Nay, who, accompanied by Mrs. Nay, has gone east for a few weeks on business. The Nora Henderson Opera Co. were playing in Hosmer Tuesday and Wednesday. Large houses were present both days, the program giving every variety satisfaction. The school is closed down for a few weeks owing to an epidemic of measles. The Athletic Club executive met Wednesday night and decided on a program which it is hoped will stimulate an interest in the Club. A skating rink is to be opened in the winter future. A billiard tournament and whist drives are to be staged, further particulars of which will be given shortly. Quite a few numbers have, unfortunately, dropped out recently, but it is to be hoped they will recover some of the enthusiasm they had a few months ago and again become active paying members.

they had to struggle in their endeavor to get the unfortunate man out of the cage. The men could not be kept back, and why this should be is beyond comprehension, for if men will not act as men should, nobody else can make them do so. Take heed, boys, and remedy this at once. The wife of Karl Theodorovitch, International Organizer, underwent a serious operation in Galt hospital last week. From inquiries we learn she is progressing favorably. Bro. Karl has spent an anxious week hanging around the city, waiting the result, as it was understood it was a life or death issue. He is taking a month or two vacation until she is restored to health again. We wish her a speedy recovery. Mr. and Mrs. David Hoore's infant baby died Tuesday after a short illness. Naturally their loss is severe, being their first and only child, and our sympathy is extended to them in their bereavement.

Ernest Stanley, a stone cutter on the new Post Office, met with a serious accident which may prove fatal. He was working on the roof and had just finished, it being only three minutes from quitting time, when he lost his balance and fell to the next floor, a distance of 15 feet, falling on his head and fracturing his skull. He was at once conveyed to the hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. This morning (Wednesday) the men in No. 6 mine had no sooner got inside to work when all work was called off and the men ordered to top with the least possible delay. Excitement ran high for a time as to the cause of such haste. It seems one of the main water pipes from the river, which supplies the boilers, had burst, thereby cutting off the water supply. The haste was to get the men on top with whatever steam remained before the fan stopped. President Smith and I. B. M. Rees were in the city Monday of this week on business with the union collector. How a fire or blaze works on the nervous system whilst compelling these notes, on looking through the window I noticed in the direction of Mr. Paddy Gains' house a huge blaze. It was at once ran to the phone, called up the fire brigade, and then to the fire, to find it originated in the back house. The flames had got a fair hold, but calling on the family, who were not aware of it, we managed to put it out with buckets of water just as the brigade arrived. The cause was some ashes from the stove which, with the

high wind blowing, had kindled up. The damage done was slight.

The fact that the burning steamer "Vulturino" was able to summon to its aid by radio messages no less than eleven steamers gave additional proof of the priceless value of this means of communication in the saving of life at sea. Not that any such further proof was necessary; for Marconi's great invention had already established its position as one of the most merciful aids to the saving of human life in all the history of invention. It was inevitable that radio-telegraphy should hold a prominent part in the discussions of the International Conference on Safety at Sea, which is to be held in London on November 12 of this year; and we note that Secretary of Commerce Redfield's committee on this subject has sent in a recommendation to the conference, which appears to cover the subject comprehensively. The committee proposes that efficient apparatus for radio communication be required on all ships in foreign trade which carry fifty persons or more (passengers or crew, or both combined), navigating the ocean between ports more than 200 nautical miles distant from one another, and that apparatus, to be deemed efficient, must transmit messages with sufficient power to be received by day over sea, at a distance of at least 100 nautical miles, by a ship equipped with apparatus equal to that of the transmitting ship. It is further recommended that an auxiliary power supply should be provided, independent of the vessel's main electric power plant, which will enable the sending set for at least four hours to send messages over a distance of at least 100 nautical miles by day.

There is an echo of the Titanic disaster in the recommendation that two first grade operators should be required on all such ships maintaining a constant service, also on all such ships carrying 100 or more passengers; that one first grade and another first or second grade operator should be required on all other such passenger ships; and that one operator (first or second grade) and one cargo operator or watchman should be required on all other such cargo boats. Scientific American.

The Misses Allen Dressmakers and Costumers Ball Dresses a Speciality COLEMAN ALBERTA

F. M. Thompson Co. "The Quality Store" Just Unloaded ONE CARLOAD OF Okanagan Vegetables Also one Carload of Choice Winter Apples Consisting of 15 Varieties The pick of the Okanagan Valley. We expect a car of Ashcroft Potatoes in a few days See us before buying. The goods are No. 1 quality and the price is right. See that you get a few of the bargains at our Genuine Reduction Sale. We have a special line of crockery - see window F. M. THOMPSON CO. The Store That Saves You Money Phone 25 Victoria St. Blairmore, Alta.

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SAFETY FIRST!

It's Meaning

By Austin King
Chief Inspector of Mines for the H. C. Frick Coal Company

(Abstract of a special article in the News Standard, Uniontown, Pa., October 2, 1913.)

Years ago the president of the H. C. Frick Coal Company dictated a set of rules to govern the operation of mines and coke works. Following is Rule No. 1:

"Strict compliance with the mining law of the State shall be the duty of every employee at all times and under all circumstances and SAFETY shall be the FIRST consideration of superintendents, mine foremen and all others exercising authority or directing operations in every department."

Here we find the origin of the motto and our subject, namely, "Safety First."

This motto is now seen on every hand in the offices, on the stationery, and in and about the mine buildings of the company, whether above or below ground. It was later adopted by the United States Bureau of Mines. It adorned the top of every page of the program of the events carried out at the Bureau testing station, and in Forbes field, when President Taft honored the demonstration with his presence. On this occasion men were present from all the coal mining centres of the United States and Canada, and thus it became known to a greater or less extent, from Nova Scotia to Mexico and from British Columbia to Alabama.

What was the purpose of the adoption of the words, "Safety First," as a watchword or motto? The purpose was to put them in such a form and in such places as to arrest the attention of busy men and bring to their minds, as often as possible while engaged at work, the necessity of avoiding danger by the prompt performance of the various duties required and the adoption of every safeguard in its progress. When dealing with this question President Lincoln gave the warning that, "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety." This vigilance is quickened when we are frequently reminded by the attractive and somewhat startling words, "Safety First," and in this way officials and workmen have their significance and importance impressed on their minds.

Are these words, some may ask, anything more than the "bumbooner" or "so much hot air," to use a common expression? That depends very much on how persons regard them. If they do not heed the warning they are "bumbooner," or "hot air," but the president of the H. C. Frick Coal Company deemed them of sufficient importance to place them before quality and cost of product, and all know how vital these are to every corporation.

What is the meaning of "Safety First?" "Safety First," though having a sort of general or common significance to all, yet, for each class of officials and workmen, it has a special meaning which varies according to the

nature of and conditions surrounding the work to be done. To the president it means that, as far as he is able, every provision shall be made to insure the safety of the workmen, no matter what the cost; to him it means much trouble of mind when fatal or serious accidents happen—no matter how, because he feels, and sometimes rightly, too, that every thing that foresight could suggest has not been done to prevent them.

To the general superintendent it means anxious inquiry from superintendents and other officials—the scanning of reports daily regarding it, and the giving of many orders regarding its strict observance notwithstanding the large increase it often makes in the cost.

To the engineer it means well-considered lay-outs for mines with respect to ventilation, drainage, haulage, width of barriers, pillars, and the design and installation of suitable machinery and safety appliances.

To the mine inspector, as its special guardian, it means much care and watchfulness, and oftentimes the performance of disagreeable duties. To comply with its requirement he must do his duty without fear or favor, and by advice, commendation or censure to officials and workmen, point out the best way to attain the cherished result—the reduction of accidents to a minimum.

To the superintendent it means that he must provide supplies to insure safety in all departments and make himself as familiar as practicable with the conditions that make for safety, so as to be able, if called upon by his subordinates, to advise how best to avoid accidents. He must have it distinctly understood by all that he is for safety first; whether they have a 48 or a 96-hour charge, and that practice of disregarding safety, by any one, will not be tolerated. He must be firm in his support of anything that adds to safety; but, like Davy Crockett, he must be sure he is right before going ahead.

To the mine foreman it means competent and reliable subordinates, the giving of clear-cut, and unmistakable orders and directions where safety is concerned—no straddling of the question can be permitted; for never was it more true than in the case of safety that "He that is not for it is against it." It means that he will not permit coal-dust, to accumulate, nor will he permit blasting under unsafe conditions, even though output be reduced in consequence; that he will not allow persons to work or pass beneath unsafe places in roads, whether a car goes out that way or not; that if he finds a man persistently negligent of his personal safety, he will discharge him at once, even if he is short-handed; that he will note how work is done by the various employes and at once check any tendency to recklessness on their part. In a word, he is for "safety first," last and all the time.

The fire boss, rib boss and shot firer will be made to feel that, while the faithful performance of their duty is

duly appreciated, the higher duty of conducting life and limb is still more appreciated by their superiors. The former will express his understanding of safety first by fencing off all places found dangerous, though pit room is scarce; the second will not save labor to provide a safe retreat in making a fall, nor will he risk, nor permit a miner to risk, injury to recover a few posts. The shot firer will exemplify its meaning to him by refusing to fire any shot where injury is likely to result, or which is contrary to law and safe practice.

To the miner it means that he will set that post or cross-bar, as may be required before loading the car, though it may not be ready for the driver when he calls for it; and if in doubt at any time as to what to do to keep himself safe in his working place he will get the side of safety the benefit of the doubt.

The driver will show that he understands its true meaning by not taking any forbidden risk in doing his work—he will not ride between cars or in front of trips when possible to avoid it, but instead, make use of the wide side of the heading, which is provided for the purpose of enabling him to keep control of his trip. The chief mechanic and electrician means that they will keep the machinery, apparatus and wiring in their charge in safe working condition; they will be sure that those they have placed in charge are sober and reliable, and they will encourage them to report promptly anything that they may notice that would lead to danger.

It means that they should be thoroughly investigated, so that the cause, if possible, may be known; and, having ascertained if such regulations, or devices, or both, as are best calculated to prevent a recurrence should be promptly made or supplied and obedience to or use of them enforced as far as practicable.

Having briefly dwelt on a few of the important phases of the meaning of "Safety First," may we not ask: What would be the result if each one did his best to carry out its requirements? There can be but one answer—a very large reduction in number of fatal and serious injuries. This indeed would prove that safety was the first consideration. Should it not be a labor of love, not a task, to accomplish it? Or does the yellow streak rather than the reds like Homeric tales. The honor of having created a record or a custom that is now commonplace has had many claimants in nearly every instance.

Take the first train to run a mile a minute. The Antelope, an engine on the Boston and Maine Railroad, according to one of the most cherished of these legends, pulled the first train that made this record. Her run was between Boston and Lawrence, a distance of twenty-six miles, and one day in 1848 she is said to have made her last fourteen miles in thirteen minutes.

But it is just as earnestly upheld that Davy Crockett of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad has this distinction. The Davy Crockett was the pride of the road in her day. It is said that her engineer, David Matthews, loved her better than he did his family. But she reached the pinnacle of her fame locally when, in 1832, sixteen years before the Antelope was heard of, according to the other story, she covered a fourteen-mile straightway level stretch between Albany and Schoenady in thirteen minutes and made one stop for water besides. A letter written by Matthews in that year mentions having done better than a mile a minute with her on several occasions.

Running an engine at a mile a minute in those days was many times more dangerous than it is now. Three-quarters of a century ago the rails were light strips of iron spiked down to all sorts of ties. There were no tie or fish plates then, and in hot weather especially the sleepers and the rails would warp in the torrid sun and pull apart. Not infrequently the ends of the light rails would curve upward from the track, forming the much dreaded "snake heads," which were the horror of engineers and passengers alike. Many tales are told of "snake heads" springing up under the jolting train, piercing the flimsy car floors, and impaling passengers in their seats. Until a remedy was found for these "snake heads" by using better fastenings and more seasoned ties, a large force of men was continually employed to walk the tracks and nail them down.

Broken car wheels were another ever present danger in those remote days. The present standard gauge is said to have been originally established by taking the distance between the wheels of the carts used on English highways. For the same reason apparently, the first rolling stock was equipped not with solid wheels, but with castiron models of the wooden wagon wheel, though of small diameter. These were not submitted to the drop test that is now universal and were of a dangerously light pattern. The result was that often in terror unnotified until the wheel broke the train was derailed. It took a bad accident in which a number of people were killed, so runs the tradition, to bring about the testing of car-wheels by tapping them.

Real time saving in running trains did not begin until 1851. Charles Minot, superintendent of the Erie Railroad, was one of those given credit of inaugurating telegraph signals for the handling of trains.

He was in the cab of a passenger train one day at the story room. There were some double-track railroads in those days, and trains had to lie out on sidings and wait for the train bound in the opposite direction to come along. However long the delay, the train on the siding waited.

On this particular occasion Minot's train took its siding. The operator at the little country station stalled over, remarking that the train had the opposite direction to the siding down the line, and that it would be two or three hours before she could patch up her lousy flues and get power enough to climb the hill.

Minot was in a hurry, and he decided to telegraph down the siding nearest the train he was on would not wait at the siding, but would proceed; for station agents to watch out for the other train and have it get the siding nearest the spot where they would meet. The engineer refused pointblank to take such a risk, saying that it was against all railroad law and custom. Minot finally discharged him, put him off the engine, and ran the train himself to the end of the division, keeping himself posted by telegraph at each station. Everything worked out just as he had planned and was so satisfactory that he at once inaugurated a system of moving trains on telegraph signals.

The way the bell cord came into use is about as interesting a railroad tradition as there is. Nearly every one of the older lines in the country

at the roadside, and before he was ready to charge it the miners working at the coal face, and a fireman who had been present, went out, the former to have a meal and the latter to continue his inspection of his district. They were only 50 yards distant when the shot exploded and, as they had neither a warning shout of "fire" nor the sound of the contractor walking back and under water. The temperature aboveground on the previous night was below freezing point, and as the explosives were brought by the contractor from an outside magazine the probability is that some of the gelignite was partly frozen and exploded on being pushed home. A badly broken copper cleaner was found close by the hole of the explosion. The number of accidents which have caused frozen explosives during cold weather is disappointing. Mr. Walker is surprised that both managers and workmen do not realize the danger that is run by the use of explosives containing nitro-glycerine in this condition. Great care should be taken to see that the explosive does not show any sign of hardness, as nitro-glycerine freezes at a temperature above 40° Fahr. and often remains frozen despite a rise in the temperature for a considerable period. If the explosive is at all hard, the risk of a

premature explosion occurring, as in this instance, is very great.

Naked Lights and Explosives
A miner in a "fast" place in the main coal we read in Mr. Walker's report, went near to his open gunpowder canister, with his naked light in his cap and a spark fell amongst the powder, which exploded and burned him. The canister was open, as he had omitted, possibly through forgetfulness, to close it after taking some gunpowder from it earlier in the day. He stated to some of the men, after the accident occurred, that he was going for some oil for his lamp from a bottle, which he kept close to his canister, when the accident occurred. This appears to have been so, as his empty lamp attached to his cap was found after the explosion lying near the canister. There was no reason for him to be getting gunpowder at the time as he had no shot hole ready, and there were plenty of loose coals in his working place. He contravened the Explosives Order, Part 1 (1) (b) as he failed to keep the explosives in a secure canister. This kind of accident is far too frequent, Mr. Walker adds; it may be that constant use of explosives makes the workmen take less care than is necessary to prevent them, but he should have thought that a man's common sense would make him realize the foolishness of having a naked light anywhere near explosives. This does not, however, appear to be the case, for the inspectors find innumerable cases of miners not removing their lights from their caps when opening a canister containing explosives. The necessity of great care in this respect is urged upon both officials and miners.—The Science and Art of Mining.

First in Railroads

BY THADDEUS S. DAYTON

The first achievements of American railroading are, in the greater number of cases, lost in the obscurity of tradition, as there are many legends rather than interesting stories that go the rounds like Homeric tales. The honor of having created a record or a custom that is now commonplace has had many claimants in nearly every instance.

Take the first train to run a mile a minute. The Antelope, an engine on the Boston and Maine Railroad, according to one of the most cherished of these legends, pulled the first train that made this record. Her run was between Boston and Lawrence, a distance of twenty-six miles, and one day in 1848 she is said to have made her last fourteen miles in thirteen minutes.

But it is just as earnestly upheld that Davy Crockett of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad has this distinction. The Davy Crockett was the pride of the road in her day. It is said that her engineer, David Matthews, loved her better than he did his family. But she reached the pinnacle of her fame locally when, in 1832, sixteen years before the Antelope was heard of, according to the other story, she covered a fourteen-mile straightway level stretch between Albany and Schoenady in thirteen minutes and made one stop for water besides. A letter written by Matthews in that year mentions having done better than a mile a minute with her on several occasions.

Running an engine at a mile a minute in those days was many times more dangerous than it is now. Three-quarters of a century ago the rails were light strips of iron spiked down to all sorts of ties. There were no tie or fish plates then, and in hot weather especially the sleepers and the rails would warp in the torrid sun and pull apart. Not infrequently the ends of the light rails would curve upward from the track, forming the much dreaded "snake heads," which were the horror of engineers and passengers alike. Many tales are told of "snake heads" springing up under the jolting train, piercing the flimsy car floors, and impaling passengers in their seats. Until a remedy was found for these "snake heads" by using better fastenings and more seasoned ties, a large force of men was continually employed to walk the tracks and nail them down.

Broken car wheels were another ever present danger in those remote days. The present standard gauge is said to have been originally established by taking the distance between the wheels of the carts used on English highways. For the same reason apparently, the first rolling stock was equipped not with solid wheels, but with castiron models of the wooden wagon wheel, though of small diameter. These were not submitted to the drop test that is now universal and were of a dangerously light pattern. The result was that often in terror unnotified until the wheel broke the train was derailed. It took a bad accident in which a number of people were killed, so runs the tradition, to bring about the testing of car-wheels by tapping them.

Real time saving in running trains did not begin until 1851. Charles Minot, superintendent of the Erie Railroad, was one of those given credit of inaugurating telegraph signals for the handling of trains.

He was in the cab of a passenger train one day at the story room. There were some double-track railroads in those days, and trains had to lie out on sidings and wait for the train bound in the opposite direction to come along. However long the delay, the train on the siding waited.

On this particular occasion Minot's train took its siding. The operator at the little country station stalled over, remarking that the train had the opposite direction to the siding down the line, and that it would be two or three hours before she could patch up her lousy flues and get power enough to climb the hill.

Minot was in a hurry, and he decided to telegraph down the siding nearest the train he was on would not wait at the siding, but would proceed; for station agents to watch out for the other train and have it get the siding nearest the spot where they would meet. The engineer refused pointblank to take such a risk, saying that it was against all railroad law and custom. Minot finally discharged him, put him off the engine, and ran the train himself to the end of the division, keeping himself posted by telegraph at each station. Everything worked out just as he had planned and was so satisfactory that he at once inaugurated a system of moving trains on telegraph signals.

The way the bell cord came into use is about as interesting a railroad tradition as there is. Nearly every one of the older lines in the country

claimed to have originated it. One of the likeliest claimants is the Baltimore and Ohio. Those early days of the conductors' tags were cash fares, and tickets were a rarity. Dispatches with people who either couldn't or wouldn't pay were therefore frequent occurrences. To put these off, stopping the train between stations, the conductor had to send a brakeman ahead over the freight cars and make a police request of the engineer.

A bright young B. & O. conductor one day devised a plan to signal the engineer without sending the brakeman forward. He hung a stick on the engine cab and hitched to one end of it a clothesline, which he ran back over the top of the cars so that the stick would wriggle when the rope was pulled. He carefully explained his scheme to the engineer. The latter looked at it scornfully and made no answer. The conductor, however, a year ago, the man in the cab was a high and mighty person to whom no mere conductor could give orders.

This run started, and it was not long before the engineer saw the stick signaling him to stop. Instead of even slowing up, he let out the throttle a few notches and grinned at his fireman. At the next station they had to lie out for another train, and the young conductor came ahead with the fireman's eye. The engineer finally showed fight. Fortunately for railroad history, the conductor was the stronger man. Stick signals were thereafter obeyed on that train.

Almost immediately the story reached the ears of the superintendent. He at once saw the conductor's idea was a capital one, and set about installing the bell cord system, practically the same as it exists today.—New York Call.

FIGHTS FOR PEOPLE IN DAYTON
Two years ago Dayton, Ohio, elected two Socialist aldermen. One proved disloyal to the working class and was expelled from the Socialist party. The other was Charles E. Geisler.

During the two years Geisler has acted as alderman he has made the following record:
Secured an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$2 a day for city employes.
Tried to secure the establishment of public bath houses. (Measure was killed by old party aldermen.)
Opposed a twenty-five year street car franchise which was given by the council.
Attempted to have water meters installed in all houses using city water.
Tried to secure municipal slaughter houses. Killed by Bond of Health and old party aldermen.
Tried to secure municipal garbage reduction plant which met the fate of similar things of benefit to the people.
Opposed a thirty-year franchise to telephone and telegraph company, which resulted in the franchise being reduced to ten years.
Introduced ordinance to start plans for the erection of a municipal light, power and heating plant. Killed in committee.—Party Builder.

THE LABOR QUESTION
In Great Britain Lloyd George is attacking the land monopoly. He points out how commerce is hindered, countryside depopulated, and workers housed in shacks, because of the greed of the landlords.

In Toronto a movement has been initiated to provide cheap houses for the working classes.
In Montreal the question of high rents is agitating the people. Many capitalists complain and want the rents for workers reduced.
The question of rents and houses and cheap living quarters for workers seems to be Socialistic. However, Lloyd George, the Toronto philanthropist who is building working class houses or agents of capitalism, not of Socialism.
Karl Marx declared that capitalism made all things in its own likeness. The capitalist mode of exploitation is to put workers into the mills of production, and then to take the profit, and take as profits all that is produced by the workers above their living expenses.
Capitalist robbery takes place in the process of production.
The landowner does not take part in capitalist production. He simply charges for the use of the land he owns. He takes toll of the employing capitalist who takes toll of the working class.
If the land question is a question between landowner and employing capitalist, why do we see many working people cry out against the land exactions? Why do we see them hail with acclamation the Lloyd George land program in Britain?
Karl Marx has given the answer. Throughout the ages the working class have fought one set of exploiters only to be ridden by another set. The time

to rapidly approaching when the workers will face their capitalist masters in the final conflict.
The landlord is the enemy of the employing capitalist. The employing capitalist is the enemy of the working class. When the working class fight the landlord, they are fighting the enemy of their enemy.

When the landlord is conquered the workers will still be in slavery. When the enemy of their enemy is defeated, the workers will then see their true enemy—If the Socialists have not previously educated them to the real condition of affairs, and the workers have not abolished the profit system—Cotton's Weekly.

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POINTS FROM MINE INSPECTOR'S REPORT

Accumulations of Coal Dust
One of the most far-reaching provisions in the Mines Act, Mr. Wilson suggests in his report for the Liverpool District, is that requiring steps to be taken to prevent accumulations of coal dust. This has been met in a variety of ways, depending very largely upon the way the coal dust danger appeals to the manager. There is no doubt that the danger is now recognized, and it is now rare to find accumulations of dust upon the pavement of the roadways. Usually the dust is filled into tubs and sent out of the mine, and at many collieries a careful account is kept of how many tubs are filled in this way. Water sprays are in use at some of the collieries belonging to the large firms. Stone dust has been applied to the roads in the mines of a few of the more progressive proprietors, and at two collieries elaborate arrangements are installed for exhausting the dust from the screens. At a few places sprinklers are fixed to play water upon the screens; at others water is used at the tipplers. The great danger arising from the finest dust descending the downcast shaft and being carried considerable distances in-by is not recognized so thoroughly as it ought to be. Boarding up one or two sides of the shaft would often tend very largely to reduce the quantity of dust getting into the mine, and the Inspector acknowledges that whenever he has suggested the remedy the proprietors have been readily accepted and carried out. At one or two of the larger mines, water sprinklers have been fixed in the downcast near the shaft top, and the dust then falls to the bottom and is periodically cleaned up.

An Electric Accident
In his report for the Midland and Southern District Mr. Hugh Johnstone refers to an accident by which a man received a slight shock, and a horse, which stood about 1,500 yards further in-by, was electrocuted, but which might conceivably have had much more serious consequences. The current was three-phase alternating, 650 volts, 50 periods per second. It was conveyed from the generator on a surface to a distributing station near the shaft bottom by an armored cable, but from this point for a distance of 225 yards the cable was unarmored. Beyond this for a further distance of 1,115 yards the cable was armored. The metallic covers, motor frames, etc., were earthed to the surface through the cable armoring wires available, but for the above 225 yards the earth connection was by means of an old haulage rope 4-inch diameter, laid under the rails. The armoring of the shaft cable was connected at the surface by means of a sliding rope 4 inches in length in two corner plates buried in wet clay ground. The connections between this rope and the earth plates had been made by copper wire lacing, and were subsequently found to be loose and therefore defective. One arm of an Ellison's three-throw switch had shorted on to the frame through a hard fibre tube on which the knife blades were mounted. The earthing rope had a wire part near to which the man was standing with his feet upon the rope and his arms resting upon the unarmored cable, and he received a shock which

caused him to fall, but he was not burnt or otherwise injured. The horse which was standing on the rope 1,500 yards further in-by was killed instantly.

Tests had been made by the attendant in the generating house at 7 and 7.30 a.m. on the morning of the accident, but no indications of leakage were discovered.
The accident, adds Mr. Johnstone, emphasizes the great danger attending the use of earth conductors of old wire ropes which are worn, corroded, or of insufficient size, and the necessity of making all connections efficiently, to secure electrical continuity. The old ropes in this case were at once cut out and copper conductors substituted, that on the surface being properly soldered and riveted to the earth plates.

Falls of Roof
Whilst it is unfortunately found necessary to prosecute workmen in some instances in order to enforce the rule, there are other points in connection with falls of roof which, Mr. Mottram explains in his report for Yorkshire and NorthMidland, have an important bearing on the question and should not be lost sight of. For instance, the specified distance apart which the roof supports are to be set and advanced should be reconsidered by the management from time to time, along with any alteration in the character of the roof in any part of the mine. Any lessening of the distance that may be found necessary should not only be published in the statutory notice posted up at the surface, but the men should be thoroughly and persistently impressed by the deputies as to the necessity for setting such supports without delay, securely and discreetly. The compulsory use of bars systematically set under roofs known to contain "slips," would, Mr. Mottram is convinced, prevent many accidents.
It falls to be recorded that, although 6,184,421 tons or 9.53 per cent of the output of coal was produced during the year in the district by coal-cutting machines, only one death occurred by falls at the coal face where machines were in use, and this speaks volumes for the comparatively safe conditions produced where the coal face is kept straight and moved regularly, and the timbering is systematically done.
With a view to securing the attention of the miners to the propping rules, a clear notice printed on linen has been posted up just outside the shaft in every working place at the Millstone Colliery. This notice should certainly bring home to all workers what the requirements and responsibilities are.

Safety Lamps Advocated
In Scotland, explosions of fire damp caused eleven deaths and 74 persons were injured during the year 1912. The number of accidents under this head is too great, and, if adequate precautions were taken both by officials and workmen, is capable of much greater reduction. The requirements of Section 32 (1) (b) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, which came into force on July 1st, is that the whole of the seam in which an explosion of inflammable gas occurs, causing any personal injury whatever, must be worked with safety lamps, unless the Secretary of State

grants an exemption to their use, will result in time in a diminution of this class of accident in Scotland. The use of safety lamps at present is not popular either with the owners or the persons employed, and every possible argument is used against their use, and, in particular, that other classes of accidents will be increased. Having had considerable experience in other districts and collieries, Mr. Walker, in his annual report, says he does not agree with this opinion, but thinks if every precaution is taken the explosions of gas will be very greatly reduced without any increase in other accidents, and he trusts that every one concerned will co-operate in obtaining this much to be desired result. He can understand both officials and workmen who have always been used to work with naked lights, thinking that with the reduced light of safety lamps it is likely there will be more accidents from falls of ground, and in connection with haulages, but, as a matter of fact, such is not the case if great care is taken in the supporting of the roof and sides and the manipulation of hitches on inclines, and they do not remember that with portable electric lamps a better light is obtained than with a naked light. It is often urged that the weight of electric safety lamps is excessive, but Mr. Walker would point out that this should not prevent their being used, as it is probable experience gained from practical use will remedy this defect.

Old Shalts
The condition of some of the old shafts, the sides of which are supported by timber, is one calling for the prompt attention of the owners and managers. A more thorough examination is required than the ordinary weekly one to ascertain the condition of wood lining often it is decayed and quite incapable of supporting the sides; several recent instances have occurred where the timbering has given way due to this cause, and it appears to Mr. Walker that in the cases of all shafts more than 20 years old not lined with brick or stone, or where the natural strata show no defect, adequate means should be taken either by boring holes through it, or in other ways, to ascertain the condition of the timber. The Inspector draws the attention of owners, agents, and managers of mines, where there are old shafts lined with wood, to this matter, and to urge upon them the necessity of satisfying themselves that adequate precautions are taken, to prevent the sides of the shafts collapsing owing to the defective condition of the timber, in future. The whole of the men employed underground usually are raised risk is thereby run of loss of life; the purely economical side of the question, apart altogether from that of safety, should cause the owners to see that the sides of the shafts are maintained in a safe condition as a collapse is liable to cause a prolonged cessation of the drawing of mineral, and thereby to reduce the profitable working of the colliery.

Danger of Frozen Explosives
An accident occurred at Home Farm Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Hamilton, McCulloch, and Co., Ltd., on April 11th, and caused the death of a contractor brusher. The main level in the lower Drumgray Seam was dipping, and Mr. Walker says, the contractor brusher for the seam was instructed by the underground manager to raise a timber in the face, and that the suction pipe of a pump could be taken into it. The contractor drilled a shot hole 24 inches deep in the pavement

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ELECTORAL SYSTEM BEATS WORKERS

The peculiar electoral system in Germany, whereby the Socialists are kept from securing control of many states and municipalities, is well shown in Cologne.

The three-class voting system is in vogue here in the municipal elections, while "one man one vote" is the rule in the national elections. Thus Cologne is represented in the Reichstag by a Socialist though there is not one Socialist in the city council.

The area of the city is about 29,000 acres, and the number of third-class electors 85,000. The voting must all be done at a few polling places in the centre of the city, which close at 5 p.m. on the first day of balloting, and at 6 p.m. on the second day of balloting, the election extending over three days.

This makes it impossible for many of the working men to cast their ballot.—Party Builder.

ORGANIZE THE YOUNG

There should be a Young People's Socialist League in every city in the nation. Young people are a valuable addition to the movement as they possess the energy and enthusiasm so necessary to push our work in the proper manner. Any local will be fully repaid for any effort expended in this direction.

A young people's department has been established in the national office of the Socialist Party. Drop a letter today to J. A. Rogers, 111 N. Market Street, Chicago, and instructions on how to organize the young people will be sent you.

WAR! What Have It's Apostles Done?

By Guy de Manpassant

The mere thought of war excites a feeling of dread within me, as if I were speaking about something abominable, monstrous, against nature. When we speak about cannibals, we proudly smile, proclaiming our superiority to such savages. But, who are the true savages? Is it those who fight in order that they may eat the vanquished, or those who fight for no other purpose than to kill?

Great armies are moved about like flocks of sheep by butchers, and their units are destined to fall upon some field of combat with heads split open by sabre strokes or hearts pierced by bullets. They are composed of young men, able to produce, to be of use. Their fathers are old and poor. Their mothers for twenty years have loved and cherished them as mothers alone are capable of loving and cherishing, perhaps to learn, after six months or a year, that their boys, their darling children, for whom they have sacrificed so much and whom they have so tenderly reared, have been thrown like dogs into a ditch, where they lie with bowels burst asunder after having been trodden upon and mutilated or made into a shapeless mass of flesh by some cavalry charge.

"Why," asks the unfortunate mother, "why have they murdered my child, my darling son, my only hope, my life itself?" She does not understand, but the answer is "War!" In other words, fighting, killing, cutting off heads, slaughter. . . .

Yes, and at the present time, in our own epoch, in spite of our whole civilization of science, in spite of the increased diffusion of science, in spite of all the philosophy which human genius can evolve, there yet exist

schools for teaching the slaughter of human beings, how to kill scientifically and easily a mass of men, men, poor unfortunate, innocent, charged with the burden of families who need their help and sustenance. But the most amazing thing is that no people have up to the present time, revolted against such infamies.

And yet we live under the weight of the abominable ancient customs, the faulty prejudices, the ferocious ideas, which were the characteristics of our barbarous ancestors. We remain beasts, dominated by instincts which nothing succeeds in modifying.

Alas! how we would now mock were it anyone else than Victor Hugo, who gave utterance to the following: "We are beginning to recognize that armed force is but another name for oppression and to bring it to judgment before the tribunal of the people. Civilization, listening to the pleas of mankind, demands that the generals, the conquerors, be arraigned as criminals. The people are beginning to see that it does not diminish the guilt simply because a wrong action is carried out on a grand scale, that it to murder a single individual is a crime, the murder of a crowd of men does not extenuate the guilt, and that if to steal is shameful, the arbitrary invasion of a country cannot be glorious. Yes, we but proclaim the absolute truth, when we say that war is a disgrace."

"You may say that all this is but petty resentment, poetical indignation, and that the war spirit is always to be found in the hearts of the leaders of the war party, a genial murderer, replied to some peace delegates as follows: "War is sanctified; it is a divinely-ordained institution; it is a

of the sacred laws of the world, to give rise to all grand and noble sentiments; honor, disinterestedness, virtue, courage; in one word, it keeps mankind from falling into the most deplorable materialism."

Some thousands of men come together, they march by day and night, without repose, without thought, without learning, without reading. Serving no useful purpose, they are allowed to sink in their own uncleanness, they lie in the mud like brutes, their minds stupefied. They plunder cities; set fire to villages, ruin nations. Upon meetings with a similar mass of human flesh they attack it, causing blood to flow in streams, and cover the muddy blood-filled earth with the pieces of their dismembered bodies. Mountains of dead bodies accumulate, from which arms and legs have been torn, and brains oozed out—of no value to any one; finally to be thrown into a hole in some corner of a field, while at home, parents, wives and children perish from hunger. This signifies not to fall into a most deplorable materialism.

Men say they prize war because it acts as a spur to their energies. No struggle against nature, against ignorance, against all sorts of obstacles, in order to make our lives a little more supportable. Philanthropists and scientists spend their lives laboring, searching for means to help and alleviate the lot of their brother men; filled with enthusiasm for the common good they work to make inventions to diffuse knowledge and lift mankind to a higher plane. Every day they are offering something new to mankind, every day they enable their fatherlands to enable some bet-

terments, more riches, more power. Then comes war. In six months the generals have destroyed the fruits of twenty years of endeavor, of patience, of genius, but this merely means not to fall into a most deplorable materialism.

Al! what do we see in war but that men become brutes and fools? We see them kill for the mere pleasure of killing, causing terror for the mere pleasure of demonstrating their rare courage. And because right no longer exists, because law is dead and all notions of justice have disappeared, we see innocent people shot to death who are discovered walking on the street and suspected of being enemies merely because they show fear. We see men kill dogs chained to the doors of their masters in order to try some new kind of revolver; we see cattle shot in the fields, and explosions of different kinds of arms for simple exercises and amusement. All this but signifies not to fall into a most deplorable materialism.

To invade a country, to cut the throat of a man who defends his home, to kill another man because he does not wear the same kind of coat or has on his head a different sort of cap, to burn the lodgings of the poor and miserable who do not even have bread to eat, to destroy furniture or steal small articles, to drink up the wine found in the cellars and allow the rest to flow away, to violate women and girls met on the street, to reduce to cinders property worth millions and leave behind them misery and the cholera. This but means not to fall into a most deplorable materialism.

Yet what have these apostles done to show their intelligence? Nothing. What have they invented? Cannons and rifles, that is all. Was not the inventor of the wheelbarrow, who hit upon the simple and practical idea of adjusting a wheel between two pieces of wood, of much more value to mankind than all these inventors of instruments of war?

What remains of ancient Greece? Books, marbles. Was Greece great because of its wars, or because of the production of its peaceful genius? Did the invasion of Greece by the Persians prevent it from falling into a most deplorable materialism? (Was it the invasion of the barbarians which saved and regenerated Rome? Did Napoleon the First cause to continue the great intellectual movement which had been initiated by the philosophers at the end of the previous century?)

Now, since the rulers arrogate to themselves the right of life and death over the peoples, is it any wonder that the peoples themselves sometimes make use of the same right against the rulers? They defend themselves and they are right in so doing. No one has the right to govern another. The good of all should be the sole criterion of rule.

And the ruler has the same duty to avoid a war as the captain of a ship has to avoid shipwrecks. If any captain of a ship loses his ship through his own fault, he is condemned for negligence and incapacity. Why should we not judge and condemn a ruler who brings about a war?

Woman Under Socialism

WOMEN IN THE PAST

A Victoria, B. C., Comrade asks: Under Socialism what kind of reform will there be for women? They are slaves of the slaves now. What will their lot be then? Please answer through the Ledger. A certain clever man remains single. It is easily to be seen how this benefits the capitalist class. Instead of employing and skinning one male worker to whom they must give enough wages to support himself and a female slave and the children to come, the master has a female slave as well as a male slave producing profits for him, and he has to pay the male slave a single man's wages only. The capitalist class, in their insane rush for profits, are breaking up homes by the thousands.

But men are men and women are women. The sexual desire is strong. Wherefore men seek women outside the marriage bond. Houses of prostitution were established, and sexual desire is placed on the market for sale. This further reduces women's wages, for she can in many cases be hired for less than a living wage. She is supposed to make up the balance by selling herself to her gentleman friends. This pleases the capitalist class, for it makes the wages they pay to their female slaves below the cost of living. Profits are enlarged to the joy of the master class. Dividends rise and Borden and Laurier tell of our marvelous prosperity.

Borden and Laurier, Roblin and McEbride and Goulin and the other political henchmen of the capitalist class who like to keep and maintain laws to advance the interests of the private owners of capital are the chief producers of white slaves, white slaves, immorality and sexual disease.

The Future Woman According to Reformers.
Such are the conditions at present. If a change is not brought about, human society is headed for the scrap heap. Barbarism faces us again.

The capitalist reformers see where we are heading. They see that prostitution taking the place of the marriage bond and the female slave being exploited in the factory instead of preserving the race by raising children, will cause society to disintegrate. The falling birth-rate is alarming the far-seeing capitalists. The birth-rate declined first in France (France always seems to lead the world). Now the birth-rate in Germany, England and Ontario and the United States has declined.

Wherefore we find the cry going up to abolish immorality. If the working class produce no more children, the slaves of the future will not be on the market when the present slaves are too old to work.

In ancient Rome, the Roman armies went forth to conquer. They conquered Frankish tribes and Gothians. They brought their captives to Rome to be sold. When Sardinia was conquered so many Sardinian slaves were thrown on the slave market of Rome that no one would buy.

Life became cheap in Rome and in the other slave markets. So cheap was it that the slaves were killed in the arenas. They were torn by lions, trampled by elephants, or killed fighting one another.

On this continent life has been cheap. Hordes of immigrants have been pouring into New York, Montreal and other industrial centres. As pagan Rome fed slave lives to beasts, so Christian America and Canada have fed lives to Africa and India, and have killed a hundred slaves, if rock fell on them and crushed them or if they died poisoned in the slums of American and Canadian cities, what mattered? Plenty more came.

These immigrants drained Europe, were the first to face with a falling birth-rate and caused emigration. Wherefore Austria forbids her subjects to come to Canada. Wherefore Lloyd George warns British slaves not to come to "barren Canada." He wants them to stay at home where British labor skinned can rob them.

The masters of Canada, therefore, have to look to breeding their own slaves. They are working. They want conservation of the human race. Just as the Southern planters bred negro slaves, so the Canadian capitalists want to breed white slaves.

This is the explanation of such phenomena as the appointment of Judge Choquet, of Montreal, over a juvenile court. This is the explanation of his horrified expressions when young girls who had come from before him. He thinks it is his moral sentiments which are aroused. Really it is the realization by him that such conduct of very young girls will cause the

maining jobs becomes keener. The price is lowered. And men take the jobs at the lesser price, because the women that would otherwise have been their wives are now furnishing profit for the masters and the men remain single. It is easily to be seen how this benefits the capitalist class.

Instead of employing and skinning one male worker to whom they must give enough wages to support himself and a female slave and the children to come, the master has a female slave as well as a male slave producing profits for him, and he has to pay the male slave a single man's wages only. The capitalist class, in their insane rush for profits, are breaking up homes by the thousands.

But men are men and women are women. The sexual desire is strong. Wherefore men seek women outside the marriage bond. Houses of prostitution were established, and sexual desire is placed on the market for sale. This further reduces women's wages, for she can in many cases be hired for less than a living wage. She is supposed to make up the balance by selling herself to her gentleman friends.

This pleases the capitalist class, for it makes the wages they pay to their female slaves below the cost of living. Profits are enlarged to the joy of the master class. Dividends rise and Borden and Laurier tell of our marvelous prosperity.

Borden and Laurier, Roblin and McEbride and Goulin and the other political henchmen of the capitalist class who like to keep and maintain laws to advance the interests of the private owners of capital are the chief producers of white slaves, white slaves, immorality and sexual disease.

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wage slave class to fall his masters, that makes him horrified.

Capitalist reformers like Choquet are busy trying to remedy some of the worst evils of capitalism. They want to diffuse knowledge and lift mankind to a higher plane. Every day they are offering something new to mankind, every day they enable their fatherlands to enable some bet-

terments, more riches, more power. Then comes war. In six months the generals have destroyed the fruits of twenty years of endeavor, of patience, of genius, but this merely means not to fall into a most deplorable materialism.

Al! what do we see in war but that men become brutes and fools? We see them kill for the mere pleasure of killing, causing terror for the mere pleasure of demonstrating their rare courage. And because right no longer exists, because law is dead and all notions of justice have disappeared, we see innocent people shot to death who are discovered walking on the street and suspected of being enemies merely because they show fear. We see men kill dogs chained to the doors of their masters in order to try some new kind of revolver; we see cattle shot in the fields, and explosions of different kinds of arms for simple exercises and amusement. All this but signifies not to fall into a most deplorable materialism.

To invade a country, to cut the throat of a man who defends his home, to kill another man because he does not wear the same kind of coat or has on his head a different sort of cap, to burn the lodgings of the poor and miserable who do not even have bread to eat, to destroy furniture or steal small articles, to drink up the wine found in the cellars and allow the rest to flow away, to violate women and girls met on the street, to reduce to cinders property worth millions and leave behind them misery and the cholera. This but means not to fall into a most deplorable materialism.

Yet what have these apostles done to show their intelligence? Nothing. What have they invented? Cannons and rifles, that is all. Was not the inventor of the wheelbarrow, who hit upon the simple and practical idea of adjusting a wheel between two pieces of wood, of much more value to mankind than all these inventors of instruments of war?

What remains of ancient Greece? Books, marbles. Was Greece great because of its wars, or because of the production of its peaceful genius? Did the invasion of Greece by the Persians prevent it from falling into a most deplorable materialism? (Was it the invasion of the barbarians which saved and regenerated Rome? Did Napoleon the First cause to continue the great intellectual movement which had been initiated by the philosophers at the end of the previous century?)

Now, since the rulers arrogate to themselves the right of life and death over the peoples, is it any wonder that the peoples themselves sometimes make use of the same right against the rulers? They defend themselves and they are right in so doing. No one has the right to govern another. The good of all should be the sole criterion of rule.

And the ruler has the same duty to avoid a war as the captain of a ship has to avoid shipwrecks. If any captain of a ship loses his ship through his own fault, he is condemned for negligence and incapacity. Why should we not judge and condemn a ruler who brings about a war?

time that a system of society ought to be abolished which makes such a condition possible?

Rebel against such conditions. Rebel in the way in which it will do the most good. Join the Socialist movement and fight with your working class brothers and sisters to forever end such conditions. Get into the struggle for a new society where every youth will have the same opportunities, where poverty, vice and ignorance will be things of the past and life will blossom forth in all its beauty.

In the Young People's Socialist League you will be given an opportunity to secure the education which has been denied you. In the leagues you will be able to enjoy yourself in a social way with other young folk of the working class. The future lays with you. You can make of it what you will. Get into the Socialist movement.

CALIFORNIA DOES GREAT WORK

The Socialists of California are beginning their work for the congressional elections next year. A call has been sent out by State Secretary Williams to all locals in the state to nominate their candidates for the Senate, Assembly and Congress, with instructions on how to proceed with the work. An information department has been established at the state headquarters to furnish information of a local nature for use in the campaign. Information will be given to anyone desiring it, whether Socialist or not.

J. Stitt Wilson, Norman W. Pendleton, J. S. Cato and Prudence Stokes Brown are touring the state together, doing a tremendous work. Williams, state secretary of the party, tells of being with them two days, during which time they held six meetings, addressed 2,000 people, took in 43

members, sold a great quantity of literature, and took up some very liberal collections. Some of the meetings were held in churches and schools.

The troupe divides the work. Pendleton acts as advance agent, arranging all details several weeks ahead. When they enter a town, one gets a line on the editors, another visits the preachers, etc. A house-to-house canvass of the town is made. The result is tremendous meetings everywhere.—Party Builder.

OTHERDAY SLAVES AND TODAYS

Slaves were at one time black in color. But not they come white. They are of all ages—from ten years up—and are very useful, not only because of their labors, but also from the fact that they furnish our leading magazines with articles to supplement their advertisements, and our clergymen with topics for their sermons.

It was thought at one time that slaves might go out, but it has been demonstrated that they are necessary for the maintenance of Christian ideals, they have become more firmly established than ever.

At one time slaves were bought and sold in market places by private men of means, at retail. Now that they are employed by wholesale and fostered by the government, this practice has gone out.

There is another difference between the old-time slave and the one of today which might be mentioned. The old-time slave knew that he was a slave. The slave of today doesn't know it. He thinks he is free, it having been discovered that when a slave is laboring under this delusion he can do about twice as much work.—The Labor World, Duluth.

Shoes That Fit

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR THE FAMOUS ENGLISH LAST. This is the product of a well-known shoe factory and while every attention has been given to fashion and design, the hygienic features of shoe construction have not been neglected. This model is made in Velour calf with low, flat heels, hand welted, straight laced and invisible eyelets. The SHOE FOR COMFORT, EASE AND STYLE.

PRICES - \$4.50 to \$6.00

Sold only by

MUIRHEAD & CO.

The Fernie Shoe Specialists

P. Carosella

Choicest Wines, Spirits, Beer and Cigars

Place your order for Christmas early and avoid delay and disappointment. Keg and bottle Beer, the Famous Fort-Steele Brew.

Choice Fresh Groceries

Pure Olive Oil

THE ESTABLISHED ITALIAN WAREHOUSE AND STORE

Baker Ave - Fernie, B. C.

Opposite the C.P.R. Tracks

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The Original and Only Genuine



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

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You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

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Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

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Wholesale Liquor Dealer

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Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

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

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Beef, Pork, Mutton Poultry, Butter and Eggs

Try our Cambridge Sausages for tomorrow's breakfast.

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Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

First class Horses for Sale. Buys Horses on Commission

George Barton Phone 78

List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Ft. St. John, Alta.
431	Bellvue	J. James Burke, Box 24, Bellvue, Alta.
2163	Bialmore	W. L. Evans, Bialmore, Alta.
940	Burns	T. G. Harris, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2638	Coleman	J. Johnstone, Coleman, Alta.
2977	Coolidge	J. Jones, Coolidge, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, 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. Halderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gordon, Hillcrest, Alta.
674	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1180	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Darringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2825	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harris, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	H. Pimer, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mines	Wm. Hynd, Elican P. O., Taber, Alta.
2362	Passburg	T. G. Harris, Passburg, Alta.
2689	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

For our Foreign Brothers

V. COLORADU GROZI GENERALNI STRAJK

Vse organizirano delavstvo pojde v stavko, da prisili barone premoaga do kapitulacije. Vojno stanje v stavkovnem okrožju.

Denver, Colo., 31. okt. — Fr. Hayes, podpredsednik United Mine Workers of America, je isjavil, da bo razglašen splošni štrajk po vseh industrijah v državi, ako se operatorji premoaga v južnem Coloradu ne udao in ne privolijo v sestanek z zastopniki 8000 premoagarjev, ki so na štrajku. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, koje lastnik je milijarder John D. Rockefeller, je do sedaj odklonila vsako besedo za dogovor in zavrnila vsako ponudbo guvernerja Ammonsa, kateri je sliško posredoval. To je jasen dokaz, da hoče Rockefeller povsem uničiti premogarsko organizacijo v Coloradu.

Guverner Ammons je 28. okt. proglašil vojno stanje v stavkarskem okrožju in odredil milico na lice mesta. Izjavil je tudi, da pojde sam 'jekaj, kjer bo', čemu milijarderje škobel za sed. Dalje je guverner obvestil operatorje, da on nikakor ne dovolji, da bi oni (operatorji) izrabljali milico v svrhu zaščite štrajkolcev. Poveljnik milice, adjutant general Chase ima od guvernerja nalogo, da razoboroži privatne stražnike, oziroma najete hujškarje, in premoagarje, ki so na sumu, da imajo orožje.

Trinidad, Colo., 1. nov. — Cela armada militarjev je dobila povelje, da gre v Ludlow, največje kolonijo štrajkarjev v okrožju in skuša razorožiti privatne puškarje in premoagarje. Zastopniki stavkarjev in operatorje so edini v tem, da oddajo orožje, ako bo milica proti obema strankama postopala enako. Premoagarji so popolnoma zadovoljni s tem in razoroženje in odslovlitev privatnih puškarjev je prva zrna za uniko.

V krvavih spopadih med privatnimi puškarji v službi kraljev premoaga in premoagarji zadnjih par tednov je bilo ubitih 18 oseb in veliko ranjenih. Tako poroča kapitalistično časopisje in koliko je resnice na tem, se ne ve.

Slovenski delavci širom Amerike, cvujate se, agentov, ki bi vas morda vabili v Coloradu! Tamojni premoagarji — kakor radiji v Michiganu — blijejo krut boj za izboljšanje svojih delovnih razmer in zrna jim je zakonodajena, ako vsi delavci držijo rake prot od dotičnega okrožja.

KRALJI BAKRA POD PRITISKOM POPUŠČAJO

Indirektnim potom objubljujejo osemurni delavnik in reformirane plašline letovje. Po drugi strani pa nastopajo zadnje strune, da bi z nasiljem uničili stavko. Na trgih zamrzuje bakra.

Calumet, Mich., 1. nov. — Carlj bakra so napeli zadnje strune, da bi uničili stavko in pomerli unjo iz okrožja. Zavzeli so takšno meksikanskega tirana Huerte, ki svoje nasprotnike eno-

you've got to come with me," said the man.

"Where?" the doctor asked.

"Never mind where; you've got to come at once," the man shouted.

"The doctor did not know him, but ultimately the doctor gave an address at Bayham street, where he was told the man's wife was dying.

Wrong Address

"While the witness was putting his coat on, Taylor departed. Dr. Starkey said he went to the address, but could find no one in the neighborhood requiring his services.

"After he returned home the man came again, bringing his wife. He said that as the doctor had not come he had had to drag her out of bed.

"The doctor said he had been given a wrong address, and the man answered that he was a _____ lar."

"Taylor would not let his wife enter the house and continued to be abusive, so the witness went for the police."

Dr. Starkey mentioned that the wife was on his insurance panel list, but the address was Drummond street, and the change had not been notified. The woman was at work next morning, and was still at work.

"Mr. d'Eyncourt (the magistrate) I hope this is an isolated case.

"The doctor said he was afraid not, and added that the insurance work was so onerous that they had to 'let such things slide.' He said that the defendant now said he thought his wife was dying, and became excited.

"Mr. W. T. Ricketts (for the complainant) said Dr. Starkey would be satisfied if the magistrate thought well to bind the man over.

"Mr. d'Eyncourt (to the prisoner) — I hope this is an isolated case, and added that the insurance work was so onerous that they had to 'let such things slide.' He said that the defendant now said he thought his wife was dying, and became excited.

"The foregong 'report' was, I think, the last piece of news which I had read before drinking the one small glass of port which preceded my slumbers. And when I woke up, a sheet of foolscap lay before me, containing the manuscript of the fragment of fiction with which this article opens.

I have printed this fragment in its entirety. I may have invented it, and I may have invented it in my sleep; but it is nevertheless a truthful presentation of the sort of thing which is always happening to my friend Dr. Brink, the panel practitioner of Bowington street, E. And it is likewise a truthful presentation of the sort of case behavior which Dr. Brink adopts when this sort of thing does happen.

But Dr. Brink is evidently an exceptional man of science. I have suspected it. Now I know it.

He treats his panel patients as if they were people—ordinary, muddled-headed, sentimental, intoxicated, English people.

But Dr. Starkey, of Oakley square, St. Pancras, believes that "panel" patients belong to a separate order of humanity. He thinks that because they pay for their steric acid and water by the week instead of by the quarter, they are necessarily dissatisfied to the consideration and patience which medical practitioners naturally extend to their credit customers. He thinks that the complicated and clumsy financial relations, which (through no fault of the latter) exist between himself and his "panel" patients establishes and justifies an abrupt and brutal spiritual relationship. The Clerkewell magistrate agrees with Dr. Starkey.

I would like to address a few words of general remonstrance to both these gentlemen.

I would like to remind Dr. Starkey that all nice men get excited when their wives get ill, and that many nice men get drunk. Every doctor who aspires to drive a really comfortable two-seater knows that you have to put up with an awful lot of cheek from patients. Patients are patients, and neither Dr. Starkey nor anybody else possesses the moral right to distinguish between "panel" and "private" patients—certainly not when he voluntarily has sought the patronage of both. Dr. Starkey probably, nay, evidently, dislikes the Insurance Act, as I do. But this does not justify him in taking money under the Insurance Act without fulfilling the obligations which the acceptance of that money entails. The principal of these obligations is to attend to patients—drunk and sober, quiet and argumentative alike.

I would like to say to the Clerkewell magistrate that he is a cad.

In this respect he does not differ remarkably from his colleagues, with one or two honorable exceptions, chief among whom is Mr. Plowden. If Mr. Plowden will allow me to say so, I think that he is one of the most satisfactory Benchmen now living. I can imagine with what perfect good humor and good sense that gentleman would have lectured both doctor and patient and sent them each home to play.

"Just because you pay a few pence a week, you imagine that a doctor is to be ordered about like a dog, at any hour of the day or night."

Of course, the patient thinks this. Every patient thinks this, whether he pays the week or pays by the year. Some patients exhibit this better than others. Some patients conceal it. Some patients smirk and quote Scripture, other patients get excited. Most patients bore the doctor. Just as most editors bore the journalist.

If Dr. Starkey's patient had been a portly average adjuster out of Hilltop street, instead of an exiguous trousers promoter out of Clerkewell, this illogical stipulation would not certainly have expressed himself in soothsaying terms respecting "the unfortunate misunderstanding." He would have seen in the stout gentleman of Hilltop street a reflection of his own frailty and passions. But when he is confronted with a skinny fellow out of a mews, he becomes at once afflicted with that strange dimness of sight, that utter failure of common sense and sympathy, which is the common vice of all our magistrates.

A big heart and good humor are easy things to cultivate. They invariably carry with them a sense of justice and decency. If I send this bitter old gentleman of Clerkewell a bottle or two of my grandfather's port, will he try to cultivate these graces?

Hullo, Clerkenwell!

A. Neil Lyons in the London Daily Herald

I explained that I was otherwise occupied at the time.

"Ya was, was ya?" retorted Mr. Taylor. "That's a nice thing, that is, a man's wife dying, her stomach swollen to twice its natural size, and comes round to you, and a man comes round to you, and with the card in his hand, all according to law, and ya're 'Hotherwise' hotherpuped. Haw! Haw! Come out. The woman may be dead by now."

"I'll come with pleasure," I responded, "if you think I could be useful. But hadn't you much better have the doctor?"

"Ain't you the doctor?"

For reply, I went to the foot of the stairs and whistled, when Dr. Brink descended them.

"Are you the doctor?" demanded Mr. Taylor. Dr. Brink admitted that he was.

"Then, this is a nice thing," continued his visitor. "A man's wife aye!" her stomach all swelled up, the neighbors all out, and when ya're called for, ya—"

"What address?" said the doctor, shortly.

The visitor, thus abbreviated, became confused and thoughtful. He looked first at the doctor, then at my servant, then at his boots, and then at his little pink card.

At last, he said, in a voice that was almost a groan, "I think it's Bayham street, doctor; 31 Bayham street. Name of Taylor."

"Right!" exclaimed the doctor. "I'll get my boots on."

While he was getting them on, Mr. Taylor went away. The doctor, having equipped himself and collected an emetic, then took my arm and we walked to Bayham street. We examined Bayham street carefully, but could discern no habitation numbered 31. We accordingly instituted inquiries. These, at last, resulted in the discovery that the house to which Mr. Taylor referred was No. 13. But nobody named Taylor had lived there, but he had removed in June and was now believed to occupy a residence on the other side of the river."

"These words were spoken today by the Clerkewell magistrate to Fred Taylor, Bayham street, Camden Town, who was summoned at the instance of Dr. Richard Starkey, Oakley square, St. Pancras, for using abusive language.

"Dr. Starkey's story was that at midnight on September 11 there was a violent knocking at his door, accompanied by shouting.

"I went to the door myself, he saw the defendant in a drunken condition, shouting and brandishing a knife."

"What is it all about?" the witness said.

"Never mind what it's all about;

Sunday's Sermon spoils by Coughing

A dose of Malthen's Syrup of Tarand Cod Liver Oil taken before leaving for church will check that wretched coughing.

This preparation acts as a tonic as well as a cough cure and its use soon enables the system to throw off all signs of cold.

Keep it in the house — large bottle 3/6 at all dealers.

J. L. MATHIEU, Co. Prop., Shezbrooke, P. Q.

Predicts Affiliation of Co-operatives with Socialists

"I believe it only a question of a few years until the great co-operative movement of Great Britain with its 3,000,000 members and \$10,000,000 of capital will accept the principles of Socialism and become affiliated with the international Socialist movement by means of the National Labor party of Great Britain."

This was the prediction of Thomas Richardson, Socialist member of Parliament from Cumberland, England, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in Pabst Coliseum, 110th street and Fifth Avenue.

The meeting, which was attended by a good audience, considering the downpour of rain that started just prior to the opening time, was held by the Harlem Forum, Socialist party. It was one of a series that are being held every Sunday at that hall.

Richardson was introduced by J. Keir Hardie, Jr., who presided. Hardie made a short opening address after several musical selections had been given by Miss A. Galloway. He declared he did not quite understand the situation as regards the Socialists in Britain. The Labor party, he asserted, is the party of the workers.

"In it," he said, "are all the Independent Labor party men and the Fabian Society members and all the great trade unions of the country. Ninety-five per cent of the union leaders in Britain are Socialists and carry Socialistic cards, so it will be realized that this movement is well fixed in the old country."

The Independent Labor party is the biggest and most influential party in Britain. The British Socialist party is, I think, about the same kind of organization as is the Socialist Labor party here. It must be remembered that the absence of the word 'Socialism' in the name of the Independent Labor party does not mean that it is not a Socialist party.

In closing Richardson declared he would leave the details of the British Labor party to the speaker following. He then presented Richardson, who was greeted enthusiastically.

The oldest Socialist organization in Great Britain is the Fabian Society, he told the audience. From the educational point of view it has rendered great and signal service to the development of Social sentiment in the country, declared the speaker.

"The Social Democratic party," he said, "has, although it is part of the Socialist party of the country, refused to affiliate with the unions or to even subscribe to political action. The British Socialist party has continued to pursue what it calls its revolutionary policy and to preach the class struggle."

"I wish to state that the policies of the Independent Labor party have been vindicated by results."

"I have read a saying: 'By their fruits ye shall know them,' and this, it seems to me, can be applied to Socialism."

"The Independent Labor party is avowedly a Socialist organization. I want to make this clear, for there are a number of people that confuse the British Labor party with the Independent Labor party. And there are many who question the Socialist principles of both."

The fundamental object of the Independent Labor party in Britain, said Richardson, is to achieve Socialism. At the time of the organization of the party, a resolution was passed, making the final object of the party the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange, he asserted.

"Its immediate end is to further the cause of labor by means of laws. The Independent Labor party has a membership of 70,000, all dues paying. It has eight members in the House of Commons."

"We have found that we get the fewest votes where the workers are starved and most brutally treated. To reason with them, we must first feed them. This requires immediate legislation. We have poor laws. We have poorhouses. When the workers want relief from these conditions they have to appear before a board composed of land proprietors and wealthy owners of estates."

"In the last twelve years there has taken place in Great Britain what has been nothing less than a revolution in spirit and the administration of the laws. Things are growing gradually better now and the future looks promising."

Richardson closed by declaring that the unionists of his country are coming very rapidly over to Socialism and he predicted the same influx to the Socialist movement here.

The audience listened to his address with close attention and at the close Chairman Hardie invited questions. Several were asked and answered, relative to the conditions of the workers in Europe. A collection was taken up that netted a good sum and considerable literature was sold.—New York Call.

Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.

Noble Grand, A. Prentice, Secretary, J. B. Melktojohn.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

Meet at Aiello's Hall second and third Mondays in each month.

John M. Woods, Secretary, Fernie, Box 657.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Meet every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.

C. C. G. Barton, K. of R. S., Chas. Buhner, M. of F., Robt. Dudley.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Meet every Monday at 8 p.m. in K. of P. Hall.

Dictator, T. Uphill, Secretary, W. F. Vance.

DR. JOHN BARBER, DENTIST

Office: Above Bleasdel's Drug Store Phone 121

Residence: 21 Victoria Avenue FERNIE B. C.

ALEXANDER MACNEIL

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc.

Offices: Eckstein Building, Fernie, B. C.

F. C. LAWE Alex. I. Fisher

LAW & FISHER ATTORNEYS

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Southern HOTEL

BELLEVUE, ALBERTA

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

Jos. Grafton, Proprietor

Why Pay Rent?

When you can own your own home?

We have for sale Lots in town and Lots in subdivision in Coleman at all prices. We can suit your income. Call and see us.

Coleman Realty Co.

AGENTS FOR Fire Insurance and Oliver Typewriters

IF YOU DON'T Receive The Ledger don't blame us. Watch the date of the expiration of the same label containing your address.

Interesting News From The Big Store

We have anticipated the needs of those who wish to purchase Xmas gifts for friends in far away lands. Our complete stock of all lines of Xmas Novelties, and Toys, has arrived. The store is brilliant with attractive displays, that offer suggestions for your purchases. **Only five weeks before Christmas**, make your selections now before the big rush begins, while the assortment is the best. We will hold any article if small deposit is paid.



Navy Serge Suits

Rare economies are held out to the man who buys now. Navy Serge Suits for \$16.50. They represent this store's best effort to give its customers the best article it can find for the money. Any man can see with his own eyes that the material employed is of fine quality, and the workmanship first class. These Suits are without doubt the best clothing investment for any man whose Suit expenditure must be kept within the limit of.....\$16.50

\$16.50

Men's Mocha Gloves

Per pair \$1.00

Men's Mocha Gloves, with fine wool lining, will be on sale Saturday at \$1.00. We have prepared for a big run on this Glove; it makes an exceptionally nice and practicable present for a man.



Men's Working Shirts

All Wool Working Shirts in Navy, Fawn, Grey or Brown, extra large and well made. Priced at \$1.25

Brace up and be a Man

BRACE UP AND BE A MAN—Only 25c Pair Saturday. Men's Fine Suspenders, good webb and well finished, with fine leather ends to match. These won't last long, so don't delay your purchase.

MEN'S SUSPENDER SETS
In fancy boxes containing Braces, Armbands and Garters to match, made from best silk webb elastic, and finest quality trimmings, make very desirable gifts. Priced at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

CHRISTMAS NECKWEAR
We have gathered together the choicest novelties from the Eastern markets. All the advertised new ideas in Men's Neckwear will be on display in the Men's Department. Prices 50c to \$2.50 each.

GOOD VALUES FOR WORKINGMEN HEAVY TWEED TROUSERS
These Trousers are made of material that is woven especially for hard wear. Untearable Tweed will outwear two pairs of the usual kind sold for hard wear. Medium weight, \$3.00 pair and Heavy weight \$3.50 pair.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
Large pure silk hemstitched Handkerchiefs, plain or with initial. Special Saturday at 50c each.

TRITES-WOOD WATCH FOR \$15.00
We believe that this Watch is without equal at the price. It is made specially for us, and has more improvements and more of the qualities a good Watch should have than any we know of at the price.

It has a 15 jewel adjusted movement in 20 year gold-filled case and is fully guaranteed by us.

Men's Silk Mufflers

Fine knitted Silk Mufflers, with heavy silk fringe, in White, Grey, Maroon, Green, Brown, Navy and Black, in sizes to sell at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and up.

Fine Wool Mufflers, with dome fasteners, all colors, at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c and up to \$1.50 each.



"The Monarch Knit." DUNVILLE, CAN. BUFFALO, N.Y.

Men's Sweaters

Men's Sweaters bought at special reduction, only 200 of these to sell, extra heavy all wool Sweaters, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. On sale Saturday only at.....\$1.00 each

Special \$1.00



"The Monarch Knit." DUNVILLE, CAN. BUFFALO, N.Y.

Boy's Sweaters

75c to \$1.75

Boys' All Wool Jerseys, buttoned on shoulder, in Navy, Brown and Green, all sizes: 75c each to \$1.75 each.



Tie Racks

Here's an inexpensive and very acceptable present for any man. Every man needs a Tie Rack. The one we illustrate here is both ornamental and useful, made from finest leather with best gilt or nickel trimmings. Special.



Men's Combinations

Men's Fine Wool Combination Underwear, perfect fitting, all sizes 34 to 44. Special Saturday \$3.00 suit.

Special \$3.00

Some Bargains in our Ladies' and Children's Department

SPLENDID VALUES IN FINE FURS

Everything that is fashionable in Furs of quality is on display at this store.



Ties, Stoles, Coats & Muffs

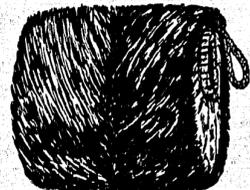
Never in our experience have we had a better selected stock and never such good values. Our prices to range from 15 to 25 per cent less than the same quality furs can be bought elsewhere.

Canadian Rat Coat, 48 inches long, lined with soft silk, has shawl collar and four frog fastenings. Special.....\$85.00

Genuine Mink Sets from \$125.00 to \$250.00.

White Fox Sets, trimmed with heads and tails.....\$125.00
Sable Sets from \$75.00 to \$175.00
Black Persian Lamb Sets...\$100.00

We carry Furs of all descriptions and believe we have everything imaginable from the cheapest to the best.



PILLOW CASES—\$1.50 per dozen

Just purchased a special line of hemmed Pillow Cases in the regular pillow size. They are made from a good quality of English Cotton, well finished and hemmed ready for use. Week End Special.....per dozen \$1.50

LADIES KID GLOVES

We carry and recommend for service Dent's Gloves. They are all made from choice prime lamb skins, well sewn and finished with clasp fasteners or buttons; also have Paris points and stitched backs. For Pair.....\$1.50
Dent's Cape Gloves.....\$1.25

\$1.00 SILK HOSE, 75c

A very low price indeed for Silk Hose of this quality. They are pure silk in black and colors and will give excellent satisfaction. Week End Special.....per pair 75c

LADIES' HOLIDAY NECKWEAR

Just received a complete line of the very latest novelties in Neckwear for Xmas business. There are styles and varieties enough to please all. There are hundreds of beautiful pieces to choose from for Christmas at from 25c to \$2.00 each.

WOMEN'S VESTS AND DRAWERS, 50c

Women's Knit Underwear in medium weight cotton and wool mixture, made with high neck and long sleeves. The Drawers come both open and closed. Week End Special.....each 50c

Shoe Department

HOCKEY SHOES AND SKATES FOR ALL

We have just received our season's stock of Hockey Shoes and Skates, and are now ready to fit all feet and suit all tastes.

We have received a large variety of Skating Shoes to choose from, in black and tan leathers.

We invite you to inspect our stock before purchasing.

Men's Lightning Hitch Hockey Boots in black and tan at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 a pair.

Men's Extra Padded Hockey Shoe, black with tan trimming and ankle support attached, a good serviceable and dressy Shoe, at \$4.50 pair.

We have in our stock this season a Professional Hockey Boot, light but extra strongly supported, just the Shoe for the heavy skater. This Shoe is made of fine French Kip and will last for years. We supply a pair of fine rawhide Laces with each pair of these Shoes.

Our Ladies' and Children's Hockey Shoes are neat and dressy. We have several lines to choose from.

Ladies, sizes from 2 1/2 to 7.
Boys, sizes from 1 to 5.
Girls, sizes from 10 to 2.

We carry a line of Ladies' Hockey Shoes with Skates attached. These Shoes give perfect satisfaction.

We carry all lines of Skates, Springs, Bobs, Hockey and Tubes, in all prices and quality.

Child's Skates, from 50c to \$1.00.
Ladies' Skates, from \$1.00 to \$3.50.
Men's Skates, from \$1.00 to \$6.00.

Hockey Sticks, Skate Screws and Straps.
Curlers, come in and inspect our specially made Curling Boots. These are warm and comfortable, felt tops, warmly lined, with rubber sole and heel. You will make a good sweep with a pair of these Shoes on.

Toys



Toys



Toys

Our Toy Department is now open. There are toys of every description to fit all pocket books. All the new ideas in mechanical toys are shown here. We have toys to interest all. Toys from 5c to \$10.00 each

Books Books Books

We have 5,000 volumes of the latest editions of the best authors, all cloth bound. Price.....\$1.50
500 paper covered Novels, all the popular titles such as "Brewster's Millions," "The Fatal Ruby," etc. Price.....15c
We also carry "Boys' Own Annual," "Girls' Own Annual," "Scout," etc.

Visit our Book Department. We have hundreds of Books to interest both old and young.

NOTEPAPER AND ENVELOPE SPECIAL

Large size Writing Pad, unruled, of Turquoise Bond Paper, very fine and smooth, one hundred sheets to a pad.

Saturday Special.....each 25c

Envelopes to match, 24 in package.....per package 5c

English Linen Notepaper in correspondence size with envelopes to match. A grade of paper sold the world over at 50c per lb for either envelopes or paper.

Saturday Special.....each, per lb. 25c

Saturday Specials

Ridgway's Old Country Tea.....regular 50c.	35
Barrington Hall Coffee.....regular 50c	35
Mocha & Java Coffee, fresh ground.....2 lbs. for	85
Okanagan Onions.....10 lbs. for	25
Okanagan Carrots.....16 lbs. for	25
Okanagan Beets.....16 lbs. for	25
Okanagan Turnips.....18 lbs. for	25
Okanagan Cabbage.....per lb.	.02
Okanagan Tomatoes.....2 lb. tin	.10
Okanagan Peaches.....2 lb. tin	.15
Mrs. Stewart's Liquid Blue.....2 bottles	.25
Lima Beans.....3 lbs. for	.25
National Soda Biscuits.....2 lb. tin	.25
National Sweet Biscuits.....2 lb. tin	.25
Evaporated Peaches.....2 lbs. for	.25
Cape Cod Cranberries.....2 lbs. for	.25
Prairie Pride Flour......08 lb. sack	2.80
Large English Walnuts.....per lb.	.20
Canada First Pork and Beans, family size.....2 for	.20
Old Dutch Cleanser.....3 tins	.25

PATENT MEDICINE SPECIALS

Mennen's Talcum Powder.....2 tins	35
Lyman's Talcum Powder, large tin.....each	25
Gin Pills.....per box	40
Fruitatives.....per box	35
White Pine Tar Cough Syrup.....2 bottles	.20
White Linzel Cream.....per bottle	.20
Horlick's Malted Milk.....small size	.45
Horlick's Malted Milk.....large size	.85
Zambuk.....per box	.35
Beecham Pills.....per box	.20
Red Cross Spearmint Gum.....3 packets	.10
Hot Water Bottles.....each \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75	
Mazda Electric Lamps.....25 and 40 watts, 110 volts	.45

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK