

The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength.

No. 38, Vol. VI.

C. STUBBS EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

To the Members of District No. 18
U. M. W. of A.

To the Officers and Members of District 18, U. M. W. of A.: My action in resigning from the office of President of District 18 on May 1st may have come in the nature of a surprise to the membership generally, particularly in view of the numerous statements made by the self-appointed guardians of our members, as to our continuing to hold office for the sake of office, and as to our ignoring the wishes of the membership for our own personal benefit. My action in resigning can be easily explained when we take into consideration the fact that I have repeatedly promised that a full explanation of my actions would be given to the membership; that my time could not be given to this explanation while having to perform the duties of President; that it would remove from consideration in such controversy as may arise any idea that I was actuated by my desire to hold down what some of our members seem to view as a very desirable position, and that it will give our members an opportunity to express themselves on the matter without having to go through the constitutional formula for recall, and will obviate the necessity for those who, while prating of principles, have not the moral courage to officially ally themselves with the party representing the principles they profess, to make charges of "Malfeasance in office" (Art. 6, Sec. 4, District Constitution) and which it would be impossible to prove.

On this occasion it is my intention to deal specifically with the statements and charges that have been made through the press and by resolution, to point out to our members what actually did happen, and having removed such superfluous matter as has been made the basis for all the prejudice it has been possible to bring to bear, to deal with the policy of the organization as affected by my actions in the Lethbridge constituency.

I should first refer to the District Ledger, March 29th, in which we find "Jones and Powell Nominated by Labor, Endorsed by Liberals, are Opposing Knight and O'Brien, Socialists," and below this caption the following:

"Recognizing that the laboring classes can, if they so desire control the vote in certain districts, it would appear that the Sifton gang had been tampering with the trade union movement of the province to ensure the domination of the Liberal Party. From Calgary, news comes of an attempt to railroad a Labor representative on the electors, but the Socialist element have been sufficiently wide awake to throw the limelight on the game. IN LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT SIMILAR TACTICS ARE IN EVIDENCE, but here again we see a determination on the part of the enlightened working class to discourage these BUNCO GAMES."

In making these statements the editor of the Ledger knew full well that Jones had been nominated by the Convention of Trade Unionists called by the Lethbridge Traders and Labor Council and had later been endorsed by the Liberal Convention, and that Powell had NOT been nominated by any labor body but had been put in the field by the Liberal Party. These statements were made also in spite of the fact that I advised the editor by wire to be guarded in his statements as to the Lethbridge situation until I should see him, and had he not made the attack on the District Officers which he did, the fact in connection with the matter would have been placed before our members at that time. My reason for wiring him at that time was because I realized that his propensity for vilifying the District Officers would assert itself on any occasion that offered possibilities, and that he would take full advantage of such a situation as would present itself in a fight of that kind. In this matter the facts are too apparent to require any comment by myself, but I should point out that it was reported to me some time ago that this individual publicly stated that it was his intention to keep the members of this Executive Board fighting among themselves as to the District Ledger in order that he may have no fears as to his own job, and I am persuaded the more to accept this statement when I consider what his actions have been at the last two District Conventions, his actions in connection with the *hypocritical* strike at the Ledger, as well as his insidious attempts to poison the minds of many of our members in his journeys through the camps, presumably to get ads. There is an old French adage that if one throws enough mud, some of it will surely stick, and there are none of us but are prone to become poisoned by slanderous stories if they are sufficiently persisted in. That he has at least partly succeeded is evidenced by the present controversy, and by the avidity with which some of our members swallowed the story that the Ledger had been "gagged." In this connection we might also consider the actions of Board Member Gray which can be recorded by a statement of plain facts, without unnecessary comment from myself.

In his report of the Frank meeting in the Ledger of April 6th, he says: "To make his (the President's)

(Continued on Page 4)

Situation on the Island Unchanged

Many Non-Union Men Quitting at Cumberland and Ladysmith--- Everything Tied Up

Nanaimo, B.C. May 8.

Editor, District Ledger, Fernie, B.C.

"Island situation unchanged. All mines tied up completely. Companies attempted development work at the shafts. We called all men to quit and they responded. Membership of the Island three thousand. International allotted fifteen thousand per week to Island. Scabs quitting fast. Real estate sharks crazy."—Robert Foster.

Situation On Island Unchanged

The situation on Vancouver Island is unchanged; there have been several promising developments, and as the message from Pres. Foster indicates, many of the generous workers who took the places of the striking miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith are joining the strikers. The com-

TORONTO MOULDERS ON STRIKE

TORONTO, May 7.—Three hundred and seventy members of the Moulders' Union in this city went on strike this morning. They demand an increase of 50 cents a day. They are now getting \$3.10 for nine hours.

TWO THOUSAND MEN STRIKE ON RAILWAY

Majority of Strikers on Kettle Valley Railway Leave District—Industrial Workers Active

PENTICTON, B.C., May 7.—Two thousand men have quit work along the line of the Kettle Valley railway, according to a report given out by a Mr. Brandt, a contractor, who has a sub-contract for seven miles and employed 300 men. Brandt figures that 1,000 men are out between here and Kelowna, and while he is not familiar with the situation he is of the opinion that the number of men east of Kelowna is about the same.

The majority of the men have left the district. The men demand \$3 per day for common laborers.

The contractors claim the Industrial Workers of the World are behind the strike.

Case of Car Stealing At Coal Creek

(Owing to the re-arrangement of management of Ledger we regret that the full details of this case were not published last week; however, we hasten to make amends and give details as supplied by your checkweighmen.)

Many complaints having been received by checkweighmen that cars of coal were being missed by the diggers, a trap was set, and as a consequence John Gellon, Slavonian was arrested and brought before Provincial Magistrate Alexander at the Provincial Court on the 28th ult., and after a lengthy hearing was found guilty. At this stage, however, a very peculiar state of affairs was disclosed—viz., that the jails were full (1) and the magistrate, as an alternative imposed a fine of \$15 and costs, the latter amounting to \$12.50.

This individual may congratulate himself, for we cannot imagine a meaner or more contemptible offence than that of one digger stealing another's cars, and if there is one then we do not think it should be optional for the magistrate to impose a fine.

For our part we fail to see any dif-

ference between this method of robbery and that of holding a man up and taking his pay envelope, and if there is one inclined to believe it must be in name only.

Our informant supplies the following: The checkweighmen are nominated at a diggers' meeting, and only diggers are allowed to vote, so this matter does not concern the Local Union at all.

THREE ACCIDENTS AT COAL CREEK

A special train was requisitioned to convey John Hill, a miner employed in No. 1 East mine, who had sustained a broken leg whilst following his employment on Saturday morning.

Later the ambulance was called to meet the train to convey James Eckersby to hospital for treatment of a bruised leg, sustained while following his employment on the tipple as car coupler.

On Monday an Italian by name of Bellagambi had his leg broken while following his employment as miner in No. 1 North. Later in the day George Smith, employed on Company work in No. 1 East, received injuries to the head which necessitated medical attention. We are pleased to state that all the injured are progressing favorably.

J. W. GRAY EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

To the Members of District No. 18
U. M. W. of A.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

MAY 13 1913

LIBRARY, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
VICTORIA, B. C.

Political Unity is Victory.

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talk—well—that's all right enough, but in face of his own often told stories about both old parties and the resolution at the Lethbridge convention he cannot come out boldly and say that all that he has said in the past is frost and that he has had a complete change of heart in the two months time.

Stubbs has resigned, but how about the other two? It looks as if they were hanging on to his coat-tails. Why don't they resign also? Carter says that he is sure that 60 per cent to 70 per cent are in favor; if he honestly thinks this why not get out with Clem? Is it that the expense to the District does not cut any ice when his pocket book might suffer?

To tell the members just how I feel in my own blunt way on the platform suits me a whole lot better than writing, as I'm not much of a scribe at the same time I've sufficient belief in my own honest of purpose to say this much, that whenever I've appeared before the members they have shown by their actions who has their confidence and what's more I'm quite willing at any time to meet Stubbs and Carter before the different locals and thrash it out.

Burke tells us that he has fought with Stubbs in private about this affair, but we have seen no sign of it on the outside. He (Burke) says that none of those who are opposing Stubbs are fit to tie his shoe strings. When a man gets the long-od idea into his head it's a bad sign sure enough.

There is still another charge, that of divulging executive business to non-members. I would like to explain what took place. After I had drafted the letter which appeared in the Ledger and had made up my mind to have it published, I showed it one that I believe the majority of our members will readily agree with me as being one of the best friends of the labor movement in this district, Mr. J. W. Bennett. What there was in that letter of an executive nature, and seeing that there was a parliamentary election taking place, concerning which I hold the Board of District 18 had no right to be called together to discuss, to me the charge is without foundation.

The information supplied to the Western Clarion by Mr. Bennett is simply the attitude of the Executive Board towards the candidature of Vice-President Jones, and I consider interests not only our membership but organized labor at large. Therefore, I have no apology to make and am still convinced that I did the right thing.

I have been charged on several occasions with having my personal interests in view, viz., one of the official positions of the District. There are members both in my own local and among the District officers, who have made these charges. Let me clear their minds once and for all by telling them that I have no intention whatever of accepting any other office than that I already hold, and the moment any one of the three large locals in my sub-district asks me to resign my position as their Board Member I am willing to do so without any constitutional technicalities, however, so long as I retain their confidence and I am sure of them standing at my back I'll fight this matter to a finish.

This is a statement of my position and you will also have Stubbs' position placed before you. I ask no favors and ask you to give none.

Why I've taken the position I have is for this reason. At our convention in February there was a motion passed "advising" our membership to endorse the platform of the Socialist party on the political field. This was not objected to by any of the delegates nor was there one single vote against it as far as I remember. In face of this I fail to see where our officers can justify themselves in supporting a candidate opposing a working class representative on the very platform they were advised to encourage our membership to support. This in so short a time after, too.

To my mind these officers have made political mountebanks of themselves and for which Stubbs takes full responsibility. Why should they resign and the other two retain office pending the recall seeing that they acknowledge they're all in the same boat gets me, and if they were the gentlemen they profess to be and working with only one aim, the benefit of the organization they would have given the membership the chance to declare themselves without all of this shuffling over.

The action of the debt holders in preparing the plant to restart in July is taken to mean that there is little hope of the plant starting up again until all of the litigation around over the proposal to reorganize is settled. This may occupy a year or more, unless the objecting minority creditors fall into line with the majority and accept the company's offer of settlement.

The debt holders are to be paid off in full, and the company is to be reorganized.

The action of the debt holders in preparing the plant to restart in July is taken to mean that there is little hope of the plant starting up again until all of the litigation around over the proposal to reorganize is settled. This may occupy a year or more, unless the objecting minority creditors fall into line with the majority and accept the company's offer of settlement.

I am yours fraternally,

J. W. GRAY.

Four Hundred Men Discharged

Big Pulp Mill Will Not Be Operated—Lumber Mill Also Closes Down

VANCOUVER, B.C., May 6.—Just the debenture issue of the company, totalling \$2,000,000. The lumber mill at Ocean Falls has been in operation for a year or more, but the large pulp mill had only just been placed in running shape, and was ready to start operations.

The action of the debt holders in preparing the plant to restart in July is taken to mean that there is little hope of the plant starting up again until all of the litigation around over the proposal to reorganize is settled. This may occupy a year or more, unless the objecting minority creditors fall into line with the majority and accept the company's offer of settlement.

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LONDON, May 3.—The strike of the miners in Wales, which began yesterday was a protest against the employment in the mines of non-union workmen, is spreading. Fifty thousand men already have quit work.

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



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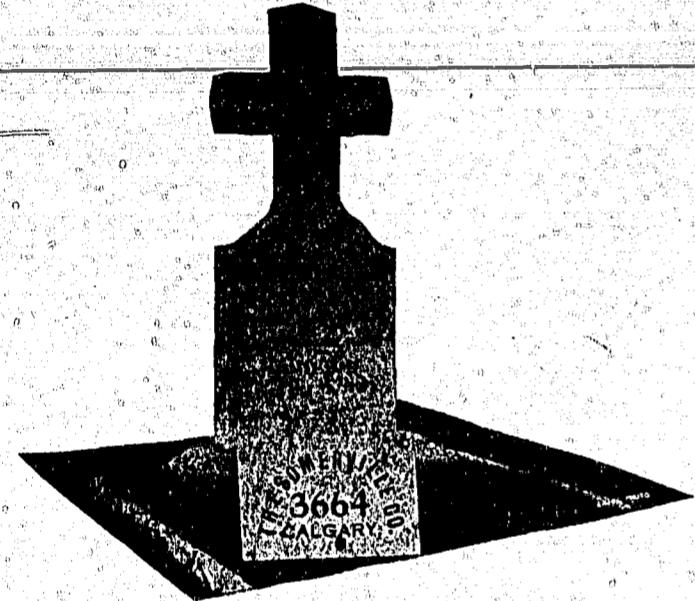
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Miners Accede to Governor Hatfield's Recommendations

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The long struggle between the operators and miners seems practically settled, the representatives of the striking miners who have been in session here for the past three days having acceded to the recommendations made by Governor Hatfield as a basis for a settlement of the strike.

The miners place all confidence in Governor Hatfield and leave it to him to see that they will be protected.

Resolutions were submitted to the Governor at a late hour Friday after a long and bitter struggle in the convention hall between the conservative and radical members. The resolutions carry with it the interpretation of the miners placed upon the recommendations made by the Governor. It is not believed that the operators will place a different construction upon the proposition which they have already accepted.

The following is the answer of the miners as submitted to the Governor: "Charleston, W. Va., April 25, 1913. Hon. Henry D. Hatfield, Governor Executive Office, Charleston, W. Va.:

"Dear Sir,—Replying to the recommendations made to the coal operators on Paint and Cabin Creek, issued by you Monday, the 14th inst., with reference to the existing disturbances in the Paint and Cabin Creek coal fields, including also the Coal River mines; the undersigned on behalf of the coal miners in the fields involved beg to say that the miners in the strike has been in progress for a year, advising the strikers to return to work under the terms of the agreement suggested by the Governor, and agreed to by operators and union officers. Many miners returned to work today, and it was expected that within twenty-four hours conditions would be so adjusted as to permit the withdrawal of state troops and the restoration of the region to civil law.—United Mine Workers Journal.

"First. That the operators concede to the miners their right to select a check-weightman from among their number, in keeping with Sections 438 and 439 of the code, to determine, to the entire satisfaction of the employee, the exact weight or measure of all coal mined by him and his co-workers:

"Second. That nine-hour day be conceded to the miners by the operators, that nine hours means nine hours of actual service by the employee to the employer, at the same scale of wages now paid:

"Third. That no discrimination be made against any miner, and that if he elects, he may be permitted to purchase the supplies for the maintenance of his family wherever it suits him best, as this is claimed by the operator to be the case at the present time:

"Fourth. A semi-monthly pay day."

"We hope with the chief executive that it will be the pleasure of the mine operators, who own and control commissioners, to see that the prices of their merchandise are in keeping with the same prices made by independent or any other stores throughout the Kanawha valley.

"The opening sentence in the third recommendation made by you, 'That no discrimination be made against any miner,' we understand to mean that there shall be no discrimination between any miner, union or non-union, and that all men shall be returned to work, otherwise we could not follow out your suggestion 'for all men to return to work if the operators accede to my recommendation.'

"And, whereas, you have stated in your proposition heretofore submitted to the miners and operators, that you recognize the right and privilege of the miners of this state to belong to a labor union as is provided by the laws of said state, and

"Whereas, You have further stated in said proposition that you see no objection to the miners belonging to said union, so long as they act within the purview of the statute, or according to law, and

"Whereas, We interpret your proposition to mean, or guarantee to the miners of this section, in this struggle, or strike, the right to organize and belong to a labor union by whatever name they please to call or designate it, and believing that you will see to it that the miners of this section will be protected by you and by your administration in the exercise of those rights so conceded, we are willing to accept your proposition under this construction relative thereto, and

"Whereas, The miners of the particular section of this state which is now, and has been for some months past, involved in said strike, have suffered untold outrages at the hands of or by virtue of the 'guard system' which has been in vogue in the said State for many years past, and

"Whereas, by means of such system the rights and privileges of the miners in said section, under the constitution and laws of this state, have been practically destroyed, and by having such system to be the greatest detriment to the mining industry of the state, we have felt that such system ought not to be tolerated, and

"Whereas, You have stated in your written proposition heretofore mentioned, that such guard system will not be tolerated by your administration, we are willing to repose complete confidence in you relative to this matter, believing that you will see to it that this guard system, which has disgraced the State of West Virginia for years, will no longer be tolerated at your hands as Governor of this state, and because of the statement of facts contained in said written proposition, construing it as we have relative to this matter, as hereinbefore set forth.

"In accepting your proposition with the above understanding, we respectfully call your attention to the fact that each of the recommendations made by you, with the exception of the nine-hour day, and semi-monthly pay day, to which the operators have acceded, are statutory rights granted the miners by law, and the fundamental principles of freedom of speech, of the right of lawful assembly of constitutional government, of civil rule and local self-government, of civil and religious freedom, of un-

shackled opportunity for social brotherhood as opposed to savage individualism; all of which have been denied us under the guard system, are likewise guaranteed to the people of this state by its constitution and laws.

"Under these conditions and upon these terms, we accept your proposition, because of our faith and full confidence in your fairness and your ability as the chief executive of this state to see that they are put into force and effect.

"The above conditions hereby agreed to continue in force and effect until March 31, 1914.

"Respectfully submitted,
WM. GARRETT,
GEO. CARL,
ED. SAULSBY,
AMOS PAULEY,
Committee on Resolutions."

Gov. Hatfield Urges West Virginia Miners to Return to Work

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Governor Hatfield, accompanied by officers of the United Mine Workers of America, spent a day in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek mining districts, where a strike has been in progress for a year, advising the strikers to return to work under the terms of the agreement suggested by the Governor, and agreed to by operators and union officers.

Many miners returned to work today, and it was expected that within twenty-four hours conditions would be so adjusted as to permit the withdrawal of state troops and the restoration of the region to civil law.—United Mine Workers Journal.

Far Reaching Decision

The chief justice of the Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals, Judge Henry M. Furman, has just rendered a decision in which the action of the lower court in quashing indictments against prominent citizens who had violated the State anti-trust laws is reversed. The opinion of Judge Furman clears the way to prosecute violators of the State anti-trust laws.

The Oklahoma anti-trust laws exempt labor unions from the operation of these laws, and, according to the opinion rendered, this fact does not invalidate the laws. This has been the contention of the American Federation of Labor, and it will be recalled that former President Taft, in the closing hours of his administration, vetoed the sundry civil service bill because it was provided in that measure that the money appropriated to prosecute illegal combination in restraint of trade should not be used to harass and prosecute labor unions.

Judge Furman was one of the foremost criminal lawyers of the South, having formerly lived in Texas, also having practiced in Colorado. His reputation as a lawyer and a judge is of the highest, and, therefore, the opinion just rendered has a significance out of the ordinary. The opinion follows:

"To sustain the contentions of counsel for the appellants," said Judge Furman, "would be in effect to decide that in the State of Oklahoma trusts and monopolies are practically above and superior to the law and that they may, at their pleasure, through their combinations and conspirators, grind the people like grain beneath the upper and nether stones, take from the mouth of labor the bread which it has earned, and divert the stream of wealth it has produced by hard and honest toil from its rightful channels and pour it into the undeserved and already overflowing coffers of the few."

General Definitions

"It would doubtless have been gratifying to those persons engaged in such unlawful undertakings if the Legislature had attempted to give fixed definitions of trusts and monopolies, for then their able attorneys could point out why the same purposes could be accomplished by a slight variation in the methods used, and thereby, they could do as they wished and escape the penalty of the law prescribed for a violation of the fixed definitions.

"If a fixed definition of a trust and of a monopoly had been given, then they would have so shaped their business as to place it outside of this fixed definition and under their favorite doctrine of a strict construction of penal statutes, they would have been allowed to defy the law and rob the people at pleasure. The only way in which they can be reached is:

(1) Mechanical test, (2) photometric tests, and (3) tests in an explosive mixture:

Mechanical Tests—In order to discover whether the lamp is capable of withstanding the conditions of rough usage to which it is likely to be submitted in a mine, it is proposed that it shall be submitted to three tests. First, it is to be dropped, complete with its glass, from a height of six feet upon a wooden floor five times in succession. A different glass is to be employed each time, and not more than one broken glass is to be permitted in the five tests. If two glasses break, the lamp is to undergo five more tests, and if the glass breaks in two of these it will be held to fail. The second test consists in dropping a weight of five pounds from a height of six feet vertically upon the lamp. If the glass is cracked, when one failure will condemn it. The third test is intended to try the security of the attachment of the different part, and consists of dropping a ton weight attached to a cord, from a height of six feet, the other end of the cord being secured to the bottom of the lamp, which is suspended at a height of seven feet from the ground.

Two tests are also proposed for the lamp glasses separately. In the first a weight of one pound is to be dropped from a height of four feet upon them as they stand in a vertical position, and in the second they are to be heated in an air bath to a temperature of 122 degrees F. and plunged into water at 60 degrees to 65 degrees. In both those tests 20 glasses of each kind are to be tried, and in each case 10 per cent of failures will

be allowed. The second test consists in dropping a weight of five pounds from a height of six feet vertically upon the lamp. If the glass is cracked, when one failure will condemn it. The third test is intended to try the security of the attachment of the different part, and consists of dropping a ton weight attached to a cord, from a height of six feet, the other end of the cord being secured to the bottom of the lamp, which is suspended at a height of seven feet from the ground.

A single drop of sweat upon the eyes of honest labor shines more brightly and is more precious in the eyes of God and is of more benefit to the human race than all the diamonds that ever sparkled in the crown of any king. If the State did not protect the farmers of Oklahoma against such conspirators as these, the law would be a miserable, contemptible farce, a bore, a mockery, a burden, and a delusion.

"The contention of counsel for appellants is that if the law protects combinations of labor or any other class of citizens of the State, it must also protect combinations of capital, otherwise a class of citizens who are not afforded this protection are discriminated against, and deprived of that equal protection of the law which the constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen of the United States. A careful consideration of this matter will show that the contention of counsel for appellants is not tenable. It must be conceded that the Legislature has the right and power to make reasonable classifications with reference to any proper subject of legislation.

"The assumption of counsel for appellants is that the rights of capital are equal to the rights of labor. Good morals do not sustain this assumption. While labor and capital are safety lamps, the test being carried out with the battery removed and a dummy of the same weight substituted. The lamp should be required to give no less than 1 1/2 candlepower after 10 hours' use; and as regards the danger of causing explosion, it should be tested by having the lamp switched on and off while it is in an explosive mixture. Another requirement is, that no liquid escape from the battery when the lamp is turned upside down; and the committee think it desirable that the light should be well distributed outside the lamp and that a moveable reflector should be provided to concentrate or widen the light at will.

"The British standard candlepower is obtained from a sperm candle weighing 6 to the pound and burning at the rate of 2 grains per minute.

The pentane kerosene standard has the equivalent of one British candlepower, and hence the above is .3 of a candlepower.

In Explosive Mixtures.—In respect of explosion, two tests are proposed. The lamp, after passing the mechanical tests, is to have its behavior tried first in a still inflammable atmosphere and then in horizontal and inclined currents in an explosive mixture at maximum velocity of about 1,200 feet in a minute. Each test is to last two minutes, and an ignition is to constitute a failure to pass. The mixture is to be, within limits, the most explosive obtainable with the particular combustible gas or vapor employed.

In Explosives.—In the committee's opinion, all approved lamps should ultimately have double gauges of steel or heat charcoal annealed iron wire (or copper wire in the case of those used for surveying purposes) of 28 N. W. G. (.014 inch diameter) with 28 meshes to the linear inch (78 to the square inch); but they suggest that this requirement shall not be enforced until January 1, 1914. When lamp pillars are employed, the pillars ought to be so arranged that a straight line touching the exterior part of consecutive pillars will not touch the glass.

Electric Safety Lamps.—It is recommended that only the first of the mechanical tests be required for electric

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Its fame is world-wide. Its superiority unquestioned. Its use is a protection against alum food. In buying baking powder examine the label carefully and be sure the powder is made from cream of tartar. Other kinds do not make the food healthful.

both entitled to the protection of the law it is not true that the abstract rights of capital are equal to those of labor and that they both stand upon an equal footing before the law. But if we concede that the assumption of counsel for appellants is well founded, and if we arbitrarily and in disregard of good morals place capital and labor upon an absolute equality before the law, another difficulty confronts them. Capital organizes to accomplish its purposes. Then, according to their own logic, it would be a denial of equal rights to labor to deny to it the right to organize and not without a breach of the peace, to meet the aggression of capital."

7,000 LABORERS QUIT NEW JERSEY CITIES

Seven or eight thousand laborers employed in various contracting jobs throughout the Oranges, Paterson and Newark failed to go to work Thursday morning. Organizers of the General Laborers' International Union, to which they belong, claim that it was the beginning of a general strike, which before the end of next week will involve practically all the laborers in the neighboring sections of New Jersey.

The strikers demand an increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$2. In Essex and Passaic counties the labor leaders say that 15,000 men will be on strike, and they think there is little chance for amicable settlement. The strikers in Hudson county may bring

\$100 Reward, \$100.

This year at least one person will be pleased that science has been able to cure in all its stages the disease known as Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive treatment for medical sterility. Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a constitutional remedy, and directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system there is destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving to the body the power to bring up the constitution and assist in nature in doing her work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure.

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BLAIRMORE, ALTA.

Waste in Coal Mining

In reference to Doctor Holmes' statement that "in producing 500,000,000 tons of coal during 1911, 250,000,000 tons were wasted or left in the ground in such condition that it would not probably be recovered in the future," the following questions were asked number of prominent mining men: Does the waste occur in your field? Do you know from observation when such waste occurs, and if so, where? The following answer appears in a coal magazine:

Sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 11th, with reference to a statement made by the Hon. J. A. Holmes, Director of the Federal Bureau of Mines, which, as you say, has been published broadcast, to the effect that 250,000,000 tons of coal are wasted or left underground annually which cannot be removed in the future.

The writer will say that in a general way Doctor Holmes is correct, and the systems of mining employed are very largely responsible for it, in this: that the blocks or pillars left for supporting the roof, in working on the room-and-pillar plan, in all probability could not, for many reasons, be recovered in the future, and I think it is fair to say that, covering the entire coal fields now being operated on the room-and-pillar plan, 55 per cent. of the coal seam's left in the form of pillars when the mines are abandoned. In fact, I know of large fields where fully 50 per cent. of the coal was left in the pillars when the mines were abandoned, because any attempt to remove any portion of them would have caused a surface subsidence and such damage to the farm property (worth fully \$250 per acre) that they could not afford, in those days of cheap coal, to pay for damaging the surface; and the question, of course, is: What is the remedy? And that brings us face to face with two all-important subjects in mining:

(1) Economy in operation, and particularly with reference to the timber supply, which is becoming so scarce and expensive:
(2) Conservation of the coal.

To accomplish the best results in economy and conservation in the operation of coal mines, an entire change of plans and methods is necessary:

First. No mine should be permitted to be located, in my opinion, directly on the line of railroad, and the reasons are (a) because with their workings, and shafts directly alongside of and underneath permanently-located railroads, there is constant danger from subsidence that must occur in the future; and (b) because they are unsightly. All mines should be located sufficiently far back from a railroad so that the boundary limit of its workings will not come within 200 feet or 300 feet of any railroad track.

Second. The coal company should be compelled to own its property in fee.

Third. It should be compelled to mine on the "retreating" system, which, like the longwall method, will permit of taking out all of the coal, and the subsidence which would naturally follow would not affect the railroad, and it would be practically uniform all over the territory mined, leaving the land in good condition for cultivation afterwards.

Fourth. In the driving of the entries to the boundaries before commencing to break off rooms, the work should be permanently done, in this: that where conditions would permit it, all roof stuff should be taken down to cap rock, making clean, safe, haulways and air-courses, and where not possible to take down everything to cap rock, it should be secured with steel I beams and if necessary lagged with creosoted oak. Entries developed in that way would be permanent.

It might as well be understood that the "good old days" are gone for good. The "good old days" of careless haste, enormous profit, sinful waste, are dead and done and have been cast out on the culm heap of the past.

New times are here, new days, new ways, and "forward" we must turn our gaze—set forth upon a modern track and never think of turning back. If there are bills which must be paid for blunders that our fathers made, we might as well make up our minds to pay them. We need our skill and common sense, our tact and our experience, and now's the time for coal men to display them.

The labor problem is ours to face almost every time and place, and ancient force and brutal power are not the methods of the hour. We cannot trample underfoot with ruthless strength and iron boot the mighty hosts of labor. The man who mines the good black coal is not blind and brainless mole, but human, with a mind and soul—a brother and a neighbor.

Yes, we must deal with discontent because of ways our fathers went, because they somehow wouldn't see the lesson of humanity. It's not by guns and high stockade that wage agreements can be made; it's not by guards and strong roodent that peace and calm are brought about. But we must keep our passions cool and give the gentle golden rule some practical expression, and meet the man who toll and sweat for all the tonnage that we get, with just and fair concession.

"The good old days," thank God! are done, a better time has just begun, a time for which we've striven; a time to heal each wound and sore; a time to love our brother more, forgive—and be forgiven. We have our problems grim and great, our legacy of wrong and hate, but we shall reach a nobler state, with less of toll and sorrow. The bitter past is dead and gone, and progress still goes marching on to greet that bright and rosy dawn—The Dawn of a Tomorrow!—Benton Drury, in Coal Age.

Equality before the law! Of course, nothing less, says the captain of industry, the railroad magnate, the streetcar despot—every man must be allowed to hire as many strike-breakers as he chooses in order to frustrate the attempts of honest workmen to improve their conditions of work and life. No law is violated when capitalist employers make use of their economic power to bring economically helpless workmen to terms except the law of humanity, the observation of which is not obligatory for model citizens. Capitalist law knows no humanity; it is only concerned with material interest and the conditions under which it may be realized. What we need is not equality before the capitalist law, but a new law, the object of which is the human interest of all human beings.—Ex.

"I was in a very bad condition when Zam-Buk introduced me, but I soon found out that I had been given the best treatment. I recovered with the Zam-Buk treatment, and each box did me more and more good. The irritation soon disappeared, and the skin grew smooth again. I am now quite free from all traces of eczema, both on head and hands. My hair has also been saved."

Equality before the law! Of course, nothing less, says the captain of industry, the railroad magnate, the streetcar despot, etc. No employer can afford to pay wages below the prevailing rates of pay, especially in a community where there is a surplus of labor.

Poverty has saved the life of many a young fellow who would have bought himself a shotgun or a sailboat if he only had had the money.—Chicago News.

"The rights we have are the rights we make."

POST TIMBERING AT THE WORKING FACE

By J. T. BEARD

There is an old saying: "Time and tide wait for no man;" and none the less true is it that a falling roof never waits for a miner to load out his coal before setting a post or two, needed to make his place safe.

Few miners—a small percentage only—learn the lessons their prostration should teach them; and a still smaller number can ever be expected to profit by the misfortunes of their fellows. This habitual disregard of safety is, therefore, an element of human nature that must be recognized as ever present, and one that it will be needless to dwell upon at any considerable length, in the present discussion. Instead of wasting time and valuable space in a fruitless attempt to enlarge upon the well-known failings of men, let us have the practical suggestions of practical men, setting forth ways and means of improving conditions as they now exist at the face, and advocating the adoption of systems that shall tend to eliminate the human factor, which is so largely responsible for the daily recurrence of fatal mine accidents.

There are many intelligent miners today who have but an imperfect knowledge of the simple rudiments and principles of post timbering. They make no study of the nature of the roof under which they work, or its mode of action. They regard faults and dislocations in the strata, only in the sense that these cut out the coal and make the work of mining more laborious, not to say necessarily more dangerous. Many miners set a post in a mine, as they would shore up a building that was liable to fall. It does not occur to them that this same mine post, aside from the slight support it affords to the roof slate, acts or should act as a silent but faithful monitor of impending danger, to a careful and observant miner.

Where is the real province of a mine post; where, when and how should the post be set; what advantages are to be gained by systematic timbering; do you advocate systematic timbering under all conditions in mines; what arguments can be urged for and against systematic timbering; should a miner be compelled to timber his own place and be held responsible for the proper performance of this work, or should special timbermen be employed for the purpose; should the bark of mine timber be removed before it is sent into the mine; when should timber be cut and how should it be stored; what methods, if any, should be employed for its preservation? These are some of the practical questions that can be discussed with profit, with a view to increased safety and economy in the operation of mines.

On the other hand, there are many theoretical questions of equal importance, such as the relative diameter and length of mine posts, to secure the greatest efficiency in service; the calculation of the load a mine post can properly be expected to support; the crushing strength of mine timber; the effect of seasoning and other like questions. Owing to the growing scarcity of timber in mining regions, the use of steel timber in mines, and its preservation from the corroding action of mine water, are questions of growing importance.—Coal Age.

The Socialist Party stands for the principles of unionism and proclaiming war upon tyranny in every form. Such being the case, it is now pertinent to ask the question as to why the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party has failed to arouse the working class of a nation to the fact that "Mother" Jones is held prisoner in West Virginia by the order of the coal barons?

Has she outlived her usefulness? Is she ignored by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party because ago has dimmed her eyes, and eighty years upon earth presages that she is soon to be numbered with the dead?

Hers thirty years upon the firing line of labor's battle been forgotten that she is to be abandoned by the National Executive Committee of a party that prates about its love for liberty and human rights?

If Berger, Hillquit, Spargo, Barnes and other luminaries of the Socialist party were held prisoners in West Virginia under the pretext of martial law, would the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party remain idle and silent to their imprisonment?

If not, then for what reason has the National Executive Committee become apathetic and indifferent to the wrongs inflicted upon a woman who has borne the brunt of labor's fight for the life of a generation?

The National Executive Committee must speak, and speak quickly, or hear the censure of every honest union man and woman in the labor movement of America—Miners' Magazine.

Equality before the law! Of course, nothing less, says the captain of industry, the railroad magnate, the streetcar despot, etc. No employer can afford to pay wages below the prevailing rates of pay, especially in a community where there is a surplus of labor.

Equality before the law! Of course, nothing less, says the captain of industry, the railroad magnate, the streetcar despot, etc. No employer can afford to pay wages below the prevailing rates of pay, especially in a community where there is a surplus of labor.

STRIKE AT ST. CATHARINES

Seven Hundred Men Leave Metal Works

ST. CATHARINES, May 1.—The employees of the McNaullas Dash and Metal Works, numbering seven hundred men, walked out this afternoon because the company declined to give a favorable answer to the demand that the men be paid on Saturday of each week. The system in vogue for some time has been that of four pay days per month, but with no one day set apart for Saturday.

A statement reached a meeting of the strikers tonight that the shop would be closed for an indefinite term.

HOME RULE AGAIN

Will Be Introduced in the Commons This Week

LONDON, May 7.—The Home Rule which left the House of Commons for Ireland Bill is to be introduced again this week in the precise form in last session.

A Reply to Letter of Frank Farrington

By H. ELMER

In last week's issue of the Ledger appeared an article under the heading "I.W.W. versus A.F. of L." in which the writer, Frank Farrington, I.B.M. of District 12, tries to defend the policy of the Civic Federationized A.F. of L., and in his zeal to do so handles the truth rather carelessly in regard to the activities of the Industrial Workers. To go into a detailed analysis of said article in so far as the tactics of the A.F. of L. are concerned, would take too much space and be of no benefit to the readers of the Ledger, because said tactics are too well known and not even the high-sounding phraseology of Frank Farrington can keep the workers from realizing the faults and defects of an labor organization which tries to maintain peace between masters and slaves and which teaches that the interests of exploiter and exploited are identical.

That the majority of the membership of the U.M.W.A. are sick and tired of the tactics and form of craft organization as advocated by the A.F. of L. is evident from the fact that our delegates to the last A.F. of L. convention voted unanimously in favor of the Industrial form of organization.

The fierce onslaught of the U.M.W.A. has to suffer from these fanatics (as Farrington calls the I.W.W.) exists only in his imagination, and if ever he should take the trouble to visit District 18, he would find quite a number of miners who, although not members of the I.W.W., denounce time agreements in no uncertain terms. The benefit of the check-off system (if we can call it a benefit to work in partnership with the coal operators to have our dues collected) is dearly paid for by concessions we have to grant to the coal barons to retain the check-off. Let us, however, bear in mind that there are other labor organizations which, although they have no check-off nor joint agreement, yet they keep their heterogeneous membership in unity as well if not better than the U.M.W.A.

The assumption of Farrington that none of these men who advocate a better form of organization know anything about mines or mining conditions, is rather far-fetched; surely he is not conceited enough to think that Farrington is the only pebble on the beach who knows it all.

For the information of the readers of the Ledger let me point out that the statement of Bro. Farrington that "Haywood and Etter, as soon as arrangements were made by the A.F. of L. to organize the lumber workers on the Pacific coast, made a spectacular dash to the coast and decided to call a strike of the lumberjacks on the first of May is a falsehood, and it would be interesting to know where Farrington got his information from.

Haywood and Etter went west to fill speaking dates on a tour arranged before the proposed A.F. of L. organization was even mentioned. As truth is stronger than fiction, I would advise Bro. Farrington to stick to the truth.

I fully agree with Farrington that the American labor movement (as represented by the A.F. of L.) falls far short of meeting the needs of the workers; also that no movement can be impelled beyond its power to conquer negative forces nor geared to the aims of efficiency by a division of parts. How true this statement of Farrington is we have occasion to see every day. Take for instance the Cumberland strike where the gallant defender of craft separation, Farrington, is one of the labor leaders, and where the miners now have been struggling for the last 6 or 7 months to better their condition, whereas the members of their own craft in Nanaimo and here in the Crows Nest Pass keep on working and supplying the market with coal, bound down by a cursed agreement and helping to defeat their fellow craftsmen. The same applies to the miners strike in West Virginia.

A striking example of the methods of craft organization was given in San Francisco some time ago when the housesmen went on strike and successfully increased their wages 50 cents per day and, when the San Francisco Trades and Labor Council (chaired by the A. F. of L.) ordered these men, on behalf of the employers, to give up their increase and work for the old scale of wages, as the increase was contrary to the signed-up agreement. How any man with his cerebral faculty in working order could advocate such imbecile form of organization is beyond my comprehension.

In conclusion let me briefly state that a labor organization to correctly represent the workers must have two objects in view. First, it must combine the wage workers in such a way that it can most successfully fight the battles and protect the interests of the working people of today in their struggle for fewer hours of toil, more wages and better conditions. Secondly, it must offer a final solution of the labor problem. An emancipation from strikes, injunctions, lockouts, and of scabbing of one against another.

The A. F. of L. fails in both. It neither protects the workers nor offers a solution of the labor problem, based as it is upon the old slogan of "fair day work for a fair day wage," and teaching the doctrine of identity of interest between capital and labor. To hope for the evolution of the A. F. of L. into a revolutionary labor organization would be as ridiculous as to expect a bat to evolve into a nightingale.

As Karl Marx, the mastermind of the nineteenth century, puts it most effectively, "Instead of the conservative motto, 'A fair day's wage for a fair day's work,' we ought to inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, 'Abolition of the wages system!'"

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Home Bank of Canada will be held at the Head Office, 8 King St., West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

BY-LAW TO INCREASE CAPITAL

It is the intention at the above meeting to submit for the consideration and approval of the shareholders a By-Law to authorize the increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank to \$5,000,000.

COAL IN TRANSVAAL, S. A.

the product. It is thought that if the Transvaal collieries could obtain an export trade for their coal the greater part of the gold mining and other industries could be run with "small coal" at a cheaper rate than that now paid for the kind used. The output of the coal mines of the Transvaal for 1911 amounted to 4,343,680 tons, valued

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To Correspondents—Owing to the late arrival of Clem Stubbs' and W. Gray's communications we have been compelled to hold over correspondence until next week.

When it becomes necessary for individuals to use filthy and vile epithets because they cannot run everything their own way, it may be taken as a sure sign of the "justice" of their cause and the "honesty" of their motives, and people who are so ignorant of the laws of common decency to indulge in same are invariably of a very low order of intelligence.

THE ISLAND SITUATION

On another page of this issue will be found letters from International Organizer F. Farrington and Robert Foster in which they explain the position of the miners and their reason for calling a general strike. And these reasons are certainly very cogent. There appears to have been an attempt on the part of the various coal corporations on the island to combine to defeat the miners on strike at Cumberland and Ladysmith, and the officials, recognizing how untenable the position was likely to become for the members of the U. M. W. A., decided to call a general strike.

No better indication of the feeling of the workers could be found than the fact that, in spite of an adverse vote (of about 20 per cent) the leaders of the non-unionist decided to throw their lot in with the organization. Surely no better argument could be advanced for the benefit of those disgruntles who declare that the union is a thing of the past. We venture to doubt if any other organization, after withstanding a eight months strike would care to accept the responsibility of extending same as the officials of the U. M. W. A. have done at Nanaimo. The men there have proved by their action that they have not only sand but a deal of common sense.

At the conclusion of the ballot taken by the non-union men the following manifesto was issued by a joint committee.

"The vote cast today was 432 in favor of going to work, and 44 against. This on the face of it is a handsome majority of the votes cast, but in view of the slimness of the vote we deem it inadvisable to go to work. While we do not admit a defeat, we advise the men who had the courage of their convictions and came out to vote, to keep quiet and wait developments."

Another exchange, dated Nanaimo, May 6, has the following: "The mine owners refused to allow the miners to go back to work, after their sudden cessation of work. A proclamation was issued by the owners to the effect that if the miners did not return to work yesterday, the mines would be shut for six months. As none of the miners took any notice of the proclamation it is probable that the owners will enforce their statement."

If they should adopt this attitude there is scarce a doubt that the Government would be compelled to intervene. However, the matter can be left in the hands of the officials and the International, who must have some very cogent reason for the action they have taken, and the Sun correspondent comes near the truth when he states that "It is contended that while the other island mines continue to work, the trouble at Ladysmith and Cumberland will not be settled, as only the force of a coal famine will induce the government to grant an investigation into working conditions, which is the cause of the strike."

TO OUR READERS

To the superficial observer it may appear strange that a journal, owner and controlled by the workers, should be "up against it," but to the man on the inside this is no mystery. Most of the labor papers—and by "labor" we mean labor, labor-socialist, socialist, or any that caters exclusively to the interests of the workers—in this country, and even in this province, have had a more or less checkered career, and it has only been by some great effort on the part of the workers that they have made their appearance from time to time. This state of things does not exist in this country alone, neither is it peculiar to the labor paper, for it is only some four years ago that the Liberal Party, when at the height of its power, started a real high-class daily—the Tribune—and dropped over \$1,000,000 in hard cash before they realized that there was no room for it. Now if we apply the remark that is often made about the labor paper, "The worker does not want it—it does

not interest him—he is too apathetic!" it would be equally logical to say the same of all other publications whose existence has been brief. Again of those that have remained we might say "They are just what is wanted!" Now, while this may be applied to almost every other class of literature, it does not apply to a labor publication, for the simple reason that the latter is run to educate the worker, and until its form of education becomes popular, or until it firmly establishes itself in the commercial world to command the main source of revenue to a newspaper—advertising matter—it will be "up against it" and the worker will be called upon to make some "sacrifice."

There are, of course, such alternatives as reducing your paper, raising your subscription, etc., but either of these will be found un popular, consequently the worker, if he insists on having a publication, will be called upon to "make good" at some time. It may be stated plainly that circulation by itself is no real source of revenue, only insofar as it may assist the management to secure additional advertising matter. Granted, of course, that circulation IS the real object of every labor sheet. To most of our readers these remarks are patent. Now, the reason for this rather lengthy explanation.

The welfare of this paper rests with you. One of the most effective means of education and popularizing a labor publication is by its readers' contributions. The miners of District 18 can do a great deal in this direction and this means of educating the worker will be much more lasting than yards of extracts and verbose comment. They can write articles and letters expressing their thoughts and opinions, air their grievances and make suggestions. It is not necessary to ask you to refrain from personalities, but if you must cut loose you can "fire" it at the "scribe" who "throws" up this type. Any little item of news you may hear—making sure it is authentic—will always be most acceptable and help considerably.

Just one more comment. During the three years we have been connected with your paper rarely, if ever, have we had the pleasure of putting into type a communication from the opposite sex. This seems very strange, although we are aware that the helpmate of the worker has little, if any, time to bother about newspaper correspondence; but, nevertheless there are many who, did they feel so disposed, might contribute some very bright and interesting articles to your paper.

WAYLAND'S LAST PARAGRAPH

The following was found on his desk after the tragedy:

"I have no unkind words for those who oppose the Socialist philosophy. I am sure that 99 in every 100 are honest and sincere in their position. There is not more than one in 100 who profits by bad government, and it would be unreasonable to assume that men supported a thing which they knew injured them."

The labor government of Australia has many critics, but one cannot help thinking that some of the measures introduced on that continent might prove very acceptable here in Canada—palliatives though they be. If the government of British Columbia would assume the responsibility of providing for orphans, many a poor little mite of humanity would be enabled to enjoy more congenial surroundings. To us it seems the bravest justice, and distinctly in the interests of society, that children robbed by death of their parents—or any other means, for that matter—should be adopted by the government. We are aware that certain individuals would dig up the old threadbare argument about "relieving the parents of the responsibility," but we are quite willing to see those who neglect their paternal duty "relieved," our thought being for the child, not the parent, while in the case of the orphan it becomes an obligation.

Feudality in France dates, as a perfected system, from the time of Charles the Bald, 877. It began to break up of its own weight about 1250. Why so? The reason has been claimed for various things, but in the light of our philosophy we can easily see why so. Many cities and towns had secured their freedom from the barons, and established communal ownership. A class of workers, working for themselves had arisen, compared with them the serfs working for their masters were very poor workmen. The barons soon came to see that a serf who sold his liberty was a much more profitable piece of property than one held with the estate. Consequently they were sold their liberty, that is they bought the right of buying themselves and saving something for their children, if they could earn enough, and they worked like the devil to try and do it. Serfs were manumitted right and left; in 1315 the King Louis le Hutin set all his serfs free. The terms on which the serfs were liberated were so harsh, however, that many of them preferred to remain, and later petitioned the Parliament of Paris to be allowed to remain serfs when King Philippe le Long Hutin's successor tried to compel them to buy their liberty. Thus the breaking up of feudalism was not a matter of idealistic influence, religious teaching, or advancing knowledge, but it was the question of the rising communistic workers showing the way to the barons of a more profitable system of using the poor workers.—N. Y. Call.

Our Letter Box

(Continued from Page 1)

From the date of the following letter (April 10th) it is quite evident that it has been overlooked, and while it is not our intention to comment on same, the writer may possibly wonder why his communication was not published. We believe that the communication was received at this office on or about April 11, but this was before our arrival.—Ed.

Bellevue, Alta., April 10, 1913.

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir:

Campaign in Rocky Mountain constituency is still in full swing. Crowded halls and genuine enthusiasm mark O'Brien's tour through the riding. O'Brien has covered the north end of the riding on the C.P.R. main line, and has left Cassidy, Lester, and Muscat to carry on the work. Powell, the one-time president of District 18, U. M. W. of A., is being groomed by the licensed victuallers' association and the Western Coal Operations Association. He cannot serve those interests and serve labor. Campbell is the Conservative candidate and is particularly concerned about the A. and G. W. steel. It is not our money, so what do we care?

The Socialists of Rocky Mountain must vote before they work on election day, as there is a scheme afoot whereby the operators will offer some extra inducement to the Socialists to work till four o'clock on election day, after which a bunch of Liberals and Conservatives, foregathered for the purpose, will occupy the time remaining before the polls close, by having themselves SWORN. Vote before you work on election day! The issue in this riding is: Get the representative of the working class, O'Brien, out at any cost and elect a tool of the corporations. That is the issue of the campaign as our masters see it. Have received a bundle of Clarions, containing J. W. Bennett's charge against Pres. Stubbs of Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A., accusing him of "selling out." I positively refuse to circulate them. It will take more than an unsupported assertion to convince me that such is the truth. Stubbs has expressed himself as being in favor of O'Brien's candidature, and a campaign ceases to be educational when carried along the lines of personalities and mud-slinging. Such are the tactics followed by our opponents. Let us attack false principles. When false principles are overcome, the individuals who personify them will be overcome also. The workers must unite politically and industrially, taking advantage of every opportunity to wrest power from the rulers, to the end that they may finally operate and administer the means of life in their (the workers') interests. When we have accomplished the revolution we can settle our personal disagreements as to the most scientific method of hair-splitting. "Workers of the world, unite!"

Yours for education,

L. E. DRAKE.

Bankhead, Alta., May 5, 1913.

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Now that we are able to get a better view of the recent elections in this province, and to more clearly reason out the several parts played, it will be as well if some of our membership accepts the offer to "come forward," as suggested by you, in your preface to the letter of Kehr Hardie's in last week's issue, and, if any of them have visions of an Independent Labor Party, let them trot them out, as we are past the stampeding point. The elections being over for awhile, anyhow, and the fact demonstrated that we don't need Socialism in the Rocky Mountain Riding for a year or two—not have the Lib-Labs proved they were the required Saviours of the people—and now, on the morning after the debacle, comes Kehr Hardie with his "wee drop in the bottle," the L.L.P. And let me say right here, Mr. Editor, we runaway slaves from "T' Ow Country" have nothing in common with it, and if any of the ambitious ones want to try it on us they will get lost; and, taken as a cosmopolitan doctry indulged in by our selves too intelligent to partake of the political scabbery indulged in by our so-called leaders. The fault lies with the more intelligent of our members; those who are not so enlightened in this country's ways have backbone in them when the test comes either for Industrial Unity or Political Unity.

If we are to make the watchword of our paper worth quoting—"Political Unity is Victory"—then let our officers lead the way; they realize the two classes of society are becoming more defined every day, and if they cannot blaze the trail there are lots behind with good sharp axes to replace them; we want no side-steppers.

And, as a suggestion, let me say if they would attend to the work the organization pays them for, and leave politics to men like Charlie O'Brien. Instead of using the confidence gained to defeat him, it would be for the better welfare of us all.

Hoping for further expressions and best wishes for the future of our paper.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK WHEATLEY.

but dangerous mines; where, according to general opinion, such a proposition could not be considered, owing to the rapid accumulation of dangerous quantities of firedamp.

It has been rightly urged by a number of our correspondents that this question should receive the earnest attention of the federal Bureau of Mines, and that a series of suitable experiments should be undertaken to ascertain what, if any, advantage may be gained by this practice, and to what conditions it is applicable. We heartily commend this suggestion and hope that the Bureau of Mines will be soon, to throw some light upon this subject about which there is so much speculation.

The question of reducing the circulation of air in the mine when firing, by closing the discharge opening at the mouth of the upcast shaft, has appealed to many practical men as a good suggestion, applicable to all

Stubbs Explains

(Continued from Page 1)

of Liberal-Labor candidate in the Lethbridge constituency in opposition to J. R. Knight.

In connection with this matter, when at a meeting of Gladstone Local, I asked Brown and Williams, who were at that meeting to represent Michel Local, who had given them the information upon which that statement was based and was informed in reply, "Board Member Gray."

My answer to this was that the statements contained in the above were untrue, and in further support of this I would draw attention to the following action from the records of the executive of the Board: "That the executive of the Board, in dealing with the matter of Jones' candidature, as well as the attached copy of letter from Gray, as also his report in the Ledger, April 5th.

The minutes of the Board show: "Moved Burke, seconded Larson, "That we grant Vice-President Jones eighteen days leave of absence without pay."

Gray's report, April 5th, shows: "There is no endorsement of his action by the Board, but just a grant of leave of business without pay from our organization."

Gray's letter of April 30th reads: "Mr. C. Stubbs, President, District 18, U. M. W. of A. Dear Sir and Brother—

"Re the statement that I had reported to a meeting of the Local Union on Michel that the Board had endorsed the action of Vice-President Jones in accepting the Liberal-Labor nomination, I wish to state emphatically that I did not make such statement, but reported as I did in the Ledger that they had granted leave of absence without pay.

Witness: N. D. Thachuk.

(Signed) J. W. GRAY.

The question of veracity I pass without comment to be settled between Michel Local and the Board Member for that Sub-District.

Having now dealt with the subject matter of the two main resolutions, and on which the resolutions from the other Locals depend, let me point out what was the situation that permitted of this agitation being raised.

Vice-President Jones was nominated as the candidate of the trades unions of Lethbridge by a convention called by the Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council, and was endorsed by the Liberal Convention, ostensibly behind a promise which was, to use his own words:

"If elected, it is my intention to support the Government in all progressive legislation such as will tend to the development of the Province, because I realize that such development is necessary to all concerned, and because I realize that I will have to ask the Government for their support in advancing such legislation as is required and asked for by the organized workers of this province. Such legislation will have to be progressive in my opinion before it will receive my support, and in all legislation that directly or indirectly affects the wage-workers of this Province I shall always act as I have pledged to them and as they shall suggest or advise."

The real reason was that they desired to hold their organization and would rather support a candidate of the Labor Unions than the sitting member.

At no time did Jones go beyond the position here stated and in supporting him let me say that I at no time appeared with or for any representative of the Liberal Party, but took the position of supporting a member of the United Mine Workers who had already shown his worth to the members of our organization, and who could render efficient service to our members and to the organized labor movement generally at the expense of the Government if we were successful in electing him.

True, there were at times situations arising that could not be avoided, and which were used as political capital by one or other side in the contest, but I am here stating the main position which is the only one we need to seriously consider, and for which I take full responsibility, knowing full well that I was, in spite of the many loud-toned opinions to the contrary, acting in a manner that would be to the interests of our members in the struggles they still have to carry on.

As to the question of policy, let me say that it is my intention to publish next week, a full review of the position of our organization in relation to the labor movement generally, as well as in relation to the various political parties and the Socialist Party of Canada in particular.

On this occasion I have tried as far as possible to confine myself to a discussion of those statements that have already been broadly circulated, leaving out of consideration the many attempts at vilification that have been indulged in by individuals inside and outside the organization, and which are mere matters of opinion and not of fact; the mere statement "traitor" or "apostate" proves nothing when used as it has been used, and particularly when used by the individuals who have indulged in it, except that the so-called scientific knowledge must at some point be lacking in development and that their knowledge of the labor movement can be summed up by the term "nil."

All that I ask of our members is that they shall at least consider my explanations and render judgment as near as possible according to the facts and not prejudice.

Fraternal yours,
C. STUBBS.

Shiloh's Cure

QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLD,
HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS, 10 CENTS

THIRTY DAYS IN JAIL FOR GOMPERS

District of Columbia Court Revises Sentences on the Labor Leaders

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The contempt of court judgments upon Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and John Mitchell, officials of the American Federation of Labor, were sustained today by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, which, however, revised the sentences to give Gompers thirty days' imprisonment and fine Mitchell and Morrison \$500 each, with no jail term.

The chief justice of the court dissenting, held that the entire judgment should be reversed. The lower court sentenced Gompers to one year, Mitchell to nine months and Morrison to six months without the option of fines.

MRS. A. BAKER

Trained Midwife and Maternity Nurse

McPherson Ave., nr. G.N. Depot

Ads. Classified--Cent a Word

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY of highest character. Strictly private, up-to-date, seventh successful year. If wishing to marry, investigate our plan—it is different. Ideal Introduction Club. Box 1776, Vancouver, B.C. 38-6

FOR SALE—for \$200, northeast portion of Lot 4, block 2, of Lot 5455 West Fernie. Size 55 ft. by 132 ft. Box 367, Trall, B. C. 38-6

FOR SALE—7 acres, house and barn one mile from Fernie, two creeks, well, etc. Easy terms. Apply to C. Ferguson, Gateway, B.C. 38-6

All kinds of Household Furniture bought in large or small quantities, also gents' cast-off clothing. Second-hand Store, Victoria Avenue North.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from imported Sicilian Buttercups; great layers of the day; few sittings at \$4.00 per 15; after May 15th half price. Fred Pelletier, Fernie, B.C., Box 1022. 37-5

FOR SALE

News of The District Camps

HILLCREST NOTES

James Gorton suffered a painful injury in the mine or Saturday morning through a fall of cap-rook and coal. The injury, although painful, is not serious.

Vice-President Jones paid us a visit on Sunday and addressed the members of the local union for a considerable time, especially in regard to the protests raised against him for his action in the recent election. We are pleased to state that the members of Hillcrest Local are satisfied with the explanation given by Mr. Jones and that he was perfectly justified in taking the stand he did.

Mr. John J. McIntyre, of Calgary, is a visitor in town for the last few days.

Mr. J. E. Upton, of Pincher Creek, was a Hillcrest visitor on Tuesday.

Owen Cooney, of the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium hotel's staff, paid us a visit on Sunday.

Miss Mary Fuches left on Monday for Michel where she is going to spend her vacation. Don't worry, Red, she is coming back soon.

The Hillcrest football and baseball associations held a joint meeting on the 5th inst. The proposed change in the athletic grounds was discussed and a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at. A banner season is assured for the Hillcrest sports.

The Hillcrest football team journeyed to Michel on the 3rd inst. and held the much touted team of Michel down to a draw and, no doubt, would have defeated them had the referee allowed a goal that was scored by the Hillcrest boys. However, when they clash on the 24th of May the least we expect is 5-0 in favor of Hillcrest.

The Hillcrest baseball team is to play the famous C. P. R. team on the 12th of June. Judging from the way the Hillcrest boys trimmed them on the first of July, 1912, the boxcar men will require a stenographer and adding machine to record the score that will be piled up against them.

MICHEL NOTES

The mines were idle on the first, it being the day reserved by the U. M. W. of A., District 18, for the demonstration at Lethbridge, which unfortunately was cancelled on account of snow. Things were very quiet in Michel.

The baseball team visited Hosmer on May 1st and quite a few fans went along, chiefly females, who took advantage of the ride in rigs, and enjoyed a nice day out. We did not get the exact score, but it was in the nature of a score, at a cricket match.

Taking advantage of the idle day the football team had a practice game, when they were opposed by a picked side from the "has-beens" and the "would-be's". The representative side being the one chosen for the league match against Hillcrest, and won by 5 goals to nil. It would have been a fair better test for the boys if the chosen backs had been in opposition to the forwards, instead of one-sided affair, which was the result witnessed. Michel cannot boast now of having too many to choose from.

Jack Beech has resigned his job as machinist with the coal company, which he has held for over five years—minus the little break in 1911—to take over the post of engineer at the Elk Valley Brewery. We wish you luck in your new job, Jack.

The machinist and helpers have been very busy again last weekend taking another part of the "Walker" compressor to replace the one damaged at Coal Creek. The most damage being done in Michel at present is amongst the horseflesh, another horse being killed in No. 3 Mine East last Saturday.

The first league match of the season was played here last Saturday, and considering the climatic conditions, which were somewhat boisterous, and it being the first match, the play was fairly good. Michel landed 2-0 at one time, and were unfortunate in missing a penalty. But Hillcrest reduced the lead to 2-1 at half time, and finally equalized in the last few minutes of the game, through a misunderstanding between one of the Michel backs and the goal keeper—Too late, boys! Davis proved a good find for the left wing, and with more experience should make good. The full team turned out with the exception of Jim Moore, the goalkeeper, who was trying his skill at another pastime down at Lethbridge.

SALE OF ALL SALES

Brisco's \$40,000 Stock in Stewart's hands to sell without regard to former cost, loss or profit.

Don't fail to be here at 9 a.m. Saturday morning, May 3, and get your share of the bargains. Slashing prices to prices and marking goods as they have never been marked before in preparation for this big sale.

Store closed Thursday and Friday to arrange and mark down prices.

BRISCO'S
Blairmore Alta.

Mr Lockhart, the manager of Michel Opera House, has put on a pleasing addition at the picture show, in supplying good music by "Almonds Orchestra" for the future.

Hosmer baseball team paid a return visit to Michel on Sunday last, when the local team put it all over them to the tune of 18 runs to 2. The old battery, Miles Eastbrook and Stanley Todhunter, did the trick and were backed up by some smart fielders and batters. There was also a very large crowd in attendance with lots of hooters.

Sorry to see you leaving so soon, Humphrey, the selection committee on the football team will have a hard task to perform long to fulfill the fixtures, there being others on the regular team leaving shortly, or else unable to play through various reasons.

Tom Price and "Rock" Sudworth came in camp last week-end from the Brazeau River district, where they have been working of late. "Rock" says there's lots of dollars to be got up there, but the local conditions are not healthy what with the grub and the "native" prejudice, it's a wee bit strong for them.

Archdeacon Beer and the Vicar of Cranbrook were visitors in Michel on Tuesday, on business.

Mrs. C. J. Tyler and daughter have gone on a visit to relatives on the prairie.

The "Hello Girl," Miss Simon's, has secured a fresh situation with the Western Grocery down New Town.

Mrs. Wm. Grundy, of Fernie, was a visitor here last week-end, along with her grand daughter.

HOSMER NOTES

On finding out that there was to be no sports at Lethbridge on May 1st, our local sports got busy and tried to arrange baseball and football games with Michel, and after much persuasion the baseballers managed to arrange a fixture. A weird game resulting in a win for Hosmer, the score at the end of the ninth innings being 22-21 in their favor. The baseballers unearthed a promising pinch hitter in the person of Micky Hudock. The rooting of James Ritchie was also a big factor in Hosmer's win.

Feeling chesty, the boys journeyed to Michel on Sunday for a return game. Unfortunately they forgot to have a key on the ground, and this resulted in them being on the wrong end of the score—15-2.

After due consideration Mr. Brown has decided not to vacate his position as timekeeper. Good jobs are evidently hard to get.

A. B. looks gloomy. Visions of a judgeship are fast fading away.

Mr. Union Man does it ever strike you to ask for union made goods when purchasing? If you don't it is time you took a tumble. If we expect our fellow workers to work under decent and humane conditions it is up to us to see that the goods we buy have the union label on.

Clarence Hiltz left town for Burton City, where he will reside in future. Jack Spencer, outside foreman, has quit and gone to Arrow Park—still the work continues.

Herb Barlass left for Blairmore Tuesday night, where he will be stationed for the present. The footballers were sorry to see him go.

Don't forget to boost the Hosmer Athletie Club. We need all the members we can possibly get.

Hosmer journeys to Hillcrest to play the tongue infants on Saturday, and the following players will represent us: Hudson, McQueen, Wardrop, Rice, Balderstone, Bateman, Lenton, Rankin, Bain, Thornton, White; reserves: Barlass and Anderson.

We learn on good authority that some of the fire bosses in B. L. are to take lessons in English.

The baseballers on returning by rigs from Michel set trap for John and Jim, the old reliable, but it's the early bird that catches the worm. You can guess who the joke was on.

The Civilian Rifle Association commence their shooting season on Sunday. Some of them expect to be at Bisley next year. Time will tell.

Quite a number of Hillcrest footballers are offering their services to Hosmer these days. It's players we want not peddlers.

Who ever heard of a Welshman blossoming out as a baseball manager? You do try to pull some stunts off, John.

The opening game of the football season was played Saturday, May 3, Hosmer having Ferme for contestants.

A fairly large and enthusiastic crowd was in attendance and witnessed a keen and stubbornly contested game which ended in a draw, no goals being scored. The defense on both sides was good, that of Hosmer being very sound.

Hosmer, on the run of the game should just about have won, although there wasn't much in it. Mitchell, of Coal Creek, handled the ball well and was the best man on the field.

President Stubbs having resigned the presidency a call for nominations has been issued. All you gents that have aspirations in that direction had better attend Sunday's meeting.

The moving picture man was in Hosmer getting pictures of the Hosmer tunnel mouth in operation. We understand they are to be part of a collection that are to be used for advertising purposes in the Old Countries of Europe. Won't the ticket agent be kept busy when they get a glimpse of the well fed and contented individuals emerging from the tunnel.

If we had a few more sports like you, Jimmy it would help out a whole lot.

This is what you hear nowadays at the tunnel mouth: "Here you are, boys, take your pick, fresh from the old country."

United Mine Workers of America

District No. 18

OFFICE OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

Fernie, B.C., May 5th, 1913.

To the Officers and Members

Local Unions, Dist. 18,

Greeting:-

Owing to C. Stubbs having resigned the Presidency of Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A., your Executive Board have instructed me to notify you that an Election for that office will be held on 9th June. Nominations must be in the District office not later than 24th May, and the Ballots returned as per Constitution not later than June 19th.

Yours Fraternally

A. Carter.

Secretary.-Treas.

COAL CREEK

We are pleased to see Jim Langdon knocking around again without his crutches. We hope to see you back at work, soon, Jim.

Mrs. Lowther Morton came out of the hospital last week-end, where she has been undergoing an operation.

Coyote street was the scene of a shooting affray last week-end. Magistrate said, "\$10 and costs, jail's full."

Riverside avenue was animated on Saturday afternoon when Billy Bennett and Jack Cartmell arrived accompanied by their blushing brides, just out from the old country. The bloodhounds were out, but Walter says, "Never no more!" The wet stuff they dish out is not palatable." Now, Billy and Jack get wise, the boys are looking forward to something to celebrate the event.

Several fishing parties went down to the river last week-end. We would like to know who the party was that called for aid to land the big "catch" and when it was brought in was found to be a log, oh you Jimmy!

W. Bennett was the holder of the winning ticket for the watch drawn for at the club on Monday. Lucky fellow!

The monthly fare of cars took place on Sunday last.

Mrs. John Puckey of Fernie was visiting up here Thursday afternoon. Don't forget the basket social and dance on May 23rd on behalf of the football club. A good time is assured. Further particulars later.

Mrs. Lowther Morton was the holder of the winning ticket for the toilet set drawn by the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church.

All roads will lead to Fernie football ground on Saturday, May 10th, when Coal Creek meets Fernie in the league. Come and boost for the reds.

Our slogan is: "Down they go!"

Owing to there being no match in Coal Creek on Saturday last, a large number of Crookites journeyed to Hosmer for the Hosmer vs. Fernie match.

A bunch of new arrivals of the foreign element came in on Monday.

Mrs. Joe Hamer and Mrs. Jas. Bushell were visiting in camp on Monday.

The Misses Stephens were visitors up here last weekend.

The attractions seem to be W. M. and R. G.

They make fine escorts, girls, Oh, you kids!

There has been weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth this week in the camp as several of the gentler sex are enroute for England on vacation.

In the camp as several of the gentler sex are enroute for England on vacation.

Soon the song will ring out,

"There's a girl wanted there."

Backing is no good, boys. We wish the ladies, "Bon voyage."

The mines resumed work after the

breakdown on Tuesday night last.

The Coal Creek hardrockers are

taking advantage of the spring-like

weather. Some of them are talking

of having a show and offering prizes

for best growths. P. C. Boardman or

W. R. Puckey will be pleased to outline the scheme. Now, you florists,

dig in!

The "boys" held a smoker on Saturday night in the club hall. George Knowles occupied the chair. C. Percy supplied the music. The following contributed towards the programme:

Songs: Meekins, McMillan, Walker,

Hutchinson, Harper, Egan, Brennan,

Dawson, Newberry, McCurdy, Williams,

Gourley, Miney, T. Coughlan, Howard,

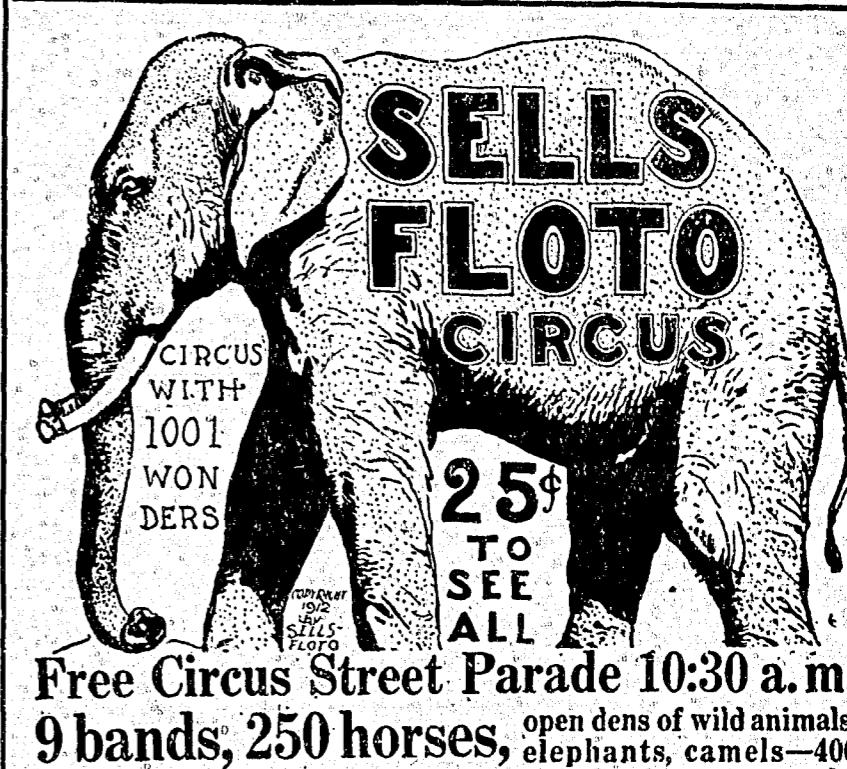
Recitation, "The Dago," R. Hubert,

"Cock Fighting," C. Percy.

The Coal Creek Amateur Dramatic Society are arranging a benefit concert for June 3rd. For further particulars see posters.

Miss Ruth Knowles entertained a

FERNIE
FRIDAY, July 11th



A. I. BLAIS Grocer

We carry a full line of

Red Feather & Tartan Canned Goods

Prices Right

Satisfaction guaranteed or money back

Phone 103 :: Frank, Alta.

"The Store the People Own" COLEMAN

New Store of Men's Wear Will Be Open Saturday.

Everything that's in It Is New.

Keep the Money in Coleman

THE WESTERN CANADIAN Co-operative COLEMAN

TRADING CO., LTD.

W.J.D.

Just arrived, another shipment of

Extra Choice Eating Apples

\$1.75 per box

Good Sound Cooking Apples, \$1.50 box

Fresh vegetables three times a week.

Strawberries on Saturday

The Right Goods, The Right Treatment,

The Right Price, each and every time.

We have always allowed

Fernie-Fort Steele
Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer
and
Porter
Bottled Goods a Specialty

The Hotel
DALLAS

One of the
Best

C. J. ECKSTORM Prop.
Lethbridge, Alta.

Passburg
Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of
Food and every
attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

P. Carosella
Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

Southern
HOTEL
BELLEVUE, Alberta

Every
convenience
and
attention

Meals that taste like
mother used to cook

Best in the Pass
Jos. Grafton, Proprietor.



The
Original
and
Only
Genuine

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

Island Mineworkers Stand Firm

Mon-union Men Join Unionists--
Operators Threaten to Close
for Six Month

Only 25 Per Cent. Vote—Men Refuse
To Work

NANAIMO, B.C., May 5.—Out of a total of 2000 employees of the district mines, only 478 cast ballots Saturday on the question, "Shall we live up to our agreement, and go to work?" 432 voting "Yes," and 44 "No." Two ballots were spoiled.

At the conclusion of the vote the joint committee, representing the miners not members of the United Mine Workers issued the following manifesto:

"The vote cast today was 432 in favor of going to work, and 44 against. This on the face of it is a handsome majority of the votes cast, but in view of the slimness of the vote we deem it inadvisable to go to work. While we do not admit a defeat, we advise the men who had the courage of their convictions and came out to vote to keep quiet and await developments." This statement was signed by the committee.

Just what move the mine owners intend taking in view of recent developments will not be known for several days. Meanwhile the mines will remain closed. United Mine Workers officials who called the strike, declare the settlement will not be made until ordered by their organization.

Mines May Shut Down Six Months
NANAIMO, B.C., May 6.—Mine workers refuse to allow the miners to go back to work, after their sudden cessation of work.

A proclamation was issued by the owners to the effect that if the miners did not return to work yesterday, the mines would be shut down for six months.

As none of the miners took any notice of the proclamation it is probable that the owners will enforce their statements.

The old shafts which were to be abandoned have been flooded and the pumps removed. Work is now at a standstill and neither side have yet made any move towards reconciliation.

The men are being given strike pay and it looks like a prolonged struggle now.

To Force Enquiry Into Coal Strike Is
Union Intention
NANAIMO, May 4.—It is reported
that it is the intention of the officials

of the United Mine Workers of America to call a general strike in all the Vancouver Island collieries in sympathy with the miners of the Extent and Cumberland districts, who have been out for nearly eight months. It is contended that while the other Island mines continue to work, the trouble at Ladysmith and Cumberland will not be settled, as only the force of a coal famine will induce the government to grant an investigation into working conditions, which is the cause of the strike.—Vancouver Sun.

The following communications have been received from President Foster of District 28, U.M.W.A., and explain reason for calling all men out.

United Mine Workers of America
District 28
Seattle, Wash., April 30, 1913.

Mr. Robert Foster, President District 28, United Mine Workers of America, Nanaimo, B.C.

Dear Sir and Brother:—A number of months ago Mr. John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, invited the mine owners operating on Vancouver Island to attend a conference to formulate a joint agreement covering working conditions in the mines on Vancouver Island.

This invitation received no response from the mine owners. Instead, the Canadian Collieries Company forced the men of Cumberland and Ladysmith into a strike which has now lasted more than seven months.

During this strike the men of Nanaimo and South Wellington have not been called upon to suffer any personal inconvenience or financial loss. However, the other companies operating on the Island are co-operating with the Canadian Collieries Company in a hopeless effort to defeat the men of Cumberland and Ladysmith.

Therefore, using the authority given me by President White, and in order that we may combat solidarity with solidarity, I hereby instruct you to call a strike of all the employed in and around all the mines at Nanaimo, South Wellington and Jingle Pot, the strike to begin May 1st and to continue until a joint working agreement between the United Mine Workers of District 28 and the mine owners on Vancouver Island has been secured; said agreement to carry increased prices for labor and improved conditions of employment.

You will please see that a force of men sufficient to protect mining property is permitted to work so long as the companies do not attempt to ship coal. All other men should be urged to join the strike.

You should also exert every effort to prevent unlawful or abusive tactics by the men during this contest, and you will also make a diligent effort to secure the names of all men who refuse to respond to the call to strike, so they may be published throughout Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

The men involved, union and non-union, will receive the financial support of the International Union as long as the strike lasts.

This decision has been reached only after months of mature consideration.

The time is now here for the men of Nanaimo and South Wellington to prove their worth. If they show the same fighting spirit as their brothers of Cumberland and Ladysmith, May 1st will see the dawning of brighter days for the mine workers on Vancouver Island.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK PARRINGTON,
Representing International Union,
U. M. W. A.

United Mine Workers of America
District 28
April 30, 1913.

Having been of the opinion for some time that in order to obtain any improvement in wages and conditions for the mine workers of this Island, that it would be necessary for them to act in unity, to bring all the pressure to bear on the operators that they could simultaneously, following that the proposition submitted by our District convention, through our sole committee, to the representatives of the different companies should be considered by a conference of sole committees representing both the operators and the miners, and since the companies have ignored all our efforts to bring about a conference and adopt, or amend and adopt, the proposition submitted and thereby secure an amicable and peaceful settlement of all our differences. I therefore avail myself of the privilege granted by the International representative, Mr. Parrington, and the recommendation of the convention heretofore mentioned, and declare a strike at all of the coal mines on the Island, and ask all miners to cease work until the companies concede them an advance in wages proportionate to the advanced cost of living, fair working conditions and an agreement specifying those wages and conditions of employment, said agreement to be entered into by and between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal companies of this District.

ROBERT FOSTER,
President District 28, U.M.W.A.

United Mine Workers of America
District 28
April 30, 1913.

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President District 28, U.M.W.A.

United Mine Workers of America
District 28
April 30, 1913.

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\$1—HAT SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY—\$1

Boys' Wash Suits

Our line of Wash Suits for the Little Men is the largest ever shown. There are plain and fancy pique, duck, drill, galatea, and cords, of fast color. Made in all styles and trimmed with contrasting colors. Sizes 4 years to 10 years of age.

Priced from
65c to \$2.50

Wash Dresses for Girls

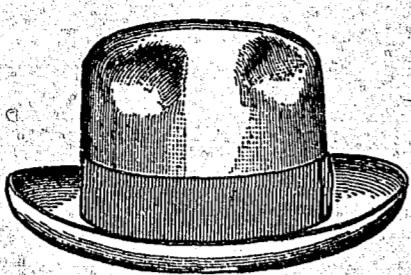
No matter what style you wish, we have it. Our line includes all the newest New Year models and the color range is beyond description. There are dresses here for every girl in Fernie and at a price that will surprise.

Priced from
65c to \$5.00

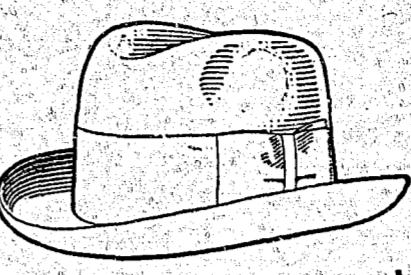
Straw Shapes (Untrimmed)

200 Untrimmed Straw Shapes at less than half price. All the new straws and straw creations in the very newest shapes in black, white, and colors. Worth from \$1.25 to \$10.00. Priced to clear at

From 65c to \$5.00



Men's Hats



If you need a hat this is your opportunity. Buy now while we are selling \$3.00 and \$3.50 hats for

\$1.00

This special sale is for Saturday selling only. Please do not ask for this special after Saturday.

We are putting fine soft and stiff felt hats in grays, browns, greens and blacks, in telescope and fedora shapes that are worth up to \$3.50

On special sale
Saturday only at

\$1.00

See Our Window



Nothing satisfies a particular woman as will a perfect-fitting shoe; with it goes a feeling of absolute content. This illustrates one of our new "Empress" styles. We have many others in stock, which we will be pleased to show.

Fine Straw and Panama hats are now being shown in the new 1913 blocks.

Sailor hats from
\$1.50 to \$6
ea., in split straw.

Panama Hats in
the new blocks ea.
\$7.50 to \$20

Sat. Grocery Specials

Chivers Blanc Mange Powders	2 for	25
Chivers' Custard Powder	2 for	25
Chivers' Cake Powder	2 for	25
Molasses Snap Biscuits	2 lb.	25
Lowney's Cream Chocolates	per lb.	.90
Lowney's Cocoa	1 lb. tin	.40
Christie's Slab Cake	per lb.	.30
Fresh Churned Creamery Butter	per lb.	.40
Quaker Hominy, 2 lb. packets	2 for	25
Quaker Pearl Barley, 2 lb. packet	2 for	25
Bulk Cocoanut	per lb.	.20
Cranberries	3 lbs for	.25
Five Roses Flour	98 lb. sack	3.25
Five Roses Flour	49 lb. sack	1.65
Sheriff's Grape Juice	quarts	.50
Summer Drinks—assorted pints	3 for	.25
Tuxedo Jelly Powder	4 for	.25
Dalton's Lemonade	2 for	.25
Ambrosial Lemonade Powder	2 for	.25
Shelled Peanuts	per lb.	.25
C. and B. Pickles, 18 oz.	per bot.	.35
Simcoe Pork and Beans, 3's	2 for	.25
Siam Rice	4 lb.	.25
Corn Starch	4 pkts.	.25
Pan Yan Sauce	per bottle	.20
Heinz Tomato Soup	2 for	.25
Special Blend Bulk Tea	3 lb. 1.00	
Holbrook's Marafat Peas	per pkt.	.10
Turnips	25 lb.	.25
Washington Onions	8 lb.	.25

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of
Quality

Money Sav-
ing Prices

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

"Untangling Tony" at the Grand, Thursday, May 22.

Mrs. J. J. Macdonald at home the third Wednesday of May.

The regular monthly tea of the Ladies Guild of Christ church will be held at the home of Mrs. F. G. Lawe on Wednesday, May 14th, at 3.30.

The Mount Fernie chapter of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire will hold its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. W. R. Campbell on Saturday, the 10th May, at 3.30.

See the play "Untangling Tony" at the Grand opera house on Thursday, May 22, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire. Proceeds will be devoted to beautifying the city.

Remember May 22nd, the date for the presentation by local talent of a farce-comedy entitled, "Untangling Tony." Tony has become engaged to a young actress, much to his mother's discomfort. A cousin undertakes to "Untangle Tony."

As will be seen from our advertising columns, the first annual hospital ball takes place at Fort Steele on May 23. Proceeds to be donated to the Diamond Jubilee hospital.

Mr. Pat Connolly is meeting with considerable success in enrolling those anxious to take physical culture and intends to have some of his pupils give an exhibition in the near future. As proof of the character of his exercises an invitation will be extended to the ladies to be present, provided he can obtain sufficient pupils of the gentler sex who will likewise have classes for ladies only. Any who wish to join are cordially invited to address Mr. Connolly at the Club Cigar store.

FORT STEELE, B.C. FIRST ANNUAL

Hospital Ball

MAID OF DIAMOND
JUBILEE HOSPITAL

Friday, May 23d, 1913

MUSIC BY
The Rex Orchestra
Of Cranbrook

TICKETS, - \$1.00 EACH
Including Refreshment

Fight promoters seem to find Fernie agreeable for short visits.

The case against Chas. Robinson will come up tomorrow, Saturday.

J. M. Doyle, district manager for P. Burns & Co., spent a few days in the city.

J. Grafton, of the Southern Hotel, Bellevue, paid a flying visit to Fernie on Thursday.

The case against the "Get Rich Quick" artists has been remanded until Monday next.

T. Boston, the genial smoke representative from Nelson, was a Fernie visitor this week.

A Lindley, the tomato specialist of Creston, dropped off between trains on his way to prairie points.

A meeting of the Socialist Party will be held in the basement of the Miners' Hall, on Sunday evening next at 7.30.

The County Court is at present considering the case of Fred Waters and the Elk Lumber Co. Judge Thompson is presiding.

Two men were fined respectively \$32.00 and \$35.00, and their female companions \$10.00 and costs each, and were taken back to the boundary by the immigration officer.

Mr. William E. Haines, contracting agent for the Sells-Floto circus, arrived in town this morning and was kept busy enough during the day hunting up supplies, pre-empting a lot and making all the other arrangements necessary for the coming of the big show.

The case of John Danilowich, who appealed the conviction of H. L. Brown, J. P., of Hosmer, in connection with the carrying of matches in the mine for which a sentence of three months hard labor was imposed, had his decision reversed in favor of a fine of \$10.00 and costs.

Starting Saturday, May 10th the management of the Grand Theatre will issue tickets good for drawing \$50.00 in gold, to be given away monthly to patrons of that theatre. Eight prizes, six \$5.00 gold pieces, and two \$10.00. Open to all. First drawing to be announced at the theatre.

Marriage Licenses
May 8th—Mike Kuznia and Louis Lafek, of Hosmer.

May 7th—at Nelson, Arthur A. Ward of Cranbrook and Evelyn Edith Hillis Moore.

May 3rd—Wm. Welch Cottingham, of Galloway, and Matilda Sara Sweet, of Elko, N. C.

May 7th—Lefebvre Durdigan and Oliva Carroll of Hosmer.

On May 24th the Veterans' Association are preparing for a first class concert, and it is rumored a really elaborate program is being arranged.

W. Gribble, well known Socialist propagandist, will address a meeting in the basement of the Miners' Hall on Wednesday evening next, May 14, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. James Miller, who has been manager for the Burns Company here for a number of years, resigned this week to devote his attention to the management of the Summit Hotel at Crows Nest.

FOOTBALL

Last Saturday saw the serious opening of the football season, when four teams of Crows Nest Pass League were engaged. Hillcrest and Blairmore are new aspirants to longue honore, and while the former save the points, the latter evidently were outclassed by Bellevue who vanquished them 8-0.

Next week we hope to tabulate the positions of the teams in the league and also arrange with Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter for referee's notes on games.

Saturday's Results in C.N.P. League
Coleman failed to fulfill their fixture with Coal Creek.

Michel v. Hillcrest
Played at Michel, resulting in a draw, 2-2.

Michel—P. Roberts, goal; W. Samuels and Humphrey Evans, backs; R. Hampton, W. Jenkins, Simon Weaver, or, halves; J. Ursacoo, F. Beddington, S. Hampton, H. Brown, and B. Davis, forwards.

Hillcrest—Sam Paton, goal; Emerson Maples, Dave Hall, backs; Joe Pearson, Wm. Rochester, Jno. Petrie, halves; Fred Taylor, Jim Grimshaw, Robt. Petrie, Jas. Knowles, Len Allday, forwards.

Bellevue v. Blairmore
Played at Bellevue, resulting in a win for the former by 8-0. J. Graham, Coleman, refereed.

Bellevue—H. Fisher, goal; Vernon Nutton, backs; Wal. Miller, T. Dugdale, R. Dugdale, halves; H. Varley, Sloan, Parker, T. Marsh, A. Varley, forwards.

Blairmore—T. Hills, goal; McGraw, Lovo, backs; Bartlett, Dunlop, Williams, halves, Joyce, Swart, McCullough, Fraser, Harmer, forwards.

Hosmer v. Fernie
Played at Hosmer. The game was stopped eleven minutes before time on account of darkness. The game then stood Hosmer 0, Fernie 0.

Hosmer—H. Huston, goal; G. McQueen, J. Bateman, backs; A. Rice, Wardrop, White, halves; Balderton, Bain, Thornton, Rankin, Barlass, forwards.

Fernie—A. Adamson, goal; McLean, White, backs; Grant, Gregory, Rally, halves; Tavernack, Murray, M. White, H. Adamson, Patterson, forwards.

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FERNIE VS. COAL CREEK

These teams will meet in Fernie today (Saturday) to fulfill their fixtures. Kick-off at 6.45 p.m. Referee Campbell, Hosmer. The following will line up for Fernie:

E. Adamson; J. A. Corrigan and Whitelaw; Sweeney, Gregory, Reilly; Grant, Murray, H. Adamson, Johnson, and Patterson. Reserves, Marchmont, Whitelaw, and Ander.

THE GRAND THEATRE

The two real feature attraction at the Grand for Friday and Saturday nights is a story of an intense and thrilling nature dealing with the American Civil War and is entitled "With Lee in Virginia." The film of laughter is "A Close Shave," and the dramatic subjects "An American in the Making," and "Jimmy Lester: Convict and Gentleman." A clarinet solo will be rendered by L. Hautzinger of the Grand Orchestra. You should judge for yourself if this program is pleasing.

Monday and Tuesday evening you will have the opportunity of witnessing a two reel production of "The Great Y Round Up," which will appeal to those who delight in displays of superb horsemanship.

THE ISIS THEATRE

The patrons of the Isis will be able to find occasion for laughter at the selection of Comedy films on the program for Friday and Saturday, which include "The Boob's Inheritance," "An Accidental Servant," "The Bald-Head Club," and a comedy drama "Dick's Wife." The Phosphate Industry will be illustrated by a film of an educational nature, and other items on the program are "Women Left Alone," "Love and Law," "A White Lie," and "The Animated Weekly."

The feature films for next week will be "In a Woman's Power," and "A Romance of the Utah Pioneers."

BARNES' BIG THREE-RING WILD ANIMAL CIRCUS

Al. G. Barnes' big three-ring wild animal circus will give two performances in Fernie on Tuesday, May 20. The coming of this show is eliciting a great deal of interest and enthusiasm, not only with the little ones, but the grown-ups too.

There are 350 animals with the Al. G. Barnes' circus, each of which is a performer. Among them are forested lions, a herd of elephants, a caravan of camels, royal Bengal tigers, pumas, bears, leopards, jaguars, hyenas, zebras, monkeys of every known species, dogs and puppies. With this show may be seen more animals than ever collected before at one time and offered for exhibition either in this country or abroad.

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