Industrial Unity is Strength.

The District Ledger

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

Political Unity is Victory.

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FRIGHTENED EMPLOYERS MAY RAISE WAGES

Rising Tide of Public Sentiment Against Condition of Workers Stirs Magnates to Action

CHICAGO, March 12.—Hoping to prevent the passage of a minimum wage law in Illinois as the result of the starvation wages and white slave revelations of teh state senate committee, the big merchants of Chicago may voluntarily raise the wages of the girls they employ.

The State Retailers' Association, which includes all the big department stores, made overtures today for a conference with the state probers to this end. They think a satisfactory scale of wages for women may be adjusted by agreement.

Many States Will Join

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—Stacks of telegrams and letters confronted the Illinois state senate committee probing the starvation wages and white slavery problems when they returned here today to resume their deliberations. Communications from governors of fourteen states, in response to letters from Lieutenant-Governor Barrett O'Hara, promised immediate recommendations looking to white slave probes. These states are Oregon, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In addition to the promises by these governors, unsolicited offers of aid have poured in from legislators all over the country.

It has also been learned by the probers that President Wilson sympathizes with the principle of a minimum wage and will be glad to receive them in Washington and hear summary reports of what has been done in the Illinois probe. The senate committee probably will decide tomorrow when they will go east to visit Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany and Pittsburg.

After returning from their eastern trip the Illinois committee expects to delve into conditions existing in sweatshops and factories in Illinois. They also probably will probe the conditions under which chorus girls are forced to work, especially regarding the danger to their health and morals from improper dressing rooms in the theatres where they are employed.

TWO HUNDRED LOST ON SINKING SHIP

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.—Two hundred passengers and the members of the crew of the small British steamer Calvados were drowned March 1, when the steamer foundered in the Sea of Marmora in a blizzard.

The Calvados, which was of 350 tons plied between Constantinople and Panderna, 60 miles to the southwest of Constantinople. The vessel was owned by the Patriotic Steamship company of London.

MAKE DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES

Fifty Cents per Day More Asked by Some Workers—Want Saturday Half Holiday

NELSON, March 18.—Demanding increased wages for several classes of labor and Saturday half holiday for those employed in some occupations a new scale was offered by the Nelson trades and labor council and referred by the city council at its meeting last night to a committee of the whole for report.

The proposed new scale is to become effective on April 1:

The present rate of wages and that demanded under the proposed scale are:

Carpenters—From $4.50 to $5.

Painters—From $4 to $4.50.

Pipelayers—From $3.50 to $4.

Teamsters—From $80 to $90 per month and eight hours instead of nine.

Laborers—From $3 and $3.20 to $3.50

The electricians in a lengthy proposed agreement submitted asked for double pay for Sundays and holidays. A foreman, under the suggested agreement, is a workman in charge of one or more men, and his wages are to be $150 per month. He is not to be allowed to use tools or perform a journeyman's work. The rate of pay for other workmen is set out as follows: Linemen, inside wiremen, motermen, and inspectors, $5 per day; head operator, $110 per month; station operators, $120 per month; station oilers, $100 per month.

G. T. P. TO EMPLOY OVER 10,000 MEN ON WESTERN LINES

Building Plans of Company for this Year Announced at Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, March 15.—The Grand Trunk Pacific building plans in the west for this year were announced this morning. Operations to be conducted along the various lines of the company will involve the employment of at least 10,000 men. The plan includes the completion of the Tofield branch into Calgary, which will necessitate the employment of 600 men; the completion of the Tete Jaune, B. C., and Hazelton, B. C., lines upon which 7,000 men will be employed and the completion of the Moose Jaw northwestern branch line to Riverside on the Saskatchewan river, employing about 400 men.

5,000 RAILWAY MEN AUTHORIZE A STRIKE

Switchmen and Switch Tenders of 19 Eastern Roads Demand Reforms

CHICAGO, March 18.—It became known today that switchmen and switch tenders of nineteen railroads entering Chicago have voted authorization to their leaders to call a strike if their demands are not met, though not be announced until late this afternoon after the official count has been the formal result of the mail vote will made.

The men, numbering about 5,000, ask for shorter hours and time and a half for overtime. The employers do not expect a strike despite the vote, a probably mediation under the Erdman act will be sought.

Such an appeal, it is stated, would clear up a question, whether the Erdman act was not wiped out by the law which created the department of labor

HAYWOOD WARNED AGAINST VIOLENCE

Two Hundred Akron Citizens Meet I. W. W. Organizer at Station on His Arrival at Scene of Strike

AKRON, Ohio, Mar. 18.—More than 200 Akron "citizens," armed with clubs met William D. Haywood, an organizer for the I.W.W., when he stepped from a train here today. Police Captain Guillet then addressed Haywood as follows:

"You probably have heard, Haywood, that a strike is in progress among the employees of Akron rubber concerns. I merely wish to inform you that any attempt on your part to incite the strikers to acts of violence will be met with your immediate arrest and deportation. Do you understand?" Haywood said that he did, and then accompanied a committee of strike leaders to union headquarters.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no serious disorders had been reported. More than 1000 Akron "citizens" were sworn in today as deputy sheriffs and are aiding the police in keeping the streets about the rubber factories cleared.

40 PASSENGERS HURT IN CALGARY STREET CAR

CALGARY, March 17.—Crowded with passengers, mostly women, coming into the city for their work, car No. 23, a Tuxedo park special, one of the dinky type, broke away from Motorman W. J. Fuson while descending the steep grade at the foot of Fourth street east this morning at about 8.30, and rushing twenty miles an hour around the sharp curve at the bottom of the slope, left the tracks about 10 feet beyond the turn, and smashing into a telephone pole, turned on its side, injuring at least thirty persons. Luckily, the injuries were in most every instance of a minor character, and with the exception of Donald Meberley, 242 Nineteenth avenue northwest, who is lying at the General hospital suffering with what may be internal injuries, most of the victims were either able to continue on to their work or to proceed to their home in conveyances furnished by the city.

FIFTEEN KILLED BY AVALANCHES IN ALPS

CHRITIANA, March 14.—Fifteen persons were killed by avalanches at two places on the northern side of the Jostedal glacier yesterday. The slides were caused by an abnormal quantity of snow. The bodies of the dead were dug out today and seven other persons who were living on the same farms when the avalanches occurred, were rescued alive.

SIXTY-EIGHT WOMEN DROWN WHEN BOAT GOES DOWN

LONDON, March 11.—Sixty-eight women were drowned today in the swamping of a boat on Lake Scutari, according to a Vienna despatch to the London Express.

ASKS PENSIONS FOR WIDOWED MOTHERS

LONDON, Ont., March 17.—On the advice of Dr. Hugh Stevenson, the Women's Canadian club and the Union Mothers' club of the city will petition the Dominion government to grant a per capita pension to widowed mothers with families. At a meeting held at the Normal school, the doctor called the attention of Canadian club members to the number of mothers who were being left without means of support in the city. He urged that the question receive prompt attention.

Action will be taken before the present workmens' compensation act is considered by the provincial parliament. It is expected that strong deputations from many cities of the province will wait upon the legislature within a short time.

Bonnell and Corsan Sustained

VOTE GOES LARGELY IN THEIR FAVOR

A matter which has been agitating the minds of the C.N.P. Coal company's employees in Fernie and Coal Creek for the past few weeks was brought to a close yesterday when a referendum vote was taken as to whether notice of discontinuance of the present contract with Drs. Bonnell and Corsan should be given, or not. The question arose over the fact that Dr. Bonnell intended leaving Fernie, and also, Dr. Asselstine, who has up till recently been their assistant, having severed his connection with them. There were many who contended that as they pay the fiddler they should call the time, or in other words, have the right to nominate Dr. Bonnell's successor. Dr. Asselstine's friends also claimed that as he had been with them for some years he had the right to succeed Dr. Bonnell.

Two meetings were held to thrash this question out, at the first of which the three doctors in question were given a hearing. Both meetings were very largely attended. As a result of these it was decided to put the matter up for a referendum vote. The men were asked to vote on:

"Are you in favor of giving notice to terminate contract with Drs. Bonnell and Corsan?"

That great interest was evinced in the matter is evidenced by the fact that 1142 men cast their votes on Thursday, the result being as follows:

No 674
Yes 479

In favor of continuing contract 175
Spoilt ballots ... 9

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF GAS AT MEDICINE HAT—FIVE KILLED MANY INJURED

MEDICINE HAT, March 19.—Five are dead and ten known to have been injured in a gas explosion here tonight The fire department called to attend a fire in the Canadian Canners building, were working at the fire when the building, full of escaping gas, was blown up.

Hundreds of curious people, drawn by the fire, flocked to the scene and they were in close proximity to the building when the calamity occurred

The three walls, two sides and the front, were blown out and the roof raised high in the air.

Those in the pathway of the flying debris were buried alive. The dead were fleeing for safety when death overtook them. They were just getting out of the door, or were out and running away when the avalanche of bricks, timbers and debris overtook them and they were mowed down in their tracks.

That the list of dead and injured is so small is miraculous when one views the scene of the wreckage.

ENTOMBED MINERS KEPT ALIVE BY LARGE PIPE

Are 227 Feet Below Surface of the Ground---Given a Shamrock the 17th

LONDON, March 18.—A narrow pipe, 227 feet long, forms the sole communication between the outside world and John Cairns and James Ward, two miners who have been entombed for five days in the Town Head Ironstone mine, Premont, Cumberland, where they were trapped by a rush of water.

The men's relatives and friends chat with them and shout the local news through the pipe daily. They have plenty of air, food and light, room for exercises and newspapers to read. Interviewed by a reporter through the pipe the men said:

"We are quite well and the air is good, as we have rigged up a special fan to keep it fresh. We have all we want to eat and drink, and, except it is a bit dull, we have nothing to complain of."

Both men being Irish, the local priest sent each a sprig of shamrock to celebrate St. Patrick's day.

It is hoped that the men will be released by tonight. There is still twenty feet of water in the shaft which must be pumped out.

GREEN FAVORED FOR HEAD OF PROPOSED MINES DEPT.

Member for Kootenay Said to Be Operators' Choice for Portfolio

OTTAWA, March 18.—The Canadian Institute of Mining Engineers, in session in this city, has passed a resolution strongly urging the government to etsablish a department of mines. In view of the remarkable development of the mining industry in the Dominion, it is pointed out that the time is come when a separate department should be created for its benefit, and in this connection the name of R. F. Green, M. P. for Kootenay, is generally mentioned.

OIL BURNERS FOR CANADIAN RAILWAYS

OTTAWA, March 13.—Canadian railways generally may adopt the system of using crude oil for the generation of their locomotive power in place of coal. Clyde Levitt, chief fire inspector for the railway commission and forester for the commission of conservation, is now preparing a statement showing how the installation of this system may prove more advantageous to railways from a financial point of view. The Canadian Pacific railway is now using oil burning engines on its main line between Kamloops and Field, B.C. The Grand Trunk Pacific and some of the Pacific Coast Steamship companies use oil, while the new system is now in use on many of the railroads in the United States. The economy particularly in intermittent service, and the fact that three boilers heated by oil will give the same amount of steam as the same number heated by coal, all tend to make this new system popular. The oil is obtained from the oil fields of California, and if further discoveries in Alberta and British Columbia make this oil more plentiful its use will be largely extended on the railways. The use of this new fuel would greatly lessen the necessity for forest protection from flying sparks and cinders; it would also greatly decrease the loss experienced annually by the country from this cause.

ALBERTA COAL MINES REGULATION ACT

Passed with Amendments Submitted by Mine Workers Representatives---Fortnightly Pay---Independent Inspection---Election of Checkweighmen

(Special to the District Ledger)

EDMONTON, March 20.—Important items in connection with the amendments asked for by the Mine Workers have been put through, and include election of checkweighmen by employees, independent inspection, and two-weekly pay.

The amendments asked for by the representatives of the Mine Workers were favorably considered. (A detailed report will be published in our next issue.)

The following is taken from the Lethbridge Herald of March 20:

The House went into committee of the whole on the Mines Act, which was reported, with amendments. An amendment, moved by Hon. A. J. McLean, providing for payment of wages bi-monthly was agreed, some members of the Opposition opposing.

The Act will come into force immediately it has received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and all wages must be paid as provided in the Act, notwithstanding any existing agreement between the mine operators and the miners. The amendment is provided by the addition of the following sub-section to clause 24, which states how wages shall be paid:

"All wages earned by any person or persons employed in or about a mine from the first day to the fifteenth day of each month, both days inclusive, shall be paid on the first Saturday of the following month, and all wages earned from the sixteenth day to the last day of each month, both days inclusive, shall be paid on the third Saturday of the following month—provided, however, that if the first or third Saturday is a holiday, the wages payable on such Saturday shall be paid on the Friday next preceding such Saturday."

Another important amendment asked for by the miners was inserted in the bill on motion of Hon. A. J. McLean. This is in regard to inspection of the mines periodically, and the examination of a mine after an accident. Clauses 90 and 91 of the act, as it stood provided that the men who undertook this inspection must be workmen miners elected from working men in mines. The amendment makes it possible for miners to appoint for such purposes of this inspection, any two persons residing in the province who are practical miners, and have had not less than five years' experience underground work.

Four clauses in the act relating to duties of engineers and firemen and mechanical workers were struck out, and the clause substituted, which states that no person shall stop any fan, or alter the speed of any ventilating fan until the manager has had the opportunity to withdraw the men from the mine.

The provision relating to steam boilers was defeated in the act, but it is probable that amendments will be made to the steam boilers act to cover necessary provisions.

ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONERS

In our last issue we published a list of commissioners for registration purposes. These were, we understand, wired to the local government agent by our very Honorable W. R. Ross, who, of course, inadvertently omitted a certain number of men considered to be special friends of his. So far as we can gather the additional list of commissioners are:

Fernie

Wm. Dickonson, Albert Hart, Levi Allen, Jos. Leyland, Oscar Eriesen, W. L. Phillips, Wm. Winstanley, and Oliver Winstanley.

Coal Creek

J. E. Smith, Thos. France, George Knox.

Michel

M. Burrell, T. W. Brown, R. Jones

Hosmer

[illegible]

KING OF GREECE ASSASSINATED

SALONIKI, March 18.—King George of Greece was assassinated while walking [illegible] afternoon. The assassin was a Greek of low mentality, who gave his name as Aleko Schinas. He shot the king through the heart.

PROTEST AGAINST ARMAMENT CRAZE

BERNE, Switzerland, March 14.—At a meeting held here today, which was attended by delegates for world's peace societies and presided over by M. de Fontaine, a member of the Berlin senate, it was decided to issue a manifesto protesting against projected increases of armaments by the European powers.

130 MINERS IMPRISONED

Cave-In Clogs Shaft at Big Coal Co's. Mine in Kentucky

HENDERSON, Ky., March 18.—One hundred and thirty miners are imprisoned today in a coal mine of the Pittsburg Coal company at Baskettts, near here, because of a cave-in which has clogged the mouth of the shaft. Reports from the place stated that though the men have been unable to make their way out through the air shaft, there have been no fatalities. It was expected the men would be released soon.

THOMAS FORMS A GREAT COAL MERGER

LONDON, March 15.—Four great Welsh coal mines in which David Alfred Thomas, senior member of the firm of Thomas & Daley, has a predominating interest, and whose annual output is 3,250,000 tons, will be merged shortly into a single company with a capital of $10,000,000.

RUMOR OF ELECTIOS

TORONTO, March 17.—An Ottawa special to the Star today says:

"Word has gone forth to the Conservative organizers to get ready for a general election. The government is now convinced that an appeal to the people may be forced at any hour."

COMPENSATION FOR WORKMEN

Ontario's New Bill

TORONTO, March 17.—The draft bill, under which the workmen's compensation commission shall operate was discussed today before Sir William Meredith, Hon. I. B. Lucas, members of the legislature, lawyers and a number of manufacturers. The bill in its present form is regarded as a fair one. It provides a compensation commission of three members, appointed for ten years by the lieut.-governor.

To every workman out of his employment, whether it is from accident or from certain diseases, compensation is to be paid out of the general fund, administered by the commission or by the employing company at the discretion of the commission. Workingmen are to have the choice of selecting whether they will take the compensation [illegible] or on a percentage of the [illegible]

Compensation is to be liable where partial disability is the result of wilful neglect, except in cases where the disability is permanent or where it results in death. The [illegible] tion is to be adjusted according to the other requirements of the dependents. The diseases for which compensation may be secured are: anthrax, mercury poisoning, arsenic poisoning, lead poisoning, phosphorous poisoning, and diseases peculiar to mining only.

Compensation to a widow ceases when she marries again, but a bulk sum for a certain period may be paid to her within a month after notice has been received by the commission of her marriage. The commission shall have the power of Supreme court judges to call witnesses and make examination and exact penalties for the contravention of the act.

ENOUGH MONEY FOR DIVIDENDS BUT NOT WAGES

Firemen on Eastern Railways Have Received Little Advance

NEW YORK, March 17.—Some of the eastern railroads have increased their tractive capacity of their locomotives 100 per cent and more during the past 11 years, but the firemen doing some times as much as fifty per cent. more work than formerly, have received but slender increases in pay. Wm. L. Lauck, an exeperf statistician, so testified in behalf of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers at today's hearing in the arbitration proceedings over the controversy over the firemen and 54 eastern railroads.

Mr. Lauck took up the cases of the N.Y., N.H. & H. railroad, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad and the Erie railroad in detail and filed with the arbitration board typewritten statements, showing his findings in other railroads.

The New York, New Haven road, he said, had paid out $8,000 in dividends for every $1,000 paid in wages to its firemen during the eleven years.

The capacity of the locomotives had increased 64.10 per cent., the efficiency of its firemen 28.6 per cent., its gain in revenue exceeding $10,000,000, but it paid the firemen an increase of only $520,000. This he thought was insufficient. The Lake Shore, he continued, had increased its locomotive power 168.9 per cent. and its total train miles nearly 55 per cent., but had increased the number of its firemen only 13 per cent. Each fireman was thus required to handle more than 40 per cent. more coal than formerly. The firemen, he thought, should have received 22 per cent more wages than they did.

Mr. Lauck presented his direct testimony at today's hearing. He will be cross-examined tomorrow.

WAITERS STRIKE AT ST. PATRICK BANQUET

Home Rule Soon Law of Land Prophecies John Redmond—States Sends Funds

LONDON, March 17.—The waiters at the Hotel Cecil took advantage of the annual national banquet to inaugurate a strike but the management conceded their demands and 700 patriotic Irishmen enjoyed their feast. In proposing the toast, "Ireland a Nation," John Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, said that opposition to home rule in Great Britain was dead, and the general feeling was one of impatience and regret that the house of lords still had the power to delay the passing of the measure into law.

"But," added Redmond, "we have only to possess our souls in patience for a few months and home rule will be the law of the land with the good will and sympathy of the whole empire."

Loud cheers greeted the reading of a cablegram from the United Irish league of America, announcing the despatch of another $10,000 for the cause.

CONDITIONS OF LABOR FOR FEBRUARY

Last Month's Industrial Disputes Involve Smaller Number of Workmen

OTTAWA, March 17.—A continued improvement was reported to the department of labor during February, in regard to the condition from the standpoint of industrial disputes. The number of employees involved in strikes during February were over 300 less than the number during the previous month similarly affected, while the number of working days lost was less than the number lost during January by over 16,000. Eleven disputes actually commenced during February, only one of which affected more than 100 men. The only serious dispute of the month was that of the coal miners on Vancouver Island, which continued from last month without a settlement being made, and miners at Brittania Beach, B. C.

The latter involved upwards of 300 employees and was not terminated at the end of the month. A dispute between the International Marine Signal company and their employees, at Ottawa was settled after [illegible] arranged between the parties by the department of labor.

The department's index number of the wholesale prices stood at 135.4 for February, as compared with 136.2 in January and 134.7 in February 1912. These index numbers are percentages of the average prices of 280 commodities during the decade.

During the month of February 185 industrial accidents were recorded, of these 85 fatal and 400 non-fatal. This is 15 fewer fatal and nine more non-fatal than was recorded in January. This record for February, 1912, was 46 fatalities, and 561 non-fatal accidents. The greatest number of the fatal accidents occurred in the railway service and in the mining and industrial lumbering industries.

The greatest number of non-fatal accidents occurred in the metal trades, there being 140 workmen injured, followed by steam railway service with 83 injured.

ONE INDUSTRY IS FREE FROM LABOR DISPUTES

Ancient Guild of Co-operators Claims Freedom from Industrial Warfare.

England, according to authorities who profess to know, is on the eve of another series of big strikes. It is gratifying to know that there is at least one industry in the old country which can claim that it is free from lock-outs, disputes and industrial warfare in general. This particular industry is the marble quarrying carried on in the isle of Purbeck, a peninsular district of Dorsetshire; and the happy immunity from strikes and such like things is due to the pacifying fact that the men are the masters and the masters are the men. The district was at one time a royal deer forest. There are nearly 100 quarries in it, and the whole of the industry is managed by a curious kind of trades guild, entitled "The Ancient Guild of Purbeck Marblers."

All the marble is held to belong to the guild, which has been in existence for hundreds of years, probably before the Norman Conquest, and only descendants of the original Purbeck quarrymen are admitted as members, no other person being allowed to work the quarries. As soon as a quarryman's son reaches the age of fourteen he is admitted to the guild, being apprenticed under some member, usually his father—until he is of age. When he reaches the age of twenty-one he is entitled to become a freeman of the guild. Every Shrove Tuesday a meeting is held in the town hall at Corfe castle, where those entitled to the freedom pay the price, which consists of $1.60, a large tankard of ale and a penny loaf. When once the man becomes free in this manner he has the right to take marble or stone from anywhere he wishes in the Isle—though, of course, he has to pay a fixed royalty.

If the quarrymen wish to open a quarry on any man's land, they simply set to work, without bothering to ask leave. Many a time the land owners have tried to put an end to this state of affairs, but have failed. If a quarryman wishes to construct a private road, so as to be able to carry his stone through to the main turnpike, he does it. Without question, he is entitled to drive his road over any private estate.

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The General Strike

XIV.---CONCLUSIONS

BY ROBERT HUNTER

(Courtesy of the National Socialist)

It is often said that Marx would be a syndicalist if he lived today. His advocacy of political action is due, the syndicalists declare, to the fact that Marx lived before the time of great industrial organization. He was for political action because he did not know the power of direct action. Now nothing could be more absurd than that. Marx was a politiacl actionist because he was convinced of the ineffectiveness of direct action. Before Marx the sole action known to the working class was direct action. He was familiar with Robert Owen's one big union idea, the direct action of the chartist, the general strike, and all the direct action methods of the early labor movement. Strikes, riots, sabotage, lockouts, blacklists, boycotts, one big union, low dues, every method and policy known to modern syndicalism, Marx had seen worked out almost under his very eyes. Never since have the methods of syndicalism undergone such a test. Yet in the face of it all—or probably because of it all—Marx came to the definite conclusion that the one hope of working class emancipation lay in the capture of public powers. "Every class war," says Plechanoff, "is a political war. In order to do away with feudal society, the rising capitalist had to seize upon political power. In order to do away with the capitalist society, the working class must do the same Its political task is, therefore, traced out for it beforehand by the force of events themselves and not by any abstract conditions." I quote this striking statement not only because it comes from a particularly gifted Marxian, but also because it presents admirably the very foundation principle of the modern Socialist movement. There is not an organized body of Socialists in the world that would not subscribe to that view, nor a single leader of prominence that would not declare that since the days of "The Communist Manifesto," that thought has been the chief guiding principle of Socialism. Marxian Socialism, in so far as it involves political action, is a result of the failure of syndicalism.

Of course, many will declare that while the capture of public powers may be the chief object of the Socialist parties, it should not concern the industrial organizations. They will urge what to them appears more important, the use of the general strike to capture the tools of production. This matter has been fully dealt with elsewhere and I shall not attempt to rehearse conclusions that were clearly developed in earlier papers. The point to be made here is this, that wherever any great strike, properly organized and carried out, has been lost, the failure has been due to the interference of public powers. The English government played a big part in breaking the magnificent general strikes of the thirties, and all down through the nineteenth century every great strike that failed after proper preparations had been made, failed through the aid given by government to the capitalists.

The history of the American Railway union in this country furnishes us with a striking example of a superb attempt to carry out some of the doctrines of syndicalism. It was an attempt to form a great industrial union of all railroad employees. Mr. Debs and his associates then knew little of Socialism and not one of them placed any particular reliance on political action. The force of actual conditions and the example set before them by the jealousy and craft spirit of the older brotherhoods made them industrial unionists. Their theories were born out of the necessities of the situation.And we all know what an immense organization the A. R. U. built up in a few months. Almost at its birth it was the terror of the railroad kings. Unfortunately, however, the members could not be controlled, and Mr. Debs and his associate officers were forced against their will to enter upon the great strike of 1894. Although not prepared for a strike of such magnitude, that strike would probably nevertheless have been won had it not been for the United States government.

It was not the soldiers that ended the strike, testified Mr. Debs, before the United States Strike Commision, appointed by the President, July 26, 1894, "It was not the old brotherhoods that ended the strike; it was simply the United States courts that ended the strike. Our men were in a position that never would have been shaken under any circumstances if we had been permitted to remain upon the field, remain among them; but once that we were taken from the scene of action and restrained from sending telegrams or issuing the orders necessary or answering questions the headquarters were demoralized and abandoned. The men went back to work, and the ranks were broken, and the strike was broken up by the federal courts of the United States, and not by the army, and not by any other power but simply and solely by the action of the United States courts in restraining us from discharging our duties as officers and representatives of the employees. At the time that I was arrested, on July 7, as I remember it, representatives of certain officers of the law, acting under the authority of the federal courts, raided our headquarters and seized our books and papers and my private unopened correspondence. The clerks remonstrated with the authorities, but they listened to nothing, but insisted upon bundling up everything there was about the office and taking it away out of the place to the office of the federal prosecutor."

For the purpose of this discussion the point in what Mr. Debs says is this: When the people have lost all control of public powers, when those powers remain at the disposal of a monarch or of a clique, or of a class, when the laws, the courts, the armies, and the press are owned and controlled by the capitalists, the general strike has not the sligh est possibility of success. To believe that a majority of the workers will in the immediate future be sufficiently disciplined, organized, and educated to act in unison and to carry on a strike for months without leaders, or the direction of a single leader or Socialist committee, is to my mind the essence of dreamland. Experience certainly leads to this conclusion. "The general strike has attained whole or partial success only," says Vandervelde, "when it has taken the government by surprise, and when the bourgeoisie have not taken a solid stand against the strikers. This was the case, for example, with the first Belgian strike in April, 1893, and the first Russian general strike in October, 1904. On the other hand, the Dutch general strike (1903) the second Belgian general strike (1902), the second and third Russian general strikes, which did not take the government by surprise and which found little support among the bourgeoisie, have ended in checks which have exercised, long after the defeat, a depressing influence on the proletariat." What Vandervelde says here concerning the recent great strikes is no less true concerning the great American strikes and the great English strikes. There is immense significance in the fact that the greatest strike in our history taught Mr. Debs the necessity of capturing public powers, and that the great general strikes of England the middle of last century, taught Marx and Engels the same lesson. And is it not true that nearly every strike leads the working class toward the same conclusion? The growth of our movement is the best evidence of that fact.

During the last few years the European governments have adopted a more conciliatory attitude toward strikes than has ever been known before. In nearly all the great industrial countries, except America, strikes have been allowed more scope and the unions have been allowed more privileges than ever before. In many countries the right to strike, to boycott, and to picket has been granted to the unions by law. The governments, however hostile in reality, have more and more been forced to adopt at least the pretensions of impartiality. They have not dared to deny all rights to the strikers or to use the more savage forms of repression, which were formerly their regular practice. We even see instances nowadays of the governments voting funds to support strikers and of the police being authorized to feed the families of strikers. The English government in nearly all the recent great strikes has fed the children, and in France the government has voted funds, after strikes have been concluded, to assist the families of those who have suffered. Now there is only one possible explanation of this marked change in the attitude of the governments of Europe toward strikes and that explanation lies in the increasing political power of the working class. Whenever the workers are strong politically, the government is increasingly careful not to take any act which will force the working classes more and more into the ranks of their adversaries. Indeed, several great European strikes of recent years would have been considered failures had it not been for the concessions made by the governments—concessions which the strikers would not have been able to force from the employers. If, however, the governments know that the breaking of strikes and the crushing of union men would have no effect upon the growth of the working class vote, if they were convinced that no matter how much they fought the industrial organizations, it would not add strength to the working class political organizations, does anyone doubt that every power of government would be used today, as they have been used in the past, to crush the unions and break strikes? The working class of Europe knows well that it has two powerful weapons in its hands and the governments of Europe have been made keenly sensible of this fact that wherever a strike is broken the Socialists vote grows. For the working class, therefore, the anti-political action policy of the syndicalist is well nigh suicidal. No working class political action simply means to relieve the capitalist class from all fear of political ruin. It means to leave that class untrammeled in its action, of crushing the one and only form of revolt that the working class had chosen to employ. The attempt made to crush the unions through the Taft-Vale decision was largely responsible for the birth of the British Labor party. And if the working class of America were not imbued with this same fatal syndicalist doctrine of no class politics, the hatters' decision, the injunctions, the use of the police and the army in times of strike would long ago have meant that every unionist in America would have been an active and enthusiastic Socialist.

The preceding articles are not to be considered in any sense a criticism of industrial unionism. The form of unionism which should be adopted by the working class in order most effectually to gain its ends is a matter that economic conditions will largely determine for us. And it must be understood that exclusively direct action, including sabotage and the general strike as the sole means of emancipating the working class, has no inherent connection with any particular form of organization. The unions in France adopted these policies mainly because they were captured by the anarchists who grafted on to the French movement some of their old and most cherished ideas. And this was made possible because, as I have said before, trade unionism is still young in the Latin countries and is therefore peculiarly susceptible to the same infantile diseases that afflicted in the early days the American and the English trade unions.

Nor have I any desire to overemphasize the conclusions of Guesde that the industrial movement is by its very nature a reformatory movement in the best sense of the word. No other claim has, I think, been made for trade unionism by any of the responsible leaders in England, America, and Germany, where it is most powerfully developed. The matter which concerns me here is the effort being made in the name of "revolutionary unionism" to turn the working class from political unity and action back to the old methods of riot, insurrection, sabotage, and crime. Since the early days of Marx and wholly because of his teaching, a multitude of capable and tireless leaders have arisen in every country to build up political unions of the workers for the purpose of capturing public powers. For half a century they have labored unceasingly to teach the workers that if they will but exercise their political powers they can win vast reforms now and ultimately emancipate the working class from wage slavery. Indeed, they have repeatedly warned the workers, that to save the unions themselves and make organized and effective strikes possible in the future, they must exercise as a class their political power. After a half century of such teaching and of gigantic labor in building up vast organizations of the working class, the "revolutionary unions" appear upon the scene to destroy the present trade unions, to annihilate the Socialist party and to discredit political action. And well then may we ask, "Is all this teaching of the Socialist movement false?" "Is political action useless?" "Are the methods advocated by Marx and later by the entire International Socialist movement the fraudulent teachings of selfish ambitious politicians?"

An answer to these questions I have attempted to give in the preceding papers but I think it fair to conclude that if we admit that political action is useless, then we are forced to agree that the general strike is the sole substitute. If we forego legal and peaceful means, then we must turn to illegal and violent means. If we are to discard the methods of Marx as valueless, then we are forced to return to the methods used before Marx—methods that political action was intended to displace. Are these our conclusions? Surely there is no man living who believes that violence—the sole weapon of the workers for so many long centuries—ever lifted them on to the same plane of effective combat that fifty years of political action has placed them. Yet we have not tested indeed, we have hardly yet tried, the methods of political action. The masses are only beginning to see glimmerings of their amazing possibilities. Nevertheless we find those who already condemn these methods and ask us to return to the riots, insurrections, and violence of the earlier days.

I frankly admit that I view such teaching with infinite alarm. To my mind it is a teaching which leads from any possibility of working class emancipation. Violence is the product of weakness, ignorance, and despair. It saps the very foundation of organization. It renders men incapable of education. And the harm that violence does reaches its climax in the reactions that follow, paralyzing and destroying whatever organization exists. More and more one becomes impressed with the motto of the early Socialist movement, "Agitate, Educate, Organize." Not one of these is sufficient alone; not even two of them are adequate. To arouse the workers by agitation is the first duty of the Socialist. But that avails nothing if it is not followed by careful and thoroughgoing education. And after both comes the work of organization. We are in the earliest stages of that final labor. We are only at the birth of labor's real power as a force in the moulding of the Co-operative Commonwealth. But as our hopes arise, we hear now appeals to the old spirit of the mob—sabotage, riot, insurrection. They are all for the world like the cry of lynch 'em! lynch 'em! And if that spirit prevails the hope of working class emancipation is gone; for with that madness agitation becomes a crime, education inconceivable, and organization an utter impossibility.

If you would strike a man favorably hit him in the vicinity of the pocketbook.

If a man didn't have a wife, he probably wouldn't know that he had neighbors.

Why Union Men Object to Non-Union

It is often said by the ignorant and the thoughtless: "Why should union men object to work with non-union men? If a man does not choose to join a union, surely he is only exercising the liberty of the subject, and his union comrades have no right to object to him." But they have every right that reason and justice can give for their objection. The union man is making great sacrifices in order to obtain what he considers his rights. The non-union man is reaping all the advantages, without any of the trouble. The union man banded himself with his fellows against the aggressive greed of the employers of labor, and is giving both time and money to the cause he has at heart. His union has to be maintained and kept working by the subscriptions of the members, and each of the members gives his time to the meetings, sometimes to a great extent by serving on committees, etc. He is struggling hard, no matter what it costs, to secure to himself, and not only to himself, but to his fellow workmen, a just remuneration for their toil, and, if goaded by injustices and oppressed with wrong, he, in agreement with this combination of his fellow workmen, refuses to work at the terms offered by his employer, he suffers and starves, that all may reap the benefit. Non-unionists work quietly on, openly accepting all advantages earned by the suffering and self-denial of his fellow workman, without stretching forth a hand to help him to obtain them. Unity is strength, but that unity in which strength lies is destroyed by those who refuse to join the union. The efforts of organization are rendered fruitless, the toil and suffering of the workmen futile, by the meanness and cowardice of the non-unionist. All true union men are prepared to stand by their union at all times, and when circumstances demand it they are willing even to quit work, often at a great sacrifice to themselves and families. What must be their feeling when they see their families starving because they do not choose to submit to an injustice, and then, when, in spite of these black sheep, the victory is won at the cost of the unionists—and what a fearful cost sometimes!—the men who have been working along all the time, as well off as ever they were, accept the improvement in their circumstances with a smiling face and easy conscience as if they were, for all their mean and cowardly conduct, honest men. The non-unionist is a traitor to his fellow-workmen, and the betrayer of the interest of his class. Can it be wondered at that the unionist dislikes him? Were the world to reflect upon the matter it would treat them with contempt.—Amalgamated Journal.

A bill legalizing a 44-hour week for labor has been introduced in the New South Wales assembly.

Anglo Canadian Savings and Trust Company Limited Buys Charter of Crow's Nest Pass Trust Company Limited

Negotiations towards the consummation of this deal were brought to a successful end on Monday, March 3rd.

Shareholders in the Crows Nest Pass Trust Company, Ltd., are fully protected by the Anglo Canadian Savings and Trust Co., Ltd., and will receive shares in the latter company in exchange for shares applied for in the former company.

The Anglo Canadian Savings and Trust Co., Ltd., which is an older company than the Crows Nest, will immediately open offices in the Eckstein building here, at Cranbrook and later at Coleman, Alberta.

E. WILLIAMS, Managing Director
F. V. PEACOCK, Sec'y-Treasurer

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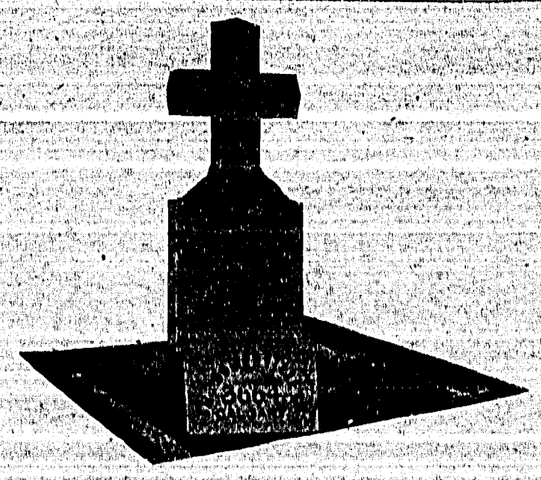

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We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, Write, Phone or Wire. All orders given prompt attention.

Coleman, - Alta.

If you are satisfied tell others. If not satisfied tell us.

The World "Do" Move

Crushing Reply by an One-Time Liberal Organizer, now a Socialist, to Secretary of Party

Very few realize the rapid strides Socialism is making amongst the farmers. The following letters, however, go to show the excellent work being done amongst them by such propagandists as O'Brien, Budden, Knight, and others. The letters in question are as follows:

Paradise Valley, Alta.
March 10, 1913.

Editor, District Ledger,
Fernie, B. C.

Dear Sir:—

As I was deputy returning oficer during the last Dominion election, I have received three different requests from C. M. Goddard, secretary of the Liberal party at Ottawa, for a list of Liberal hustlers and also those that were not workers but simply voted in this poll. I might say we had a visit from Mr. C. M. O'Brien, M. P. P., in this district. He delivered two lectures here, with the result that I have answered Mr. Goddard's three letters.

I enclose a copy which you are at liberty to publish if you think it worth while.

W. WILEY

(Copy)
Paradise Valley, Alta.
Feb. 17, 1913.

C. M. Goddard
Sec'y, Canadian Liberal Party,
Ottawa.

Sir:—

Your three letters to hand requesting information regarding the number of Liberals in this part and the degree of their activity. There are few, if any, either Liberals or Conservatives around here now. Those variations of the species known as the genus homo are about extinct in this community, even a slight knowledge of the new science of society—Socialism—is sufficient to enable us farmers to see that neither the C.P.R.-Borden nor the G.T.P.-C.N.R.-Laurier naval schemes are needed to protect sixteen cent oats. We have ceased to quarrel among ourselves as to which thief shall have the plunder taken from us. We are now uniting to put a stop to the thieving.

Yours,
W. WILEY.

BUILDERS EXCHANGES ARE LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

At the recent meeting of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council the telegraphic despatch which was published in the western papers recently, announcing the organization of a combination of the Building Exchanges from Winnipeg to Vancouver, was taken up, and fully discussed, with the result that action to offset the same will be taken by the trades unionists of the same district.

The bricklayers and other building trades' representatives asked for quick and effective action. The concensus of opinion was to the effect that the exchanges were determined to attack the stronger unions of the west this season and were preparing to do even more in the way of flooding them out with stranded immigrants than in previous seasons.

On motion the executive was instructed to immediately communicate with the Ministers of the Interior and of Labor, and the member for Winnipeg, and to secure the publication of this despatch in the Daily Citizen of London and British Labor papers.

No matter what happens, the suspenders a man wears are never entirely free from responsibility.

The man who frequently repeats that he will never do a certain thing will invariably do it if given time enough.

It's easy for a man to resist temptation if he has something better in sight.

Comrade Budden Speaks in Lethbridge

Is Tackled by Two Catholic Priests ---Guess who got the Worst of it

Lethbridge, Alta.
March 11, 1913.

Editor, District Ledger,
Fernie, B. C.

Dear Sir:—

I would request a little space in your paper, and, if you see fit to allow it, let the comrades know that we are still alive at Lethbridge in spite of the high cost of living and the number of our local—13, etc.

We have upon different occasions during the winter been addressed by Comrades Knight, O'Brien, Smith, Budden, and others. These meetings have, as a rule, been quite interesting, especially was this true of the last one.

This particular meeting was held in the Labor temple on March 4. Comrade Budden delivered an address on "Education." In his speech he contrasted the education to be obtained in the Socialist movement with that dealt out by the master class through their schools and colleges and stuffed into us by their ever willing servants, the press and pulpit. To cut a long story short, he handed out the straight goods in his usual clear and uncompromising manner.

When, at the close of Comrade Budden's address, the meting was thrown open for questions, someone wanted to know if Socialism had ever been established in France. In reply, Budden gave a recapitulation of the main facts concerning the Paris Commune, and took advantage of this opportunity to show how the bourgeoisie of France and Germany co-operated to stifle this attempt towards freedom by a part of the working class. He also showed how little the masters were actuated by any ideals of "eternal justice," etc., in their dealings with the workers in this instance. It was clearly pointed out, however, that the Socialist movement is world-wide, and that the co-operative commonwealth will be international, as capitalism is today, and that all such local and premature attempts as that of the Paris Commune, however heroic they may be, must fail.

At this stage things began to take on a livelier aspect—something doing as we are wont to say. One of the pair of sky pilots present, advocates of the Roman Catholic route, announced that he had a few remarks to make, and thought it better to go up to the front. Accordingly, with an air of complacent self-assurance, he strode triumphantly forward, took off his coat, and, like Casey Jones, "mounted to the platform with his orders in his hand." His "orders" in this case consisted of a note book containing a list of imagined vulnerable points in Comrade Budden's speech—imagined, I say, for Comrade Budden had been aware of his would-be critic's presence and had been careful to leave no loophole.

However, our friend, the enemy, got up on his hind legs and proceded to annihilate Budden, together with Marx, Engels, Kautsky, et al. He produced a long series of clinching anti-Socialist arguments (in his way of thinking) First of all, because Comrade Budden had not confined himself to monosyllables, the priest dealt Socialism a stunning blow by referring to the youthful Alf. as a young man with "leetle" brains, who used many big words which he did not understand, and whose meaning, we, of course, could not comprehend. The reverend one went on to impress upon us how learned he was; how he spoke several "lanquishes," and how he had taken lengthy courses in the different —osophics, —ologies, etc., metaphysics included. He mentioned metaphysics especially because Budden understood not the word "metaphysical"—so the priest assured us; he didn't see fit to enlighten us as to that word's meaning, however. After having instilled proper respect for his superior wisdom, he expressed his astonishment at finding Marxian Socialists here in the west; Marx was given up and forgotten almost the world over, he assured us, and he comforted himself with, that when Kautsky and a few others had died off, there would no longer exist any who accepted Marx as an authority on economics and sociology. But wait, I had almost forgotten to mention it, he drove another nail into the coffin of Socialism by criticizing the previous speaker for designating the participants in the Paris Commune by the name of Communards; the reverend Father did not explain the word, but I suppose it was for our good not to know. As to the question of the Paris Commune, he disposed of that summarily by assuming that they, the—dare I use the term?—Communards, were revolutionists who had to be punished. Nuff sed: no mention necessary of the atrocities perpetrated, of course.

Well, the worthy annointed launched forth into a disconnected harangue about what he believed in regard to spiritual matters, etc., which, of course concerns us not.

After denouncing the young man with the alleged "leetle brain" as a trust-lover and enemy of the worker because he (the youthful Budden) had pointed out the absurdity of any attempt at relieving the oppressed toilers by trying to break up the trusts the sanctimonious one tried a few more stray shots as ridiculous as the previous ones, and descended from the rostrum—but the bouquets were not forthcoming, except in the shape of a little ironical hand-clapping.

When Comrade Budden took the floor again, he calmly pointed out that his opponent had not disproved, nor even attempted to disprove any of the fundamentals upon which the Socialists rest their case. Our youthful champion politely informed the reverend Father that we were not concerned with beliefs or articles of faith; we wanted facts, of which he had not produced any. Continuing, Comrade Budden readily pointed out the fallacy of the priest's plainly ridiculous statements, and brought forward a number of pertinent facts in contradiction to his opponent's assertion that the working man's only hope was the Roman Catholic church.

The priestly pair showed, however, that they were wise to the game of attacking without arguments. When they saw that their youthful antagonist, despite the alleged minuteness of his brain, had them cinched at every point, they adopted the tactics of incessant interruptions. They failed however, to get their adversary rattled and it was noticeable that they refused to tackle him upon such subjects as the murder of Ferrer, etc.

But hearken to their words of inspired wisdom on the subject of economics. They and their order, so they said, are very generous hearted towards the worker. They want to give us the full product of our labor and half the profit; as soon as I find out how it is going to be done, I'll go in for their scheme, sure. But, I, like the rest of us, am from Missouri.

And wait, they also discovered a glaring contradiction in the stand we took. "You say," they said, "that labor is the source of all wealth and yet you say that we labor too much; if you are not as well off as you would be, why don't you go right ahead and labor?" Just as if the workers had not tried that plan of toiling with intensified diligence. You bet they have but now they are beginning to see that performing the act of laboring and enjoying the product of that labor do not go together under the present system.

It might have been expected that the Holy men would have been lenient with Comrade Budden in consideration of his youth; but, not much! With relentless severity they trotted forth the old, reliable argument. "If you had a thousand dollars would you," etc., etc.?

Even upon the field of psychology we were instructed. The priests claimed that thought was not a social product, and that their thoughts were entirely their own. It is evident that they were in error, but even had they been correct, I would venture the opinion that no one envied them the treasure.

Just as the meeting broke up, a challenge was issued, at the suggestion of one of the comrades, to either of the two learned critics to debate with Comrade Budden on any subject pertaining to Socialism they might choose to name, the debate to take place any evening they wished to select upin which Budden was not previously engaged. They wisely declined to accept the challenge.

Hoping there is more space in the Ledger than there is in the waste paper basket, I remain,

Yours in revolt,
SIMON FREESTONE

O'Brien Stops the Poll Tax

Direct Legislation and Other Matters in the Alberta House

In the neighborhood of one hundred bills, some of them so large that it costs twelve hundred dollars to print a single bill, it is impossible during the few weeks that the house is in session for any member to familirize himself with all the details of all the bills. While C. M. O'Brien, the Socialist member for the Rocky Mountain division was busy with the new mines act, the minister of municipalities introduced a new village act, also a bill to amend the towns act and the rural districts act. The village act had passed the stage of the committee of the whole house and was up for the third and last reading when one member on the government side asked to have it re-committed to the committee of the whole house as he wished to introduce a slight amendment. About this time the miners' delegates, C. Stubbs, J. O. Jones, and A. J. Carter, had the government asking for time to reconsider amendments to the mine act. This enabled the Socialist member to review several of the other bills, including the above named three. He soon detected that each of them had a clause re-establishing the poll tax and he made a vigorous attack on this antiquated method of fleecing slaves out of their miserable earnings. He introduced an amendment to have the clauses refering to the poll tax struck out of the bills. The deputy speaker called for a vote on the amendment; the yeas were so many that the minister in charge of the bill jumped up and asked to have it remain over until he could consult with the other members of the government with the result that as the village, town and municipalities bills again came up for consideration the minister asked to have the poll tax struck out. He explained that the poll tax had been put in each bill at the request of certain individuals from the Crows Nest Pass who had said that without a poll tax they could not raise sufficient taxes to pay for the administration of schools, etc., that his department had sent a man to investigate and he reported that there was not enough revenue, but he also found that the lands belonging to the coal companies were not assessed at their full value, that it appeared as if the local authorities were timid about taxing the coal companies. The minister said that the Crows Nest towns were the only part of the province that had asked for this tax, but as the honorable member for that constituency opposed it and as it did not appear to meet with much favor among the other honorable members he had decided to withdraw the clause referring to same and that his department would make some special ruling for the places in the Crows Nest. It is worthy of note that if the Socialist member had not protested the honorable minister would have made legal this tax without opposition from any of the other members and if the election is as near as some folks think it is then the slaves would be burdened with this tax, and but for the Socialist member they would not know it until the election was over.

The government introduced a bill to make legal direct legislation which if put into operation would according to the Socialist member cause a lot of confusion. In well-settled old established countries it might work with some degree of satisfaction, but in a newly and sparsely settled country like this where the few inhabitants were composed of folks from all the different parts of the globe, with all the different shades and grades of social development it is ridiculous and unscientific. In some places legislators have discovered the valuable services that they render to the capitalist class and where they have insisted on being paid accordingly the capitalists who are interested in that part cause an agitation favoring "direct legislation" because under such circumstances it is cheaper for them to buy the electors than it is to buy the legislators. Oregon is a striking example. Most legislation and the literature that goes with it deals with the quarrels among the capitalists as to which shall have the legal right to the plunder taken from the slaves and "direct legislation" is an attempt to keep the slaves interested in their masters' business. "Direct legislation cannot benefit the slaves while they have the capitalist class conception. What the slaves need most is the modern or working class conception that is a consciousness of the slavish class position they occupy in capitalist society. To cram into their already overcrowded miserable little shacks a lot of capitalist class literature on "direct legislation" is to retard, rather than advance human progress. Anyhow the bill is misnamed. If put into operation it will be "indirect" and not "direct legislation". In addition to the referendum, the bill, if it becomes law, provides that ten per cent in each constituency (of the electors who voted at the last provincial election) may initiate legislation, provided that such legislation does not call for the expenditure of money. This bill is introduced at this time to catch votes, the last clause being its only redeeming feature. It provides that the lieutenant-governor in council shall determine when "direct legislation" shall be put in force, which means that it may never be used.

CORRESPONDENT

TO REGULATE THE WORLD'S OUTPUT OF COAL

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain has recently made public the report of the International Miners' Congress, which was held at Amsterdam, Holland, July 12, to formulate if possible, an international rule to regulate the world's output of coal.

The British miners are now voting on the question of only working five eight-hour days each week, which is so far reported as follows: For, 231,741; against, 171,270.

The American report did not make any recommendations, merely giving statistics of American production. After the vote of the English miners has been carefully considered, the International Committee will probably draft a plan, which, in their judgment, will be best adapted to regulate the world's output of coal.

It should be remembered, however, that even if a five-day-week working policy were adopted in all coal-producing countries, the output, if limited at all, would be so only temporarily. Such a plan could not permanently regulate the supply of coal. New mines would be opened as fast as needed.

If, however, the miners should appoint an international committee having power to recommend at any time a reduction of working days to four, three, or even two per week, for a prescribed period, the production of coal might be regulated as desired. This latter statement, of course, assumes that the unions in the different countries would be able to enforce or carry out the recommendation of the international committee.—Ex.

WHY DID SCOTT DIE?

BY J. O. BENTALL

Captain Robert F. Scott went out to look for the South Pole. He found the spot and was ready to return.

A blizzard is said to have caught him and his party so they could not get back to camp. They were within ten miles of tent and provisions but perished.

Cold and hunger caused their death.

The tragedy of these brave men is sad. They left dear ones in hope of seeing them again after performing a task that would bring honor to themselves and their country and perhaps add to the storehouse of science and discovery.

But they died because they could not get heat and food.

Now suppose for a moment that right at the point where Scott and his *four companions* fell there had had been a big mansion full of good food and that the master of the house had said, "You men go right out and don't come around here and bother me."

And suppose again that the master had kept a bunch of police to keep Scott and his fellows away and that these police had cracked the heads of the starving men.

And suppose that this master had also had a court with judges and lawyers and had issued injunctions against Scott and threatened him with jail and the stone pile.

(Continued on Page 6)

Special Rates to Vancouver
On Account of Bonspiel, March 17th

Easter Holidays Fare and One-Thir

Going March 20th to 24th
Returning up to March 26th

SPECIAL FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS AND PUPILS
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H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

UNION LABEL

LAWSON'S "REMEDY" AND 'THE REMEDY'

THOMAS W. Lawson, the author of "Frenzied Finance," is now writing for Everybody's Magazine some red-hot scorching articles along similar lines to his previous literary productions. This time it is "The Remedy." The title is intended to convey the impression that if Lawson's suggestions be followed the many social ills the world is suffering from will be cured. The great trouble with these would-be saviors of human society is that their "world only comprises a very small percentage of the sum total of the earth's dwellers. We would advise all who can do so to read these articles as they are clearly and forcibly written by one who is possessed of an inside knowledge of the manipulations of stocks, bonds, debentures, and other flim-flamming stationery. He (Lawson) knows what he is talking about, so that anybody laboring under the delusion that these money-mad magnates are 'honest' will most assuredly have their faith shattered.

'Honesty' and 'Dishonesty' are relative terms. A man whose family is suffering all the pangs of freezing may steal sufficient fuel to keep the life blood from congealing, but if caught may have to do six months in gaol, the sentence perhaps being imposed upon him by one having a few shares of stock in the company from which the coal was stolen. This coal company, very likely, was capitalized for twenty times (or more) its normal value. Stock is issued at $1.00 par value, even if in reality five cents would more nearly represent the worth, therefore through a legal process (note this carefully, you supporters of 'law and order') ninety-five cents is fictitious and if the same game were played with a one-dollar bill the first bank receiving the piece of paper would cut the word "counterfeit" on its surface. Ask yourself the question, where is the REAL DISHONESTY, in the man who "steals" fuel to warm himself and family or in the man who sells five cents for one dollar, represented by a stock certificate? The real difference lies in the legality—the law-making feature.

This is not what we started out to discuss particularly; however, there's a little food for reflection offered those who are so obsessed with paper-made restrictions that they are constantly mouthing about "Law," "Law," instead of getting down to the principle of what is at the back of things. We do not agree with Lawson, but that does not matter either to him or to us; still, as he is showing up the tactics of the corporation interests, his descriptions of them make exceedingly good reading, and, coming from his pen, may convince those hitherto firm believers in the "great and good man" idea that these marvelous accumulators of capitalism's currency are afflicted with the common everyday malady of getting all they can, never mind the other fellow. Their "altruism" in giving to public institutions, churches, etc., is not for the sole purpose of playing "My Lord Bountiful" but largely is so much dust thrown into the eyes of parts of the public who are already purblind in their ignorance and thus forming a part of the whole can be relied upon to comply blindly with their masters' instructions.

In the March issue of Everybody's, Lawson describes the stock exchanges of London, Paris and Berlin, comparing them with Wall Street, to the detriment of the latter. Yet as a real "Remedy" it is without merit, otherwise the conditions of the majority of those in Europe would of necessity be far superior to what obtains on this side of the Atlantic. It does nothing of the kind. Capitalism murders its victims thro' its industrial system by the thousands in England, France and Germany with the same impunity as it does in the United States and Canada. That the powers that be do not appreciate Lawson's tirades is clearly evidenced by the contempt of silence that is noticeable by those so-called "moulders of public opinion"—the newspapers. They in turn feel the mailed fist at their throats should they dare to criticize the actions of the sources from which they get their provender. Still, this contest is not one that interests the workers except as passive spectators; what should interest them is the study of how to throw overboard the whole system of capitalism. To accomplish this demands a thorough study of the 'why and wherefore,' not merely to study the squabbling among the 'jackals' over the 'bones of the carcass.

As we have said before, these muck-raking stunts are amusing to the onlooker, much in the same way as the ordinary bystander enjoys watching the scrap between two dogs; but it is high time for the producing class, the world over, to get wise to the fact that they are the "bone" to be picked, no matter which set of disputants gain the ascendancy. We are told that the millions of profits came from the pockets of the 'people.' This word 'people' is a very deceptive quantity, because by 'people' we mean the WHOLE people, and instead of coming from their pockets it does nothing of the kind because it never was in their pockets. It does, however, really come from the hides of the only useful class—the producers of wealth—and to them it should belong, provided they have knowledge enough to take it; but so long as they allow themselves to be sidetracked by red herring trails they deserve no more consideration than is meted out to them.

Our advice is read Lawson's articles but do not be content to swallow his ideas 'holus bolus,' but masticate them slowly and, while so doing, endeavor to size up the situation, not from the viewpoint of his "people," the piffling reform element, but from the viewpoint of the class conscious and revolutionary. Then, and only then, will you realize that only by the capture of the reins of government, the establishment of industrial democracy, is it possible to effect "The Remedy."

$8.00 A WEEK A LIVING (!) WAGE!

"SING, rejoice and give thanks" all ye female wage slaves! A new prophet has appeared, a student of domestic economy, whose name is Thorne, place of residence, Chicago; occupation, vice-president of the mammoth mail order house of Montgomery, Ward & Co. In his statement made before the vice commission, a report of which appeared in our last issue, he is quoted as showing that eight dollars per week is sufficient salary for a girl to live on, dividing the amount as follows: Room rent, $3.00; breakfast (coffee and rolls) .40; luncheons, .90; dinners, $1.40; carfare, .60; clothing and incidentals, $1.70; total, $8.00.

Socialist and Labor organs are often charged with creating class hatred by the apologists for the continuance of things as they are. They do not have to do so; statements like the above are sufficient to breed discontent. Socialists only point out to those who are rebellious the cause of which their condition is the effect. Among the millions working for a scanty pittance, a meagre amount doled out to them, there must be many thousands asking themselves the question, "Why is it that I have to eke out a miserable existence for a whole year on a sum equal to that squandered by a parasite on a long-haired poodle for one item of apparel worn by the pampered puppy?" Reformers will denounce the extravagancies of the rich whilst carefully refraining from touching the real source of the evil.

To the wives, mothers, sisters of the wage-earning class we would say it is by your efforts that emancipation can be materially hastened; it is you who ought to study the philosophy of Socialism. Sympathy without understanding will never accomplish permanent benefit. To free yourselves and your sisters, get out of your narrowness. It is often the case that his most powerful opponents are to be found within his own family circle — the women folks — whose world is contained within the four walls they dwell in. They nag and criticize the male member, repeatedly telling him that his duty is to guard those dependent upon him, deaf to the arguments he may put forward that no man or woman lives to himself or herself alone, is merely a part of a whole. He may liken the social evils to an outbreak of small-pox or typhoid fever and ask if by locking the door of the house they (the women) think that the family are immune so long as the disease creating sources are left untouched. Probably he may get a reply after this fashion: "You know what happened to 'So-and-So,' he lost his job because he was foolish (!) enough to speak his mind and look how his family suffers in consequence." This may be perfectly correct, but when these self-same cowards (they are by no means confined to the feminine gender) talk about the white slave traffic as "horrible! shameful! monstrous!" they ought to take their share of blame for its existence if they still persist in pursuing their jelly-backed, hypocritical and cowardly line of passivity.

Every working man and woman who has red blood coursing through the body and not a red ink fluid of supineness should determine, when reading these cold-blooded statements of the master class, that every effort shall be put forth to make them less and less likely to repetition and hasten the time when they who reap shall not enjoy. Lip-sympathy and denunciation are stupid, even criminal when given utterance to by those that think to save their own precious (?) skins by keeping quiet under all circumstances. Should the tide of affairs engulf them or any of their kin then they will "holler" like stuck pigs. Let them "holler," they are only reaping the fruits of their shortsightedness.

To return to the statement of Mr. Thorne, we would have our readers note that there is no allowance made for such minor possibilities, 'sickness,' extra expense of keeping up an aged mother or a bed-ridden father. Some of the superficialists may say "Why don't they pay better wages?" to which the answer may be given, "for the same reason that you do not pay more for what you buy than what you can get it for." It's just the same with the employer of labor; if the market price is such that he can buy a girl for $8 a week, then that's what he will pay; how she exists is none of his business, but it is the business of every man and woman of the working class, as this woman is their sister, if not by blood then by class, and instead of wasting time and energy on non-essentials such as refuge homes, slum missions and kindred institutions, leave these to be looked after by the reformist element and put forth every effort towards the eradication of the root cause.

REDISTRIBUTION IN ALBERTA

According to the Edmonton Bulletin a bill which was brought before the Alberta House on Tuesday last [illegible] additional members, making a total of fifty-five in the house. Some tall shuffling of cards has been practiced, constituencies centres of [illegible] in the Liberal clique than the determined effort to tack on to opposition constituencies pieces of Liberal strongholds. Complaints are heard from Calgary that the Rocky Mountain and Lethbridge ridings have been very much so treated. In the former, a thin slice all along the farming line has been added and the latter place now includes Kipp, Diamond City, Coalgate, Royal City, Hardieville. The Sifton government has once more fallen into a snare. Chas. M. O'Brien, the present member for Rocky Mountain, has nothing to fear from the farmers. A letter, which appears in another column of this issue on this question, makes it perfectly clear as to which way the wind blows. So far as Lethbridge is concerned, the government, in their anxiety to break up a conservative stronghold, has thrown the riding into the hands of the Socialists. Dreadful! With the coal camps now added Lethbridge becomes as certain for the Socialist candidate as the Rocky Mountain. The elections in that province are looked forward to take place at any moment, and with the farmers coming into line, Charlie should be able to muster quite a healthy force behind him in the next House.

Only Seventeen More Days to Register In.

URGE MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN WORKERS

VANCOUVER, March 18.—Evidence compiled after careful and exhaustive research to the effect that wages as small as $2.50 and $3 per week were being paid to women workers of the city, so small as to preclude the possibility of their living under proper conditions was submitted at the session of the labor commission yesterday afternoon by representatives of the Women's Council. They testified that the average wage women received in this city was $7 per week.

The witness laid before the commission recommendation for a general reform in existing conditions among the women wage earners. The most important suggestions upon which they laid particular stress, was a minimum wage of $5 per week for women, limiting the hours of work each week, the maximum time a woman should work during a day, and urging the appointment of a woman inspector of factories, shops and offices.

Remedial Legislation

Mr. J. H. McVety, representing the B. C. Federation of Labor, was the principal witness at the morning session. He spoke principally about the Workman's Compensation Act, and suggested remedying legislation which would overcome weaknesses which, he said existed therein. Mr. McVety showed considerable knowledge of parallel legislation in other countries. He declared that the present act was narrower in scope than the British act upon which it was modelled and that the maximum awards did not take into consideration the smaller purchasing power of money in the west.

The witness testified as to legislation enacted in several states of the Union. The best act had been passed, he said, in New York state, but it had been thrown out by the courts because it was said to be unconstitutional. Of the enactments now in force the Washington state legislation, was, he considered, the most effective.

MOVING PICTURES AT THE GRAND

Tonight (Friday) will once more see moving pictures at this house in full swing. An interesting program has been aranged and promises to meet with the approval of Grand patrons. The pictures to be shown are: "Pathe's Animated Weekly," (including fun for kiddies and latest Paris fashions); "Love and Circumstances," "The Cowboy's Deliverance," "The Ranchman's Vengeance," "Riding School in Belgium," and "The Voice of the Past." The three reel feature "Tracked by Wireless," which is considered to be one of the most sensational pictures ever shown, will be thrown on the screen at the Grand in the course of the next few days.

Miss Dolly LeRoy, the talented young lady musician with the Rex Vaudeville company has decided to remain in Fernie and has accepted the position of trap-drummer at the Grand Theatre.

THE JUVENILE BOSTONIANS

The Juvenile Bostonians, who are on a tour through the west, will appear at the Grand for two nights, the 7th and 8th of April. The company, consisting of young people around the age of sixteen, are creating quite a sensation wherever they appear and their visit to this city is looked forward to with much interest by the theatre-going people.

THE ISIS THEATRE

For Friday and Saturday the program of pictures at the Isis comprises a two reel feature entitled "The Tribal Law," which is a study of the Indians full of human interest. The popular children of the Thanhouser company will be seen in the film "Cross Your Heart," and those who delight in the psychology of the "female of the species" should find the film, "The Woman behind the Man," of particular interest. You will be able to laugh at "Kelly on a Tight Rope," "The Bo[illegible]" and "Sparns and Chaps." A problem play "Through a Higher Power," is also included in the program, and it is evident from the foregoing that the management of the Isis maintains its reputation of "selecting only the best" for its patrons. Matinee on Saturday afternoon as usual.

The case had reached a critical stage. Even the judge seemed to awaken to a live interest in the proceedings, for the most important witness was about to be cross-examined.

"So you are the lady's maid?" began the relentless barrister.

"Yes, sir."

A man can never remember what a girl said when she proposed to him.

THE PATON MEMORIAL FUND

Acknowledgments

Previously acknowledged	$113.60
Matthew Tully	3.00
	$116.60

FRIGHTFUL STORM WRECKS EIGHTY SHIPS AT HAMBURG

HAMBURG, Germany, March 18 — Eighty ships, mainly small craft, were sunk off this city early today in a southwesterly hurricane. Twelve deaths have already been reported and it is thought that the death list may reach fifty persons.

Riot Act is Read at he Porcupine Mines

Strike Breakers Sixty Strong Start Out to Obtain Vengeance

TIMMINS, Ont., March 14.—Following the threats of 60 strike-breakers working at the Porcupine mines to use violence towards the strikers, Mayor Wilson read the riot act here Thursday.

"CORPSE" CURSES EMBALMER

ULYSSES, Pa., March 18.—In the act of making an incision in the arm of the dead body of Henry Belden preparatory to pumping the embalming fluid into the arteries, Undertaker Stephen Long received the fright of his life when the "corpse" rose to a sitting posture, and after yawning, asked for his breakfast.

When the food was not forthcoming Belden swore roundly.

PERSONAL

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

Trites's-Wood versus Marsh

Text of Judgment

This case has attracted some attention, especially in Michel, and as judgment was reserved at the time of the trial, the judge's decision will be found of interest. It reads:

"This is an action for goods sold and delivered. It appears to me that the father and son were running a joint establishment. Credit was given to the father by the plaintiff. I do not think that any notice respecting a "not" giving of credit to the father was given by him to the plaintiff's manager until July or August, 1911. The defendant undoubtedly has a right of action against his son for one-half of amount, or, if he paid board as he alleges, to the son, for the full amount. So far as the plaintiffs are concerned I believe with the knowledge and concurrence of the plaintiffs that the credit was given by the plaintiffs to him. I find in favor of the plaintiff with costs. The defendant may bring an action against his son."

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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NOTICE

Schedule Provincial Elections Act

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

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1913.

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

Studebaker (E-M-F) "30"

Studebaker

Studebaker (Flanders) "20"

The World's Best Medium-Priced Cars

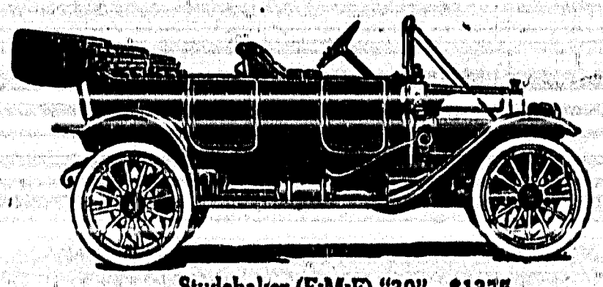
To say that the Studebaker "20" and "30" models are the best medium-priced cars in the world may sound like an extravagant statement, but we mean every word of it. We know it is true.

More than 100,000 Studebaker owners bear out our statements. So universal an endorsement is an argument beyond question. When 100,000 people agree you can be absolutely sure.

The time has come when in a Studebaker "20" or "30" a man can invest his money as confidently as he can in a government bond. He is as sure of satisfaction as he is in the purchase of a standard watch or other well made machine. You take no chance in buying a Studebaker.

The "30" is a big, roomy car of handsome appearance, fully equipped and fitted with four-inch tires and electric lights. Now full nickel trimmed, it has the appearance of cars selling at double the price.

The "20" is a Canadian car whose design exemplifies the best automobile practice the world over. In public performance and trials of all kinds three qualities of this car have been repeatedly demonstrated. These are Speed, Power, Hill Climbing and Reliability.



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D. V. MOTT
Local Agent
FERNIE, B. C.

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mr. William Lawton, who has been in camp for some time employed as time keeper, left Sunday for Calgary.

The Bellevue Football club held a meeting and elected officers on Sunday last with the following result: Mr. Creighton, treasurer; William Cole, secretary; John R. McDonald, president; Mr. Charbonier, honorary president.

Mrs. John R. McDonald and family arrived in camp on Monday last.

Mr. Fred Padgett has accepted a position as time keeper at the Bellevue mine.

Mr. John D. McDonald is now occupying the house lately vacated by Mr. Arthur Sheares.

A very pretty wedding took place in camp when Mr. James Calderwood was married to Miss Annie Vandermalan. Mr. and Mrs. Calderwood are going to live at Hillcrest. The marriage ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Irwin in the presence of a large circle of friends.

The Rev. Mr. Irwin attended a convention of Sunday school and young people's societies at Macleod last week.

Mr. Wallace Rayner received word this week that his brother John is very ill at Medicine Hat. He intends visiting him this week.

The Bellevue brass band had their first practice of the season in the church on Sunday last and a business meeting after at which Jack Brooks and Fred Beale were appointed as a committee to see the trades people for some financial help.

The Rev. Mr. J. P. Westman was in camp on Sunday and occupied the pulpit at the local church and gave some very interesting talks.

The Bellevue Socialist local held a meeting in the Union hall on Sunday last.

The entertainment in the church on Monday was a good success from start to finish. The children did their parts well under the direction of Mr. David Davidson who deserves great credit for the way he trained them.

The P. Burns new meat market is nearing completion and will be open in a few days for business.

Mr. Andrew Wallace of Hillcrest has started to work at the prospect.

Mr. Walter Miller met with a slight accident while following his occupation in the Prospect mine this week.

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Boots and Shoes

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Suits and Gloves
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Invictus Slater Shoes,
(Ladies', Gents' & Children's)
Brandon Shoes for Men
C. C. Legran Corsets
Tooke's Outing Shirts
Fit-Reform and Art Clothing

We allow 10 per cent off for cash on all goods.

CANMORE NOTES

(Received too late for publication last week.)

Both of the mines were idle yesterday on account of shortage of C.P.R. cars.

Mr. Burton, from Calgary, with his partner, Shorty, showed pictures in the Miners' hall on Monday night. The hall was packed full. Mr. Burton is coming again next Monday, March 17, as his pictures were alright.

We are missing Mr. John Smith, who went to Hosmer, as Mr. Wm. Shaw is superintendent there. We wish you good luck, Jack.

Mr. Duncan Macdonald has quit the Canmore mines as fire boss and gone to Lethbridge where he has taken charge of the rescue station.

Mr. J. A. McKinnon has also quit his position as fire boss and is going to the coast. We wish you good luck, Mac.

Mr. McKinnon used to be a member of the Socialist party, and he was very active in the movement but lately he was church manager. There's a reason.

The Independent Labor party ought to progress now as we have one man from Blairmore who is in favor of that party.

The Canmore Navigation Coal company has started their new mine of which Mr. Bird is manager. Bird's nest will be built as soon as the lumber arrives. Mr. and Mrs. Bird are stopping at Canmore hotel at present.

There is going to be a lawsuityw,a

There is going to be a sawmill started in Canmore as soon as the weather permits.

Mr. Rigg, representing the Winnipeg Scenic company, was in town solisements for the ETAO ETAO ETA liciting advertisements for the curtain which will be installed in the Miners' hall.

There will be a special school meeting on the 12th inst. The meeting is being called for the purpose of selecting a new trustee who will take Mr. McKinnon's place.

The ladies of Canmore are talking about having a masquerade ball some of these days.

The Bridge club played their last game of the season at Mrs. Knot's home and the prize was won by Mrs. J. Hedley.

Mrs. Arthur Wood with his wife and family intends leaving for Australia.

TABER NOTES

One of the worst storms of the season has visited Taber the last few days The weather is well below the zero mark in the mornings, but warms up a little during the day.

The mines are doing a brisk local business. The big mine is shipping two cars per day, the men working every second day, the east and west sides of the mine working alternately. Rock Springs mine is also shipping coal and so is the White Ash colliery.

Jim Bateman had a rib broken a few days ago by a fall of rock.

Sam Dunn and Tom Cansy took out their tools last week. Sam goes to the homestead and Tom is looking for another master.

John White is moving his family to the homestead this week.

Harry Brooks has quit the mine and is going to work at Grassy Lake, Alta. Harry has been recording secretary of Local 1959 for the last three years and always attended to his job. His cheerful countenance will be missed at the meetings.

A meeting of the Local Sick and Accident fund was held on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of electing a secretary, as Harry Brooks had tendered his resignation. J. W. Dyers was elected to fill the position.

The Canada West library is to be reopened. This library was started by the men of the big mine a few years ago in the school house at the Canada West. The Coal company gave the free use of the hall and the miners furnished it and laid in a stock of good literature and a number of newspapers, magazines, etc. Cards, checkers, chess, and other games were also furnished for the amusement of all. Most of the miners now live downtown and the library has not been opened since the strike. The intention now is to move the property to the Miners' hall and convert it into a club room where the members of the union can go at any time, instead of loafing around the hotels.

A meeting of farmers was held in the Palm theatre a few days ago. There was not a large attendance, but those who did go heard a very good address given by Mr. Woodbridge, secretary of the U. F. A. The speaker told of the work done by their organization, and quoted cases, showing how individual farmers had been benefitted by being members of the union. He also touched upon the co-operative elevator bill, and explained how it was going to assist the farmers. A committee from the co-operative society was present to interest the farmers in having a co-operative store opened in Taber. After the speakers had finished a branch of the U. F. A. was organized.

A twenty year franchise was granted to the Canada West company on Monday by a vote of 150 to 27. The franchise carries with it the privilege to purchase in ten years at the cost price at installation. The big majority was a surprise as it was expected that the vote would be close. One man wagered four hundred dollars that it would not be carried. Well, he is now a poorer but wiser man.

Everyone seemed to be Irish in Taber on St. Patrick's day. Those that didn't have a green ribbon were smoking one of Campbell & Anderson's clay pipes. This firm has a shipment of clay pipes from the Old Sod every year at this time and they are free to everyone.

The Juvenile Bostonians were the attraction at the Palm theatre on Monday night.

The Taber co-operative society was organized two weeks ago. Two public meetings have been held. A number of people have expressed their willingness to join the movement. A committee has been appointed to draft rules and when these have been adopted steps will be taken to have the society registered under the new co-operative act.

The miners of the Eureka mine will have a chance of getting their money. Lawyer Palmer has notified the directors that they are personally responsible and that proceedings will be started against them pretty soon. The directors have called a meeting for Wednesday night when the miners will be present to discuss the matter. This mine was closed in September.

T. E. Smith of Yetwood, Alta., will lecture in the Palm theatre on Sunday night under the auspices of the Socialist party of Canada.

COAL CREEK

The question now being asked by the club members is: "Why was the notice calling a special meeting of the members for Sunday last taken down and no meeting held?"

Jim Sharples, Jim English and Jack McLetchie are the football club subscription committee and are authorized to receive donations, etc. We hope the people will assist them in their efforts financially.

WANTED—All Creekites to remember that April 7th is the last day for registration. Commisioners for Coal Creek are Tom Mitchell, David Martin, Robert Fairclough, J. E. Smith, Thos. France, and Geo. Knox. Do not delay any longer, but get busy.

What was the matter with the dance committee? Couldn't they run a dance on St. Patrick's night? There must be greater attractions elsewhere now.

What promised to be an interesting sprint match between our own Professor and a fellow countryman by name of Tom Davies ended in a fizzle, owing to one of the contestants being late and the other wanting to claim the stake. Oh! you boys from the land of the leek!

Doctor Corsan is a frequent visitor up here these days.

Billy Green has got back to work again after his severe illness. We wish you luck, boy.

Quite a number of Creekites took advantage of the special train on Thursday and Saturday last, to witness the performances of the Allen Players.

Saturday last was pay day up here, and a large number of Crookites journeyed to Fernie for the amusements the city offers.

We were nearly surprised to see certain people making themselves so conspicuous on Saturday night whilst occupying the "Black Maria." The horses were headed due west and drew people's attention. Nuff sed. Comfortable riding?

Owing to the illness of Frank, the night watchman, George Findlayson is filling the bill in that capacity.

Coal Creek was well represented at the doctors' meeting on Sunday last. The result of the ballot is anxiously looked forward to.

A great snowstorm raged over the camp on Monday and Tuesday causing the mines to lay off on Tuesday. Several slides have been reported but none of much consequence, nor attended by any injury.

The stork visited Morrisey cottages on Wednesday morning, leaving a fine daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. Smith. Mother and child doing well. Keep smiling, George, and then some!

Mrs. Wesnedge came out of the hospital on Thursday where she has been undergoing medical treatment.

Walter Walley met with an accident on Thursday morning as he was alighting from the train at Coal Creek. The engine backed and threw him out.

Mrs. Chris Wright of Morrisey Villa is spending a two weeks vacation at Calgary. Are you batching, Chris?

Voting on the doctors question took place here on Thursday.

Negotiations are under way for the opening if the club bar. All members are now wearing an anticipatory smile.

Frank Greco, one of the tipple hands, met with a serious accident on Sunday last whilst working on the boxcar loader, the stop falling on him, pinning him about the thigh and abdomen. Internal complications are still feared.

Have you bought your ticket yet, for the Linn benefit concert on Wednesday next? If not, get busy.

HOSMER NOTES

Harry Brown is Hevidently Haggravated. There are too many working stiffs getting on the voters list.

Our hot-bloods are still on the war path. There's a gymnasium, boys, and such a thing as Marquis of Queenberry rules.

That good old bird, "the stork," was an early morning caller at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson last Sunday and left behind a wee grocer.

The social given by the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church took place Monday night, the 17th, and those present spent an enjoyable time, but the inclement weather unfortunately prevented it from being the success it otherwise would have been. The musical part of the program included songs by W. Shaw, H. B. Fuller, Miss Elsie Rolson; duets by Miss Phyllis Marlatt and Miss Benton.

The gas committee were making their monthly inspection Saturday.

The inhabitants of Hosmer received a shock this week at the kind of weather being handed out, especially the footballers who were beginning to see visions of a clear football pitch.

Our new copper, Mr. O'Connor, is evidently bent on laying down the strong arm of the law. A new broom sweeps clean.

It is rumored that the Hon. W. R. Ross is to have a grand rally of his supporters in the near future! The signs of the times are that it wont be long before he is giving a farewell party.

You surely have an efficient post office staff at Fernie, Mr. Editor. It seems to take about three days for a letter from Hosmer to be delivered into your P. O. boxes. Perhaps they are overworked.

(How does our correspondent know that the blame is at this end? Ed.)

There's a movement on foot in Hosmer to get another day sandwiched somewhere in the week. What with choir practices, gymnasium nights and lodge meetings, it is felt there is no time to do anything.

The Rex Vaudeville company performed in Hosmer on the night of the 14th. The attendance was satisfactory, couldn't say if the show was.

Mr. R. Gourlay was a Fernie visitor Sunday.

There is a little friction going on amongst the would-be members of the board of trade. The gentlemen directly and indirectly connected with the keg beer peddling business seem to be kicking over the traces.

It is evident we have a few ladies in Hosmer who are in favor of votes for women. We will have to send for Mrs. Pankhurst.

J. S. T. Alexander of Fernie was in Hosmer Monday on official business.

Jack Price, manager of the Royal Hotel, is wearing the smile that wont come off. What's the reason?

A Russian backhand with an unspellable name got his leg broke in No. 9 South on Monday night. He is progressing as well as can be expected.

Mr. Lewis Stockett of the C.P.R. natural resources department, is at present in town.

The recent stormy weather has resulted in a temporary suspension of work at B level. A snowslide occurred Tuesday and slightly disabled the fan, also entombing a few men in the tunnel for a short time. It is expected to have everything in running order again in a few days.

Hosmer's breach of promise case bids fair to break the record in the number of witnesses called to give evidence. We always thought that love affairs were kind of secret-like.

The management and outside men at Hosmer are to be symnathized with this kind of weather. It sure keeps 'em busy.

At a meeting of the local the following motion was passed: "All members from this date failing to attend at least one regular meeting per month shall be fined one dollar. Members are requested to be governed accordingly."

(Received too late for publication last week.)

We hear the motto of the Hosmer Board of Trade is to be "Optimism" which hitched up with some work should fetch results. Anyhow, we will start boosting right away. Hosmer mines had a record output Wednesday. We have twice the pay roll and just as many railroads as Bassano. An enterprising real estate peddler could do the rest.

Mr. Martin of the legal firm of Herchmer and Martin was a Hosmer visitor Saturday.

The Fernie papers evidently don't like giving Hosmer much publicity, or we would have read more about the celebrated breach of promise case.

'Tis strange, but true, that while the majority of the outside workers have no use for the union, they certainly like union wages.

Jack Mihalcik left hurriedly for the coast Thursday noon on receiving a telegram announcing serious illness of his father.

Oh, you ladies! What a blessing we men can quarrel without transgressing.

But you fair and gentle creatures another method are trying to teach us.

We are sorry to have to record the death of the five-days old son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Dorotty, who have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement.

Mr. Arthur Willington, of New York and Hosmer, is now the proud possessor of a goat. We didn't hear yet whether it is a "nanny" or a "billy," so we can't say if there is any milk for sale.

Mr. Thomas McKee is elevating some. He is now boss timber packer at B level. There's nothing like having a pull.

A few of our would-be miners are sore because they can't get miners' papers. It is pleasing to note that the examining board are doing their duty. Keep the good work going.

The family of our new superintendent, Mr. Shaw, have arrived to make Hosmer their home. They will no doubt succumb to its charms like the rest of us.

The moving picture show last Friday was fairly well attended, but a few more pictures after the style of "Smith's Marmalade," and you will have the show to yourself, Mr. Operator.

An enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Singleton by a party of friends last Saturday evening, dancing being one of the main features on the program.

Bill Rankin was representing Hosmer Football club at the league meeting last Saturday, and reports prospects good for a dandy league.

Sam Paton, who was representing Hillcrest F. C. at the league meeting, dropped off the train here to tell us what a great team Hillcrest were going to have. Time will tell, but Hosmer are going to hand over that wooden spoon to someone, of course, we don't say Hillcrest.

Miss Annie McDonald of Corbin, B. C., was a guest of Mrs. J. F. F. Jarvis for a few days last week.

Mr. Morton, the esteemed Turkish bath manager at the mines, evidently isn't much stuck on the Canadian-cum-Scotch way of letting houses. You should have had another two-bits, Scotty.

Sir Richard McBride's political plum gatherers are very busy these days packing registration forms around. "Mind he isn't a Socialist or a Liberal," seems to be their slogan. We'll get there just the same.

"Down by the old mill-stream," seems to be a favorite with lots of Hosmerites. Keep practising, you may be able to sing it by and by.

Don't be fooled, you all need to be re-registered to get on the voters list.

No, Mr. Editor, we don't mind seeing a separate column of Hosmer society notes, but you want to get society to report them. We are not class enough, don'cher know.

A meeting of the Hosmer Athletic association was held in the Athletic club rooms Monday evening with Mr. J. Carruthers in the chair. Various matters in connection with the club were disposed of, such as paying off cost of hall, etc., after which the following officers were elected: Honorary president, Mr. W. Shaw; honorary vice-president, D. Nay; president, J. Morgan; vicepresident, J. McKelvie; secretary, A. Linton; executive committee, W. Balderstone, A. Anderson, G. Steeden, W. White, A. Rice, F. Newton; instructors, W White, A. Linton, and F. Newton. The meeting was in every way a successful one and if the enthusiasm displayed is not al-

(Continued on Page 6)

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

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Tomatoes, large, per case... 4.20
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per can..... .12
per case..... 2.80
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Peaches, Pears, per can.... .20
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Specially packed in the gardens of Ceylon for the store the people own.
Fresh Gathered Eggs, doz... .40
Every one warranted

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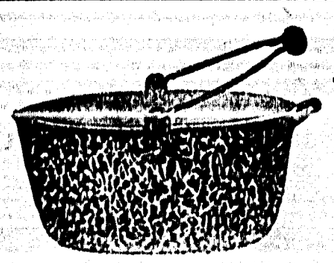

J. D. QUAIL

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to

STONE AGE MORALS AND THE WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Since mankind was born men who were wounded in the struggle of life have crawled away to nurse their hurts alone—or to die.

The hunter in the stone age, mangled by the tusks of the wild boar, and the modern workman, torn by cruel steel, have been accorded exactly the same treatment by their fellowmen.

Disabled, they have been adjudged to have no right to food, because they no longer were of service to the tribe.

Dead, they have left their wives and children to garner the scraps from other men's tables, or to starve.

Respectable men, wealthy men, men who make up our chambers of commerce and our boards of trade, are flocking into Columbus now to urge the legislature, that this savage law of the wilderness shall be continued as the law of our land.

A bill is before the legislature called the Green workmen's compensation act.

Its purpose is to provide a certainty of food for toilers who are injured and for the families of toilers who are killed.

It provides that employers of labor who use the services of more than five helpers, except farmers, shall pay a small portion of their earnings to the state.

These payments are to build up a fund out of which workingmen or their families, in the case of injury or death shall be given money to provide them food and shelter.

It seems fair enough, doesn't it? Surely the men who are hurt in the battles of peace are entitled to the same rights as those wounded in war.

But the wealthy and respectable men who are coming before the legislature to urge that the Green bill be defeated say: "It's an interference with private business. It says an employer shall pay into the state insurance fund when, maybe, he doesn't want to do so at all."

Let's see how it interferes with private business.

There are certain companies doing business in this state called "employers' liability companies."

They insure manufacturing concerns and other big employers against any loss that may be sustained by a workman getting hurt or killed in the course of his employment.

They employ lawyers to fight damage suits brought against the employer in court. If the employe wins, they pay the judgment. Practically every employer in the state carries insurance in these companies.

It's quite a worry-saver for the employer.

But how about the employee?

In the State of Washington, where the only accurate figures on the subject obtainable in America have been prepared, it has been shown that out of $4,088,748.38 in premiums collected by these employers' liability companies between 1905 and 1911, men and women injured got approximately 24 per cent.

Lawyers got 24 per cent., and the companies and their agents got 52 per cent.

Practically the same conditions exist in Ohio today, except that injured persons are said to get less than 10 per cent of the total these companies collect.

Their business is to keep the amount received by workmen in payment for injuries down to as low a sum as possible, and to fight each claim to the last court.

The theory of the Green bill is that the injured workman and his family should get the full benefit of those vast annual premiums—and not give more than half to private companies to make profit of the pain and poverty of other men.

Under the present state compensation law these liability insurance companies have been going about their business practically undisturbed. The Green bill, by placing conditions upon them which they cannot meet—and make a profit—frankly seeks to drive them from the state.

The big business men, down at Columbus to defeat the bill, want a provision allowing them to contribute either to the state fund or to one of these private companies. They say this "competition" will keep the rates down.

In Washington, where a compulsory compensation act is in force, the cost of administration by the state last year was only 9 and 9-10 per cent., to compare with the 52 per cent. profits and operating cost of the private companies in the six years preceding.

Something even greater than paying the employee for his injuries is sought in the Green bill.

By reducing the rate of state insurance to each class of industry as its accidents are reduced, the bill takes the only certain method of inducing employers to prevent accidents—by making it pay them in dollars.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Post.

Hosmer Notes

(Continued from Page 5)

lowed to evaporate the association cannot help but become permanently established.

From remarks made at the meeting called to organize a board of trade it was pretty evident that an effort was to be made to obtain the old school house for a fire-hall. We thought that this question had already been settled once for all. If any disposition is to be made of the building it should be opened as a public hall.

The meat cutter of the 41 meat market has started work at the mine.

The Hosmer fire brigade are giving a dance in the opera house Friday, March 28. Don't forget the date.

A couple of foreigners were arrested Wednesday on a charge of getting goods under false pretenses. Their case has not been tried at the time of writing.

The meeting called by the fire brigade to organize a board of trade for Hosmer met in the old school house Monday and was fairly well attended. N. F. Kendall was in the chair and B. Mills acting secretary. After it was explained who was eligible for membership a committee was chosen to canvas the town for enough members to obtain a charter. The meeting was then adjourned until March 24, when it is expected to be able to get down to business.

S. Slinn, who, at one time, ran the company boarding house, is at present sojourning in Hosmer.

A meeting of the Hosmer Football club was held in the Athletic hall on Wednesday night with the president, A. L. Fortier, in the chair. It was decided to run a team in the various competitions, after which the following officers were elected: Honorary president, N. T. Kendall; honorary vice-presidents, W. Shaw, Hon. W. R. Ross, Dr. Nay, B. L. Shone, L. Stockett, and R. Alderson; president, R. Gourlay; vice-president, W. Rankin; secretary, W. Balderstone, treasurer, A. L. Fortier; committee, A. Linton, G. Steeden, T. McKee, J. Robson, and E. Lakey. Colors, amber and black stripes. All intending players are requested to send or give their names to the secretary. Home and home dates have been fixed with Fernie. The season opens at Hosmer, May 3rd, with Hosmer and Fernie as contestants.

Mr. Mike Kuszma is home again from Fernie. Mike looks worried. Wonder why.

George Diana, who has been laid up with rheumatism for the last few weeks, left on Monday for the Frank sanitarium.

J. Mihalcik and W. Balderstone were Fernie visitors Monday on business in connection with the local.

We hear on good authority that still another Hosmerite is to go to the coast and enter the government service. Evidently another case of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, come and get thy reward."

WHY DID SCOTT DIE?

(Continued from Page 3)

And suppose that this master way up near the South Pole had kept a preacher who had told Scott and his fellow sufferers that they should be glad to pass through tribulation, for a beautiful home awaiting them in heaven.

And suppose this same master had arranged for some charities to look after the worthy poor and not found Scott's company worthy.

And suppose that way up there all alone, far from the hypnotizing conflicts of ideas and theories, this master had been none else than a member of the expedition who simply had usurped the power of Scott and who was really in possession of what Scott himself had provided and simply refused to let Scott have any of it but let him die from cold and hunger right on the threshold of an abundance of supply.

What would you say? What would Scott's wife say? What would civilization say?

You call me preposterous. You say I am a fool for writing such fool suppositions.

I am not.

Right here in Chicago and New York and Boston and Minneapolis and Denver and San Francisco and all over the country are cold and starving men, women, children—right upon the doorstep of overfilled storehouses—right close to bursting coal bins.

And they die.

They die because the big masters refuse to let them use the food and fuel that these men, and these women, and those children, have produced.

It's a wrong.

So wrong that we must destroy that wrong.

Put this earth with its machinery and all resources into the hands of the people so that they may use them.

Bring forth the day when no man need to starve in the midst of plenty.

It's bad enough to have Scott and his four companions die up near the South Pole far away from supplies.

It's a crime to have people die right in the open field of abundance.

Socialism— Socialism— Socialism alone will right these wrongs.

The Judicial Cholera In Porcupine

Some Lively Doings

Judicial cholera prevails in Porcupine. The laws of Almighty Justice are used on behalf of the rich against the poor. It is known to the wide world that a strike is on here since November 15th, 1912. It is known that all the forces of government were used to crush the strike, which means that the poor workingman has no right to demand a little more of the wealth he produces, while the employers enjoy millions in dividends, produced by labor, while they lead idle lives.

Many have been shot, imprisoned and intimidated; but nothing has been done so severe and dangerous to the community as what has happened in recent days. The provincial police have been recalled; thugs have changed their uniforms and appear as gentlemen, while in their pockets they carry arms.

But let us leave this and pass to something that is probably new in the history of this country in industrial conflicts between labor and capital—between rich and poor—between protected and unprotected citizens of this "free country" of Canada.

What I intend to bring before the public is: The authorities were kind enough to withdraw the police forces on learning that public opinion would not stand any more of their provocative actions on behalf of the mine owners and therefore against the peaceable strikers. Yes, they learned that it would be impracticable and a lack of diplomacy of the present government; they have learned that by continuation of such provocation the people may put them out of the offices they occupy, so they recalled the police.

Let us see what is going on now: Wolves never have any mercy on lambs, and capitalist class government would not like to draw out its own fangs; therefore if they withdraw the police force this in my opinion is more than certain to result in something new. Now the police are substituted by untrained gun-men—and who are they—some of the strike breakers are armed with the weapons of murder.

Now let us see the nature of the judicial policy. The law provides that when any person gives sufficient evidence that his life or property is in danger he is entitled to carry arms or appoint some other person or persons who will protect him. The law also provides that no constable shall be entitled to carry a gun unless he is a householder or a resident in the vicinity.

Let us accept that such a law is just. Yes, it is just. Strike breakers are armed, mine owners try to protect their lives and property and there and then request some persons sworn in as constables. Then all that they have to do is to protect their lives and property; but here, Oh, good Lord, have mercy on the innocent strikers who are not armed, and who have decided to use the most peaceable ways and means in order to be successful, having learned from experience of the past that all the powers of government will be used against them. Armed strike breakers, sworn in constables by a magistrate, to carry the guns of murder and act to protect the lives and property of the mine owners. But we find it they are hunting like birds of prey after the innocent strikers to take their lives.

Between ten and twelve o'clock at night March 11th, in the town of Timmins, about 60 armed strike breakers made an invasion on the Union hall and menaced with clubs and shouts the few strikers who were sleeping there, and tried to get them on the street in order to shoot them, which is nothing more nor less than provocation; nearly the same thing took place at Schumacher the night before and at South Porcupine on Saturday, March 8th, a similar incident occurred.

If such provocation will continue, if armed men will be allowed to invade unarmed and peaceable strikers, then if any disturbance, riot or bloodshed takes place, who is to blame? Peaceable strikers, who stand for their rights, or the judicial authorities represented by a man who is no sympathy for, or mercy on strikers, known from past experience to have who showed his fangs when passing judgment on innocent men, under false evidence for unlawful assembly, who passed sentence under the Industrial Disputes Investigation act against two agitators, and one victim who dared to quit work against the will of his master; against one agitator by whose influence 500 strikers on December 2nd behaved like peaceable citizens, when they had a full right to tear to pieces the gun-men, who, without any reason shot into a peaceful parade of strikers marching on the public highway.

Now let ask the people of Canada what have the strikers to do when they are attacked by an armed crowd of men? What respect should they have for the powers of government who arm untrained men with guns? What have they to do while judicial cholera is reigning in the district? What liberty have we left if part of the people are armed and part unarmed, and the unarmed group is attacked by the armed group? What respect does the government deserve if unarmed citizens who have wives and families in the community are assasinated by strangers, brought as strike breakers from all parts of the world, who menace the lives and property of those who have their homes and families here and try to better their conditions in order to remain here? What has the government to offer in order to stop the coming protest of millions of rebels against injustice and tyranny? Oh, no doubt the remedy you would apply is the militia or police, which usually is applied by you when the workers stand for their rights. Oh, thank you our Grand Redeemers! I know you are always ready to shed the blood of those on whose toil you continue your existence. However, let me tell you all the remedy that we want is that you shall not wound us any more, that you will not lead us into the valleys of sorrow and misery. Will you hear this, Oh, you poor Creatures of Death? All we desire is that we have real liberty in a "free country" where we have free speech and a free press. Let us continue sharing our ideas with those who are members of the working class, who have brains and conscience enough to see that our demand is their demand; our rights are their rights; our enemies are their enemies.

If we enjoyed this I do not think that there would be any reason for all that happened here. We know that many strike breakers were brought here under false pretenses. We know that there were many who were forced to go to work. We know that there are many who are ignorant of their own rights; therefore we claim that if Canada is a "free Christian country," why do you stop us from fulfilling the Christian doctrine which says that we have to enlighten those who are walking in darkness? Why, Oh you religious people, do you stop us from obeying the commands of the Lord? Why do you stop us from doing the duty which we owe to ourselves, our wives, to our children, to humanity? Why, Oh, you authorities, are you so blind as not to see that your mission is to secure and execute equal rights to all? Well, you may say that their lives are in danger; then what answer have you to offer when our lives are in danger? We are those who were working here before the strike; we are those who have our homes here; we are those who came to the conclusion that if we continue working for the same wages we are going to starve. I am turning to you authorities, not as if I would have any hope of your good will. Oh no! Addressing you I just speak to my fellow men, to those who today or tomorrow will feel your iron hand, to those that you have jails for, to those who have to lead lives of drudgery, to those that create all the wealth, who are forced to be satisfied with adulterated food, shoddy clothing, and to live in shacks and camps that your masters would not house their dogs in.

Oh, you, whose hearts are throbbing to see the sun of justice, of manhood, stand erect, speak out your sorrows. Call and the door will be open. Your hope will come if you will act together, strike together, vote together, and fight together.

Then let us act and the puppets of the capitalist class shall hear our voice, and then those that we wish to hear our motto shall hear it and so act as to prevent a wholesale butchery of human beings by "Judicial Cholera in Porcupine."

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List of Locals District 18

NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRRESS
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	D. Kemp, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue Alta.
2103	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2327	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	W. R. Hughes, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alt.
2178	Diamond City	J. E. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1053	Hillcrest	Jas. Gordon, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	John T. Williams, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Wm. Hynd, Elcan P. O., Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	A. Euskar, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jo dan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	A Patterson, Taber, Alta

For our Foreign Brothers

French

AUX TRAVAILLEURS DE BELGIQUE

Le Comité national du suffrage universel et de la grieve générale, réuni le 12 février 1913, confirme son accord absolu avec le groupe parlementaire socialiste qui a fait, au cours du débat sur la révision, tout ce qui dépendait de lui pour rendre la conciliation possible. Il constate que l'attitude intransigeante du governement et de la droite rend la greve générale inévitable. Il invite la classe ouvriere a activer les derniers préparatifs de greve et a prendre les dispositions nécessaires (préavis, etc.) pour cesser le travail le 14 avril prochain.

Avant de prendre une décision aussi grave, nous avons conscience d'avoir pour n'y etre pas contraints, fait tout ce qui était compatible avec la dignité de la classe ouvriere et sa volonté indéfectable de conquérir, coute, l'égalité politique. Les mandataires au Parlement ont déclaré qu'ils étaient résolus a défendre jusqu'au bout le suffrage universel a 21 ans, mais que si une majorité se prononcait a la Constituante pour l'age de 25 ans, ou le double vote des peres de famille, ce ne serait pas un motif suffisant pour que les travailleurs fassent la greve générale.

Demandeurs en révision, ils ont nettement affirmé qu'ils ne songeaient pas a réclamer des élections générales avant 1914. Soucieux d'épagner a la classe ouvriere et au pays une greve redoutable. Ils ont immédiatement acquiescé a la proposition faite par M. Hymans et appuyée par M. Théodor de soumettre l'ensemble des questions électorales a l'examen d'une commission nommée par les Chambres et le Gouvernement et qui fut restée libre de conclure pour ou contre la révision. De l'aveu des esprits les plus modérés, cette proposition pouvait etre accueillie sans rien compromettre et sans rien préjuger.

L'Intransigeance du Gouvernement

Le gouvernement ne l'a pas voulu; il a cédé aux injonctions de ceux qui le poussaient a la résistance et a opposé le meme refus a ceux qui lui demandaient d'etre juste et a ceux qui lui demandaient d'etre conciliants, et a l'heure ou il prétend imposer aux populations l'égalité devant la caserne il a repoussé sans examen l'égalité devant l'urne électorale.

Dans ces conditions, la classe ouvriere n'avait plus qu'un seul parti a prendre, elle n'avait plus qu'un seul moyen légal a employer. Ce moyen, c'est la greve générale.

Aux travailleurs:

Le 30 juin 1912, a la Maison du Peuple de Bruxelles, les délégués de vos organisations ont décidé unanimement de faire la greve générale pour la révision et la suffrage universel au jour et a l'heure ou les mandataires reconnaitraient l'impossibilité d'aboutir par d'autres moyens.

Ce jour est venu!

Les Préparatifs pour la Greve

Quelques semaines vous restent pour accroitre votre épargne et prendre vos dernieres dispositions. Tachez de les mettre a profit. Retranchez plus que jamais sur vos dépenses inutiles ou nuisibles. Préparez-vous a la greve générale du suffrage universel par la greve générale de l'alcool. Pénétrez-vous de cette pensée qu'il s'agit pour votre classe de montrer par son calme, par sa fermenté, par sa maitrise d'elle-meme que ce serait une criminelle folie que de lui refuser plus longtemps la consécration de son droit

On essaiera de vous provoquer, méfiez-vous; on essaiera de vous diviser, serrez les rangs et qu'a la date fixée, le meme jour, dans toutes les industries, dans toutes les régions du pays, la greve générale commence et soit ce que vous avez voulu, ce que nous voulons qu'elle soit; pacifique, formidable, irrésistable.

Aux Industriels et Commerçants:

Cette greve n'est pas dirigée contre vous. La classe ouvriere est acculée par l'intransigeance gouvernementale: elle entend la faire dans le calme et la légalité en respectant les délais de préavis fixés par la loi et la coutume. Elle y mettra fin des qu'elle aura obtenu la reconnaissance de son droit. Vous pouvez vous hater, et pour prévenir ce conflit, exercer sur ceux qui détiennent le pouvoir une action efficace.

Dans l'intérêt de ceux qui travaillent pour vous comme dans votre intérêt propre, nous avons l'espoir que vous n'y manquerez pas.

A la Bourgeoisie!

Des milliers d'hommes vont, pour une idée, s'imposer des souffrances et engager la lutte pour une reforme que la majorité réelle du pays accepte et qui est déja réalisée ou en voie de réalisation dans tous les pays voisins. Pour les retenir au travail, il suffirait encore d'un acte d'apaisement et de justice. On vous a dit, on vous dira encore que si le parti au pouvoir cédait a la manoeuvre "la greve deviendrait un systeme d'intimidation, un mode extra légal de gouvernement auquel les travailleurs auraient recours chaque fois qu'ils voudraient obtenir une nouvelle réforme."

Le Moyen Supreme pour la Classe Ouvriere

Cela n'est pas vrai! La greve générale n'a jamais été et ne pourra jamais etre qu'un moyen exceptionnel, un moyen suprême car la classe ouvriere ne peut y recourir sans s'imposer a elle-meme des privations, des sacrifices, des risques de la plus haute gravité. Elle est résolu cependant a l'heure actuelle parce qu'elle est lasse d'attendre, parce qu'elle est poussée a bout, parce qu'elle se voit refuser jusqu'a l'espérance d'obtenir l'abolition du vote plural et la renonciation volontaire des élus du vote plural.

Voulez-vous, des lors, que dans l'avenir de nouvelles greves politiques deviennent inutiles, voulez-vous épargner au pays la crise de sept années qui, de 1886 a 1893, précéda la premiere révision? Voulez-vous montrer qu'au-dessus des antagonismes des classes, il y a une conscience collective qui veut l'apaisement par la justice? Venez en aide au prolétariat, ouvrez vos maisons aux enfants des grévistes, songez aux deniers de la greve générale!

La lutte va s'engager. Ce n'est pas seulement la lutte de la classe ouvriere contre un régime électoral qui l'humilie et l'abaisse. C'est la lutte por le droit de toutes les consciences inquietes de l'avenir.

Soyez avec nous dans notre lutte. Vive la révision. Vive le suffrage universel!—L'Union des Travailleurs.

Italian

LO SCIOPERO DI CUMBERLAND

Da ben sei mesi e in vigore lo sciopero nelle miniere di Vancouver Island.

Le ragioni che hanno indotto quei forti minatori a proclamare tale sciopero, sono: 1.o per ottenre un aumento di paga; 2.o per il riconoscimento dell'unione; 3.o per migliorare le loro condizioni.

Le compagnie seguitano ad arrabattarsi a cercar crumiri, e con false asserzioni, con lusinghiere promesse, coll'esca di una lauta paga, in questi giorni sono riuscite a trovare circa 200 disgraziati, pero—i quali acconsentirono a lavorar per esse. Ma più tardi, saputo il vero stato delle cose, la maggior parte di essi sono scappati, convinti d'aver compiuto, benche forse involontariamente, un vero tradimento, ed ora a lavoro non si trovano che pochi negri, gapponesi, cinesi e, purtroppo, anche qualche incretinito italiano. Fra breve sara pubblicato l'intiero elenco dei vigliacchi e testardi crumiri italiani.

Nel mentre che scongluriamo i minatori di nostra lingua a star lontani da questo Distretto sino a che le divergenze fra capitale e lavoro non siano applanate, ai coscienti scioperanti del British Columbia mandiamo il saluto della solidarieta e l'augurio di un pronta, strepitosa vittoria.

JOSEPH ANGELO,
Organizzatore U. M. W. of A.

UNA LEZIONE A HAYWOOD

William D. Haywood, cape della grande organizzazione operaia Industrial Workers of the World, e stato rimosso dalla carica di membro esecutive del partito socialista americano per la ragione ch'egli voleva ad ogni costo far prevalere—nelle questioni operaie—g liscioperi generali, il "sabotage" e l'azione diretta, ovverosia la violenza.

La sua espulsione ebbe luogo in seguito ad una votazione generale di tutti i membri del partito socialista, nella quala egli ebbe 11 mila voti favorevoli e 22,500 contrarii.

La lezione e ben meritata, perche non e colla violenza e colla caprbia che le masse operaie devono cercare di migliorar' le loro condizioni morali e sociali, ma bensi coll'organizzione quieta e tranquilla.

STATISTICA UNIONISTA

Durante il 1912 la United Mine Workers of America ha elargito ai suoi membri in sciopero la somma di 750 mila dollari.

Le spese totali incontrate dall'unione, durante lo stesso periodo tempo ascendono a $1,108,991.49, di cui $269,-036.35 per salari agli ufficiali e 22 mila per spese di stampa. Il bilancio netto dell'associazione al 31 dicembre 1912 era di $221,262.06 a credito.

Slavonian

DELNICKA TEL. JEDNOTA A SOKOLSTVO.

Boj o Mladež

Na celom svete dnes zavlada boj o mladež. Moci vladnuce, trieda kapitalistická, kruhy vojenské cirkve snažia sa o to, aby do svojich ruk dostali mladež od útlych dietok až po dorast. To vidíme ako v Rakusku, kde su zakladané stranou kresťansko-socialnou rozné 'Knabenhorty', ano i organisacie mladeže, tak v Nemecku, kde zase vojenské kruhy organisujú "Jugendwehry", v Anglii, kde "Boy Scouts" nie su tak nevinnou organisaciou za aku sa vydava, i Amerike, kde mame ako "Boy Scouts," tak spolok kresťanských mladíkov, kde nedelné školy i katolické školy zpracuvavaju mladež hlavne robotnicku.

Vsetky tie snahy su mierene proti organisovanemu robotnictvu, proti strane socialistickej, ako vidíme na p. z cinnosti "Boy Scouts," z boju katolickej a inych cirkvi, atd.

Je prirodzené, že uvedomelé robotnictvo snazi sa, aby vychovalo mladež v duchu svojom, v duchu socialistickom. Preto vidíme, že v Nemecku už od rokov je organisované silné hnutie mladeže, v Rakusku, v Belgii tiež, preto v Anglii su zakladané nedelné školy socialistické a preto tiež v Čechach a na Morave a vo viedni doslo k zakladaniu Delnických telocvičných jednot.

Robotnictvo, jestli ma jeho hnutie v prade postupovat' a uspesne, musi sa snazit' o získanie a vychovanie mladeže v duchu socialistickom a preto od konca rokov devodesiatych zakladané su tak četne, vlastné organisacie telocvičné.

Pravda, Sokolstvo bolo tu driev, ale, Sokolstvo nam nevyhovuje, pretože založené bolopred pol stoletim na základe narodnom, demokratickom sicé, ale vsetky vrtsvy, hlavne strednu zahrnujucim a preto nemože nam vychovavat' dorost delnicky v duchu socialistickom. Na veci tej nemeni ani skutočnost', že v Amerike je organisacia Sokolstva složena hlavne z robotnikov, lebo ovladana je tymi istymi zasadami, ako Sokolstvo v Čechach. Je to organisacia, ktora hlavne v rokoch 1897-98 ostre vystupovala proti českym socialnym demokratom, ktora po dnes rozhodne popiera lebo umensuje triedne rozdiely a teda nemože vychovat' dorost delnicky.

Prečo nam Sokolstvo Nestačí?

Je pravda, že ked by sa jednalo len vylučne o telocvik, tak by nam rozhodne stačily sbory sokolské, ano, sna by po stranke telocvičnej staré, bohaté sbory sokolské vyhovovaly lepsie. Ale telocvik, ač pre delnictvo snad doležitejsi, pri dnesnych methodach pracovnych nežli pre triedy ostatné, je len jednou čast'ou ukolu Del. Tel. Jednot. Druhou čast'ou je vychova mravna, tret'ou vychova rozumova. A tu prave nam Sokolstvo nestačí. Je organisaciou narodnou, kdežto, hnutie robotnicke je medzinarodné a mladež robotnicka musi byt'vychovavana k solidarite vsedelnickej, ktora predchadza solidarite vsel'udskej, čo ovsem bude ovocim dob buducich. Je d'alejisté, že jednoty sokolské neprispievaju (iba len čo jednotlivci), k triednemu uvedomeniu robotničtva, nemožu, ponevač neuznavaju, ani len v theorii, že rozvrstvenie triedne je faktom v dnesnej spoločnosti a že zavlada triedny boj.

My prave pokladame triedne vedomie robotnictva za nutny predpoklad vedomej a učelnej prace v prospech roobtnej triedy. A samé bratstvo v Sokole trpí často tym, že nie členstvo z tejže triedy, kležto v Del. Tel. Jednotach tato jednorodost' členstva, umožnuje bratstvo, sudružstvo opravdové.

Je nesporno, že robotnictvo ako trieda ma určite mravné zasady—jeho stanovisko k hospodarskym bojom, k stavkam, k odborovej organisacii robotnictva je vyhradeno, určite. To je nie možné v jednotach sokolskych, ktoré sa nemožu postavit' na stranu robotnictva, majuce za členov i zamestnavatelov, velmi často i zamestnavatel'ov neustupnych, ktori robtnicke snahy potierajú,

Po stranke mravnej teda robotnicka trieda sa nemože spokojit' s vychovou sokolskou, nemože sa s nou spokojit' ani po stranke rozumovej. Politicka nestranost' uvedomelému robotniku nestačí, nestačí ani theoreticky prejav sympathii vo prospech socialismu. On žiada vzdelanie mladeže, ktoré pouči ju o hospodarskom, socialnom i dejinnom postaveni triedy robotnickej o zasadach socialismu a hunti robotnickeho.

Ostatne snahy vzdelavacie v Sokole su prilis zatlačované do pozadia, pretože prave t'ažko je nezaoberat' sa tymito otazkami a este nesnadnejsie je zaujat' k nim v Sokole určite stanovisko. Pod siroky plast' svobodomyslnosti sa dalo mnoho skryt,' ale časom predsa nastaly spory v nazorech—i medzi samotnimi sbormi sokolskymi. Česka Nar. Jednota Sokolska kladie v popredie stranku svobodomyslnu a česko-amer. Narodna tiež, Jednota Fuegner Tyrs stranku narodnu a telocvik, Jednota Del.-Am. Sokola niečo vacsiu vahu kladie na stranku socialnu—žiat' že namnohu len theoreticky a nejasne.

Proto bolo prikročeno k založeniu organisacii, ktoré by prevadzaly vychovu robotnickej mladeže svedomite a vedome v duchu pokrove robotnickom v pravdo socialistickom—a to su Delnicke Telocvične Jednoty.

Pojdeme cestou nastupenou, kl'udne dosledne a stale, budeme pracovat' o získani robotnickej mladeže, o jej vyspelost' telesnu, duševnu i mravnu, tak aby mohla bojovat' zapasy vsetkych utiskovanych, boja medzinarodneho proletariatu.

Neprochovavame preto k Sokolstvu ani nechuti, ani nenavisti a trpkosti. Nestačí nam proste—tym však nie je povedano, že smemu nepriadtel'mi. Možo na poli telesnej vychovy a do istej miery v medziach danych jeho organisacii i mravne a kulturne znamenat' pre niektorych l'udi pokrok. Ale nemože uvedomelemu robotnictvu vychovavat' mladež, tu si musi robotnictvo vychovat' samo.

A tento ukol plní Del. Tel. Jednota. —Rovnost L'Udu.

It takes a good pugilist or a poor minister to put his man to sleep.

AVVISO!

Perche lavorare per una misera giornata e sotto il giogo altrui? Perche non compare 10 acre di terra e lavorare per voi stessi da cui ne avete i migliori frutti e patate crescere in vostra famiglia adaggiatamente?

Nell'ufficio abbiamo come pure ove lettere da persone di fiducia da

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

Per informazione rivolgetevi

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

One who has nothing to lose is generally willing to take chances.

How a cut led to 4 years of suffering

Mr. J. E. Arsenault, a Justice of the Peace and station master at Wellington, on the P. E. I. Ry., says: "Four years ago I fell on a freight truck, sustaining a bad cut on the front of my leg. I thought this would heal, but instead it developed into a bad ulcer, and later into a form of eczema which spread very rapidly and also started on the other leg. Both legs became so swollen and sore that I could only go about my work by having them bandaged.

"I consulted two doctors, and tried all the salves, liniments and lotions I heard of, but instead of getting better I got worse.

How Zam-Buk cured.

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

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

Purely herbal in composition, Zam-Buk is a sure cure for all skin diseases, cold sores, chapped hands, ulcers, blood-poisoning, varicose sores, piles, ringworm, inflamed patches, cuts, burns and bruises. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

Nowhere in the Pass can be found in such a display of

Meats

We have the best money can buy of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, "Imperator Hams and Bacon" Lard, Sausages, Weiners and Sauer Kraut.

PHONE OR CALL

Calgary Cattle Co.

Phone 56

ROYAL HOTEL

FERNIE

Bar Unexcelled
All White Help

Everything Up-to-date

Call in and see us once

JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.

RED-BLOODED MANHOOD

Through history's early records right down to the present day, sterling manhood has commanded first attention from the fair sex. Every woman admires the man whose physical bearing stamps him a disciple of ancient Hercules—and a man of power among men. What handoes not feel proud of a rugged constitution—feel ennobled with the experience of perfect vigor in every fibre of his make-up? Listen! DR. METZGER'S BODY BATTERY has put scores of men in this enviable position—endowed them with virile and full exercise of their masculine powers. It will do the same for you. It is 300 per cent easier to wear than other apparently similar devices—400 per cent greater in efficiency—contains electric batteries not burning acids. It is sold at a low cost—no unnecessary frills to pay for. Losses cease with its use. Its enervating, energizing influence cure Varicocele and kindred ailments

Write at once for particulars to

THE METZGER VITALIZER BATTERY CO.
David Building, 326 8th Ave., East
CALGARY.

WHEN YOU WANT the Best of

Fine Neckwear, Sox, Caps, Underwear, Shirts, Suits, Trunks, Grips, Boots & Shoes, come to

James H. Naylor, Bellevue

Everything sold with a guarantee that if not satisfactory, you can return it and get your money back

C. E. LYONS

Insurance, Real Etate and Loans

Money to Loan on first class Business and Residential property

WHY

were the FIRST PRIZE and the GOLD MEDAL at the Edmonton Exhibition awarded to

SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS, BACON, ETC.?

Because they are THE BEST ON THE MARKET, that's why.

Buy them all the time at

THE 41 MARKET CO.

SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONE 41

I CURE WHERE OTHERS FAIL

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

VISIT OUR FREE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM

To Out-of-Town Patients

I invite your correspondence and can prescribe for you by mail as well as if you saw me personally. All letters held confidential and given my closest personal attention.

Write for free Booklet

Dr. Kelly
Expert Urologist

210 Howard St.
Spokane, Wash.

TRITES-WOOD'S WEEKLY STORE NEWS

Men's High Class Tailored Suits

SPECIAL SATURDAY $20 AND $25

THESE are selections from the very finest clothing made and are the new spring models for 1913. If you are interested in stylish, high-grade clothes call and see these.

Men's Fine Blue Hand-Worsted Suits

THIS is something entirely new and gets away from the old dull blue. They are made in the new light blue, in very fine twill worsted and cheviots. All hand tailored in new spring models.

Worth $25.00

SPECIAL FOR SAT. ONLY $18.50

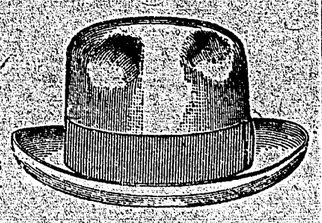
EVERY SUIT GUARANTEED

Ladies' New Spring Suits

Our Suits this season are made with more style and value than ever before. The cloths are of fine grade. The linings and trimmings are of better quality. And the prices are less. All the new cuts in coats and skirts are shown as well as all the new cloths.

Prices from $15 to $40

Men's Hats



The last word in American Soft Felt Hats and English Hard Hats. We now have on display a very fine collection of the newest blocks in all shades. See our hat display in the clothing department.

Easter Specials

Grocery Department

Fancy Table Raisins, per lb	.20
Fancy Table Figs, per lb	.20
Fancy Dates, 2 lbs	.25
Fancy Cream Chocolates, per lb	.35
Mixed Nuts, per lb	.20
Fresh Hot-House Lettuce, per lb	.30
Fresh California Celery, 2 lbs	.25
Fresh California Tomatoes, per lb	.20
Fresh Killed Chicken, per lb	.30
Cranberries, per lb	.10
Honey, 2½ lb. glass	.70
Honey, 16 oz. glass	.35
Honey, 16 oz. comb	.30
Empire Ham, per lb	.22
Empire Bacon, per lb	.23
Kippers, per lb	.17½
Finnan Haddie, per lb	.12½
Weston's Rich Fruit and Cherry Cake	.30
English Plum Pudding, per lb	.35
English Plum Pudding, 2 lbs	.65
Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	.20
Heinz Tomato Catsup, per pt	.25
Peaches, 2 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Apricots, 3 lb. tins, 2 for	.55
Sherriff's Grape Juice, per qt	.55
Sherriff's Grape Juice, per pt	.30
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, per 20 oz	.35
Parsnips, 12 lbs	.25
Carrots, 14 lbs	.25
Sherriff's Jelly Powder, 4 pkgs	.25
Wishey's Mince Meat, 1 lb. pkg	.10
Old Brown Windsor Soap, per doz	.30

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR LADIES

NEW DRESSES

Our line of Spring Dresses is complete. The assortment is the largest we have ever shown. The styles are the very latest and the values the greatest. There are dresses for every occasion, in all colors of silk and pure wool materials. Prices from $6.50 to $40.

SPRING MILLINERY

New Spring Hats for Easter. 100 different styles of hats designed by the most exclusive milliners of Paris, New York and Toronto. Hats for all occasions. The most complete stock in town. Priced from $2.50 to $18.

New Straws and Silk Hats for the kiddies.

All the new shapes and straws in high and low crowns for children. Prettily trimmed with ribbon and flowers. Priced at 30c to $5.

NEW BEDFORD CORD DRESS GOODS

Dame Fashion has stamped her approval on Bedford Cords for dresses and suits. We fortunately prepared in advance to meet the demand. Our stock is complete and the width and price is exceptional. 54 inches wide. Tan, grey, black and white and blue striped Bedford. 75c per yard.

New Suitings in Tweeds, Diagonals, Worsted and Serge. All colors and only one suit of a pattern. $1.00 to $2.00 per yard.

NEW NECKWEAR

All the newest Easter novelties in coat sets, dress sets, Robespierre, jabots, tabs, side frills, etc., are shown in this assortment. There is plain white in silk and also Persian lawn, also color combinations in cords, ratines, and plain silk and lawns. Priced from 25c to $2.50.

PURE SILK HOSIERY

A complete line of colors in all sizes. Made with high spliced heel and toe and full fashion. 75c to $2.00 per pair.

NEW LINE OF KID GLOVES

Made from the finest prime lamb skins, finished with Paris points and two clasp fasteners. In black, tan, brown, grey and navy. $1.50 per pair.

TORCHON LACES

Extra values in real linen Torchon Laces and Insertion. There are plenty of patterns to choose from for all uses. 10c per yard.

NIFTY TIES

The latest in Men's Neckwear, new in stock. Club stripes and the new coin spot ties, in beauteiful new color combinations. A very special collection at 65 cents

NATTY SHIRTS

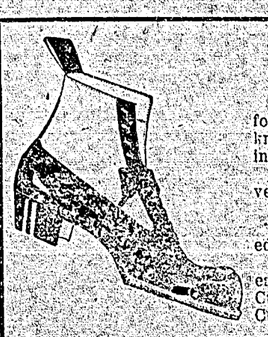
The famous Cluett Shirt in all the new patterns are now being shown in our shirt department. Ask for these. Prices are right. $1.25, 1.50, to 3.50

How About Your Boys' Easter Suits

We have not forgotten the needs of the boys. We have just received a very large shipment of Boys' new Spring Suits in both two piece and three piece styles, also a complete range of Knicker and Bloomer Pants.

Get your boy a new outfit for Easter.

Shoes for Men



Any person who wears good, easy-fitting shoes feels comfortable. The Invictus Shoe, made by Geo. A. Slater, is acknowledged by the hard-to-fit men to be the easiest shoe made in Canada

For spring wear try the Men's Gun Metal Blucher. It is very neat and dressy. All sizes, 5 to 11. Price $6.00

Velour Calf Blucher, regular sizes. Price $6.00

For the heavy shoe try our Giant Calf Blucher, leather lined, with durable sole and viscolized. $7.50

Cheaper lines in fine shoes are the Box Calf Blucher Cut, easy fitting, all sizes 5½ to 11, at $4.00. Gun Metal Blucher Cut, high toe and medium heel, for $4.50. Velour Calf Blucher Cut, a real stylish shoe for $5.00.

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY — ALARM CLOCKS

For one day we will sell the American Alarm Clock for 90 cents each. Be sure you get one of these. Every one guaranteed. On Sale in the Grocery Department.

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A. Williams of Lethbridge is in the city a guest at the King Edward.

The Socialist party of Victoria are making preparations for a May day celebration.

R. G. McNeillie, district passenger agent for the C. P. R., was in the city on Thursday.

Vice-President J. O. Jones is in Carbondale investigating grievances between the men and the company at that camp.

The Ladies' Guild dance is booked to take place in Victoria hall on Easter Tuesday, March 25th. Tickets, ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.50.

A special business meeting of the Fernie local of the Socialist party will be held in the basement of the Miners' hall at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening.

It is reported on good authority that the men at Beaver Mines have resumed work. Secretary Carter left town last night in connection with this dispute.

G. F. Gill of the Bank of Hamilton has been promoted to the Moose Jaw branch and will leave to take up his new duties in the course of the coming week.

Tonight (Friday) an exhibition of local hockey will be pulled off, when the regular team will play the pick of Fernie, strengthened by Cadden in goal. If you want to see some swift hockey you should be at the rink tonight.

C. H. Staines's residence on Rossland avenue was the scene of a small fire on Wednesday morning, but the fire brigade, after a quick run, arrived to find that the fire had been extinguished.

Special Easter services will be held in the Knox Presbyterian church, when the Rev. A. Stuart Martin, B. D., will preach the following sermons: Morning, 11 o'clock—"The Lord's Resurrection;" evening, 7.30 o'clock—"The Easter Message."

The second annual basket social of the Fernie Football club will be held on April 22nd in Victoria hall. Mr. Carrie has the arrangements in hand. Baskets will be gratefully received from the ladies who wish to donate the same for the interests of the club.

M. J. Stanley, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Hamilton, is spending the Easter holidays in Calgary.

Word has been received from Calgary that Bert Woodhouse underwent an operation on Sunday last and is now improving slowly.

There were over 800 names on the voters list at the provincial government office, Fernie, on Thursday afternoon.

We are informed that J. R. Knight of Edmonton drew a large crowd at his meeting in Victoria on the 16th inst delivering one of the clearest lectures on the Socialist position that has been heard there for some time.

Wm. Davidson, ex-president of District 6, Western Federation of Miners, has been laid up for two weeks, but we hear he is able to get around again. It appears that he had just arived in Vancouver from the Porcupine district when he felt himself "all in." He is expected to leave the coast for the interior this week-end.

MACDONALD—MULHOLLAND

A pretty, but quiet, wedding took place in the English church on Thursday evening of this week, of two members of the staff of Trites-Wood, Ltd., in J. I. Macdonald and Miss Nellie Mulholland. Mr. Macdonald is credit man and has been with the company for seven or eight years, while Miss Mulholland has been connected with the firm in a clerical capacity for some twelve months. A large number of friends and acquaintances foregathered at the station at ten p.m. to see the happy couple off on their wedding tour.

Fatality on the M.F. & M. Ry.

We have to record a sad fatality which occurred at the switch on the M. F. & M., which point has been the scene of no small number of accidents within recent years. The victim on this occasion was a young man by the name of Frank Ford, who appears to have been acting as a relief brakeman and was to have resumed his duties with the Great Northern on Saturday last. However, on Friday afternoon last he was riding on the footboard of the engine to save time in getting to the switch and as the engine slowed up it would appear he had jumped off to run to the switch, but in some way he got caught under the engine before the engineer was able to stop. After the train had stopped in order to allow Ford to attend to the switch the engineer was surprised that the brakeman did not show up, and fearing something had happened jumped down from the cab and discovered one of Ford's legs projecting from between the wheels. None of the wheels had passed over him as the body was not mutilated, but the brakeman's neck was broken and it was apparent that death was instantaneous. The ambulance was called to remove the remains to the undertaking parlors, and interment will take place tomorrow (Saturday.) The deceased leaves behind him a widow in Great Falls, Mont., to whom he had only been married since last September. The inquest was held on Wednesday night, the jury bringing in a verdict of accidental death.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage license was issued at the provincial office during the week:

John Izaro Macdonald and Nellie Mulholland, both of Fernie.

ONLY 17 MORE DAYS

Don't Forget to Register Before April 7

OR YOU WILL HAVE NO VOTE—OLD LIST CANCELLED

Mr. Workingman, it is absolutely necessary for your own sake and that of your fellow-workers to see that you are on the voters roll.

Every voter in British Columbia has been disfranchised by an act brought down in the provincial legislature in the last moments of its session.

Remember, this was not done for your benefit.

To get on the list it is necessary to make an application in person to a commissioner, notary public, or justice of the peace. A list of commissioners for the Fernie Riding will be found in another column.

Every Socialist and labor local should have a committee to see that the names are put on the lists after the applications are made, for, as your experience has perhaps taught you, your name may never reach the list. The committees should also see that the lists are not padded and they should also be on hand at the court of revision.

DON'T FORGET AFTER APRIL 7th IT WILL BE TOO LATE

THE LINN BENEFIT CONCERT

The committee wish to inform all purchasers of tickets for the above concert that owing to a typographical error they will find the tickets dated Wednesday, March 25. It should read Wednesday, March 26. If supporters will take notice that it is the Wednesday following Easter Monday, that will be sufficient without the date. This concert will be one of the leading features of 1913. We have obtained the services of the best amateur talent in the Crows Nest Pass and from start to finish it will be fascinating. We have obtained the services of the Coal Creek Dramatic Society, who will present for the first time in Fernie "The Fortune Hunters." All are invited to come and take a lesson. Mr. J. Hewitt and Mrs. Percy wil give a duet entitled "Domestic Economy." Mr. G. Ramsay, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Archie Prentice and several other well known artists will give their services. Their names will be announced at a later date. All information can be obtained from the secretary, J. Anders. Tickets can be purchased from T. Uphill, H. Martin, J. Fisher, T. Muirhead, W. Cooper, D. Rees, H. Haigh, all one price, 50 cents only. A limited number left. Keep a sharp look out for dodgers. A special train will leave for Coal Creek after the performance.

FERNIE'S VOTERS LIST

The commissioners will meet any applicants for registration on the voters list at the Miners' hall from 7 to 9 o'clock every evening next week, and from 10 to 12 in the morning.

Most of us would rather accept another man's cigar than his advice.

And many a woman is so changeable that she never wears the same complexion twice.

Chas. Robinson and his manager arrived today on their way to Cranbrook for his 15-round bout with Mortimer on the 28th of March, and will be back tomorrow to finish his training at Ingram's gymnasium. Those who wish can see him in action every afternoon.

This is the same Charles Robinson who was here some two years ago, and who knocked out Jack Lester and Bill Barrows and a few others not so well known. He also put the "sleep dope" to the "Giant of the West," Fred Parker on the 17th of the present month in one minute, 40 seconds.

Robinson feels fine and is confident of the outcome of his bout with Mortimer. He is also anxious to get another bout with Jim Barrows, to whom he lost on a foul.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Heavy Increase in Expenditure—Increase in Taxation—Voting on Electric Light Extension By-Law on April 4.

The regular meeting of the city council was held on Thursday evening, the Mayor and all the aldermen being present.

The various committees were asked to have their estimates in by April 3, and also to pare down expenses as much as possible. The school board are asking for $4,200 more this year than the previous one. The city will also have to meet an increase in school debentures and sinking fund over last year of $4,734, and the fire hall's expenditure will be $600 heavier than last year. In addition to all the above the overdraft at the bank will have to be reduced by at least about $4,000. All this will make a total of aproximately $13,500, which will be raised by an increase in the taxes of between 4 and 5 mills. This may, however, be reduced by the cutting down of expenditures generally by $2,500.

The city clerk's salary was raised to $150 per month.

The works and property committee will build a galvanized iron standpipe cost not to exceed $150, on the city's vacant lot. This will mean a great saving in the city's now paying $300 a year for the use of one.

The voting on the by-law to raise $10,000 for electric light extension will take place on April 4. If carried, debentures will be issued at 6 per cent.

The time for completing the assessment of the city has been extended to April 4.

COMMISSIONERS, PLEASE NOTE

We have been asked by the local provincial government office to request all commissioners to hand in their registrations as often as is possible, and thus facilitate the work of those engaged in handling the work.

ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

Friday and Saturday Evening, Saturday Matinee

ISIS EASTER PROGRAM

Come and Laugh

Special THE TRIBAL LAW 2 Reels

Thrilling 101 Bison Photo Play of old-time Indian customs, showing how their laws are enforced even unto death. An interesting study, full of action.

KELLY ON A TIGHT ROPE, AND THE BEWITCHED BAND BOX

Two funny European comedies. A laugh twice a minute

SHARPS and FLATS

The cowboys get a musical education on the ranch and their band rehearsals even made the horses laugh.

CROSS YOUR HEART

The Rannouser child players are the best in the picture business. An unusual production, interesting, cute, amusing.

THROUGH A HIGHER POWE

A problem play, touching upon life's seamy side, teaching a moral. A Photo Play with a message.

The WOMAN BEHIND The MAN

Dealing with a woman's influence for good and evil. An intensely dramatic story, holding interest closely throughout the play.

Why Are Our Program

Because we secure a greater number of reels than we "reely" use, thereby showing

THE BEST ALWAYS

MRS. A. BAKER

Trained Midwife and Maternity Nurse

McPherson Ave., nr. G.N. Depot

Ads. Classified--Cent a Word

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

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

TO RENT—House of three rooms, kitchen, two verandas. Rental $10.00 per month. Apply Jos. Leonard Allan, Riverside avenue, W. Fernie. 30-3

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

LOST—A Sorrel-colored pony, wt. about 800 lbs., white face and one hind foot. $20 reward. Branded on left shoulder K. Fred Hutchinson, Michel, B. C. 6t.

FOR SALE—House on Lot 4, block 128, Annex extension. 2 bedrooms, 1 large dining room, kitchen, pantry, clothes chest and lumber shed. Apply to Wm. Haydock, opposite. 30-3

ANCONA EGGS — For hatching, from stock imported direct from Shoppard of Ohio, owner and breeder of the world's best Anconas. His birds have a record of 256 for entire flock. $2.50 per setting of 13. Robt. Jones, West Fernie. 30-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING — From Mammoth Toulouse geese, exhibited once in Ontario. Pair last Autumn won first. Eggs at the rate of 50c each. Sicilian Buttercups, the breed that lays big white eggs with a record of three hundred in one year. They are in a class by themselves. A few settings at $11.00 for thirteen. Fred Collettier, Fernie, B. C., Box 1022. 31-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Standard bred stock, White Rocks, Frishel strain White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, $2.50 per 13. White Orpingtons, $3.50 per 13. Aylesbury duck eggs, $12.50 per 100. Six Aylesbury ducks, guaranteed laying, $3.00 each. Orders booked for April and May delivery of mammoth Toulouse goose eggs, $3.50 per 7. Mammoth brown turkey eggs, $5.50 per 9. Clucking hens for sale. Mrs. Davis, Fernie Annex.

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS, HEALS THE LUNGS

PRICE, 25 CENTS