The District Ledger

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

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DISTRICT 18 HOLDING ANNUAL CONVENTION

Socialism Endorsed--Officers' Reports--Co-operative Plan is Adopted Grievances Discussed

FIRST DAY—Morning Session

President C. Stubbs took the chair and called the convention to order at 10 a.m., and appointed the following credential committee: D. Rees, Fernie local (chairman), F. Wheatley, Bankhead local, W. Balderstone, Hosmer local.

Mayor Hardie welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city of Lethbridge. He referred briefly to the fact that this was not the first time that he had had the pleasure of meeting many of those present, as their President had pointed out. On previous occasions he had met them on a somewhat different ground, he being then in the capacity of a representative of the Mine Operators; on the present occasion, however, he met them, not as the representative of any particular class, but as the representative of all classes which constituted that great and important body, The Public, and whatever were the results of their deliberations in convention, he asked that they would temper their decisions with that justice which the public had a right to expect.

President Stubbs briefly replied to the address of the mayor, and mentioned that this was the second occasion on which the delegation of District 18, U.M.W. of A., had been welcomed to the city by its mayor, the other occasion being by Mayor Hatch at the last convention held in February of last year. He thanked his Worship for his courtesy, and assured him of a welcome from the convention should he feel disposed to visit them at any time during the progress of the convention.

As the credential committee were not at this time ready to present their report, the convention stood adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

The chairman called the convention to order, for the purpose of receiving the report of the credential committee and continuing with the regular order of business.

Report of Credential Committee

The credential committee reported the following delegates be seated in the convention:

Alec. Wells, Burmis; J. E. Thornhill, Diamond City; W. R. Hughes, Blairmore; J. Mitchell, Carbondale; J. Johnston, Coleman; J. Larson, Lethbridge. A. McRoberts, Taber; R. Levitt, Bellevue; W. Patterson, Royal View; J. T. Dudley, Hillcrest; S. Davis, Corbin; J. D. McNeil, Coalhurst; W. Lytkowski, Canmore; J. Magdal, Passburg; W. Balderstone, Hosmer; D. Rees, Fernie; W. Winstanley, Fernie; J. Howbrook, Fernie; F. Wheatley, Bankhead; J. M. Barrie, Chinook; F. Wejr, Frank.

Fraternal Delegates C. W. Alford, of the Lethbridge Trades and Labor council, and W. Fleming, of District 6, W. F. of M., were also given seats and one vote each; the district officers and international representatives T. C. Harries and C. Theodorovitch, and J. Gott and C. Vennetti, have a voice but no vote, in accordance with the district constitution.

Delegate Wheatley stated that as one member of the credential committee he agreed with the report with the exception of one particular, and had signed the report on the understanding that he would submit a minority report, which he would do now.

Minority Report of Credential Committee

As a minority of the credential committee, I agree with the foregoing report, with the exception of the matter of David Rees, as delegate, and I would respectfully ask the convention to consider this in the light of Article 2, Section 11, of the International constitution. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Frank Wheatley.

In explanation of his action in the matter, Delegate Wheatley stated that his objection to the seating of Delegate Rees was a conscientious one, and was not based on any personal motive whatever. Article 12, Section 11, (which he read) states most clearly that any member of the organization accepting a position other than that of a mine worker should not be eligible to act as a delegate to convention.

Called upon to explain his position in the matter, and the nature of the occupation which he had been following other than that of a legitimate mine worker, Delegate Rees explained that owing to the discrimination that had been practiced against him by the operators in Fernie, following his conduct during the strike, he had been unable to obtain a position in the mines, and had been compelled to take advantage of employment which had been offered him by the Fernie Co-operative society. At the same time he had continued as a member in good standing of the organization, and had been appointed by the Fernie local as a member of practically every committee.

The question of the minority report was discussed for some time, International Board Member Harries, and Delegates McRoberts, Howbrook, Wild, Levitt, Wheatley, Gray and Rees taking active part.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Supplementary Report of Credential Committee

DELEGATE REES: Since presenting the report of the credential committee Brother William Lynch of Beaver Creek local has handed in his credential, and the same being found in order I move that the delegate be seated in the convention, with a voice and one vote. Motion that the delegate be seated duly seconded, and carried.

Delegate Gray (Fernie) took the floor on the question of the minority report and expressed the opinion that it would be a rank injustice to debar Delegate Rees from exercising his privilege as a delegate to the convention.

A motion to table the minority report, introduced by Delegate Dudley and seconded by Delegate Howbrook duly put to the vote and carried. A later motion, introduced by Delegate Wild, that the motion previously tabled be removed from the table for further discussion, was put to the vote, and lost.

The chairman proceeded to appoint the various committees, as follows:

Resolution Committee

Delegates Wheatley (chairman), Patterson, Magdal, F. Wejr, W. Winstanley, and W. R. Hughes.

Appeals and Grievance Committee

Delegates J. Johnston, (chairman), S. Davis, J. Mitchell, J. D. McLean, and Lithkowski.

Officers' Reports Committee

Delegates R. Levitt, (chairman), McRoberts, Howbrook, Wilde, and Board Member J. Larson.

Constitution Committee

Delegates D. Rees, (chairman), W. Balderstone, J. Dudley, W. Lynch, and J. E. Thornhill.

Distribution Committee

J. Burke and Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter.

The chairman announced that the next order of business would be the reading of the officers' reports.

Vice-President Jones took the chair for the purpose of enabling President Stubbs to read the district president's report.

Reports were read of the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, international board member Harries, J. W. Gray, fraternal delegate to B.C. Federation of Labor, D. H. Hyslop, fraternal delegate to Alberta Federation of Labor, Frank Wheatley, fraternal delegate to convention of United Farmers of Alberta, and Secretary-Treasurer Carter, fraternal delegate to convention of W. F. of M., District 6

(The full text of the reports of the president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer will be found on another page.)

Moved by Delegate Wilde, and duly seconded, that the editor of the District Ledger be given an opportunity to take the floor of the convention, and address the delegates on the present position of the District Ledger, and its future prospects, and carried.

It was decided that the first order of business on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., be the address and report of Editor H. P. Norwich.

During his reading of the report of the District President, Pres. Stubbs had asked that a motion be introduced that the regular order of business should be suspended in order that that portion of his report dealing with the Coal Mines Regulation Act could be considered. He asked that a special committee be appointed by the convention to consider the proposed Act, and on motion to this effect being duly seconded and carried, the president appointed the following committee for the purpose specified:

Vice-President John O. Jones, International Board Member Harries, Board Members Thachuk, J. Burke, Gray, and Larson, and Delegates F. Wheatley and McRoberts.

Convention adjourned at 3.45 p.m., to re-convene at 9 a.m., Tuesday, the 18th inst.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session

President Stubbs took the chair, and called the convention to order at 9 a. m. The president announced that the first order of business would be the report of the editor of the District Ledger, in accordance with the motion already passed.

Moved by Delegate Wheatley, and seconded, that the convention go into executive session, and carried.

Editor H. P. Norwich read his report in connection with the affairs of the District Ledger, and intimated at the outset that the report had been prepared for the purpose of submitting to the District Executive Board, to whom he was responsible. Had it been his original intention to present a report direct to the convention, he would have gone somewhat more into detail.

A report from the solicitor of the District in Alberta was also read.

Secretary Carter read a letter from Secretary English, of the Alberta Federation of Labor, expressing his thanks for the great help that had been rendered by the Mine Workers in the organizing and sustaining of the Alberta Federation of Labor. Secretary English hoped for the success of both the union of the Mine Workers, and of the convention now in progress.

Passburg Local submitted a resolution "That the Tenth Annual Convention adopt some method or system whereby permanent secretaries can be employed to advantage, and to the best interests of our organization."

The resolution committee non-concurred, as it could only see the object being met by further assessment; but suggested that the matter be taken up by the convention.

Vice-President Jones stated that as this was one of the matters touched upon in the report of one of the District officers, and would be dealt with by the committee on officers' reports he considered it would be better to table the resolution at this time. He therefore moved a substitution accordingly. The substitute motion was duly seconded, and carried.

Passburg Local also moved "that we present our appeal to the delegation of the Tenth Annual Convention of District 18, U.M.W. of A., and also to the international union, to adopt ways and means to provide literature whereby our non-English speaking

(Continued on Page 6)

Arrest Mother Jones at Charleston, W. Va.

Charged with Conspiracy and Being an Accessory to a Killing

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 13.—What is perhaps the most sensational and significant development in the strike [illegible] Cabin Creeks occurred here today when Mother Jones and several others were arrested on warrants charging conspiracy and accessories before the fact in a murder.

The move is fraught with probable serious consequences, as Mother Jones, who is one of the best known and picturesque labor agitators in the country, is the idol of the miners. She has always referred to them as "my boys" and there is not one of them who would not gladly lay down his life for her. In spite of her more than three score years, has been in the very thick of every great struggle of the miners in recent years.

Among those who were arrested with Mother Jones this afternoon are C. H. Boswell, editor of the local Socialist paper; Paul J. Paulson, of the United Mine Workers of America; and Frank Bartley, a Socialist, who has been active in the strike. The prisoners were all hurried to Paint Creek, where they will be tried before the military commission which is sitting in judgment over miners arrested in the strike affected regions.

Mother Jones and her associates are charged with conspiracy and as accessories before the fact in the death of Fred Bobbett, bookkeeper of the Paint Creek Colliery company in Mucklow. Mother Jones, in a speech in Boomer last night, is alleged to have urged the miners to come to Charleston today and "take" the capitol.

MINER KILLED BY A FALL OF COAL

LETHBRIDGE, Feb. 18.—Yesterday the body of Baptiste Ballo, an Italian, aged about 45 years, was interred at the cemetery at Diamond City, when there was a large attendance of miners and members of the I.O.O.F., of which the deceased was a member.

The deceased man, who was for many years a resident of Diamond City, was on Friday afternoon crushed between a large chunk of coal which had been detached from the seam, and the floor of the mine in which he was working, and almost instantaneous death resulted. As there were many witnesses of the accident, it was considered by the coroner unnecessary to hold an inquest, as the cause of death was palpable.

The funeral was in charge of the local members of the I.O.O.F., and the large attendance of members went to show the esteem in which the deceased man was held.

WRECK LLOYD GEORGE'S HOUSE WITH DYNAMITE

Two Broken Hat Pins Indicate Possible Origin of the Outrage

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The explosion of a bomb today partially wrecked a country residence in course of construction for Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George at Walton Heath near London.

The only clues obtained by the police are two broken hat pins which were found among the wreckage. It is declared by the neighbors that an automobile containing several women passed through the village in the early hours. No one was injured by the explosion. The house was not occupied.

I. W. W. ORGANIZER GETS ONE MONTH IN JAIL

PENTICTON, B.C., Feb. 18.—Thorn, the I.W.W. organizer accused of causing a general disturbance at the railroad construction camp of Schact & company one day last week, was found guilty and sentenced to one month in jail with hard labor. Rennie was discharged, and Mulder was let out on suspended sentence.

EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL LABOR DEPARTMENT

The Auditor General's report for year ending March 31, 1912, is just to hand, from which we take the following excerpts:

Civil Government	
Salaries	$ 42,919.73
Contingencies extra employees	400.23
Stationery and sundries	12,765.49
Conciliation and Labor Act	27,004.41
Ind. Disputes Im. Act	21,618.95
Royal Com. on Ind. Training and Technical edu.	46,682.73
Combines Inv. Act	4,775.45
	$156,167.99

(Hon. T. W. Crothers draws $7000 a year as Minister of Labor, and F. A. Acland, the Deputy Minister, $5000 a year.)

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Under this heading we find the following:

Western Coal Operators and Employees	$5,144.48

(Of this sum the Rev. C. W. Gordon, chairman, received $1,357.48.)

FIVE MINERS WERE BURNED TO DEATH

ELDORADO, Ill., Feb. 19.—Five men all foreigners, were burned to death by an explosion in the Reservoir mine, near here today. Three others were hurt.

The explosion occurred just after the miners had gone to work, and two or three hundred were in the workings. The disaster occurred near the entrance and all except the eight [illegible] at work on the other side of the mine did not know the accident had happened till told later.

ARREST LEGISLATORS IN STRIKE ZONE

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 19.—[illegible] members of the legislature of West Virginia were arrested late this afternoon on warrants issued at the instance of the prosecuting attorney. The men arrested are Senator R. A. Smith, of the fourth district; Delegates S. H. C. Rhodes, of Mingo county; R. T. J. Ashbury, Putnam county; David E. Hill, Mingo county; Ruth Holt, Jackson county.

The five are charged with having accepted [illegible] for voting for William Seymour Edwards for United States senator. Rhodes is alleged to have received $15,000, Duff $2,000, and the other three $1,000 each.

After it is alleged they were given the money they were taken into another room at the hotel, where they were arrested.

ROSLYN MINER CRUSHED

ROSLYN, WN., Feb. 17.—Caught under a 15-ton rock in Mine No. 1 of the Roslyn Fuel company, Joe Bonanea, 36, is dead here today.

SIX WERE KILLED

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—Six men were killed last evening and a like number were seriously injured when a rope holding a train of cars on an incline parted, the cars rolled off the track. There were five cars in the train and about 40 men seated in them at the time of the accident.

LABOR GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED SECURE

MELBOURNE, Feb. 19.—It is highly improbable that the pre sent labor administration now in power in Australia will be defeated at the general election in May next, owing to the disposition of the Liberal leader, Hon. Joseph Cook, to leave undisturbed what is at present regarded as an inefficient tariff. Mr. Cook is a strong free trader, and his attitude is regarded with misgivings by the Liberals. It is generally conceded that if the labor party definitely promises to improve the tariff it will occupy the treasury benches for another three years.

The Melbourne Age, which is an outright opponent of labor severely castigates the Liberals for being content with the present tariff, and states that it must support the laborites if they promise higher protection.

STRIKE RESULTS IN SEVEN ARRESTS

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Feb. 18.—Seven arrests on minor charges marked a demonstration by striking garment workers this afternoon in front of the shops of two independent manufacturers. Two policemen were hurt.

The employees of three independent shops returned to work this morning.

2000 pickets are out daily to work against any attempt of employees in the clothiers to resume operations.

NURSES THREATEN TO STRIKE

EDMONTON, Feb. 17.—A strike of untrained nurses in the Edmonton isolation hospital seems probable, nurses having refused to do certain work which they declare is not proper work for nurses. It also appears that there is some dissatisfaction over the rate of pay, remuneration ranging from $25 to $30 per month, and the agitation is for a uniform rate.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN

Beating all previous figures, the pay roll of the Galt collieries for the month of January was $65,000.09. Saturday was pay day and the Bank of Montreal remained open in the afternoon to permit the men to draw their money.

The payroll of the Lethbridge Collieries, Ltd. for January also reached a high water mark, exceeding $75,000. The payroll of the Chinook Collieries was in the neighborhood of $15,000.00, making a total payroll for the month from these three plants alone, of $115,000.00.

The Lethbridge Collieries and the Chinook, of course, are in an early stage of development, the present being their first shipping winter, their output and payrolls being small to what they eventually will be.

MADERO RESIGNS

Voluntarily Retires from Presidency—Grave Troubles in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18.—President Madero has resigned. De la Barra will likely succeed him temporarily.

[illegible]

One Thousand Killed in Battle

[illegible] today [illegible] a convent and engaged in the [illegible] of a group of nuns and women [illegible] at prayer.

Seven nuns and five other women were reported killed. Churches and convents are crowded with refugees. Madero sent [illegible] a message warning him that unless he showed more energy would be shown him when captured.

The estimate of the Red Cross for yesterday, were: Dead 1,000; and 2,000 wounded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—[illegible] because of intense anti-American [illegible] rapidly [illegible] been turned back into that port to protect Americans and other foreigners until the cruiser South Dakota arrives there Sunday.

PRICES IN NO. 2 & NO. 9 SEAMS AT HOSMER

STATEMENT SHOWING BASIS OF PRICES IN NO. 9 SEAM HOSMER MINES

Slope and Counter Slope

8 ft. collar between notches, 11 ft. spread, thickness of seam, timber not to exceed 14 inches diameter, lagged top and sides, timbers 5 ft. centres. Mining and loading coal, including laying of temporary track, rock to be loaded separately, $9.60 per lineal yard.

This is arrived at as follows:

Coal (12 x 8) 10 2-3 tons a 55c	
9 per ton	5.86
Timber a $2.50 per sett, 5 ft. centres, per yard	1.50
Yardage	2.25
	9.61

Cross-cuts (Between entries)

8 ft. collar between notches, 10 ft. spread and height of seam, lagged where required, timbers 5 ft. from centre to centre.

Mining and loading coal, including track laying and brattice building, rock to be separated and stowed or loaded separately, $7.50 per lineal yard.

The above price is based upon the seam being 8 ft. thick, if more or less than 8 ft., to be paid for proportionately.

Gangway and Counter

Same specifications as above including ditch.

Per lineal yard, $8.90

This is arrived at as follows:

Coal same as above	5.86
Timber same as above	1.50
Yardage	1.50
	8.86

Rooms

8 ft. collar between notches, 10 ft. spread and height of seam, lagged where required, timbers 5 ft. from centre to centre. Mining and loading coal, including track laying and brattice building, rock to be separated and stowed or loaded separately, $6.50 per lineal yard.

This is arrived at as follows:

Coal (11 x 8) 9 7-9 tons a 55c	
9 per ton	5.36
Timber $1.50 per sett at 5 ft. centres per yard	.90
Tracklaying and brattice, per yard	.24
	6.50

Tracklaying here means only straight tracklaying.

Pillars

38 ft. wide, mining and loading coal, including timbering and laying of temporary track, rock to be separated and stowed, $17.00 per lineal yard.

This is arrived at as follows:

Coal (38 x 8) 33 7-9 tons a 50c	
9 per ton	16.89

The above prices are based upon the seam being 8 ft. thick, if more or less than 8 ft., to be paid for proportionately.

Dated at Calgary, Alta. Jan. 9 1913.

Report of Committee Relative to Matter in Dispute at No. 2 Seam HOSMER MINES

We, the undersigned members of Committee, dealing with the above matter, do agree that the price for Pillar work in No. 2 seam, Hosmer Mines, to be as follows:

Pillars

38 ft. wide, mining, loading, handling and dumping coal into chute, including all timbering, rock to be separated and stowed, $25.00 per lineal yard.

The above price is based on the seam being 12 ft. thick, if more or less than 12 ft. thick, to be paid for proportionately. Pillars of greater or less width to be paid for proportionately.

If necessary to retimber old rooms in connection with taking out pillars, said work to be done by Company work; this includes relief sets when necessary.

Dated at Calgary,
Dec. 20th, 1912.

(Signed) W. F. McNEIL,
Commissioner,
Western Coal Operators Assoc.,
C. STUBBS,
President,
District 18, U. M. W. of A.
J. O. HANNAH,
Chairman of the Committee.

PLAN GREAT STRIKE TO PUT FEAR INTO HEART OF WILSON

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, amplified today his statement of yesterday that the railroads were determined to "put fear into the heart of Woodrow Wilson" by a great strike as a means of obtaining higher freight rates and added that in his opinion Wall street was responsible for the situation.

The firemen's leader gave this as his analysis of the deadlock.

Mr. Carter and the adjustment committee of the union discussed their grievances with Messrs. Knapp and Hanger for more than three hours today, demands for higher wages and better working conditions.

ETTOR AGITATING ON THE COAST

SEATTLE, Feb. 17.—Advocating a general strike of loggers and millmen on the Pacific coast, Joseph Ettor, one of the trio of I.W.W. leaders recently acquitted of murder at Lawrence, Mass., has aroused considerable interest here today.

Ettor, who has been visiting his parents at Tacoma made a speech before 3000 persons in Dreamland rink last night.

He said that the same victory accomplished at Lawrence, when the laboring classes, en masse, under the guidance of the I.W.W. arose against the textile mill owners, could be repeated on the coast against the lumber barons.

LABOR PRESS AFFILIATION

MEDICINE HAT, Feb. 19.—Frank Uth and George Fuller, of Calgary, are in the city today, and announced good progress of the [illegible] of the federated labor press association of Canada, which will be completed in a short time. The association will include all labor publications in Canada and will have a proper labor news service. The scheme has the endorsation of the officials of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and [illegible] labor editors.

Judge Refuses to Grant Injunction

Unusual Action Taken by Court in Garment Workers Strike

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—By refusing [illegible] complaints of the employers against the garment workers, now on strike, and announcing that he would grant permanent restraining orders only after a hearing, Judge Hedrick, of the state supreme court, Monday, took [illegible] with interest in the strike that has been in progress since January 1. This action of the court is most unusual and almost unprecedented in local procedure.

Judge Hedrick's announcement followed a conference with the justices of the appellate division of the state supreme court, in which [illegible] "I have decided to try these cases on their merits, beginning next Monday, and the appellate division has authorized me to sit here for three months, if necessary, to take the testimony [illegible] thoroughly into the merits of the cases. I mean to get down to the causes of this strike and clear the atmosphere if possible."

The announcement was made when the employers filed complaints praying for temporary injunctions against the [illegible] The complaints of the [illegible] made in speeches to the leaders of the strike and the announcement of Judge Hedrick is taken as an indication that the supreme court of New York county desires to refrain from exercising this power unless the merits of the cases show that the strikers must be restrained for the proper protection of manufacturers against whom the strike is directed.

The General Strike

X—THE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

By Robert Hunter
(Courtesy of the National Socialist)

In Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Great Britain the political and industrial movements of the working class are so well organized and so intimately connected that a general strike might be discussed in these countries as a practical proposition. In fact, strikes are becoming more and more extensive in all these countries. The working class is becoming more and more sensible of its power and greater and greater solidarity of action is taking place among these millions of European toilers. But while the theory of the general strike has taken hold of the imagination of the leaders of the poorly organized French, Italian, and Spanish workers, the practice of strikes, more and more general in character, is being worked out in these countries where the toilers are organized in powerful unions, both political and industrial. Theoretically, in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Great Britain general strikes arouse little interest, but in practice their use is advancing step by step.

In this country the workers have never taken to the theory of the general strike; but the periods of increasing organization have usually been marked by strikes more or less general in character. Anarchism, which has always swayed to some extent the minds of the Latin workers has never exercised any considerable influence in America. There is a reluctance here to embark on revolutionary thought and activity even on Socialist lines. The working class has long been permeated with the idea that every one has a chance to become a Rockefeller, and it has only begun to realize the necessity of class action. Men of the type of La Follette, Bryan, and Roosevelt still represent in politics a considerable proportion of the working class of America. The unions have been able to organize 2,000,000 workers for purely immediate economic ends, but that, after all, is only a small portion of the working class. The Socialist party, on the other hand, with its revolutionary ideas, exercises an influence over an even more limited number. In the face of such conditions, the agitation for a general strike, or indeed, the discussion of it, theoretically, or practically, can make little appeal to American toilers. The vast problem before us today is the education and organization of the working class. This work is still in its infancy, as every sincere trade unionist and Socialist must acknowledge.

Curiously enough, few men seem to be so sensible to the weakness of our organizations and to general absence of revolutionary thought and education as precisely those men who advocate an immediate general strike. They never cease denouncing the immediate reforms demanded by the Socialist party, and they love nothing so much as to dwell upon what they call the utter helplessness of trade unionism. Their criticisms consist of the following indictments: That the Socialist party is a middle class reform party, full of confusion and compromise; that the trade unions of this country are officered by the lieutenants of the capitalist class; that it believes in harmony between capital and labor; that it is an aristocracy which refuses to unionize the unskilled, and that it is an organization for the production of scabs.

Now, if the advocates of revolutionary unionism believe their own statements, then it is quite impossible that they should be serious in urging the working class here to undertake a general strike. Surely, no one should know better than they that the general strike has not the slightest chance of success where the labor movement is in a state so degenerate as they claim.

Passing over, however, as absurd, criticisms of that sort, there are indeed certain conditions in our labor movement which make any discussion of an immediate general strike the essence of folly. The parents of the general strike idea urge it as the sole effective way of bringing the social revolution. They overlook the important fact that the working class in this country at least, does not want a revolution, nor would any but a small minority lift a finger to create a revolution. The general strike is, to be sure, one weapon of several that might be chosen for the purpose of revolution, the first necessity is not to glorify a weapon, but to make men realize the purpose of having one.

In a country where the mass of workers still vote for capitalist candidates, where they are still tied to the old political machines, where they still read, enjoy, and follow capitalist papers, and where millions of them do not see even the necessity of a trade union movement or a Socialist party, what could be more childlike than a discussion limited to small coteries, as to whether the spiked club, the pamphlet, the vote, the bullet, or the strike is the sole effective revolutionary weapon? What we most need in America is education and organization. When that work of education and organization has been done, the choice of weapons to accomplish the ends sought by labor will be comparatively easy.

Paul Lafargue, a number of years ago, called attention to the fact that the lockout is an important general strike, and he mentions the fact that the threat of a lockout was used to defeat Bryan and to elect McKinley. The Socialist party is being fought with the same weapon. In every political campaign, when the Socialists have a chance of winning, the bosses play this card. In Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Schenectady the capitalists declared: "If the Socialists win, capital will be driven out of town." The threat is also used to prevent trade union organization. How familiar is the sound of these words: "This shop will remain an open shop or we will close down." And it must not be forgotten that these threats are usually effective where the workers are not permeated with the union spirit and with Socialist education. The average workingman leaves the union alone and votes admissively the ticket of his employer rather than endure the hardships of unemployment. Is it not well to ask, therefore, if the threat of a lockout suffices to intimidate the working class of America, is the agitation for a general strike likely to prove enticing?

Many advocates of the general strike utterly refuse to take any account of these practical considerations. They seem possessed with the idea that they can ignore this lack of education, and even carry on a general strike whether or not the organized portion of the working class co-operates in the strike. They seem to believe that the millions of unskilled and unorganized will arise in mass when the call is made. Some of them weep and wail over the misery of the unorganized. They have nothing but contempt for the unions, nothing but admiration for the unorganized, even for those who have been called the slum proletariat. I must confess that I can see neither logic nor sense in their position. The only admiration I have for the working class is for the organized portion of the working class. One may have compassion for those wretched creatures whose ignorance and folly lead them to bear patiently and uncomplainingly day in and day out the whip of hunger and the sting of want. But the only workers one can really admire are the organized fighters who, however conservative they may be, have at least informed their masters that there is a line drawn somewhere. "You can go thus far and no farther," the organized workers say to the capitalists, and the position, in my opinion, is the beginning of enlightenment and bears the germ of the social revolution. But that portion of the working class which will neither strike nor vote to improve their condition is surely deserving of little admiration.

Aside altogether from these conditions among the working class, which make the thought of the general strike little else than folly, there are certain political difficulties in this country which do not confront the workers of many countries of Europe. We are not a centralized government. We have no supreme head. We have no powerful Parliament such as exists nearly everywhere in Europe. Every State is a principality. The police power is decentralized. There is no way of gaining by a sudden stroke the control of the army, of the executive power, or of the State as a whole. It is possible in France for a general strike to break into an insurrection and the insurrection to possess itself of the government. But that is not possible in America. Nor is it possible here for the general strike to take control of the factories, the mines, and the mills. Even if the general strike were sufficiently powerful to do so in some States, it would merely lead to civil war.

Nor should we forget that the industrial population is as yet far from being a majority of the total population. The farmers and small property owners are still far too numerous to allow the wage workers to dominate the State or industry by any sudden outbreak. The slow and gradual methods of political action will not cause widespread suffering nor the sudden bankruptcy of all financial and commercial institutions, and it is possible these methods might win the support, or at least the neutrality, of small capitalists and farmers. But the general strike would mean open warfare. It would involve the horrors of rebellion and it would necessarily cause tremendous suffering. The full-fledged revolution would be on and if the farmers and the smaller property owners desert the working class, there is no possibility whatever of a violent uprising of the workers terminating successfully.

I realize that these considerations are most brief and inadequately sketched, yet it seems to me that, considered in mass, they indicate how utterly utopian, at least in America, is the thought of the general strike as the one and only means of winning Socialism. Unfortunately, these papers must be brief, and the subjects worthy of many pages must be condensed into a few lines. The point, however, that I wish to make in this article is a very simple one: What we need in America, first of all, is education. We must bend all our efforts toward building up powerful working class weeklies and dailies that will reach and influence every working man and woman. Furthermore, we need an enormous development of organization, political and industrial, that will enable the workers to learn the power of the vote and the strike. If when this vast preliminary work is done, the workers feel that a general strike will accomplish the ends they seek, they will at least have laid the foundation for possible success.

The claim is made that 10,000,000 people in the United States are underfed; that there is an idle army of 3,000,000 people that cost annually $200,000,000 to support and that 1,000,000 of the working class die annually through disease and accident.

To Organized Labor and Friends

This will advise you of the Agreements being duly signed by the American Federation of Labor and the two flour mills in Lethbridge, the Taylor Milling Company and the Ellison Milling Company. Both mills employ Union Labor exclusively on an eight-hour day, although the agreements call for at least nine hours. These are the only mills in Canada carrying the label of the A. F. of L.

It will be for the benefit of organized labor to support and buy the product of these mills, now that the Companies operating them have shown that they are fair towards their employees by signing the agreements. The product of these mills has attained a high place on the market.

Experiences of Member of House

Berger Asserts Capitalist Representatives Serve Their Masters Well

Loud and prolonged as were the cheers that greeted Victor L. Berger, Socialist Representative from Wisconsin, when he appeared to address the People's Forum at the Masonic Temple Lafayette and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, all previous enthusiasm was eclipsed when he remarked that "the greatest honor that could have happened to me was to be the first man to be elected by the working class representing a new idea to the Congress of the United States."

He said further, amid continued applause, that although his term of office ended on March 4 next, he expected to be returned to Congress two years later with a decided majority and with fifty Socialist colleagues, at least.

Berger related several humorous incidents of his career in Washington. He remarked that as in all revolutionary movements the Socialist party had its share of freaks. He gave as instances of this phenomena the early, Christianity, the Reformation, the French Revolution, and the Abolitionist movement. As an example of this class of people Berger then read the following letter:

"From the Servant of the Lord:

"To Victor L. Berger, Esq.—You are commanded to take control of the revolutionary forces in Chicago at once. If you do not do so, the wrath of the Lord will overtake you.

"ELIJAH II."

Berger said that his correspondence with "Elijah" lasted several months, until the "prophet's" correspondence grew quite muddled, and at last ceased when he was taken to a "promised land."

Continuing in this genial and semi-humorous strain, the first Socialist representative had the audience convulsed with laughter at his experiences in Washington.

The speaker said that he received on the average from 250 to 300 letters a day, the majority of them from non-Socialists. The great bulk of these letters were from business men who could get no results from their own representatives and as a last resort appealed to the Socialist.

It was in this way, said Berger, that the information regarding Judge Hanford, of Seattle, Wash., came to his attention. One of Berger's correspondents was the president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. While a mass of information was accumulating the affair of Olsen turned up, in which Hanford revoked the Socialist's citizenship. While under investigation the notorious Judge resigned.

Speaking of the men elected to office at Washington, Berger said that the great majority were honest and sincere men, true to the interests of their class, the capitalist class. He said that he hoped the representatives of the Socialist party would serve the interests of their class as well as capitalism was being served.

The Socialist Congressman said that personally he was on the best of terms with officials of the government in Washington and, in fact, felt that it was hardly incumbent upon him to attack those men as to their political records, for, said Berger, "if the working class that elects them can stand of it, we can."

Berger mentioned in detail the various parliamentary devices which he had to employ to obtain the privilege of the floor on some of the measures, like the old age pension and the Lawrence investigation.

When the floor was thrown open to questions the first to be asked the Speaker was whether his speech at New York University on Friday had been correctly reported. Berger's reply was that most Socialists are aware that it is practically impossible to obtain correct reports of Socialist matters in any capitalist paper, but that his sentiments had been correctly stated, both in the Volkszeitung and The Call.

Berger's speech was preceded by two excellent selections by Jacob Rabirof, violinist, and Ludwig Spielman, pianist.

In the evening Berger spoke in the Church of the Ascension, 10th street and Fifth Avenue, to an audience that taxed the capacity of the house. After the opening services, Percy Stickney Grant introduced Berger as the first Socialist member of Congress, representing nearly 1,000,000 voters.

Berger spoke about an hour, in which time he outlined the Socialist theories of the history of the working class from abject slavery to the present system.

Speaking of the present political alignment, Berger remarked that although the Republican party was merely conservative, the victorious Democrats were absolutely reactionary, endeavoring to progress backwards to the days of the stage coach and restore wasteful competition in industry.

He concluded with the statement that Socialism was necessarily better than capitalism, just as capitalism is a great improvement upon feudalism.

Berger answered questions for about a half hour and then the congregation adjourned to the parish house, where, over a generous supply of coffee and sandwiches the enthusiasts plied the Socialist Representative with requests for information and advice.

THE COAL MINER

The competent coal miner is a mechanic, just as is the competent carpenter and machinist. There are "wood butchers" who call themselves carpenters and there are similar incompetent men who call themselves coal miners. To be a competent coal miner a man must learn the trade. He must learn how to break down the coal in the safest and most economical manner and this means the learning of numerous important details. He must know how and when to set props how to recognize and guard against danger to himself and his laborer, and numerous other important mechanical and cautionary operations.

Such being the case, and coal mining, especially in the anthracite seams, being a dangerous occupation, there is much to be said in favor of a rational miners, examination law.

Such a law, if enacted, should provide for the employment as miners of only such men as have learned the trade, and who have shown by an examination that they are competent mechanics. Three years is generally considered the length of apprenticeship in other mechanical trades. There is no reason why the same apprenticeship term should not apply to miners. As there is no discrimination in other trades on account of the country or locality in which a mechanic learned his trade there should be no discrimination in any coal field.

The present miners' examination law for the anthracite regions is a failure. It has put in the mines, as miners, thousands of men who never learned the trade. These men are inefficient and add to the natural dangers of the mine. Legally, they are miners, actually they are not.

If the miners' examination section of the proposed codified and revised anthracite mine law is to be of salutary effect in conserving the "health and safety of the mine employees, and the protection and preservation of the mine property," it should provide that each applicant for a miner's certificate shall be over 21 years of age, and shall have had at least 3 years' experience as a miner's laborer, or at such other work inside of coal mines as would enable him to learn the trade of a coal miner. There should be no restriction as to where he learned his trade, as long as he proves to the examining board that he has learned it. Naturally, he should also prove his familiarity with the safety lamp and the use of explosives, and that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand the instructions given by the mine officials.

Such a law will be in entire harmony with the object of the general mine law. It will prevent incompetent men, who are not inefficient, but who are in a measure a menace to the safety of their fellow workers, posing as miners, and will compel them to learn the trade if they wish to become miners. It will also encourage actual miners from other regions, and other countries to seek work in the anthracite mines, instead of excluding them as is now the case.

Under present conditions no competent English, Welsh, Scotch, or German miner will seek work in a region where he is compelled to serve two years in a laboring capacity under a man who is not as competent as he is, and who in many instances is more illiterate and has less natural intelligence.—Mines and Minerals.

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CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE.
Patient No. 16474. "The spots are all gone from my legs and arms and I feel good now. I am very grateful to you and shall never forget the favor your medicines have done for me. You can use my name in recommending it to any sufferer. I am going to get married soon. Thanking you once more, etc."

SAYS TWO MONTHS CURED HIM.
Patient No. 16705. Age 23. Single. Indulged in immoral habits 4 years. Deposit in urine and drains at night. Varicose Veins on both sides, pains in back, weak sexually. He writes:—"I received your letter of recent date and in reply I am pleased to say that after taking two months' treatment I would consider myself completely cured, as I have seen no signs of them coming back (one year).

THE WORLD SEEMS DIFFERENT.
Patient No. 15923. "I have not had a regular Emission I don't know when and am feeling fine. The world seems altogether different to me and I thank God for directing me to you. You have been an honest doctor with me."

VARICOSE VEINS CURED.
Case No. 16888. Symptoms when he started treatment:—Age 21, single, indulged in immoral habits several years. Varicose Veins on both sides—pimples on the face, etc. After two months' treatment he writes as follows:—"Your welcome letter to hand and am very glad to say that I think myself cured. My Varicose Veins have completely disappeared for quite a while and it seems a cure. I work harder and feel less tired. I have no desire for that habit whatever and if I stay like this, which I have every reason to believe I will. Thanking you for your kind attention," etc.

GAINED 14 POUNDS IN ONE MONTH.
Patient No. 13522. This patient (aged 58) had a chronic case of Nervous Debility and Sexual Weakness and was run down in vigor and vitality. After one month's treatment he reports as follows:—"I am feeling very well. I have gained 14 pounds in one month, so that I will have to congratulate you." Later report:—"I am beginning to feel more like a man. I feel my condition is getting better every week." His last report:—"Dear Doctors—As I feel this is the last month's treatment that I will have to get, I thought at one time I would never be cured but I put confidence in you from the start and you have cured me."

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PRESENTED BY A CAPABLE COMPANY OF COMPETENT METROPOLITAN PLAYERS
A Rollicking Roystering Fun Maker Screamingly Funny Absolutely Clean
"'GIRL FROM TOKIO' CURE FOR THE BLUES."—Spokesman-Review.
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SPECIAL TRAIN TO COAL CREEK, LEAVING FERNIE AT 11.00 P. M.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

Tenth Annual Convention of District No. 18, U.M.W. of A.

Report of President

Lethbridge, 7th Feb., 1913.

To the Officers and Delegates attending the Tenth Annual Convention of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

Greeting:

In submitting to you my first annual report as President of our District I do so with the feeling that the general condition of our organization has much improved in comparison with the situation on my taking office. At that time we were suffering under financial obligations, and the fact that our members did not realize this did not lighten our burdens in any degree. In addition to this we had to contend not only against the bitter feeling of the operators that had been engendered by the strike and from which they had not recovered at that time, but we also faced the fact that employment was scarce, that many of our members were still unable to obtain employment, and this condition in itself assisted in giving opportunities for the indulgence in the high handed methods that were practiced in some cases. These conditions have, however, been greatly improved, first by the action of the International Union in liquidating our financial responsibilties, and for which we should express our hearty appreciation; and secondly by a gradual improvement in the labor market, which removed, to a great extent, the opportunity to indulge in so many petty infractions of the agreement.

My own work has been of such a nature that I have found it impossible to do many things that should have been done, and particularly is this so in connection with the provisions of the constitution requiring my presence at local union meetings. We have also some disputes not yet settled on account of the fact that it has been impossible for me to dispose of all the cases that have come to my hands. Immediately upon taking office the financial position of the District was of such nature as to demand my absence from the District for some time, when, acting under instructions from the District Executive Board, the Secretary-Treasurer and myself went to Scranton to interview President White. As a result of our visit and interview with President White we received assurances, which I may add, were carried out, that the financial obligations contracted on account of the strike would be liquidated by the International.

The agreement we are now working under, being the first general agreement to apply to all mines in the district, has naturally given rise to many questions of interpretation, and the settlement of disputes has become an entirely different matter under its provisions compared with the method under the old agreements. If there is strength in organization, there must be greater strength in better or more thorough organization, and the appointment of a commissioner by the Operators to handle matters of dispute only strengthens their position by forcing consideration of all matters of dispute from the general instead of the local viewpoint. It has also had the effect of placing the individual operators in such a position that they would at all times insist on deciding contentious matters, that might be used as precedents in other cases, by referring such cases for decision, and this fact, together with the numerous contracts that have had to be made, has added considerable to the burdens of this office. In handling these matters I fully realize that our members have not always been satisfied with the decisions given, but it should be understood that we have not yet arrived at that point where we can settle all contentious matters to suit ourselves, and while we admit that there is almost always room to question the advisability of any particular opinion or line of action I can safely say that I have at all times endeavored to protect our members to the best of my ability. I would deem it unnecessary to touch upon all the disputes that have come to my hands, but will content myself by bringing to your attention those that have been more important as to the results upon our members.

The disputes from Bellevue and Lille, which were referred to Judge Walsh for decision, arose out of changed conditions and methods of working instituted by the Company for the purpose of getting a cleaner and better marketable coal and resulted in increased labor in mining and preparing coal and in the methods of timbering. At that time I took the position that the contract was made on certain well-known methods of working and took into consideration the amount of work required in producing the coal per yard, which was the basis of payment, and that the Company had no right to make new provisions during the life of the agreement without first entering into a mutual arrangement in connection with the change, and also, that inasmuch as the changes affected the earnings of the men such action was contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The decision of Judge Walsh in the matter is the more interesting in view of the fact that he, as a judge, may probably be called upon to interpret the Act at some future time, and we may find that in his opinion only a change in the actual rate paid per ton or per yard can be a change of conditions affecting wages. In my opinion the decision embodied a principle that contains few elements of justice to recommend it and is one that requires the attention of this Convention.

At Blairmore, we not only had to accept the consequences of disorganization but in addition to this the same attempts at changes were made as were made at Bellevue and Lille, and these were carried on in a more aggravating manner by several series of experiments after the decision in the Bellevue and Lille case was rendered. On account of th fact that this decision would be used against us in the event of our taking the matter to the Commissioner for settlement, and also on account of the fact that I was at that time in communication with International President White in connection with it I advised the members of that Local to leave the case in abeyance until such time as there might be a better opportunity for adjustment, and I left the meeting I attended in Blairmore with the idea that the members there understood the position clearly from that viewpoint. It later developed that such was not the case, and the opinion of the members of that local appeared to be that their affairs were being deliberately neglected by myself. The opportunity came, however, to arrange new contract prices, and while I found myself forced into the position of accepting the existing rates in some cases the result was a general improvement in conditions at Blairmore. In spite of this many of the members of that local seem to be obsessed with the idea that I should be condemned because I did not procure greater concessions, forgetting that even as a result of our long strike in 1911 we were unable to get any consideration at these mines.

The yardage dispute with the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company, which by the way is not yet disposed of, arose at a time when the conditions of employment were bad, and also when the feeling between the Company and ourselves was still bitter and strained. Apart from the actual causes of the dispute there developed a refusal on the part of the General Manager to refer the dispute to the Commissioner, a refusal on the part of the Commissioner to take up a dispute that was not referred by the Company and only by ourselves, and a refusal on the part of the Minister of Labor to appoint a Board when an application was made in due form. All the data in connection with this dispute will be at the disposal of the Convention.

A case that caused considerable ill-feeling was one arising out of a claim for the minimum rate on account of abnormal conditions in certain place work at the mines of the International Coal and Coke Company at Coleman. This dispute appeared to be the cause of a local suspension there, which was the secord in a short time, and which probably added to the bitterness with which the case was prosecuted. In this case Mr. Muir of Calgary, was appointed as Chairman by the Department of Labor, and his decision was such, that while it disposed of the case, was not satisfactory to either party, and the opinion expressed touching upon the degree of abnormality in connection with the minimum rate appears to place a construction upon that clause that is scarcely warranted by the language used.

The decision at Hillcrest, which caused considerable controversy, was one that was arrived at between the General Manager and myself, and together with the one affecting Taber, may be a matter for consideration by the Convention. Touching upon the circulars issued in those cases, as well as those from Michel and Frank, I am making recommendations in another part of my report.

The policy of making appointments of Chairmen in settling our matters in dispute that has been followed by the Minister of Labor is certainly one that works considerable hardship upon ourselves and is of no particular service to anyone else. We have protested from time to time against the appointment of men who have no knowledge of mining conditions, but to no purpose, and the Minister has continued to appoint men from the legal profession who view matters of dispute rather from the point of legal language than from the viewpoint of equity. It must be admitted that no matter how earnestly these men may attempt to do jusice in the cases submitted their very training forces them to view the disputes from the legal or purely business viewpoint rather than from the practical viewpoint, and the decisions arrived at in this way are merely dispositions and not settlements, because, while both sides may accept and be governed thereby, the causes of dispute still remain and cause ill-feeling. Not until such time as our disputes are treated as serious and not trifling matters to be lightly disposed of will there be any general improvement in this regard.

Industrial Disputes Investigation

Since the advent of the Hon. T. W. Crothers as Minister of Labor we have been introduced to some new possibilities in the act which are well worth our consideration, and which may in the future force those organzations in the Dominion who view its operations passively to waken up to the full significance of all its possibilities. The refusal of a board in the case of the application made by the C.P.R. employees, and the refusal to appoint in our own application for a board in connection with the dispute with the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company, together with the question of the application of the penalties of the Act in such cases, suggest the possibility of an attempt by such high handed methods to strangle all efforts of the workers to enforce existing agreements or to better their conditions. Our own position since the government hurried the bill through the house, and wired to our Calgary conference to that effect, has always been unqualified opposition to the act, but we find among some organizations, more particularly those to whom the act only applies by agreement, a large amount of feeling and many expressions of opinion in its support, and it is this division on the part of the workers themselves that makes the government stronger in its administration. I am of the opinion, however, that a strong protest could be organized and by this means the government be forced to strike out the worst features of the Act, if not to repeal it altogether.

Coal Mines Regulation Act

The report of the Committee appointed by the Alberta Government to undertake the compilation of a new Coal Mines Regulation Act is now in the hands of the Government, and is being considered by the House during the present session. I would suggest that this Convention provide means for the organization to be represented at Edmonton when the matter is being considered so that if there are any additions or amendments we may have to suggest they may be drawn to the attention of the Premier, the Minister of Public Works, and the members for the Rocky Mountain and Lethbridge constituencies. I would also suggest that the proposed act be referred by the Convention to a special committee for consideration.

Protection of Wages

At Frank, and at the Eureka Mine at Taber, our members have had the decidedly unfortunate experience of not receiving the wages due for their work, and in spite of the fact that both cases were immediately referred to solicitors, no settlement has as yet been obtained. The legal questions arising in these cases will be placed before you, and recommendations should be made to the government for amendments or additional legislation to protect our members in this regard.

Old Age Pensions

A Committee of the House at Ottawa is now gathering evidence and opinions touching upon the advisability of enacting legislation providing for state pensions or state aid for aged people having less than a specified income. The Convention should take this opportunity of expressing its opinion in the matter.

Compensation Claims

In this matter I believe that some improvement can be made and greater protection from errors secured if something in the nature of a weekly accident report be made by the local secretaries to the district secretary is instituted, together with a system of checking accidents, notices, claims, etc., in the District Secretary's office. It will be clear to all that while some of our local secretaries have the experience necessary to efficiently handle the claims, there are locals where the secretaries, by frequent changing, are not thoroughly familiar with the working of the Act, and this can be kept in closer touch by the adoption of the method suggested.

Commission to Enquire Into Labor Conditions in British Columbia

Premier McBride, after repeated requests made by the B.C. Federation of Labor, has appointed a Commission to enquire into labor conditions in that Province, and while the Federation appears to have been ignored in the appointments, and whilst we may not anticipate any radical recommendations, judging by the personnel of the Commission, we should not neglect the opportunity of placing our views on record, and at least making our requests as strong as possible when the opportunity offers.

The District Ledger

The affairs of the District Ledger have at all times, since our taking over that journal, been a subject of serious consideration for our Convention and the District Executive Board, more particularly so on account of its financial position. While at this time we are able to point to some little improvement in this regard over previous years we cannot say that it has arrived at such position where it may now be expected to take care of itself. From the viewpoint of services rendered a change of location can scarcely be derogatory and may be an improvement, while from the viewpoint of revenue which has caused us considerable loss and worry in the past, I am of the opinion that a change of location would be beneficial. I would ask the Convention to consider the matter rather from the viewpoint of advisability in the future than as a matter of immediate necessity.

Local Strikes

A number of local strikes have occurred in our district during the life of the present agreement, and it is necessary that the position of the district in this regard should be made plain. Correspondence in this matter will be referred to the Convention through the Committee.

District Elections

In this matter I am of the opinion, and have frequently stated in Convention that in order to avoid any controversy that is liable to arise as the result of protest either of locals or individuals the tellers report should be made to the Convention, and the elected officers take office at or after the Convention and I would suggest that the Constitution be amended in this regard. I cannot think it fair or just to the tellers to force upon them the onus of deciding all disputes or protests that may arise in such an important matter to our organization, and I can also readily see the possibility of candidates protesting against their decisions. In the latter case these protests would have to be lodged with the Executive Board, or at the Convention, and in either case it could not be done prior to the commencement of the official term. The adoption of the suggested change would bring all such matters to the Convention for decision before the commencement of the term, thus avoiding any serious results from controversy.

Financial Position as Affecting District 10 and Gladstone Local

The establishment of some policy by this Convention by which the obligation of the District and Local may be met is necessary.

Appeal of International

In October last the International organization issued an appeal for funds rather than place assessments on the members, and this was taken up by some of our local unions. The cause for the appeal still exists and I would suggest we make some effort to contribute towards the prosecution of strikes that are of such vital import to our organization generally.

Organization

The initial steps in the bringing together of the western districts were made with the organization of the Rocky Mountain Association of the United Mine Workers, which includes Districts 27, 22, 15, 28, and 18. While District 28, as well as ourselves, were not represented at the organization meeting provision was made for the admission of both districts, and I would advise that representatives be authorized to attend the next meeting to be held in Great Falls, Montana.

The advisability of undertaking the organization of the Northern field should be considered by this Convention; the report of Board Member Harries and Organizer Lackey on the conditions there, together with the decision of the District and International Unions will be brought before the Convention.

Most of the Mine Workers of District 28 are still on strike, and there appears to be few prospects for settlement in the near future. That the Mine Workers were forced into such action through discrimination against men who were simply carrying out the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act would appear to make their position such as to warrant intervention of the Mines Department. That this method was used for the purpose of strangling the organization in its infancy is without doubt, but the Premier of British Columbia has, with one exception, remained silent on the matter. The position is further aggravated by the existence of an alleged legal contract at Nanaimo by which it is presumed the men are held legally responsible for any breach or discontinuance, as also by the assistance rendered by the Province in the way of provincial and special police. The outcome is of considerable importance to ourselves, as the thorough organization of the Mine Workers of the west would add considerable strength to our position here. An invitation to send a fraternal delegate to our Convention was extended to the officers of District 28, and we may be in a position to give this matter full consideration.

The United Farmers of Alberta and the Alberta Federation of Labor

It is to be regretted that the United Farmers of Alberta did not at their Convention held in Calgary in January decide to affiliate or at least advise affiliation of their members with the Alberta Federaton of Labor, more particularly so in view of the fact that the farmers' delegates and the President of their organization, who attended the Convention at which the Alberta Federation of Labor was organized, were all heartily in favor of the scheme. I am firmly convinced that had the executive allowed the matter to be freely discussed the outcome would have been different, as there were a large number of farmers present who fully realized that if the workers of this Province are to benefit by legislative enactments they must organize their forces so that their requirements will be supported by all the organized power it is possible to bring to bear. The decision of that Convention, however, by no means removes the hope that this affiliation will be brought about in the not very distant future.

Local Circulars Condemning Officers

The policy of issuing condemnatory circulars has become sufficiently common to warrant the attention of the Convention. Provision already exists in the International Constitution dealing with individual members who indulge in this practice, but this does not appear to deter local unions from taking such action. Our constitution provides the machinery of recall, and personally I am of the opinion that where any local considers itself sufficiently aggrieved to circularize the District it must feel sufficiently aggrieved to demand the recall of the officer referred to. In any event this method would at least force the local into statements of fact and not opinion, and would give the opportunity to the officer charged to place his defence in the hands of the members of the organization at the same time the local charges reach them.

Doctor and Hospital Arrangements in Camps

Instructions were given at the last Convention that information as to legal rights of employees in this matter should be procured, and this will be placed before the Convention.

In Memoriam

It becomes my sad duty to record the untimely death of Bro. David Paton, who was killed by accident at Fernie on January 9th. He was employed as checkweighman at Coal Creek and was an officer of this District, having been appointed Auditor for the last term by the Executive Board, and elected to fill that position at our last District Election. By his death Gladstone Local has lost one of its most active members, a man who was at all times tireless in his efforts on behalf of the members of the organization to which he belonged. He has left behind an aged father and mother, who were somewhat dependent on him, and I would recommend that some material recognition, by co-operation with Gladstone Local if possible, be rendered them, in appreciation of the services of the loyal worker so unfortunately removed from us.

In conclusion I desire to thank my official colleagues for their kindly assistance and co-operation, and for their untiring efforts on behalf of our members, and the organization generally and let me express the hope that our deliberations here may be carried on in a manner befitting the serious nature of our problems, and that they may be productive of increased benefits to the organization and its members.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) C. STUBBS,
President.

Report of Vice-President

Lethbridge, Alta., February 17th, 1913.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Tenth Annual Convention of District Eighteen, United Mine Workers of America.

Brothers and Fellow Workers:

Complying with the requirements of my official position as Vice-President, I take pleasure in submitting to you, and through you to our members, my report for the short time I have been in office, having assumed my duties on July 1st last.

My work has been directed under the supervision of President Stubbs, hence there is but little necessity for my going into details as to my work. The greater part of my work has been in conjunction with the taking up of disputes, as a District Officer, as per agreement with the Western Coal Operators' Association. The necessity of President Stubbs attending matters of importance to our organization, which took him out of the district on three occasions, as well as I myself having to attend the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held at Guelph, made it practically impossible to direct my energies along organizing lines to the extent that might be desired. During my short term of office I have attended meetings of all locals in this District several times, with the exception of two locals in British Columbia, and one in Alberta, and every courtesy has been extended to me by all of them.

On September 4th I proceeded to Guelph, Ont., to attend the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and was absent from the District until the 24th. The Convention opened on Monday, Sept. 9th, President Jas. C. Watters being in the chair. Over 250 delegates were present, representing International Unions, Provincial Federations, Trade Councils and Local Unions, also the American Federation of Labor was represented by J. T. Smith of Kansas City, Mo., and the British Labor Party was represented by James Keir Hardie.

The report submitted by Sec. P. M. Draper showed total receipts from all sources, including balance from the previous year, $15,699.79, and the total expenses $10,219.82, leaving a balance of $5,479.97. The membership directly affiliated and paying per capita tax was 66,128, comprising Local Unions and Lodges. This includes the two Provincial Federations of Labor of Alberta and British Columbia; forty-four Trades and Labor Councils are holding charters extending from Prince Rupert, B.C., in the West to Sydney, Cape Breton, in the East. During the year the membership increased 8,869.

The following are a few of the most important questions dealt with and passed upon:

THE LEMIEUX ACT

The Convention reaffirmed the Calgary resolution asking for the repeal of the Act unanimously, with the following comment:

"Inasmuch as the British party politicians seemed to be enamored of the "possibility of passing legislation similar to the Lemieux Act, and have "sent an official from Great Britain to Canada to investigate the workings "of the Act. The right to strike is the one thing which distinguishes the "free workingman from the chattel slave, and as this is still their most "powerful weapon, it is absolutely necessary that it be unimpaired to the "workers of Great Britain or any other country."

The Convention instructed their Executive to communicate to the British Labor Party our expressed attitude on the question, hoping they will fight to the last ditch against any infringement of the right to strike when they please, however wrapped up the infringement is in honeyed legislative phraseology.

WAR SCARE

The Congress expressed themselves as follows:

"Believing that the only object that a war between the nations of Ger-"many and Great Britain could serve would be the deeper degradation "of the toilers we instruct our Executive to communicate with the "officials of the Labor movement in Great Britain to see what action the "workers are determined on to prevent such an outrage, and offer our "assistance in Canada toward a combined preventative for the 'jingo' "fever of those who do the shouting but leave the fighting to the common "people."

WORKERS IN THE FAR EAST

The conditions of the workers in the steel works and mines of Nova Scotia was described as follows by Pres. Watters:

"From the evidence of the brothers who have had an opportunity of judg-"ing the conditions from personal observations, one would imagine that "Russia in its worst phase was being described instead of the gloriously "free Canada, as described by the employing interests. The use of espionage maintained by the employment of spies amongst the workers, "who do not know how to trust their next door neighbor, militates against "organization; whilst the constant shadowing by detectives of labor of-"ficials who visit the vicinity is proof positive that the conditions of the "workers need to be hidden from the public gaze."

The Convention passed, in no uncertain tone, a resolution calling for the appointment of a Royal Commission by the government to investigate the conditions of the above workers, so that Canada may know what she is harboring in the Eastern Provinces.

BI-WEEKLY PAYMENTS OF RAILWAYS

The Congress noted the prevailing sentiment growing amongst railwaymen looking toward a change in the system of wage paying and was in favor of wages for all classes of workmen being paid bi-weekly rather than monthly, as they felt their economic conditions would be bettered thereby.

(Continued on Page 4)

ONE WAY OF GETTING EVEN WITH MAN

Women in Gren Britain in future are to utilize the one natural weapon which since the creation has always resulted in the subjugation of man. No marriages are to be allowed unless the husband agrees to support the "votes for Women" movement. And in unfortunate cases where marriages have already been contracted with husbands who are so ridiculous as to oppose this campaign, there is to be a "celibate strike."

Listen!

Have you heard about Peps?

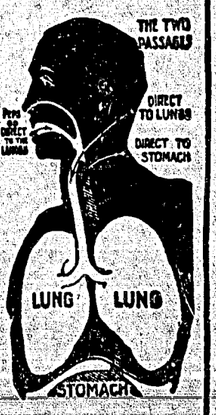
Peps is a new scientific preparation put up into tabloid or pastille form, which provides an entirely new and effective treatment for coughs, colds and lung and throat troubles.

There is no connection between the lungs and the stomach.

Suppose something were wrong with your stomach—say indigestion, or ulceration—would you think of taking some medicine which went—not to your stomach, but to your lungs? Certainly not!

Why then, when your lungs and chest are affected, should you dose your stomach—an absolutely separate organ—with medicine? Is it not far better to treat the ailing organ direct?

Peps provide a direct treatment for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all lung, chest and throat troubles. Peps contain highly medicinal essences and pine extracts condensed into tablet form. You put a Pep on your tongue, and as it slowly dissolves, these volatile essences—turn into vapor.



You BREATHE the remedy to your sore ailing lungs direct—not swallow it to your stomach, which is not ailing. (See diagram.) The healing fumes, thus breathed down, bathe the delicate, inflamed membranes of your breathing-tubes and pass right on to the tiny passages of the lungs—a course no liquid or solid medicine could possibly take.

Peps fumes are healing and antiseptic. They heal sore tissue and kill disease germs. Peps bring pine-forest fumes to your home, instead of you going to the pine forest!

For that cold, that night cough, that touch of bronchitis, don't dose your stomach! The trouble lies in your lungs. Peps go to the lungs direct and will cure you.

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CALGARY.

Officers' Reports

(Continued from Page 3)

LABOR COLLEGE

The Executive was instructed to continue to prosecute for the purpose of laying a complete report as to the cost, etc., of such an institution for the education of men elected thereto by Labor Unions in Canada. The education to be in the fundamental principles of political economy, and in the technical processes of industry.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

The Congress recommended that a special Committee be appointed to submit a brief statement relative to this question, and the Executive to prepare the case for Labor. Also to urge the government to give this question their immediate and serious consideration, aiming at the placing on our statutes of comprehensive and adequate Old Age Pension Laws.

The above mentioned matters are only a few of the important matters brought up, and I might state in conclusion that the work that was done and can be accomplished by the united efforts of this body is something to be proud of and would recommend that our District keep in close touch with the Congress by making every effort possible that our Local Unions send as many delegates as possible to the next Annual Convention to be held in the city of Montreal. It is the legislative mouthpiece of the organized workers of Canada, and now, as never before, in the history of the Labor movement of this country, is it so absolutely necessary for us to act together and present a solid front, industrially and politically, to the profit hunting and labor exploiting interests of Canada.

Immediately after I returned from Guelph I went into the Taber field to make myself acquainted as to the possibilities of establishing the organization at Rock Springs Mine, also the Superior, White Ash and Monarch Mines. I found the conditions at the above mentioned mines, with the exception of Monarch, in bad shape from an organization standpoint. Men were working 12 to 15 hours a day with no checkweighmen, and complaints were made that the Company were not giving correct weights. Still, in the face of these conditions very few men were willing to take the risk of becoming members of our organization, being afraid they would be discriminated against. I came to the conclusion it would be unwise to establish locals in all these small camps as the sentiment was not favorable at that time. Again in the early part of December I visited these same camps, accompanied by Carl Theodorovitch, but found the sentiment unchanged, also practically impossible to get in touch with the workers. However, we established a Local at Monarch Mine, and recommended to the officers of this Local to get hold of the men working at the other mines mentioned which had friendly feelings towards our organization and induce them to become members of that Local. We gave them the names of some of these men and felt this was the best means under the circumstances, unless the organization was prepared to spend quite a lot of money, which I fully realized we were not in a position to do just at that time. I feel confident though that this should be done next fall as these mines will have to be organized to retain the organization that has already been established in the Taber field.

On September 29th Beaver Mines Local was reorganized with about eighty members, which has now reached over the 100 mark.

With regard to the Northern Field; as President Stubbs will deal with this it is unnecessary for any comment from me on this occasion.

I might state that so far as the different camps where we have Locals established, the percentage of non-union men is perhaps lower than ever in the history of our organization, although I feel there is room for improvment as there is no reason why we should have even one non-union man amongst us. I think this Tenth Annual Convention should adopt some method in all Locals throughout the District whereby all members could be recognized, so that any District Officer, Organizer, or other members could approach the non-union man without having to spend days in getting to know them. The button system has produced good results in some parts, and some of our Locals have already adopted it. The desired results cannot be accomplished unless it is adopted in all locals. Also they should be changed, say every three months. Whilst it would cost a little money and effort to establish this I am confident it would prove of great benefit to our organization.

Whilst acting as your Vice-President I have, to the best of my ability, endeavored to discharge all duties devolving upon me without fear or favor consistent with the principles that have characterized our past history and in harmony with the instructions of your District President; and have been ever ready and willing to respond to any call to duty which I was selected to perform. There is much I might say with regard to problems confronting the organization in this District, but in view of the fact that it is not in the province of the Vice-President to make recommendations relative to the government of our organization, I shall, therefore, content myself by exercising only those rights that are accorded to me, knowing that our President and Secretary will give you a very complete review of the work with such recommendations as our welfare requires.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere thanks to my official colleagues, as well as the Local Union officials for the many courtesies extended to me. To the membership I wish to extend my appreciation of the honors received at their hands and I shall continue to do my utmost to promote their interests and general welfare. I trust that the deliberations of this, the Tenth Annual Convention, will go down in history with the record of steps in the right direction for the emancipation of the wealth producers.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) J. O. JONES,
Vice-President.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

To the Delegates of the Tenth Annual Convention of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

Brothers:

I herewith submit for your consideration my Fifth Annual Report as your Secretary Treasurer. In doing so I would state that it is not my intention to deal with any matters other than those which may be affected through finance. The reason for doing so is owing to the fact that the President is now in complete control of directing the general business of the District, this being brought about by certain terms of our present agreement.

General Financial Standing

It is with much pleasure that I am able to report to the membership that this is the first year in the history of this District as United Mine Workers that we find ourselves practically solvent. On the first of December there was a balance in the bank of $8,578.13 (General Account $8,206.29 and Relief Account $371.84,) and in addition the amount of $3,616.37 has been paid to District 10, U. M. W. of A., in connection with the Fernie Local Loan, making a total of $12,188.40.

Our indebtedness at December first, 1911, was approximately $56,000.00 This has been paid, in addition to supporting a great number of our members through being unable to obtain work after the settlement was reached, some of whom were receiving relief up to the end of June, 1912. This gratifying result was only brought about by the generous assistance received from the International Organization, and had it not been for this consideration, it is quite patent that our financial condition today, and also our general standing, would have been a rather unenviable one. In connection with the resumption of work at the mines, and in consequence of which the large expense was incurred after the strike, was due to the fact that only half the number of men at Michel that were employed previous to the strike were able to get employment owing to the closing down of No. 8 Mine, and it was not until other mines in the district had been opened up to their normal condition were these men able to get work elsewhere. I do not think it essential at this time to go into details concerning this matter as I feel assured that the history regarding the general conditions since the mines resumed work is common knowledge to all concerned.

Fernie Local Loan

This is a matter which is mentioned in the President's Report, and will be one which you will be called upon to take action, and which merits your most careful consideration before arriving at any conclusion.

Compensation

This is a question which, perhaps, affects the workers more materially than any other which confronts them today, and notwithstanding the benefits that they derive from this legislation, I am of the opinion that the very best efforts should be made to secure amendments that will at least bring the Acts of B. C. and Alberta up to the standard of those in other places. At the present time we are a long way behind the practical working of the Act now in operation in the State of Washington, and from information to hand I have no hesitation in saying that the act of that State has at least been instrumental in carrying out one of the basic principles the legislation aimed at, i.e., the elimination of economic waste in the payments to unnecessary lawyers, witnesses and casualty corporations and the expense and time loss due to trials and appeals.

I regret that I am unable to present to you a complete Financial Statement in the Kzruz Case. I wish to say, however, that the reason for not doing so is not in any way due to the lack on my part in urging the solicitors to let the District have a statement that would enable me to show exactly what has been the cost in fighting this important case. The claim was only paid to Widow Kzruz in January last, notwithstanding that decision was handed down by the Privy Council in May, 1912.

re Frank

In the middle of November last the mines at Frank were closed down, the men. This state of affairs naturally placed the men in a very unfortunate position. The Local appealed to the officers for some assistance to help them combat the condition in which they found themselves. In response to this appeal your resident officers made arrangements to grant each member a loan from the District Defense Fund on making an assignment on their wages, which would at least have placed them in the position of being able to seek employment elsewhere. After this arrangement had been carried out the Local then applied to your Executive for Relief, and in reply to this application, after careful consideration and especially under the circumstances that existed at Frank at that time, it was deemed inadvisable to comply with this request, and your officers felt that if they were to give assistance on this occasion they would be acting unjustly towards the men at these camps, where the suspension of operations is a periodical occurrence. I would point out, that every effort was made regarding legal assistance to bring into effect the law to recover these wages, as you will see by the report of Messrs. Palmer and Lewis. I am of the opinion that some steps should be taken by this Convention by appealing to the legislature to enact a law that will give the workers a greater measure of security than now exists.

re Financial Secretaries

It is with reluctance that I make the statement that in some camps it is difficult to get a capable secretary. This state of affairs naturally retards the work of our organization. In connection with this matter I am of the opinion that a thorough re-organization in the policy concerning local secretaries is absolutely essential if we are to progress in the business end of our organization and we must adopt principles consistent with the advance of business methods if we are to keep up with our organization to a degree of efficiency demonstrated by other organizations, especially those which are diametrically opposed to our interests. Then we shall have to make such arrangements that will enable us to accomplish this desired end. It is quite apparent that if we are to keep pace with the other side we shall have to adopt tactics that will enable us to do so.

re Travelling Auditor

In connection with the amended International Constitution which makes provision for the appointment of travelling auditors, half of whose wages and expenses are paid by the International and half by the District; your Executive, after careful consideration, recommended that I should take over this work. Up to the present time I have not had the opportunity of visiting all the Locals, but, expect to cover the ground in the near future, and in the coming year anticipate being able to thoroughly meet the requirements of such position.

Membership

It is pleasing to report that notwithstanding the adverse conditions with which the District has been confronted since the settlement in November, 1911 the membership on January 1st, 1913, was larger than it has ever been since the formation of the District.

On January 1st, 1911, the membership was 5,827
On January 1st, 1913, the membership was 5,918

Conclusion

In conclusion, permit me to express the hope that our organization will yet continue to grow in strength and prestige, that it will be the means of educating our membership in seeking protection on the political as well as on the industrial field in order that they may receive greater benefits for their hazardous labor. To our members everywhere I desire to extend my thanks for their co-operation and support; to my official colleagues I wish also to extend my thanks for their courteous and ever willing assistance in helping me to fulfill my duties as your Secretary-Treasurer.

Trusting the deliberations of this Convention will be accomplished with harmony, and if they are, your efforts will not be in vain for the good and welfare of the mine workers of this District.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures

For the year 1912

	Receipts	Expenditures
Balance on hand	$ 1,123.68	
1911, December	30,096.25	29,652.04
1912, January	20,651.60	20,575.24
February	11,625.18	12,157.30
March	11,261.45	12,046.42
April	11,009.60	9,985.42
May	11,648.75	11,012.07
June	2,487.65	2,818.67
July	3,084.05	4,317.35
August	17,789.50	12,113.95
September	24,534.17	21,369.96
October	12,179.35	1,100.96
November	8,699.45	20,835.01
	166,190.68	157,984.39
Balance on hand		8,206.29
	166,190.68	166,190.68

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Receipts

Balance on hand	$ 1,123.68	
International	$131,500.00	
Locals	31,380.77	
Refund Insurance	26.98	
Trades and Labor Congress, re Kzruz	1,600.00	
K. Theodorovitch, repayment of loan	30.00	
T. G. Harries, repayment of loan	100.00	
Refund, Bank of Commerce	3.80	
Refund, Sports Account	226.70	
Goods	10.00	
Refund, Frank, re Strike	74.75	
Lethbridge Strike Fund	124.00	
		$166,190.68

Expenditures

President W. B. Powell	$ 1,126.30	
President C. Stubbs	1,433.70	
Vice-President C. Stubbs	1,113.80	
Vice-President J. O. Jones	925.90	
Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter	2,074.95	
District Board Members:		
W. Lees	234.25	
J. E. Smith	176.00	
J. W. Gray	107.40	
D. H. Hyslop	146.90	
N. D. Thachuk	82.90	
L. Moore	133.50	
F. Wheatley	40.00	
J. O. Jones	203.15	
D. McNab	274.70	
Delegate to B. C. Federation of Labor		
T. Uphill	96.00	
Auditors	150.00	
Tellers	66.30	
Printing	2,834.10	
Telegraph and Telephone	207.62	
Reporting Convention, W. S. Pearson	727.60	
Cost of Annual Convention	1,840.55	
Sports Account	400.00	
Independent Chairman	72.50	
Alberta Federation of Labor	180.00	
B. C. Federation of Labor	189.00	
Relief Account	135,750.00	
Organizing	186.00	
Miscellaneous	373.75	
		$157,984.39

Relief Account

Receipts		Expenditures	
From General Fund up to Nov. 30, 1912	$135,750.00	Amount expended	$139,238.11
Do. to Dec. 31, 1912	3,850.95	Balance on hand	371.84
	$139,600.95		$139,600.95

NOTE—This account was balanced by the Auditors up to December 31st, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) A. J. CARTER
District Secretary-Treasurer.

Reports of International Board Member Thos. G. Harries, Fraternal Delegates J. W. Gray, D. H. Hyslop, A. J. Carter, and Frank Wheatley will appear in our next issue.

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Some Features of Mine Disasters

Gas and Coal Dust Explosions--Explosives--Electricity--Lighting Apparatus--Mine Fires Etc.

As a result of the investigation of mine explosions and mine fires by the engineers of the Bureau of Mines, the following features have been noticed:

Gas Explosions

At a number of mines where disasters have occurred the operators had considered the mines non-gaseous and accordingly had taken insufficient precautions to insure ventilation at the face. Usually the mines had ample fan capacity, but investigation showed that at the face there was insufficient current, largely because of leaky stoppings. In some mines too much reliance was placed on line brattices to conduct the air-current to the face. In some mines rooms had been turned ahead of the last break-through so that when a fall of roof had knocked down the brattice, or curtains, or the doors on the roadways had been carelessly left open for greater convenience in haulage there was no circulation of air, with the result that gas had collected and been ignited by an open light or the flame from a shot of black powder or dynamite.

Several disasters were caused by the mine foremen allowing miners with naked lamps to enter districts containing gas, or by the fire boss endeavoring to "brush" or fan out a pocket of gas by using a coat or canvas sheet and thus throwing the inflammable gas upon an open light. In the majority of American mines there is very little inflammable gas (methane chiefly) under ordinary conditions, but at a time of low barometer, or when there has been a large fall of roof, or through encountering a fault or crevice containing gas, dangerous conditions arise suddenly between the time when the mine is inspected in the early morning and when the miner enters the working place. Many such disasters have occurred in so-called "non-gaseous mines" in which open lights were used. When a mine is considered gaseous, safety lamps are generally used, and many other precautions are taken. The absence of gas for days or weeks lulls suspicion and causes relaxation of effort on the part of the foreman. The remedy would appear to be a greater extension of the use of safety lamps.

Coal Dust Explosions

In practically all the bituminous coal mines in which disastrous coal-dust explosions have occurred, the engineers of the bureau have observed that no attention was paid to the accumulations of dry coal dust in the inner workings. In some mines near the shaft or on the main roads artificial watering had been done, which satisfied the casual visitor that the conditions were safe; but the inner workings contained vast amounts of inflammable coal-dust, which, when ignited by a small explosion of gas or a blown-out shot, or other cause, had initiated an explosion that traversed not only these inner workings but also more or less of the outer roadways which had been more or less dampened by sprinkling.

Even where an explosion has been stopped before it reached the mouth of the mine the afterdamp gases have smothered the miners throughout a much larger area than that traversed by the explosion. None of the mines in which large dust explosions have occurred had prior to the disaster employed systematic humidifying with steam.

Improper Handling of Explosives

In many of the mines examined by the mining engineers explosives were carelessly handled. In certain instances the operators supposed that they had admirable shot-firing and inspection systems but examination at the face disclosed that there had been many blown-out shots. In some cases it was found that detonators and explosives had been kept in the same box, and that shot firers had carried detonators in the same sack with the explosives. Where firing had been done with a battery it was found that many batteries were of the ordinary dry-cell type without any safeguards. In one accident during the year the state mine inspector reported that a shot firer was killed by putting a dry-cell battery in the same sack with detonators and explosives.

The use of permissible explosives that passed the tests of the bureau has much decreased the dangers of igniting gas and dust but it has been found that they have not been used in some mines according to the methods prescribed by the bureau; that is, they have not been properly tamped, or the charge limit has been exceeded.

In many cases the miner has been permitted to have too large a quantity of explosives in his possession. In some states he is permitted to have 25 pounds or more of black powder.

The method of bringing explosives into the mine and the method of storing them is bad at many mines. Stringent regulations on this subject should be made by state authorities. In some districts kegs of powder or other explosives belonging to the miners are left exposed in their respective working places instead of being placed in tight boxes with locks.

Accidents from Electricity

Several disasters have been attributed to electric arcs from grounds or short circuits igniting coal dust or gas. Trolley haulage should not be permitted in entries in which there is one-half of one per cent. or more of inflammable gas.

In a large number of mines using electrical machinery it has been found that the installation was very imperfect, particularly as regards insulation. The use of electricity in coal mines is constantly extending and an increasing number of accidents have been attributed to its use; hence more care should be exercised in insulation. It would be desirable if every coal-mining state had an electrical engineer on its inspection staff.

Lighting and Accidents

In all but two of the mines in which large disastrous explosions have occurred during the past few years, open lights have been used. In many of these mines there was more or less inflammable gas, generally not in noticeable quantities, but sufficient to produce dangerous conditions under certain circumstances. On the other hand, the mines that have been considered and acknowledged by the operators to be gaseous have generally been free from explosions, although one small disaster was attributed to the imperfect condition of a safety lamp. Safety lamps give a poorer light and are especially unsatisfactory for examination of the roof and floor, but their use tends to produce discipline and care in other directions. Where used, however, they must be inspected daily by some competent person. Portable electric lamps give much better light and are being adopted to some extent in the Pennsylvania anthracite field. Different types of electric lights for use by miners are now under investigation by the bureau at Pittsburg. If the safety conditions are to be improved, it seems probable that the use of those electric lamps will be widely extended and will much lessen the danger of explosions and mine fires that attends the use of open lamps.

Ventilation

As already mentioned, there is great need for improvement in mine ventilation, especially at the face where the miner works. Mine foremen are sometimes too easily satisfied with sending down large volumes of air into the mine and disregard the fact that it does not reach the face in sufficient quantities to sweep away gases that may accumulate there, either the fire-damp from the coal or poisonous gases from the powder used in bringing down the coal. Generally the fan equipment at coal mines is sufficient, but in many of these mines the underground system of ventilation in the more remote parts of the mines is not as efficient as it should be. It is usually easy enough to have good air along the main entries and haulage roads and mainways, where the men travel, but it is more difficult, though just as important, to have good air at the places where the men work.

Mine Fires

Some disastrous mine fires have occurred during the past few years through gross carelessnes in handling open lights, or from short circuits of electric currents due to improper insulation, or from underground power plants. These have been the causes of fires in certain metal mines investigated, as well as in coal mines. One bad fire, which occasioned loss of life, was caused by setting fire to oil used for lubrication. Such instances are due both to the use of open lights and to the arrangements for storing the oil or other inflammable material. There has been a great disregard of danger in the employment of wood for underground engine, houses, pump rooms, and stables, which are especially liable to fires. But in some districts, following disastrous mine fires, as in Illinois and the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, many drastic improvements have been made. Similar precautions against mine fires should be taken and facilities for fighting such fires should be introduced throughout the country without awaiting occurrences of additional disasters. A preliminary report on mine fires, by G. S. Rice, has been prepared for publication as a technical paper (No. 24); and another, by J. W. Paul, has been prepared for publication as a miners' circular (No. 10).

Escape Arrangements

Many of the mines in this country have inadequate facilities for escape in case of fire or explosion. These should always be in duplicate, and either escape way should provide adequate means of exit from the mine. Few mines have sufficient provision in the way of fire-fighting equipment in and about the exit ways. The state of Illinois has passed some excellent laws and regulations for fire fighting, but unfortunately very few of the mining states have even fundamental regulations requiring such improvements.

Refuge Chambers

Most victims of explosion disasters have been overcome by afterdamp and not by violence or burning, but some miners have escaped from disasters by bratticing themselves off in inner workings. These facts show that had refuge chambers been provided many of the miners that were lost might have been saved. Chambers of simple type are easy to make, and the several engineers of the bureau advise that all mines provide them. Even if nothing more than several mine rooms or chambers of ordinary size in different parts of the mine were utilized, these could have tight-fitting doors in duplicate, a supply of drinking water in sealed bottles, a limited guishers, and, if practicable, a protect quantity of food in cans, a supply of first-aid equipment, a few fire extinguishers, and, if practicable, a protected telephone. Such rooms would prove useful under many conditions arising in the daily routine of mining operations, and would prove a good investment even though no large disasters occurred. Rescue parties would naturally aim to reach these rescue chambers promptly before making a random search throughout the mine, and in time of trouble, when ordinary escape ways were blocked by poisonous gases or rock falls, men in the mines would endeavor to reach these safety chambers. Where the mines are not deep, special holes might be bored from the surface down into such chambers, through which holes fresh air might be forced when needed below and through which telephone lines could be run to the surface.

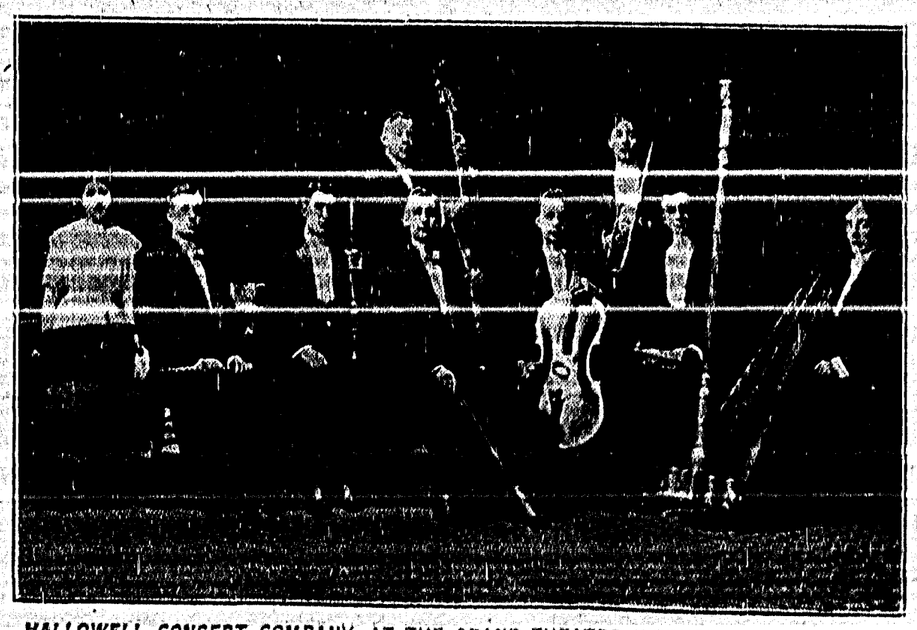
While thus calling attention to the advantages of such rescue chambers, the bureau has not urged their installation as equal in importance to precautionary measures looking to the prevention of mine disasters. But interest in them increases as it is realized that mine disasters may still occur notwithstanding all precautions, though, let it be hoped, at increasingly less frequent intervals.

Falls of Roof Coal

By far the largest annual loss of lives in mines is caused by falls of roof and coal; this is true of metal mines as well as coal mines. The underlying cause of this large loss, which in the calendar year 1910 was 1,310 lives, and in 1911, 1,321 lives, is being sought by the mining engineers of this bureau. Though the immediate cause is lack of sufficient timber, the mining system seems also at fault, in view of the much smaller loss of life per thousand employed in the mines of Europe. Closely connected with this question is the reckless use of explosives, which shatters the roof, and the lack of sufficient direct supervision of the working faces by the mine foremen. The use of less timber and fewer mine foremen but more powder as compared with those in European countries, meets the American demand for cheaper coal, but at heavy cost in the loss of human life and waste of fuel resources.

These facts need not be considered as a basis of criticism of either the miner or the mine owner, but they indicate an urgent need for recasting the economic conditions under which the coal-mining industry is now being operated.

Meanwhile the Bureau of Mines is beginning a careful examination into the nature and means of preventig accidents from these and other miscellaneous causes.—Mines and Minerals.



HALLOWELL CONCERT COMPANY, AT THE GRAND THEATRE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th

What Constitutes Human Progress

It is often said that the civilized man cannot understand the savage. If this is true (and of its truth there can be little doubt) it is at all events not altogether surprising. The more surprising, and not less correct, statement is that the civilized man does not understand himself.

It may be as correct to say that that savage does not understand the civilized man; but the ironical element of the situation is that the "superior" being (to remove any doubt I had better say that by this I mean the civilized man) not only has to see the savage through the savage's eyes in order to understand him, but he has to see himself through the savage's eyes in order to understand himself.

The outlook of the savage upon life and his "inlook" upon himself, can only be understood by the civilized man through the reconstruction of the social system in which the savage lives. Only after doing this, only after building up anew the social system based upon the free and common access to all the sources of wealth and the free and common enjoyment of the social wealth, it is possible to realize the self-abnegation, the sinking of the individual in the community, which is charactoristic of the mentality of the savage and the barbarian.

On the other hand, so accustomed has the civilized man become to the life he is living, so perfectly do his conceptions of things as they ought to be fit in with things as they are, that all the unfitness and inconsistencies and incongruities of his environment are hidden from his sight.

If he could only realize that things as they are make his conception of things as they ought to be! If he could only understand that, in order to perceive things as they are he must view them from the place where they are not! If he could only grasp the fact that before he can conceive things "as they ought to be," he must release his mind from the rusty fetters of things as they are.

An ethnologist of sufficient standing to get his bread buttered on both sides and round the crust by the approved capitalist method of "skating on the surface" of his science, has told us concerning the North American Indians, that they could not be induced to work steadily for wages; they labored for a time, but would suddenly become tired of it, and would rather sacrifice what they had earned than continue to work a day or two longer and complete their contract. This was a mystery to the "scientist," but it should be illuminating for the civilized man who is willing to stand in the savage's shoes in order to understand himself.

In the savage mind the selling of one's energies to another is prostitution of the vilest kind, and a thing not to be contemplated without disgust—and who can say that he is not right?

The savage may have his hardships, but he is a free man. Hower hardly the seasons may press him, or the elements contest his right to exist, while he does exist he lives. All that is good, in nature is his in abundance, with the single exception of food. He has room to live in, and he has time to live. For him the sweet breezes blow fresh and untainted, and the scented dawn ushers the day of joyous life. His work is performed in the sun and air of open day, and no stingy balance is struck between what he has consumed and the power he has gained from it. Only when the seasons have been unpropitious and niggard does he know want, and anxiety as to his livelihood is foreign to him, for all his hard poverty and his slender resources.

The savage views his strength, his skill, his courage, as sacred to the purpose of making the most of life; as social assets contributory to the social welfare, and one holding that view can hardly do other than regard the man who gives over his strength and skill to another for a price as a prostituted person and scorn him as such.

This view is the correct one, notwithstanding that our "high civilization" does not permit us to see it save through the fresh, clear vision of primitive man. Think! The strength of human muscles, the intelligence of human brain, have been wrought out of untold ages of strife with the external world, the human struggle for a living. They have been perfected through an appalling space of evolution in order to make a bed of roses for the chemical compound which controls them. But for this high purpose they have been diverted. They have been sacrificed to Mammon—the historic mactation before which all others pale.

Yes, so low have the strength of human muscles and the intelligence of human brain fallen in the hey?day of our "high civilization" that they are devoted to the base end of increasing existing values, of producing profit for a class of absorbent, but nevertheless inactive, chemical compounds, who would soon resolve into their simple elements if they were left to their own resources.

O! foul prostitution!

What this prostitution means to the victims of it strangely enough they are the last to perceive. They give up every joy of life in order to gain bare half rations. While they pour out their heart's blood in a torrent of wealth for others to riot and exault in, they sink to the floor of their threshing dens overwhelmed with the grain the produce but may not eat, and perish for want of the wealth in which they are buried.

When some novelist paints with vivid touch the wretched Roman slaves toiling in the wheel and muzzled in order that they shall not eat the flour they are grinding, the moedrn toiler feels fold-footed spiders running over his face. Yet his own position is very much the same. The muzzle is exchanged for blinkers, but he still painfully grinds the corn which he may not eat. he still wears his life out in unrequited labor, and drains the cup of misery to the very last bitter dregs.

Fellow workers, you can only live once. Ask yourself how much of that life you spend upon yourselves, and how much upon those who hold you in their grip in order to batten upon you, as the ant battens upon the aphis which it "cultivates."

What do you know of the sun and fresh air. There are 168 hours in a week, and lucky for you if you have for six or eight of those hours "a place in the sun." The rest of the time you are either slaving or recuperating. One hour in twenty, one day in twenty—that is your lot and portion in your own life. You exist for thirty years, on the average, and you "live" for eighteen months!

O! those eighteen months of crowded delirium, overshadowed as they are by the pinching poverty which requires toil and the anxiety of caring for the morrow; purchased as they are with so many years of weary effort and hopeless drugery; drenched as they are with the blood of murdered hopes and wet with tears; are they worth it? are they worth it? are they worth it?

When I hear an old man of the working class whose life has been cast in the common groove of those about him, whose back has bent to the common burden, and whose hair has whitened in the common woe—when I hear such a man declare that he has not had enough of it and more than enough of it, and wish himself young again, then will I say, yes, perhaps they may be worth it.

Where is the need of all this grinding, wearing anxious poverty? The savage never knew it. He starved only in a rare and exceptional season of dearth, the barbarian who came after him, and the early husbandman who plowed with slow oxen, and sowed broadcast, and threshed out the summers grain with a flail in the dull days of the winter; who spun each thread of yarn for his clothes through his fingers, and shot the shuttle for every strand for his wearing—these never know the anxious care and stint in which the modern worker fashions his strength into wealth for other's keeping.

The average wheat crop in mediaeval England was four bushels an acre, and it was garnered with great labor—the average crop at the present day is thirty-two bushels, prepared for with the steam plow, the Darby Digger and (latest word in such matters) the motor plough; sown with the seed-drill, hoed with the horse hoe and cultivator; cut and tied with the reaper and self-binder; threshed out and winnowed and cleaned and sacked by the threshing machine. Yet the sickle and the flail gave the workers plenty to eat and abundant leisure, while all these aids to easy production have brought them only unceasing drudgery and starvation.

Why is it?

The cause is very simple; the means of living have fallen into the possession of a few. As a result the others

(Continued on Page 9)

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ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

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By order of the Board,

JAMES MASON, General Manager.

Toronto 23rd January, 1913.

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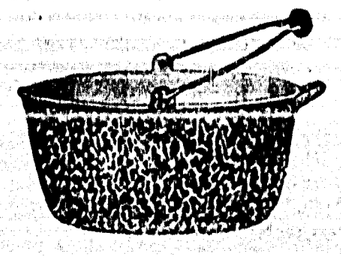

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"FERNIE'S HOPE" AMUCK IN VICTORIA

IN an ill-advised moment our extremely modest Cabinet Minister, the Hon. W. R. Ross, more generally known in this district as "The Man with a Record" (Labor) or "Ballot Box Bill," essayed to deal sarcastically with Parker Williams. His education in the Crows Nest Pass during the last election has evidently failed to convince him that almost any labor representative can, to state it mildly, "put it all over him" when it comes to argument on public questions.

When dealing with the Land Act at Victoria the other day, the Hon. W. R. Ross expressed the hope 'that the member across the floor of the House would deign to consider what he had to say, and not treat the matter in the flippant vein he had adopted towards the Forest Act introduced a few days before. He supposed (here the Hon. Minister of Lands waxed very sarcastic) 'that the arrogance of his position as the leader of the opposition, a place to which fortuitous accident had elevated him, had contrived to make the Newcastle representative critical of every measure put forward by the government.' "I trust," he said, "that the member for Newcastle will forget his perpetual grouch with the world at large, and will give us the benefit of his attention, treating the measure in a manner different from the supercilious way in which he has treated other bills emanating from this department." After this he laid some emphasis on the fact that he wished to give the Socialists some idea of how he was running the department under his charge, and during his remarks took pains to point out his extreme modesty, and how if he failed in oratory yet in the matter of actual work he was right 'on the job,' which allowed an opening for ministerial applause.

Parker Williams then arose to deal with him gently, and said, "the Hon. gentleman has seized the occasion to offer a general review of the work of his department, and has pretty extensively apologized for his failings. I think, Mr. Speaker, it would have been more to the point if he had embodied same in a report. I really do not see what relation it bears to the bill. In his opening remarks he expressed the hope that he might deal with the land question largely along general lines, and then proceeded to read myself a rather grandmotherly lecture for my criticisms on certain bills emanating from himself." He then went on to describe the manner in which the gentleman had got into the habit when introducing bills to the House of reading essays on Toryism. Referring to his modesty, Parker Williams went on, "If this is his modesty, then I hope and trust I may not be punished with any of his extravagant outbursts."

Of course, criticising the Department of Lands is all right, but the Hon. W. R. Ross also represents a Labor constituency, and when Parker Williams introduced a resolution in the House for the appointing of a committee to investigate the dispute at Cumberland, where do we find our esteemed friend on the voting? The resolution was killed by 33 votes to 2, the two in favor being Place and Williams. Where was Ross? Don't you know?

CHILD LABOR AND CAPITALISM

IF they will but think of it the earnest people who oppose child labor will see at once that the greatest obstacle in their path is the fact that there is no likelihood of the supply of children giving out. It is only too true that long hours in a mill or a canning factory may start a child worker on the road to premature death, but it is also true that as soon as one child drops by the wayside there is another and yet another, not necessarily ready, but forced through necessity, to take the first one's place. It is not so with lesser creatures, with lobsters or with trout, for example, for trout and lobsters are good to eat, and experience has taught that strict laws are necessary, laws rigidly enforced if the supplies are not to be diminished by human greed. Young lobsters and young trout are protected. They are protected because they tickle the palate, and the top layer of mankind would consider it a dire calamity if anything should happen to destroy them. They are safeguarded by men who are paid to watch over them, they are pampered, almost petted; in fish-hatcheries their surroundings are in the highest degree sanitary and scientific; their security is complete; free of responsibility and remote from danger, they are encouraged to grow up into sturdy, active fishhood; and all because they are good to eat, and the supply, with careless or stupid handling, might easily become exhausted. Shall only such young things as are good to eat be safeguarded from exploiters? Is there not a chance that some day the child shall be as important and as worth conserving as the trout, the lobster, the terrapin, or the tree? Must we wait for the supply to show signs of exhaustion before the same care and protection which fish and game now enjoy are offered to human beings?"—Puck, Feb. 5, 1913.

The above extract from New York's great cartoonist publication tells a story that is accentuated by an illustration that "speaks more potently than words can tell." On the right of the picture is the entrance to a factory, a glimpse inside shows a gaunt individual scantily clad wearing the proverbial uniform of the wage-plug, blue denim overalls and silhouetted in the light are two girls, the legs of one are of the pipe-stem variety; on the threshold are two youngsters, evidently brothers, both with heads abnormally large in comparison to their stunted frames, the elder of the two has shoes that appear about two sizes too large, while the younger whose hand he is grasping, is barefooted.

The left of the picture reveals a sturdy speciman upon whose chest is his badge of office, "Warden," in his right hand he carries a measuring instrument and a thermometer, his pockets on both sides bulging with warrants, his left hand grasps a poster, upon which one reads, "Fish, Game, Forestry, and Food Laws." At his feet are various water dwellers and standing near a tree is an attenuated bovine specimen intended to represent a calf.

The whole story appeals to the sentimentally inclined, but to be effectively treated knowledge must be acquired by those most affected, viz, the workers themselves. Sentimentalists may slobber over cruel treatment, pulpiteers may denounce the grasping employer, newspapers may work up "human interest" copy until the crack o' doom, but these will have but little influence until the sufferers themselves decide that they'll stand firmly with the members of their class to end, not mend, the present state of affairs.

The child will not be considered as important as the trout and tree until the parents of the child make up their minds to assist in overturning a state of society that means misery and degradation for themselves and their offspring. This should not be a hard job to accomplish when it is known that there is an ample supply of all the necessaries of life produced to feed, clothe and properly house every human being were those things that are collectively produced collectively owned. This is no idle dream, no visionary fable of some sentimental idealist, but is statistically proven by economists outside of the Marxian school.

Should the supply of children show that there is a tendency to decrease then indeed would the legislative bodies bestir themselves to do something towards arresting such a "deplorable" state of affairs; this is evident by the governments in France, Australia, and now we also have remedial measures being introduced by the Liberals in Great Britain.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and although there is no present shortage of children to be ground into profits vital statistics conclusively demonstrate that the workers are alive to the fact that the more children they bring into the world the more material they furnish the master-class for exploitation purposes, that they are growing wiser to the game is troubling the representatives of capitalism, hence, under the mask of "philanthropy" we note such palliatives as Government support to working women at childbirth, preference for Government employment (in France) to those passing examinations if they have large families, etc. We are not declaiming against the action of governments in the matter but we do point out the reasons for their solicitude for the workers. It is not because of any particular love for them but is due to their desire to help prolong the present system as long as they can. The workers, on the other hand, are the only ones that can rid themselves of their shackles entirely, and to do this, they must study the cause of their troubles, and when ascertained that it is "private ownership," play their part with the balance of the International proletariat, bringing into existence the Collective Ownership of the means of Production and Distribution.

PATHETIC

We read in the press dispatches that the employees of the Gould railway system presented Helen Gould with diamonds the other day when she was married.

Could anything be more pathetic?

What has Helen Gould ever done for these slaves that they should buy diamonds for her? She who is millionairess while they are next to paupers?

When will workingmen cease making such debasing spectacles of themselves? When will they give some evidence of professing manliness to servility, and self-respect to sycophancy and self-abasement?

The whole "philanthropic" scheme of Helen Gould has been one of successful exploitation of the wage slaves she has such a yearning to do something for.

These "philanthropies," so-called, are her best paying investment. She has become the angel of the slaves by providing them with cheap baths.

Why can these railroad workers not see that every particle of this "philanthropy" comes out of their wages and their hides, and that for every cent Helen Gould spends on them she gets a dollar out of them!

Oh, the pathos of seeing these slaves spending the dollars they earn with their blood to buy diamonds for their multi-millionaire owner while they decorate their own wives with paste jewelry.—Appeal to Reason.

A recent investigation into the wages paid to toilers throughout America resulted in the following: "Half of the adult males of the United States are receiving less than $500 a year; three-quarters are receiving less than $600 annually; nine-tenths are receiveing less than $800 a year; while less than 10 per cent. receive more than that figure. A corresponding computation of the wages of women shows that one-fifth receive less than $200 annually; that three-fifths are receiving less than $325; that nine-tenths are receiving less than $500 a year; while only one-twentieth are paid more than $600 a year."

DISTRICT NO. 18 ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

brothers can obtain the necessary education through our organization."

The resolution committee non-concurred in this resolution, and recommended that a resolution embodying this desire be submitted to the next International convention, in order that the United Mine Workers Journal may be published in several languages for the education of our foreign-speaking brothers. The report of the committee carried.

Report of Appeals and Grievance Committee

Resolution No. 3

RESOLVED that we, the members of Local No. 1387, Canmore, are not satisfied with the methods of settling the disputes under the present agreement;

WHEREAS we had a member (James Strapino) who had a grievance in the month of June, same was taken up by the pit committee and the superintendent of the company, as per agreement, and then was handed to the District on the first day of August, 1912, and up to this 9th day of December, 1912, the said dispute has not been settled.

THEREFORE be it resolved that the delegates of the Tenth Annual Convention take this matter up and discuss it thoroughly, and, if possible, devise some ways and means to have these cases settled in shorter time.

Canmore Local Union, No. 1387,
U. M. W. of A.
N D. Thachuk, Secretary.

Delegate Thachuk explained that the resolution from his local had been caused through the inability of the local to bring about a settlement in the question of a grievance that had originated in the month of June or July last, and had not yet been settled.

Vice-President Jones stated that he had received a communication from the Canmore Local at the time the president and the secretary-treasurer were absent at the International headquarters. He had also received a request from the Taber Local, requesting him to pay them an urgent visit, and had immediately left for that district, and from Taber direct to Canmore.

Taking the floor on the question, President Stubbs explained that the matter was one that had come under his notice. It was a make-up case, and as such had required very careful consideration. The ordinary way of handling such disputes invariably resulted in the handing down of a decision adverse to the interests of the men affected, and in this uarticular instance he had departed from the ordinary method of procedure and had tried something that he might term was in the nature of an experiment. He had tried on several occasions to get out to Canmore in connection with this matter, but they must realize that his work since taking office in his present capacity had been particularly strenuous, in view of the fact that all matters of dispute were referred to him under the existing agreement, and he had in many cases to accumulate his facts and the array of evidence to be submitted in the effort to obtain a settlement. The method of referring such disputes to a chairman had not proved a satisfactory one, hence his departure in this particular instance. If the delegates thought they could lay down ways and means to enable a satisfactory solution of the difficulty to be arrived at, he personally would be pleased to hear it. Personally he had followed the line of action which he considered would be productive of the best results, and the fact that the individual affected by the dispute has since removed across the line did not give the case the aspect of being one of serious inconvenience to that individual.

In reply to a question of Delegate McRoberts, President Stubbs stated that he had notified the secretary of the Canmore Local of his plan of action.

Delegate Thachuk expressed his satisfaction of the manner in which the president had explained the matter.

Delegate McRoberts said that the present methods of settling grievances, under the present agreement, was one of the very worst features of a bad agreement, and strongly advocated that ways and means should be devised along other lines, if it were at all posible to devise them.

Delegate Wilde echoed the opinion expressed by Delegate McRoberts, and cited instances of the difficulties experienced in Coal Creek, where they were experiencing great difficulty in keeping the membership together.

Delegate Howbrook advocated action in the political field as the only remedy to counteract and eliminate the disadvantages of the workers in having a government whose sole aim and purpose was the appointment of chairmen whose decisions at all times were directed against the interest of the men. He stated that the statesmen and the operaters were hand in hand, and the Lemieux Act was of no benefit to the working men.

Taking the floor on the matter under discussion, Delegate Wheatley suggested that a commission be requested from the government, to enquire into the conditions of the mine workers throughout the province of Alberta.

Delegate Magdal suggested that it would be a sound policy to discontinue the discussion at this time, as there were other grievances of a similar nature, and it would certainly help towards a speedier solution of the difficulty if the grievance at present before the convention were left until the others had been dealt with along similar lines.

Asked by Delegate Winstanley if it would be a wise plan at this time for the whole of the District to lay down tools in the event of all of the grievances not being settled forthwith, President Stubbs answered most emphatically, "No."

President Stubbs took the floor on the question of the policy of a general strike throughout the District, and covered the ground in a masterly style.

(Space will not permit us to give a verbatim report of his address, but we hope to do so in a subsequent issue.)

Afternoon Session

Supplementary Report of Credential Committee

The credential committee asked to be allowed to make a supplementary report to the effect that Robert Harlan, fraternal delegate from District 10, Washington, be accorded a voice and a seat in this convention. Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the committee, and carried.

President Stubbs resumed his address and covered considerable ground in the course of it, the termination of which was received with a round of applause from the delegates present. He finally concluded with a suggestion that the matter be left in abeyance until others of a like nature came up for discussion.

Delegate Levitt explained that this was not a very material matter, as the same business would ultimately come up under the head of "Officers' Reports."

Motion to adjourn, carried.

Convention adjourned at 2.30 p.m., to re-convene at 9 a.m., Wednesday, the 19th inst.

WEDNESDAY SESSION

It came as a surprise to many of the delegates in attendance when it was stated at the morning's session by Delegate Magdal and corrobated by Delegate Harries, the absurdly low average wage in Blairmore, Passburg, Maple Leaf, and Burmis camps.

This was brought to light by a debate brought down by the Frank local, which censured the officers of the district for not alleviating the distress caused by the shut down at Frank in December last. It was stated that although some of the men were receiving good wages prior to the closing down of the mine, that many of them were in an unenviable position, owing to the fact that they had not been paid their wages for the last month and a half that they had worked. In some cases there were families in want.

All the officials in question spoke and explained their position in the matter, and President Stubbs said the convention should think long before censuring them. He suggested that if anything were done it should be the amending of the constitution, making it possible to give relief in cases where it was really needed.

In case of a shut down at the camps mentioned, where the rate of wages were so low, many of the members pointed out that there would be more pressing need for relief than even at Frank.

After a long discussion an amendment was passed which exonerated the officials of all blame in the matter.

The Passburg local brought before the meeting the necessity for amending the contract between operators and miners and was passed without discussion.

Probably the most interesting feature at the convention was the recommendation of the committee, and the discussion which followed, on a resolution proposed by Delegate Dudley of Hillcrest, to the effect that the convention adopt the Socialist platform.

The recommendation of the committee read in effect that District 18 endorse the platform of the Socialist party of Canada on the political field. Lengthy discussion followed, and while a few did not think that the time was yet ripe for them to take this action, altho the various speakers personally supported the platform, on a vote being taken it was passed unanimously.

THURSDAY SESSION

The morning session was occupied with a resolution from the Coleman local in connection with the co-operative scheme.

The resolutions committee brought about the discussion of the matter by the introduction of the following resolution from Coleman local:

"Whereas, the continual rise in the prices of commodities call for every economy in the manufacture and distribution of merchandise:

"Be it resolved that each delegate present return to his district, and endeavor to bring about a joint meeting at some central place in the Pass for the purpose of considering such a co-operative plan."

After a thorough discussion in which most of the delegates participated, the resolution was passed, with the addition of an amendment that Vice-President Jones be empowered to call a meeting of all co-operative concerns interested, when the whole matter, and the possibility of improving the conditions under which the co-operative stores now existing may be brought about, will be fully discussed.

During the latter part of the morning and part of the afternoon a grievance from the Taber local was discussed at length, after which the action of the president in the matter was upheld.

FRIDAY SESSION

Lethbridge, Feb. 21, 12.30 p.m.—The resolution from Passburg local re situation there took up all the morning.

AMERICAN CAPITAL FOR COAL AREAS

Estevan, Sask., Feb. 13.—To utilize the immense coal areas here the board of trade is negotiating with a New York capitalist to form a company for establishing a power plant for distribution of power throughout south Saskatchewan. Regina will probably co-operate in this big project.

BIG GOLD STRIKE IN NEVADA

RENO, Nev., Feb. 10.—Wild with excitement, the new mining camp of Rochester, on Netzel mountain, near here, is today unearthing a vein of gold ore running 200 ounces silver and $400 gold to the ton. The discovery is the biggest in Nevada in recent years and all leases are operating three shifts a day.

K. P'S. and Music Lovers

ATTENTION!

at the

Grand Theatre

WED., FEB. 26th

will appear the

Hallowell Concert Co.

consisting of

10 Real Artistes

Guaranteed to be one of the finest Musical Entertainments that Fernie has ever listened to

Tickets:-$1.00 - 75c - and 50c for children under 12 years

Book early. First come first served

THE HOUSE (Where Everybody Goes) OF EXITS

Grand Theatre

HARPER & MACKENZIE, LESSEES

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TWO NIGHTS ONLY

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Three tons of baggage and electrical equipment

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Prices

Night, 50c, 75c, $1.00

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Seats on sale at Suddaby's

Week Beginning Feb. 24th

PHOTO PLAYS

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Matinee

NEW FILM SERVICE

Nothing but first run pictures released in Calgary two weeks before will be shown here.

Pathe, Gaumont, Eclair, Ambrosio, Milano, Selig, Kay Bee, Etc. Etc. Etc.

NEW PICTURE MACHINE

We have just received a Simplex machine from New York. This machine is used in the studios of the leading film makers.

No Flicker, No Noise, No Delays

NEW MUSIC

A large library of the newest musical compositions just received from the East.

2 Shows nightly, 7.30 - 9.00

Matinee Saturday at 3

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26th

Hallowell Concert Co.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 27th

"The Girl from Tokio"

The funniest farce since, "Are You a Mason?"

THE ISIS THEATRE

Nothing but the Best Pictures

SPECIALS!

Friday and Saturday

"THE DEBT"

Two reels

An intensily interesting drama, similar to The Girl Behind the Counter. This picture will not be run Sat. Matinee.

Monday and Tuesday

Great "Thanhouser" Biblical Picture

"THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM"

Three reels

One month in producing. 200 people in the cast. Cost $8,000.00 to make first copy.

Wednesday and Thursday

26th 27th

The well known favorite

"RIP VAN WINKLE"

Two reels

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK

The members of the club were taken by surprise when they found the bar had been closed up. We hope to see it open again soon, if only to keep the boys in camp.

A large gang of men were employed on Sunday, preparing the grade running from the new mine to the tipple. Coal was run down Monday.

The many friends of Tom Wright will be pleased to know that he is doing very nicely in the hospital, after his operation.

Birthday parties among the juveniles are all the rage now. Last Saturday Master Albert Markland entertained a number of acquaintances at the home of his parents on Coyote street. The smiling faces spoke of having a good time.

The company have purchased another bunch of horse-flesh which arrived in camp last week-end.

Jimmy Hunter, the tipple engineer, is taking a business trip to Cranbrook for a few days. Mind the step, Jim.

William Green was admitted to the hospital on Tuesday with appendicitis. We are pleased to report that he is doing as well as can be expected after his operation on Wednesday.

Tom Ganet was removed to the hospital with two broken ribs, caused while following his employment as a miner in No. 1 South mine.

Jimmy Hall, air dinkey driver from No. 1 East mine, had the misfortune to break his instep through the buffer-locking of a mine car and dinkey. He was removed to the hospital on a special train.

Mrs. Niedig was removed to the hospital on Thursday morning to undergo treatment for sciatica.

We understand there is soon to be a grand wedding in the camp. Hurry up, Arthur, the boys are longing for a good time.

Several Creekites took in the masquerade ball at Fernie on Tuesday night. One of the prizes found its way to Morrissey cottages. Good lad, Ernie.

The school children have been undergoing medical inspection this week.

Mrs. James Machin was admitted to the hospital last Friday to undergo medical treatment. We are pleased to report that she is expected home again this week-end. Jimmy is now all smiles.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lancaster and family left camp on Saturday, en route for New Zealand. We wish them every success.

Jack Robinson, of Michel was renewing old acquaintances up here on Monday. We were pleased to see you looking so well, Jack.

Harry Machin arrived back in camp from the old country, having been there just one month. He says he could not settle in England again. We bid you welcome home.

A grand concert was held in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening. The chair was occupied by the pastor, Rev. Pearson, in the absence of Mr. Shanks. All the artists acquitted themselves creditably.

CORBIN NOTES

By "Onlooker."

(Held over from last week)

Mr. G. R. Moser, the new master mechanic up here, is busy these days fixing the water taps around town.

Mrs. William Brown of Michel was visiting friends in Corbin this week. She is expecting to move up here in a few days to join her husband who is working in the mine.

The people of Corbin are wondering if the snow will ever go. "Maybe yes, maybe no, maybe April, maybe May."

Vince Joy can be seen shovelling snow these days. He says its too much like work to last long.

We are pleased to hear that the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Johnson, who has been very sick for the last two weeks, is slowly recovering.

Jack Stewart and McGrath have taken a contract to cut timber over by the football field.

The company have so many orders that they started to build their own cars in Corbin making more work for the carpenters.

Jack Ireson is back at Corbin again. Jack says he has no use for the prairie as it is not high enough above sea level.

Picture show and dance every Saturday night. These dances are a specialty here. It is a good thing the fiddler is back.

Corbin was a dry town last week. The boys say the breweries must be on the bum. Great are the expectations for this week-end.

Gus Smith was out of town this week on business.

T. H. Williams, inspector of mines, was up here this week making his usual inspection.

We are sorry to announce that Jas. Marsland is sick. We hope to see him around soon.

Thomas Firie and William his old friend, pulled out this week to pastures new.

The moving pictures shown in Corbin, on Saturday and Sunday night were the best seen up here for a long time.

We regret to announce the death of Samuel Johnson, aged four years. The funeral took place Friday the 14th. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

Samuel Davis is away at the convention being held at Lethbridge this week, representing the local union.

Big Karl was up here this week-end and the boys were all glad to see him.

Mr. Hewish has started to drive a team for the company.

Miss Connors of Fernie has started waiting on table at Johnson's boarding house.

Jim Ritchie has quit the mine and started to work for Macgrath and Stewart, cutting timber.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson wish to thank the people of Corbin for the sympathy shown to them in their sad bereavement.

It is a shame when the boys have to fly to Peruna, that is what a few of them did. But the question is, will they do it again?

Who was the person that "cached" the bottled beer in the snow to cool off? And who was the person that found it?

Say, Billy, why don't you take a tumble to yourself and do a little papering and not leave it all to the Mrs?

Who put the swinging partition in the shack?

Some of the smart guys around who are fond of stealing chickens should be caught, as there have been quite a number missed lately.

BELLEVUE NOTES

Billie Hamson, who left here a few months ago for the old country, returned to camp on Saturday night. Billie says no place like Bellevue for him.

Tom Bradley has accepted a position as driver boss in No. 1 mine, Bellevue.

Saturday was pay day at the Bellevue mines, and things are pretty brisk around town now.

Mrs. Walter Scott left camp on Friday to visit some friends in Lethbridge She will return home in a few days.

Mrs. Stephen Humble was on a business visit to Blairmore on Friday.

Mrs. Thomas Tailor, who has been in the Bellevue hospital since December 24th, has recovered sufficiently to be able to go home.

Mr. Joe Batchford has accepted a position as assistant driver boss at Bellevue No. 1 mine. Oh, you Joe!

There was a fire at Maple Leaf on Wednesday last, which did considerable damage to the house. The occupants escaped without injury.

Mr. Jack Allanbe, who met with an accident some time ago, left the hospital on Saturday last.

One of the men connected with the shooting affair at Bellevue few weeks ago was up for trial on Thursday last and was sent to Macleod for the next sitting of the Supreme court.

The residents of the camp were awakened on Friday morning by the cry of fire. The shack occupied by Mr. Fred Lunn was totally destroyed with all the men's clothing. Some of the men are heavy losers as a result.

Alexander McDonald, who has been absent from camp for some time blew in again on Saturday from Kipp.

Thomas Williams, who has been in camp for some time pulled up stakes and left for pastures new and fields unknown this week.

The basket social in the Methodist church on Monday night was a great success. The judging was done by Messrs Kelley, Best and Summerville, and after some trouble, they selected as the prize-winning baskets the following: First (the most original) Mrs. Stephen Moser and Miss Varden; and for the prettiest baskets, Miss A. Hutton and Miss Doris Bateman. Mr. W. Chappell was the auctioneer. The baskets went quickly and the sum of $55 was realized. Mr. Wallace Rainer was the prize-winner for the basket receiving the highest bid.

During a drunken broil in the foreign section on Monday night an Austrian was stabbed with a knife. Several arrests have been made in connection with the case.

Married: On February 17th, at house 82, Bellevue, Mr. Christopher Sorro to Miss Annette Kunnup, both of Bellevue, formerly of Russia. Rev. W. H. Irwin officiated.

HOSMER NOTES

If you want excitement come to Hosmer. What with rival parties and dances we certainly keep things humming.

Ed., better known as "Teddy," Partridge was renewing old acquaintances in Hosmer last week-end.

Paddy Moore, C.P.R. operator, was here Sunday from the wilds of Caithness, B.C. Paddy says he is satisfied so long as he knows there's somebody living.

It took the B. C. government five years to take a notion to build sidewalks in Hosmer and by the look of things it will take another five before they get them cleared of snow.

Mr. William White, Miss White, Mr. S. Marlatt, and Miss Marlatt attended the dance at Fernie last Thursday.

It's too bad, Hector, about that boarding house 25 cents, but then your business is in the lamp cabin.

A. E. Cox looks gloomy these days. Some of his beer customers must have signed the pledge.

Mr. W. Shaw was a visitor to Fernie Sunday.

The footballers of Hosmer are beginning to get busy, and will be calling around shortly. (You know what for.)

W. Rankin will represent us at the first league meeting.

We have a whole lot of sympathizers and "union men at heart" in Hosmer, but coming down to the fine point your name on a check-off form would look better.

B. level gas committee made their monthly inspection and report everything O. K.

We are pleased to notice that M. Mafioli, who was so badly hurt that his life for a while was despaired of, is back at work again.

J. B. McKay was spending the week-end in Pincher City. What's the attraction, Jack?

Cheer up, boys, there's a chance of us getting old age pensions. The government is actually interested. All we have to do is to live long enough.

We understand the Hosmer Athletic club is about to disband, lack of support being given as the reason. (Or is it energy?)

The members of Hosmer local unanimously decided to assess themselves 50 cents per month for two months to help our striking brothers in West Virginia and Vancouver Island.

Pay day passed off in Hosmer without any inebriated individuals being noticed. Must be all investing in real estate.

Members of the local are specially requested to use civility towards the timekeeper.

A big ball was given at the 'Queens' Monday night. Wanting to sleep evidently doesn't cut any figure.

Mr. Barlass of Corbin, B.C., is here spending a few days visiting his brother.

Quite a number of the boys have got the wanderlust. They're pulling out wholesale these days.

How Foon, the laundryman, is shaking the snow of Hosmer off his feet.

"Wanted" Everyone in Hosmer to subscribe to the Ledger.

The dance at the 'Royal' on pay day night was pretty much like our breakfast bacon, "a bit of a frizzle."

Wanted— Every miner in camp to know that he is using timber framed by non-unionists.

PERSONAL

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

HILLCREST NOTES

Hillcrest was agog with excitement on Monday when Dr. Allan Ross, returned from the east with Mrs. Ross. The people of Hillcrest extend their congratulations and wish them a long and happy life.

The basket social and dance which was held in aid of the football club on Monday night was a success from start to finish. The sum of $216.00 was collected which is considered a credit to the Hillcrest boys. Miss Keil and Mrs. Grimshaw were awarded handsome prizes for the most original baskets. The honors for the highest bidding went to Miss Jennie Thomas, whose basket was sold for $15.50.

It was very suggestive of "Red" to get old Steve to bring his basket for him.

Mrs. Hugh Hunter and Mrs. John Walker paid a visit to Blairmore on Saturday.

Mr. M. J. McInnis of Hosmer is visiting friends in town.

AMALGAMATION OF THREE UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The amalgamation of the three principal unions of railroad workers in Great Britain was accomplished this afternoon at a conference in London. The object of the fusion is to insure co-operation which has been lacking in the strikes called by the men in the past.

The new organization is alleged to be a national union of railroad men. It absorbs the amalgamated society of railway servants, the united pointsmen and signalmen's union and the general railway workers union. The three societies have a membership of 200,000.

The executive committee will be vested with drastic authority for ordering or ending a strike on terms which it deems satisfactory without the taking of a ballot among the men.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA FOR 1912

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—A prominent feature of the current issue of the Labor Gazette is a comprehensive statement dealing with trade disputes inexistence in Canada during the year 1912.

The total number of strikes and lockouts during the year was 150. The prevailing trade prosperity considerably increased the movement for higher wages. It is worthy of note that quite a large portion of the disputes of 1912 were of comparatively small importance. There were altogether 40,511 employees involved in trade disputes. Accordingly a decrease was seen in the loss of time to employees.

The number of the working days lost in 1912 was approximately 1,909,208, which is only slightly more than one half the number lost during 1911. In this connection, it will be noticed from the tables that two disputes of the railway construction laborers in British Columbia and one of garment workers at Montreal accounted for the cessation of work on the part of 13,500 employees and for the loss of 584,500 days.

An important feature of the 1912 record was the fact that fifty-two disputes involved workers in the building trades. The majority of these were strikes, pending the arrangement of new schedules and were of comparatively short duration. Sixty-six disputes occurred in Ontario, 24 in Quebec, 16 in Saskatchewan, 13 in Alberta, 10 in British Columbia, 7 in Manitoba, 6 in New Brunswick, and 5 in Nova Scotia. In more than 100 disputes, the wage question was involved, 65 occurring from actual demands for higher wages. The trade union question and its different phases occurred in 14 disputes and in twenty cases the diputes related either wholly or partly to hours of labor.

There was an improvement in the industrial conditions in regard to the number of trade disputes during January. At the end of the year 1912 there were seven disputes in existence of such magnitude as to affect industrial conditions and two of these were settled during the month. Five new disputes occurred, a feature of which was the fact that in only one of them more than a hundred employees were affected. Disputes in existence in January were 12 in number, as compared with 13 during December. The number of employees affected also showed a decrease, being 2,298, as compared with 3,850 during December. The number of working days lost during January was about 48,000, which represents a decrease of more than 18,000, as compared with the December record. There were seven disputes.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN B. C.

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 17.—J. W. T. Place, Socialist member for Nanaimo, has given notice of a bill to extend the suffrage in the province to women.

The women of the province will present a petition with 10,000 signatures to the premier on Friday.

FIVE YEARS SENTENCE FOR INCITING ASSASSINATION

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The assizes court yesterday condemned the manager and editor of La Bataille Syndicaliste to a five-year sentence in jail and to pay a fine of $600 for an article printed in that paper in October urging the assassination of King Alfonso of Spain, if he should come to Paris. The court also announced as a warning that similar sentences would be imposed for a repetition of the offense.

COAL OPERATORS CHARGED WITH SERIOUS FRAUD

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—That the officers of the Western Fuel Company, operating the collieries at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, and importing large quantities of the product, are concerned in a gigantic fraud on the customs of this city, effected by means of false weights, is alleged here today, following the issuing of subpoenas by the grand jury on the president, John L. Howard, and others. These proceedings, it is said, initiate a federal investigation of what is asserted to be the biggest customs fraud ever perpetrated on the Pacific coast.

ANTI-RED FLAG BILL PASSES PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 16.—The House today passed the anti-red flag bill on its third reading by a vote of 141 to 23.

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Walton, of Lawrence County, in which is located the city of Newcastle, which is administered by Socialists, provides that red flags shall not be carried in public processions, nor shall it be allowed to fly over buildings, except those in which are stationed the duly accredited representatives of other nations.

The bill characterizes the red flag as the "symbol of anarchism."

ASSASIN'S BULLETS FATAL TO PRESIDENT

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 9.—Dr. Manuel Araujo, president of the republic of Salvador, who was wounded by the bullets of an assasin on Feb. 4, died today.

STRIKE BREAKERS DEPORTED

MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—Twenty-seven shivering Italian cooks who were imported to Montreal to relieve a strike in the local hotels, were today dumped uncoremoniously off the train at St. Johns, Quebec, and were ordered back to New York as being alien laborers.

LABOR BODY WANTS MEN RELEASED FROM CENTRAL PRISON

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—At a largely attended meeting of the Toronto district trades and labor council, held Thursday night, resolutions were adopted asking the minister of justice for the release of four men now in the central prison on a six months' sentence for unlawful assembly in connection with the Porcupine strike, and protesting against the action of Magistrate Torrance and the Ontario police in connection with the matter. A committee headed by Delegate Wyman will also wait on Premier Whitney and Attorney-General Foy.

KEEPING THE WOLF FROM JOHN D'S DOOR

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—John D. Rockefeller is $10,000,000 richer today than he was yesterday. Of a special dividend declared today by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey this amount approximately represents his share of a total distribution of $39,332,000 on the company's capital stock at the rate of $20 a share.

The huge "melon" comes as a result of the Supreme Court dissolution decree. This necessitated the payment to the parent company of vast sums owed to it. Announcement of the extra dividend sent the stock of the company up 18 points on the curb.

PLUTOCRACY OWNS ALL CANADA

Charges Made on Floor of Parliament that Twenty-Three Men Dominate Affairs of Dominion

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—That twenty-three men, nine in Toronto, thirteen in Montreal and one in England, control the transportation, financial and industrial institutions of Canada, was the statement made by Hon. H. R. Emmerson in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Emmerson vigorously attacked Hon. T. W. White's bill to amend the Bank Act, declaring that the amendment might have been drawn up by bankers themselves, so much did they favor the financiers as against the public. Tyranny of a gigantic monopoly breathed from every paragraph.

FIREMEN TO STRIKE

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The committee of managers of the eastern railroads announced tonight that their firemen had voted almost unanimously to strike. A statement signed by Chairman Elisha Lee, for the committee, says:

"Advices received by the eastern railroads indicate that the 30,000 firemen, almost to a man have voted 'Yes' on the proposition to strike and a tie-up of over 52,000 miles of railways rather than a complete acceptance of the companies' arbitration plan, through a committee of disinterested men of sufficient numbers adequately to consider the magnitude of the questions at issue.

"If the firemen announce that as a result of their strike vote, their committee will call out the men, the railroads will, of course, take steps to prepare for trains under strike conditions.

"The companies feel, however, that such a catastrophe should in the public interest be prevented at all hazards."

Watch this space next week

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Don't forget to try Easton's

When you want

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

Coleman Bakery

Alex. Easton, Prop.

"The Store the People Own"

COLEMAN

ON SALE SATURDAY AND MONDAY

Ladies' Embroidered Waists
20 Styles, all new goods just to hand never shown before. These waists would be good value at $1.25 to $2. Sizes 34 to 44. All marked for this sale at..... .85c to $1.25

New Line in Corsets
Never before shown in Coleman. The special feature of these Corsets is the correct and easy fitting and extreme comfort in wear. Strong and durable. Co-operative store only at.....$1.25 to $4.25

A. STORE. RAPIDLY. FILLING. UP WITH NEW SPRING GOODS FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

TUESDAY NEXT—First Showing of New Spring Millinery.

TRIMMED HATS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.....$275 to $6.50

THE SLATER SHOE FOR MEN

$4.00 to $7.00

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15th

Political View of Australian Labor

By J. T. HADDON, Sydney, N.S.W.

There are two active political parties in Australia, the Liberals and the Laborites; and there are seven parliaments—six State and one Federal—in which the balance of power is divided between these two parties. Thus, in New South Wales and Victoria, the two chief states, the former has a Labor government holding office by a small margin, while in the latter the Liberals have a good working majority. Queensland has a Liberal government, the Laborites having been turned out of office as a result of the general strike some time ago in Brisbane.

In Western Australia the Labor party is in power, and so it is in the Federal House, sitting for the time being in Melbourne, where Prime Minister Fisher has a comfortable majority. These two parties have the political arena all to themselves, and the issue throughout Australia, in Federal and State legislature alike, is beween these two—a clear-cut, hand to hand, fight between the moneyed class and the workers. That, at any rate, is how the situation is generally regarded, though there are some who hold a different opinion.

Let us look at the origin and make-up of the two parties, and see whether it is so, for we Canadians are apt to be sceptical in regard to Labor parties, and we know that Liberalism means anything at all, according to climate and location.

To begin with, where are the old parties who, up to the last four or five years, fought and argued in our halls of legislature—the Free Traders and the Protectionists, the Liberals and Tories who followed them, the Federationists and anti-Federationists, and what not? All gone. Labor had not awakened in their day—at least, not sufficiently to prove an obstacle. The employing class ruled without opposition, and so divided itself into factions, which the worker blindly supported.

Then came the awakening. Labor found its strength, and showed signs of asserting it. And now a wonderful thing happened! These time-honored parties, these hitherto implacable foes—they all forgot their factional bitterness and party ideals, and formed themselves into one glorious brotherhood. A common enemy had appeared at their gate—a big strong enemy—and they united under one banner to crush him. And so we find in Australia a unique political party, embracing all those sects which, under different circumstances and in other times and places, would call themsleves Tories, Liberals, Republicans or Democrats—in other words, a united Capitalistic party—at peace within its own ranks, but at war with the long-subservient, but now rebellious producing class, as represented by the Labor Party.

The amalgamation of factions is known as the Liberal Party, and by some as the Fusionists. It has an elaborate and nicely-worded platform, which it is not necessary to set down here. The make-up of the party should speak for itself.

The Labor party had its inception in the sending to the New South Wales parliament twenty years ago of several working men—Jacob Garrard and others—to watch the interests of the workers of the state—"to see what was doing," and report back. These men did watch, but they did very little of a political nature for some years. Gradually increasing numerically, they came to be known as the Labor party, but were a labor party in name only. They voted for the government or the opposition as occasion arose, to secure some paltry palliative for the workers. They began to include in their ranks men who had no sympathy with the class of labor, but merely took advantage of a gullible working class to secure their election to the legislature. But this condition of things gradualy changed. Labor became better organized. The doctrines of Socialism became more or less infused through the workers, who began to select men directly from their own ranks, and send them to the house with a definite platform laid down in their unions and trades councils. Their demands were at first modest, and aimed at such ideals as a universal eight-hour day and a white Australia. The accomplishment of these and similar objects gave confidence to Labor, and it came to be regarded by the old-time legislators as a power to be reckoned with and feared.

During these developments in Labor circles, Australian politicians were framing a scheme for the union of the Colonies Federation, it was held, would offer an effective barrier to the progress of Labor. Said Edmund Barton, one of the fathers of federation, "Let us form a Commonwealth, an electorate so vast that the voice of Labor shall be lost." Well, federation is an accomplished fact, and the voice of Labor is still heard, and, moreover, it is heeded. With the union of the States came the federation of organized labor—the uplifting and education of the workers, and Sir Edmund lived to see the affairs of his ideal Capitalistic Commonwealth administered by a bunch of working men.

Such, then, is the position in Australian politics today. Labor has learned its power, and has consolidated its forces to assert that power; Capital has arrayed itself in a solid phalanx to crush it. The position is the same as in other civilized countries, except that the opposing sides are more defined, and the issue more clear-cut and definite.

That the workers, in the face of tre-
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mendous opposition, including that of a powerful and established press, have done remarkably good work in placing themselves in a position where they can, if they will, dictate their own terms, must be conceded by all. They have performed a feat in organization and education perhaps unparalleled in the history of labor. As to whether they are using their power in the right way, opinion is to some extent divided. Is the Labor Party of Australia a labor party in name only, or a labor party in fact? Is it merely pandering to the moneyed class, or is it socialistic? Let us look into the matter.

First of all, what does this Labor Party stand for. I have before me a draft of the Labor Party's platform, and also the Principles and Program of the Social-Democratic party under which Eugene Debs was nominated for the presidency. The two platforms are identical in all salient features. Like the Socialists of the United States, the Laborites realize that the Capitalistic system is no longer capable of meeting the problems now confronting society, and aims at the ultimate attainment of a Co-Operative Commonwealth. With this aim in view, its policy is to secure such measures of relief as it can force from Capitalism, as a preparation for the workers to lay hold of the whole system of socialized industry. These measures include the acquisition of all public utilities at present controlled by private corporations; the conservation of the lives and wellbeing of the workers by shortening the hours of labor and raising wages, and the prohibition of child labor; the substitution of day labor for the contract system; universal suffrage, and so forth. Many of these relief measures are already accomplished facts. The railways are State owned, so are the tramways, telegraphs, telephones, and other utilities. I propose to deal more fully with these later. The universal suffrage has come to stay, and every adult, male or female, in the Commonwealth has the same voting power. The condition of the worker, so far as legislation can regulate that condition, is perhaps as good as in any part of the world. The eight-hour day is universal. The country is white throughout, and the worker is spared the humility of competition with cheaper colored labor. The government is already entering the field of manufacture and industry, and if the "Referenda" now being considered by the Federal government receives the assent of the people, the government will have the power to take over any business considered to be a monopoly and to crush anything that has the semblance of a trust. Is this Socialism or is it not?

The moneyed class through its press, says yes, and is predicting blue ruin for the country. The Socialists, or some of them, say it is not Socialism. I say some of them, because the vast majority of Australian Socialists are in the Labor Party. Those outside the party, sometimes referred to as the Secessionists, withdrew from the Labor party some years ago, and have an organization of their own—the Socialist-Labor party, with which the I. W. W., now organizing here, is affiliated. The Socialist party is very weak numerically, and more or less divided into sub-sections. They sometimes nominate candidates for the legislature, with the result that a small portion of the Labor vote is diverted, and the Liberals reap the benefit. Indeed, the Liberals make no secret of the fact that the Socialist party holds the unique distinction of being a great assistance to them in their fight against Labor. The Socialist party, regarded in other countries as the vanguard of the Labor movement, is not so regarded here. Rather is its position like that of an old country union in America, endeavoring to recruit the workers to its ranks, instead of joining forces with the already established organizations of the country having the same ends in view. The Labor party is firmly established here, and has the almost undivided confidence of the working class, and a pity it is that the good reds cannot see their way to fall in line.

I have been to considerable pains to find out from members of the Socialist party the reasons for this secession, but these reasons have been met with very fair counter arguments by members of the Labor party. I append a few of the chief charges made by the Socialist party against the Labor party, with the refutations of the latter, in catachismal form for the sake of brevity.

Charge: The Labor party is responsible for the establishment of a system of compulsory training in the Commonwealth, thereby declaring itself in favor of militarism, which is anti-socialistic.

Answer: True, the party did establish the system, acting on the principle that policies must in a measure conform to local conditions. Australia's peculiar isolated position and sparse population makes it a tempting bait for hordes of Chinese and Japanese who are longing to pounce upon it, and among whom the doctrine of anti-militarism has not yet been preached. The argument that the worker, who owns nothing, could not lose anything in case of an armed invasion, does not alter the case, for under the rule of a long oppressed and scarce civilized race, would not his partially earned emancipation and fredom be taken away? In the face of these facts, the Labor party deems military protection necessary, and so has chosen the most equitable form of protection, and its system provides that every male over fourteen, rich or poor, shall participate
Galley Three A THREE A 3A
in the country's defence. The citizen soldier is not obligated for service in case of industrial strife.

Charge: The Socialists claim that the Labor party is but a tool in the hands of Capital; that it accepts palliative measures and sops instead of taking hold of the countries' industries and resources for its own class.

Answer: The Labor party in Australia, as elsewhere, is fighting against great odds. The worker has to contend with an established and powerful system, which cannot be overthrown in a day. The palliatives and sops referred to are but slices of the loaf which the worker hopes some day to own in toto. If the attainment of this object is not proceeding swiftly enough, the Socialists should help the Labor party to move more quickly.

Charge: The Socialists, or the international section of them, condemn the Labor party for restricting alien immigration.

Answer: After reviewing the conditions in countries where white and colored labor compete, and comparing them with the conditions in Australia, the Labor party does not deem it necessary to discuss the matter. The policy of a white Australia stands.

Charge: The Socialist party condemns the action of Labor governments in supporting and pandering for royalty. The Federal premier is accused of attending the coronation in barbarous splendor. The members of Labor governments are charged with raising their own salaries and living up to a standard beyond that of their class.

Answer: The Labor Party plead guilty to the first section. With exceptions, its members do support or at any rate do honor the King. They hold, in extenuation, that while they are the direct representatives of the working class, they are also the representatives of a nation that still upholds royalty. The same excuse is given for the Prime Minister's attendance at the Coronation. In regard to the latter part of the charge, the Labor party claims that a man with the necessary talent to hold a ministerial portfolio should be well paid for his labor; and that if anyone is entitled to wear good clothes it is the man who makes the clothes.

Some idea may be gleaned from the foregoing as to the reason for the secession of the Socialists from the Labor party. Whether the reason is good and sufficient to justify such a lamentable state of affairs as a divided labor vote is a matter of opinion. Perhaps the day will come when the Socialist party will see fit to re-unite with their fellow workers. It may mean a slight concession on their part—perhaps concessions on both sides—but the present state of things is without doubt inimical to the best interests of the working class.

Meantime, the Labor party is paramount in Australia. It has come to stay. It has recruited the workers' forces in the labor organizations, and is educating and drilling them in the Political Labor League. The working class has learned its strength, and is using it. And while the fight is raging, the slogan is "Organize and Educate." Workers the world over are eagerly watching their Australian comrades at the front, and the result of the conflict will not be disappointing.

Sores From Elbow to Fingers.

Zam-Buk Worked a Miracle of Healing

Reverend Gentleman Fully Corroborates.

Miss Kate L. Dolliver, of Caledonia, Queen's Co., N.S., says: "I must add my testimony to the value of Zam-Buk. Ulcers and sores broke out on my arm, and although I tried to heal them by using various preparations, nothing seemed to do me any good. The sores spread until from fingers to elbow was one mass of ulceration.

"I had five different doctors, and faithfully carried out their instructions. I drank pint after pint of blood medicines, tried salve after salve, and lotion after lotion; but it was of no avail.

"My father then took me thirty miles to see a well-known doctor. He photographed the arm and hand. This photograph was sent to a New York hospital to the specialist; but they sent word they could do nothing further for me, and I was in despair.

"One day a friend asked me if I had tried Zam-Buk. I said I had not, but I got a box right away. That first box did me more good than all the medicine I had tried up to that time, so I continued the treatment. Every box healed the sores more and more until, to make a long story short, Zam-Buk healed all the sores completely. Everybody in this place knows of my case, and that it is Zam-Buk alone which cured me."

Minister corroborates.—The Rev. W. B. M. Parker, of Caledonia, Miss Dolliver's minister, writes: "This is to certify that the testimonial of Miss Dolliver is correct as far as my knowledge goes. I have known her for a year and a half, and her cure effected by Zam-Buk is remarkable."

Wherever there is ulceration, blood poison, sores, cold-cracks, abscesses, cuts, burns bruises, or any skin injury or disease, there Zam-Buk should be applied. It is also a sure cure for piles. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. per box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse cheap and harmful imitations and substitutes.

Universal Kinship

By Eugene V. Debs

There is something magnificent and full of promise for the future in the latter day awakening of the working classes of the world. Within the last half century these workers have organized the greatest economic and political movement in all the annals of mankind.

The international Socialist movement is of modern origin. It has no counterpart in history. It would have been impossible in any preceding age.

The conquest of the forces of nature, the marvelous progress in the arts and sciences, and the almost miraculous mechanical achievements of the past century have practically revolutionized the modern world. There are no longer any dark continents, isolated nations, and remote regions of the earth. All nations and all people have been drawn irresistibly together toward the common centre of humanity and compelled more to recognize the universal kinship of the human race.

The modern means of communication and transportation now extend over all the earth, uniting all the nations within one mighty organism and spreading over all mankind like a vast and intricate nervous and circulatory system.

The boundary lines separating nations are growing more and more indistinct and the larger and nobler patriotism now arising is based upon the universal kinship of all the children of men.

It seems strange that it remained for the world's workers, the men and women of the working class, the lower class, so-called, to organize the great modern movement whose power is to subdue the earth and lay the foundations broad and deep for a world civilization based upon the kinship of all humanity.

When Karl Marx, sixty years ago, voiced the shibboleth, "Workingmen of all countries unite," he was animated by the universal spirit and he foresaw with prophetic vision the triumphant march of the hosts of labor into the **universal republic.**

Since that day the workers of all nations have been steadily joining hands, uniting forces, until today the earth is shaken with the tread of the millions who have become conscious of their common interests and their common destiny and are now marching joyfully toward their common emancipation.

These workers recognize all others of whatever race or sex, color or creed, as their brothers. They have become class conscious and soon they will be race conscious. They have left behind them the primitive individual tools with which their forebears worked by and for themselves and eked out a mere existence, and with these tools of a bygone age they have left behind the selfish spirit engendered in the struggle for existence, and in its place there has come the social spirit which recognizes the rights of the collectivity and insists that justice shall be meted out to all.

These are the Socialists who in the past have been ridiculed, despised, imprisoned, but whose movement today commands the respect of the whole civilized world.

The Socialist party is a political factor of increasing importance. It is now a national party in fact as well as in name. It is organized in every State in the Union. Its campaign is wholly one of education and organization. It does not plead for votes for the sake of votes, and not a penny of its funds is ever expended to improperly influence a vote in its favor. It is concerned only in arousing men and women to the necessity of thinking for themselves and acting together for their common good. It points out to the workers that their interests are identical, that united they have the power to conquer their freedom and to rise to a higher plane and to a nobler life than they have yet known, and this appeal is made to them from a thousand public platforms and street corners every hour of the day by the tireless crusaders of the working class revolution.

Once the spirit of this mighty movement has taken hold of the heart of man he can no more resist preaching its gospel than he can cease to breathe. It burns within him like a holy fire upon the altar of his soul and he finds joy in what others call sacrifice.

The Socialist party is the only party which demands in the name of the working class the collective ownership of the machinery of production and in the name of the people the control of all government.

It is the only party which stands for the true freedom of the masses, for genuine democracy, for twentieth century civilization.

It is worse than folly for people to talk about democracy which the social means of life are the private property of the few and while the millions of workers have not so much as a job they can call their own.

The democracy of Socialism is based upon the common ownership by all the people of all the sources of wealth and all the social means of wealth production and distribution. Any other kind of democracy must prove a delusion and a snare.

In the days of our grandfathers when tools were individually used they were rightly individual property and it would have been foolish to propose their collective ownership. Today the tools are mighty machines, socially made and socially used, yet individually owned. These machines are not owned by those who use them and they are not used by those who own them, and from this fact springs the class struggle between labor and capital which is shaking the whole social fabric to its foundations.

The Socialists, recognizing this fact in their philosophy and in their program, are organizing along both economic and political lines to meet and overcome this fundamental contradiction which results in the fabulous enrichment of the few and impoverishment of the masses by conquering the public power, socializing the productive machinery and the means of life, and establishing world-wide democracy and brotherhood. — Colorado Worker.

Sensational Charge Against Government

H. Bourassa Says That Borden and Conservatives Will Get Vast "Rake-Off" From Naval Contribution

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—Under the heading "The True Emergency; Patriotism and Graft," Henri Bourassa writes in the Devoir today in part:

"Party papers and the jingoist press assert that the naval contribution scheme has the unanimous support of the English population of Canada. Let us note this: the principal motive for which the ministry has refused a plebiscite is that the jingoist ministers were afraid they could not have the necessary support of the English provinces.

"No, it is not the patriotic ardor, neither the fear nor respect for public opinion, nor even the thirst for honors which drag the politicians into that way; it is simply cupidity, the execrable thirst for gold.

NAMES BIG FIGURES

"A well-informed person assured me that the part of the electoral fund and of certain Tory politicians would be three million dollars taken out of the thirty-five millions intended to increase the naval forces of the Empire.

"Evidently such a fat prehend would come from the shipbuilders, for it would certainly be an excellent investment for them.

"The capitalization of the six English ships and firearms companies totals $1,135,000,000, the benefit deriving from that capital depends entirely on the naval programmes of Great Britain's nations customers. The reform arouses the interest of the stockholders to provoke and maintain the war scare and urge on the construction of dreadnoughts, the type of ship which pays the best.

"And what makes the character of the situation deplorably grotesque is the fact that the English manufacturers share, with the German shipbuilder the benefit which results from that mad rivalry between the two nations.

"From England where they find a too great resistance from the working class and enlightened people, these cormorants emigrate to the colonies, where they buy newspapers and politicians, get decorations for the powerful and wealthy upstarts, create an 'artificial opinion' and impose to parties superdreadnoughts and local squadrons.

"Then crossing back to Germany, they benefit from the foolish policy of the English colonies in inducing the Germans to increase their navy. And again they will go back to England, create there a new panic and will ask for more ships, always more powerful and expensive.

"And so forth, until the indignant people shall put an end to that gigantic speculation of human stupidity."

WORKMAN TO RECEIVE TEN DOLLARS WEEKLY FOR LOSS OF AN EYE

Sitting as an arbitrator under the workmen's compensation act, Judge McInnes in Vancouver, recently, had before him the case in which Andrew Roderick, rock driller, sought compensation from Messrs. Burns, Jordan & Welch, railway contractors, for the loss of an eye, which injury was caused while following his employment. The parties have agreed upon the maximum payment of $10 a week, the compact was entered upon the records of the court.

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2163	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	J. Santoni, Chinook Mines, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	J. E. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gordon, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	Robert Taylor, Maple Leaf, Bellevue Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Wm. Hynd, Elkan P. O., Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	A. Zuskar, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta
102	Taber	A Patterson, Taber, Alta

For our Foreign Brothers

Italian

LAVORO E CAPITALE

Lo splendido e consolante aumento di membre ottenuto durante lo scorso anno dalla United Mine Workers of America, lascia ben poco spazio al pessimismo riguardo al grande successo della missione assuntasi dall'organizzazione dei minatori.

Questa organizzazione operaia mira ad uno scopo noblissimo, quello cioe di organizzare tutti coloro che lavorano dentro le miniere degli Stati Uniti, o che in qualsiasi modo sono addetti all'industria mineraria.

Tale aumento dimostra inoltre che gli operatori in molte parti di queste contrade—una volta apertamente nemici delle unioni—si sono accorti che trattando col loro dipendenti collettivamente e considerandoli come uomini ragionevoli che hanno un interesse perche il lavoro in cui sono occupati sia continuo, essi possono assicurarsi dei buoni operai e stare in buoni e pacifici rapporti con loro.

Che i membre della United Mine Workers of America e della Western Federation of Miners siano i migliori, i piu sicuri ed piu esperti minatori d'America, e un fatto da tutti risaputo ed ammesso anche dagli operatori stessi. Gli operatori che una volta di trattare coll'organizzazione non volevano saperne, si sono accorti del loro grave sbaglio, dopo aver notato come gli unionisti disimpegnino coscienziosamente gli obblighi contratti con coloro pei quali lavorano. E mentre nei luoghi dove esiste qualche conflitto fra minatori ed i padroni che negan loro il diritto che essi vogliono far rispettare, il diritto, vale a dire, di unirsi pel bene comune, noi continueremo a fare opposizione a questi ultimi, ma saremo sempre pronti a discutere imparzialmente le nostre divergenze con qualsiasi di essi; e, a nostro parere, potremo facilmente trovare una pacifica soluzione alle nostre lagnanze, con soddisfazione per entrambe le parti.

Ogni aggiunta alle file dei minatori ogni aggiunta alle file degli operatori che concludono di venire a trattative con noi, e un passo verso la pace nel campo dell'industria mineraria, e non solo fra minatori ed operatori, ma sara anche la fine dei dissensi che esistono fra gli operatori stessi.

A PORCUPINE, ONT.

Gli scioperanti del distretto minerario metallurgico di Porcupine, nell'Ontario, Canada, continuano a lottare gagliardamente per ottenere condizioni di lavoro piu umane ed una piu equa retribuzione pel loro sudore.

Come sempre avviene in simili casi, tutto e tutti congiurano contro gli scioperanti: le compagnie, la forza pubblica, i giudici, i poliziotti segreti della famigerata agenzia crumiresca Thiel, incaricati di crear disordini e di uccidere; l'opera dei vili prezzolati che arruolano crumiri, promettendo loro cinque dollari al giorno; il rigore della stagione ed il prezzo eccessivo dei generi di prima necessita rendono piu aspra la lotta di quei coscienti figli del lavoro. Ma con piu aspra e la lotta, piu bella sara la vittoria.

Raccomandiamo frattanto a tutti i lavoratori di non lasciarsi ingannare dai padroni di agenzie di collocamento a lavoro che tentassero convincerli a recarsi nel distretto di Porcupine, dove i compagni lottano da eroi pel trionfo del manomessi loro diritti.

LE ATROCITA' NEL W. VIRGINIA

Si ha da Charleston, W. Va., che lo sciopero dura ancora nelle regioni carbonifere di Cabin e Paint Creek.

Si credeva che in molti luoghi lo sciopero fosse stato accomodato, essendosi introdotti nelle miniere, con inganno, dei crumiri per rimpiazzare gli scioperanti, ma lo sciopero, continua piu accanito che mai.

Le agenzie di collocamento a lavoro di New York mandano continuamente uomini nella zona dello sciopero, dicendo loro di non trattarsi di lavoro nelle miniere, ma di quello di nuove strade.

La situazione a Cabin e Paint Creek e assai grave. In ques'ultimi giorni si sono verificati dei sanguinosi conflitti fra scioperanti, crumiro e la forza pubblica in tutti due quei distretti. Furono vere battaglie, nelle quali si ebbero a deplorare una trentina di morti ed un centinaio di feriti.

Gli scioperanti, temendo di cadere in qualche tranello teso dai cagnotti delle compagnie coll'assistenza della forza pubblica e dei crumiri, si sono rifugiati, bene armati, sulle colline, pronti a vender cara la loro pelle.

Nelle zona dello sciopero sono state inviate cinque compagnie di milizia Statale.

Si prevendo altri sanguinosi conflitti.

French

L'EGLIE ET LE SOCIALISME

Reponse Preliminaire de Stitt Wilson *au Pere Vaughan*

Devant un auditoire de 2000 personnesnes J. Stitt Wilson, maire socialiste de Berkeley, a fait son premier essai de refutation des arguments avances par le Pere Vaughan, au theatre Valencia, contre le socialisme.

"Je n'ai pas, a dit l'orateur, d'animosite personnelle contre le pere Vauhan soit comme catholique soit comme homme. C'est un prelat distingue et sincere dans sa foi. Je ne prends pas parti dans l'ancienne querelle entre les eglises catholique et protestante: Laissons le passe defunt enterrer ses morts.

Le Mouvement Socialiste

Pour mieux ou pour pis, le mouvement socialiste, avec ses principes, sa propaganda, son programme, est peut-etre le phenomene politique et social le plus signicatif du siecle. D'une bande de hors la loi et exiles que nous etions, il y a 50 ans, nous sommes devenus une armee internationale agressive et militante de 12 millions. Nous possedons 500 representants dans les differents parlements du monde, et des millions dans les assemblees politiques de moindre importance.

Notre puissance, grace a notre press est devenue si grande, qu'il n'est pas de parti politique au monde qui n'ait a compter avec nous, ni de tete couronnee ou de ministre de la guerre en Europe qui oserait s'aventurer a faire une declaration de guerre sans calculer, au prelable, l'influence subsequente de la Fraternite Internationale des Socialistes.

La classe capitaliste des millionaires et des multi-millionnaires, la puissance financiere du monde, les maitres du pain et des marches de la civilisation, se sentent terriblement mal a l'aise en face du developpement formidable du mouvement socialiste. Et leur but avoue, c'est de denigrer, et, si possible, de detruire cette puissante armee, pour encore ajouter a leurs profits colossaux, et enserrer plus etroitement encore les masses turbinantes de l'univers dans les chaines de l'esclavage economique!

Ils ne Redoutent pas l'Eglise

Ces exploiteurs de l'humanite ne redoutent pas l'Eglise protestante ou catholique—Non! De leurs gains mal acquis ils aident meme a construire des seminaires theologiques et des eglises ou seront enseigness et prechees des doctrines qui ne mettront en aucun danger leurs monopoles, ou leurs benefices. Mais cette meme classe qui fait construire des seminaires pour l'education d'instituteurs religeux, a jure l'annihilation du socialisme! Est-il etonnant par suite que de distingues ecclesiastiques attaquent le socialisme et donnent leur sanction morale au systeme capitaliste.

Le capitalisme se rejouit lorsqu'il voit d'eminents hommes d'eglise attaquer le seul ennemi du capitalisme: le socialisme.

Et cependant, il est intellectuellement impossible pour un honnete homme de precher la parole sainte des prophetes et de l'appliquer a notre generation sans reiterer la condamnation socialiste du capitalisme et l'espoir de reconstruction du socialisme en faveur des millions qui travaillent.

Met l'Eglise au Defi

Je mets l'Eglise au defi de liberer le peuple ecrase par notre civilisation actuelle, sans abolir le systmem capitaliste! Ce n'est pas l'individu qui prejudice l'humanite, soit-ils un saint, soit-ils un pecheur! C'est le systeme Nous saignons, devalisons ecrasons de millions de nos freres par un systeme industriel et social qu'il est fondamentalement imposible de defendre!

Le Desinteressement Personnel

Le pere Vaughan, en attaquant le socialisme, loue les socialistes pour le fait qu'ils pointent les ulceres sociaux pour leur desinteressement personnel et leur devouement a leur cause! Mais il n'est pas de mauvaise cause qui pourrait se reclamer d'un tel caractere! Et ces socialistes desinteresses ont puise leur desinteressement dans la verite, la justice et la sagesse de la philosophie et du programme socialistes! Aussi, quel spectacle plus tragique, que celui des apotres de Jesus, le pauvre charpentier de Nazareth, mettant en garde les pauvres et ignorants travailleurs du monde contre ce mouvement d'emancipation — et leur conseillant de faire le jeu du capitalisme—comme un jeu—bien sur sans protestation—car, dans la bolte, la partie finie,—dans la mort, je suppose,— ils trouveront l'egalite et la justice!

"Hoo is it, Jeemes, that ye mak sic an enormous profit aff yer potatoes? Yer price is lower than ony ither in the toon and ye mak' extra reductions for yer freends." "Well, ye see, I knock aff twa shilin's a ton because a customer is a freend o' mine, an' then I jist tak' twa hundrdweight on the ton because I'm a freend o' his" —Punch.

MINISTER OF LABOR TO HAVE INSPECTOR AT VANCOUVER CITY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 7.—The minister of labor is inaugurating a new move for the protection of women and the safeguarding of child labor in Canada by appointing in the four largest cities of the Dominion women correspondents of the Labor Gazette, whose duty will be to keep in close touch with all the conditions surrounding the employment of the women and children, not only in shops and factories, but in domestic service as well.

The first four inspectors will be appointed in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and if the plan proves as successful as it is believed the female representatives of the department will be appointed in all other cities.

The appointment of a fifth inspector for London is being considered at the present time.

What Constitutes Human Progress

(Continued from Page 5)

are compelled to prostitute themselves by selling their labor-power. For this they receive as much as it costs to produce. But this amount is almost constant, hence all the benefit of the improved machinery and methods goes to the benefit of the employing class. And the growing surplus which they are unable to buy back and consume because it is surplus—because it is product exceeding what is paid—this surplus heaps up in the warehouses and gluts the markets and then workers are thrown out of work because they have produced too much.

The evil does not stop here. As a constant succession of workers are thrown into the streets to starve, they clamoring at the factory gates for employment, compel those in work to work longer and harder and for less money than ever. So in the end the machinery has only fixed toil more surely upon the worker, and confirmed him in his poverty.

There is only one escape for the workers. They must take possession of the means of producing wealth and use them to satisfy their needs and to lighten their labor. They must decline to be the beasts of burden of an idle class, and must demand that all able-bodied adults within such limits of age as may be found necessary, shall contribute their share to the necessary work of satisfying the social needs.

Why should any able-bodied person escape the labor of supporting himself or herself? Why should any class be permitted to throw on another class the burden of supporting them? The colossal impudence of it is overwhelming.

The way lies through the capture of political power, by means of which the master class retain their hold upon the means of production. It is through Parliament that the Army, Navy and Police are controlled, hence parliament must be captured by the working class. Having secured control of the armed forces production and distribution must be organized on a new basis—a basis of common ownership of both the means and the product. Then production will continue as long as goods are needed, instead of only so long as they can be sold.

The system of society is Socialism. Study Socialism and work for it.—A. E. J. in the Socialist Standard.

PREVENTION BASIC THOUGHT IN COMPENSATION LAW

By James J. Hoey, Second Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, New York.

Few people realize the enormous sacrifice exacted by modern industry from the toilers of this country. Although admittedly incomplete, the statistics of industrial accidents compiled by the United States government, by the labor bureaus of the various states and by insurance companies give some indications of the loss of life and health sustained by the workers in manufactures, mining and transportation.

The number of industrial accidents shown by the report of the New York state department of labor for the three year period ending with 1909 amounted to 49,780. Of this number 861 were fatal, 6,301 permanent, 5,234 serious and probably permanent, and 37,390 temporary.

In the coal mines of Illinois and Pennsylvania, for the 10 year period ending with 1908, there were reported 25,825 accidents, of which 11,328 were of a fatal character. For the seven year period ending with 1908 there were reported among the railroad employes 335,964 accidents, of which 23,896 were fatal. The more recent statistics gathered by the Sutherland commission indicate an accident rate among railroad employes of 60,000 per annum, of which 4,000 are of a fatal character.

The mortality experience of one industrial insurance company shows that out of 645 deaths reported during a 15 year period among electricians, 35 were due to accidents. Similar experience among electric linemen shows that out of 210 deaths, 112 were due to accidents. Among railroad conductors, out of 171 deaths due to all causes, 50 were due to accidents. Among railway engineers out of 142 deaths 42 were due to accidents. Among railway firemen out of 207 deaths 111 were due to accidents.

Authorities assert that one-half of the accidents sustained in industrial occupations are preventable. Whether this theory is correct or not, it is undoubtedly true that it is possible to decrease the number of accidents, particularly those of a serious nature, by the adoption of preventive measures.

All the better plans for workmen's compensation, now so widely advocated, have as a basic thought the prevention of accidents. The German system of compensation for individual accidents with its scheme of employers mutual trade associations furnishes probably the best and most effective incentive for the adoption of safety devices. The careful and accurate statistics gathered by the German government show a decrease in the number of fatal accidents and in the number of accidents resulting in total and permanent disability.

To create an incentive for the adoption of safety devices the casualty insurance companies of this country, urged by manufacturers' associations, are now seriously considering a revision of the premium rates by adopting the so-called schedule system of rating by which the employer who adopts modern safety devices will get the benefit of a low premium for his casualty insurance and the careless employer will be penalized by a correspondingly higher premium.

Generally speaking, all employers from a humanitarian, as well as from a business point of view, desire to avoid and prevent industrial accidents in their establishments, and when the facts are forcibly brought to their attention, will readily adopt such measures for prevention which humanity and good business sense indicate to them. But to bring the facts to their attention requires publicity and a systematic campaign of education.

Fortunately the subject of compensation for industrial accidents is by far the most important problem of the day. The prevention of accidents is linked inseparably with this problem. The spirit of investigation is abroad in the land. Commissions appointed by the legislatures of the various states and by the United States government have made, and are now making, exhaustive studies and searching inquiries into the causes of industrial accidents and into the method of compensation and prevention. The public conscience is aroused and the people of the state will not be satisfied merely with a system of compensation for the injured victims and their dependents.

Effective legislation in the form of model factory laws, strict enforcement of such laws by efficient state departments, adequate appropriations of public funds for the administration of labor laws and the education of employer and employe in the adoption and use of modern safety appliances will materially aid in the solution of the problem.

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

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

The lease will include the coal 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.

Capital Paid Up $3,000,000.
Reserve $3,750,000.
Total Assets Over $48,000,000.

BANK OF HAMILTON

The Saving Habit

MANY people who are earning less than you, and whose necessary expenses exceed yours, have been saving for years and now have snug and comfortable bank accounts Systematic saving was the foundation of many a large fortune.

It is a habit that is easily acquired, affording more satisfaction and offering larger rewards than any other habit that you could form.

You can open an account in this bank with one dollar, and every six months your savings will be credited with the highest current interest.

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

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All Diseases of Men

"606"
The New German Cure for Specific Blood Diseases Administered

I am a graduate, licensed and registered M.D., with a record of 16 years' of successful practice in mens' diseases. I was the first reliable mens' specialist to locate in Spokane, and have been for 7 years in the same location. No case is too complicated for my methods of treatment. No matter how many have tried your case, let me have all the details and I will guarantee a cure that will stay.

FREE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

I have treated hundreds of patients by mail and am now treating many who cannot come to see me. All letters are kept strictly confidential and considered just as carefully as the cases that I deal with personally. Write for my free booklet.

210 Howard St. **DR. KELLEY** Spokane, Wash.

Come & Pick Out Your New Spring Suit

Spring Coats

Men's Spring Coats in sheild lined, Harris tweeds. All hand tailored. Beautiful garments in fawns and browns, also new greys and blues.

See Our Window Display

Men's Goods

You can save money by buying solid leather goods from us at Rock Bottom Prices.

If you don't wear rubbers try a pair of our Heavy Calf Shoes with Viscolized Soles for the wet weather. Our Heavy Grain Calf Shoes are solid all through and give absolute satisfaction. All sizes for men at $7.50

We also have them in prices ranging from ..... $4.50 to $6.50

MEN'S HIGH TOP BOOTS

Make it the best when you buy a pair of High Top Boots for the wet sloppy weather. Elk Leather Boots are the best. They cost more money than most of the other leathers, but they wear longer and never get hard. Try a pair and save money.

New Spring Suitings

One hundred New Spring Suit lengths in a great variety of colors There is just about every weave and color you could imagine in the lot and just one dress pattern of each. There are light and dark tweeds, two-toned diagonal and pencil stripes and, in fact, every desirable novelty to be shown this season. They are 50 to 54 inches wide and priced from ..... $1.50 to $2.00 per yard

NEW DRESS GINGHAMS AT 15c PER YARD

Just received: One case of Checks, Plaids, and Stripes in Ginghams, suitable for children's and ladies' dresses. All the new Checks and Stripes in Black, Brown, Tan, Blues, Greens, and Greys. All fast colors and 27 inches wide, at ..... 15c per yard

WOMEN'S PRINT APRONS, 50c EACH

Made from the best quality of English Prints, neatly finished with two pockets. The colors are dark and light blue with white Polka dots. All fast colors, each ..... 50c each

OVERALL APRONS

These aprons are made of light colored prints and are trimmed with plain colors, finished with ruffled sleeves and two pockets. The very apron to protect the waist as well as the skirt ..... 85c each

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS

Large-sized Flannelette Blankets or Sheets in grey with blue and pink borders. They are extra weight and standard make. Priced specially at ..... $1.75 per pair

Butterick Patterns for March just in. Ask for a fashion sheet.

Grocery Specials

for Saturday

Tuxedo Baking Powder	16 oz.	.15
2 in 1 Shoe Black	3 for	.25
Quaker Oats	5 lb. with china	.25
Rival Wheat Flakes	with china	.35
Rolled Oats	8 lb. sack	.30
Lowney's Cocoa	½lb. tins	.20
Lowney's Baking Chocalate	½lb. pkg.	.20
Peaches	2 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Lombard Plums	2 for	.25
Seeded Raisins	12 oz., 3 for	.25
Fresh Smoked Fillets	2 lbs.	.35
Ben Davis Apples	per box	1.25
Bran	per sack	1.25
Shorts	per sack	1.35
Mazda Tungsten Lamps 25s		.40
Mazda Tungsten Lamps, 40s		.50
Mazda Tungsten Lamps, 60s		.65
Carbon, 16 c.p.		.20
Swift's Silver Leaf Lard	3's	.60
C. & B. Marmalade	4's	.70
Colombo Olive Oil	½ gal.	1.15
Queen Quality Mixed Pickles	20 oz.	.25
Simcoe Pork and Beans	1's, 2 for	.15
Canada Corn Starch	1's, 2 for	.15
White Gloss Laundry Starch	1's, 3 for	.25
Blue Ribbon Coffee	1 lb. tin	.40
Tetley's Special Blend Bulk Tea	3 lbs.	1.00
Prospector Brand Tomatoes	3's, 2 tins	.25
Corn	2 lb. tins, 2 for	.35
Glass Wash Boards	each	.40

Juvenile Department

Our Juvenile Department is now well stocked with good things for the boys. We are showing the latest models in Boys' Spring Reefers. Every boy needs protection from the cold March winds. Take a look at our Reefers for boys from 3 to 15 years. All the new shades in tweeds. Prices range from ..... $2.75 to $10.00

Spring Raincoat

See our new Spring Raincoats. The finest English Palametta coats in a good variety of shades, auto style. All sizes from 36 to 46 chest.

See Our Window Display

DON'T wait to make a selection if you want a Suit tailored to your measure. Our New Spring range of 1500 patterns, comprising newest weaves and color combinations, now ready. Every day brings cancellations. Select your choice now. Fit guaranteed.

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

The Store of Quality

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Don't forget Wednesday next, the K. of P. night at the Grand

The local office of theInternational Correspondence schools has been removed to the Johnson-Falconer block.

The degree team of the Rebekah Order of the I.O.O.F. are requested to meet at the hall on February 27, for practice.

Meet us at the Grand next Wednesday night. The K. of P.s and the Hallowell Concert company will be there

On Saturday last Mayor John L. Gates returned with his bride (nee Agnes Brown) from Moose Jaw. Congratulations.

Bennett and Grafton and E. Ross Mackenzie have removed to the Johnson-Falconer block for the transaction of their real estate and insurance business.

A box social under the auspices of the Esther Rebekah lodge, Fernie, in aid of the Odd Fellows' home will be held in the K.P. hall on Friday, Feb. 29. Tickets are 25 cents and refreshments will be served

Ten Montenegrins left on the "Flyer" on Wednesday night for the Balkan States, where they will take up arms for their country. They desire to thank the people of Fernie for the generous contributions towards the Red Cross fund, and that the money has been forwarded to the central bureau in New York.

THE VETERANS' BANQUET

[illegible] branch of the Veterans' association was largely attended by members of the organization and their better halves. An excellent menu was put up at the Ferrie hotel, after which a special toast was indulged in by Col. Mackay (president), Geo. O'Brien (secretary), J. Volume, Mayor Gates, and others.

HOCKEY

A Double Header

Two hockey games will be played in Fernie on Monday evening next, the local team meeting Coleman first and then Waldo. So as to give those residing west of here a chance of witnessing the games and returning on the local, play will commence at 8 o'clock, and each game will be divided into 3 periods of 15 minutes each. The second game starts at 9 o'clock.

Prof. Ferguson's masquerade ball on Tuesday night was a great success.

Chancol Tine, who was up on a charge of perjury, was committed for trial.

Mrs. Quinney and daughter, Dorothy, arrived on Monday morning from Calgary for a two weeks' visit.

John Gaskell Smith, late manager of Trites-Wood store at Coal Creek, was married to Miss Davis of St. Catherines, Ont., on February 12 at Niagara Falls.

The Hallowell Concert company, composed of ten first class artists will appear at the Grand on Wednesday next, under the auspices of the Fernie Branch of the Knights of Pythias.

On Sunday evening the Economic class will be held in the basement of the Miners' hall at 7 o'clock, after which a special business meeting is to take place.

Two residents in the Annex extension had a neighborly scrap which led to charge and counter-charge being laid before the magistrate, who settled the argument by binding them over under bonds of $50 each to keep the peace for six months

Many of our readers will be pleased to hear that Vincent St. Pierre is organizing and lecturing for the Socialist party in Alberta and is meeting with good success. He is drawing good audiences and is reported as "delivering the goods."

The Fernie police are having rather a busy time these days. The charge of a serious nature laid by a little girl against one individual is still proceeding. Another man is charged with [illegible] some baby and yet another man with maintenance, the bail in this case being $3000.

MARRIAGE LICENCES

A marriage licence was issued at the Provincial government office to John Marsh and Margaret Alice Bloomfield, both of NEW Michel.

BIRTHS

BUCKLEY—On Saturday, Feb. 15 to Mrs. James Buckley and the proud Mr. Buckley, twins, son and daughter, latter still-born. Mother and babies doing well.

DRAGON—On Monday, Feb. 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dragon a son, still-born.

BROWN—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Brown a son, still-born.

THE HALLOWELL CONCERT COMPANY

"On behalf of the members of the Lethbridge fire department, I want to inform you that they, along with the citizens of Lethbridge, were delighted with the excellent program you rendered in this city, and feel that we made no mistake in bringing you here under the auspices of the above department. There is no question it was the best musical treat Lethbridge ever had, and further we want to inform you that it was a decided success financially. Signed, William Hardy, Fire Chief

This company will appear at the Grand theatre on Wednesday, Feb. 26, under the auspices of the local Knights of Pythias.

THE ISIS THEATRE

The programmes promised by this theatre for the coming week appear to be particularly attractive in the matter of features, and will no doubt cause to hold the nightly crowds that have of late taxed the seating capacity of this extremely popular amusement house.

Friday and Saturday night a two-reel feature entitled "The Debt" dealing with a human interest story along the lines of the "Girl Behind the Counter," will be thrown on the screen. On Monday and Tuesday a three-reel feature which [illegible] to produce and cost some $8,000, "The Star of Bethlehem," will be shown. On Wednesday and Thursday the production of "Rip Van Winkle" will be presented in two reels, and together with the other films exhibited nightly, it is evident that patrons will get their money's worth in entertainment.

The other pictures on the program for Friday and Saturday will be: "The Transgression of Deacon Jones," "A Will and a Way," "The Open Road" and "Through the Flames." It is to be noted that "The Debt" will not be shown at the Saturday matinee, as being of a problematical nature, it is not suitable for children

SOCIALISM IS COMING

There was a good attendance at the Monarch theater, Lethbridge, on last Sunday evening, when E. Te Vetwell gave an interesting address on "Socialism Inevitable, and How We Will Aid It." The speaker dealt at length on what he termed as the growing need for Socialism, and gave as his opinion that it must inevitably come and that the time was at no great distance when it would be in common practice.

And a baby would rather go to sleep than listen to a lullaby.

CITY COUNCIL REVISES NEW LIGHT SCHEDULE

A meeting of the city council was held on Thursday evening, all the members being present. The principal item of business was the question of the new light schedule, a protest to which was registered by the local hotel men two weeks ago. The matter was thoroughly gone into and finally the previous motion adopting the scale was rescinded. On the committee, Ald. Morrison and Ald. Robichaud, refusing to revise the schedule, the council went into committee as a whole and made certain reductions, the principal ones being discounts from 8 to 100 kwts., 15 per cent., 500 to 700 kwts., 35 per cent., over 700 kwts., 40 per cent. A letter was read from Fred Stork, Prince Rupert, who was the first mayor of Fernie (1904), offering a large picture of himself to be hung on the wall of the council chamber. This was gratefully accepted. Morgan Owen, fire driver, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The assessment for the year 1913 will be commenced at once, to be returnable by March 20.

The by-law introduced by Ald. Graham in connection with the borrowing of money, numbered 126, was read a first, second and third time.

The city band was granted $600, to be payable at the rate of $50 a month.

Ald. Uphill took his seat for the first time at the council chamber, and participated freely in the discussions.

AT THE GRAND

Following out the progressive policy the management of the Grand have installed a Simplex moving picture machine last Wednesday, and it has proven to be a pleasing innovation. The pictures are clear and steady, not a trace of flicker is noticed.

Beginning next Monday only first run pictures will be shown, the manager having arranged with the Enterprise exchange, Calgary, for the best service procurable. Among the leading makes to be shown are Ambrosio, Pathe, Selig, Eclair, Gaumont, K. B. Film, and each week Pathe's weekly Gazette. A number of the old country football games will be shown from time to time, and special features each Saturday.

Tonight and tomorrow matinee the Durbar in Kinemacolor will be shown.

Yes, Alonso, two can live just as expensively as one.

THE DURBAR

The Durbar, in Kinemacolor, has been secured as the attraction at the Grand Theatre tonight and Saturday night and matinee, and these superb pictures will be shown exactly as seen in New York and popular prices will prevail, 25 and 50 cents, with a few seats at 75c.

The program of the Kinemacolor Durbar pictures will include: The Royal Visit to Bombay, Preparing for the Coronation Durbar; Their Majesties' Arrival; The State Entry into Delhi; Rehearsing the Pageants; The Grand Coronation Durbar at Delhi; The Camp of the King and Indian Princes. The State Garden Party; The Horse Races; The Polo Tournament; Scenes in Calcutta; The Elephant Stockade; Preparing the Royal Elephants; The Review of Fifty Thousand British Troops by the King at Delhi.

"GIRL FROM TOKIO" CURE FOR BLUES

With a man who wears the reversed haberdashery and the broadcloth coat that buttons up tight around his neck with a military collar as its chief laugh generator, through his unconventional but persistent tippling, "The Girl from Tokio," which comes to the Grand on Thursday next, will no doubt prove itself a cure for the blues and is one of the most mirthful farces that has been on the local boards this season.

"Professor Christian Manners" accomplishes one of the most elaborate jags possible, and his ordinarily mild-mannered disposition and thin, ascetic countenance lend themselves to one of the most ludicrous "drunks" local theatregoers have seen. His love-making while in his cups also has many laughs in it.

Miss Julia Morton, as the real girl from Tokio, but mistaken for the new [illegible] to the role of the adventuress and flirt.

A special train to Coal Creek after the performance has been arranged

LETTER ON VANCOUVER ISLAND STRIKE

The following communication has been received by the secretary of the local union at Michel from Cumberland, B.C., under date of Feb. 4, 1913.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

I have been instructed by our local to let you know that Norman Huby, who is in your district is scabbing here. He was not a member of our local. This is just a precaution as he is likely at some future time to be in the Pass. I remain, Yours in revolt.

James Smith, Rec. Sec'y.

P.S. Our strike is looking fine, good prospects of winning. There are only a few so-called white men scabbing and all the Chinese and Japs. Lad-smith is standing solid.

MORTIMER KNOCKS STREETER OUT IN THE LAST ROUND

On Wednesday night the Grand theatre accomodated an audience of something like five hundred persons to witness the 15-round boxing contest between Oscar Mortimer, "The Yakima Smoke," and Leal Streeter. Before the main bout was staged a six-round preliminary between Alexander and Peoll was put on. The referee, Jim Burroughs, gave the decision to Peoll, although the colored boy seemed, to many men, to have the best of the argument. Occasionally there were flashes of fighting but in the main the two lightweights were doing the "Merry Widow waltz" and the "Bunny Hug."

Before the main contest started, the referee announced that Charlie Robinson, now in Winnipeg, challenged the winner of this bout.

Streeter was given a noisy reception when he entered the ring at 11.30, Mortimer did not appear for another ten minutes, and was received as vociferously by his admirers as was Streeter.

The first few rounds neither man let loose anything that resembled a punch, devoting most of their energy to hanging themselves onto each others shoulders. Soon, tho, as Streeter began uncorking a few left jabs and one good right hook to Mortimer's jaw the superior ring generalship and the longer experience of the colored man became quite evident. Streeter had an opportunity when he jarred Mortimer with a terrific right to get in some telling punches, but, either thru kind heartedness or hesitation in following up his advantage he allowed the colored man to recover.

Streeter was game and Mortimer found it hard to reach him in a vital spot. At the fifteenth round Mortimer was far superior in strength to Streeter and appeared as fresh as at any time during the fight. Streeter rushed in at the tap of the gong and tried to land his right but Mortimer backed him to the ropes and amid a fusillade of blows Streeter took the mat. He waited his full time before arising but was too weak to stand off or even block Mortimers rapid fire of hooks and jabs and fell to the floor and was counted out.

After the 9th round there was no doubt as to the winner although it appeared as if Streeter might possibly save himself from a knockout. If a return match is arranged and Streeter has better training there is sure to be a fight worth seeing.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

MONEY MADE

In Cedar valley land 36 Lots for sale, 4 to 11 acres. For prices and terms, see

E. J. Evans

A parcel containing a small amount of money was mislaid at the Imperial Bank of Canada at Michel, and the officials have not been able to locate same.

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

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Apply to Mrs. J. L. McIntyre.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, ten-room dwelling house, lot 1, block 49, N.W. corner, Hanson stret and McPherson avenue, in center of Fernie. Address Lock-box 4, Libby, Montana.

WANTED — Experienced grocery clerk, wages $80.00 per month. Make application, stating experience, to the secretary, Fernie Co-operative Society, Box 564, Fernie, B. C.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply Mrs. A. D. Trites.

FOR SALE—Household furniture. All as good as new. Apply after six o'clock any evening next week. Mr. Chas. Bruce, McPherson ave. and Thompson street. 26-2tp

FOR SALE OR RENT—Seven room house with bath, etc. Apply Mrs. J. Ross, Dalton avenue. 26-3tp

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE — For Sale. Apply Mrs. E. Ross, Dalton ave. 26-3tp

[illegible] use of bath room. Apply, C., c.o. Ledger Office. 25-3tp

FOR SALE or RENT—8-Roomed [illegible] hold Furniture, cheap. Apply, J. Craig Macpherson Avenue.

ROOMS — Furnished bedrooms To Let; modern conveniences; bath; hot and cold water, electric light, etc. Apply, Mrs. Jas. Mitchell, Dalton Avenue. 21-25

FOR SALE—Three-roomed House and Shack on Lot. Apply, W. Stirrup, Mason Avenue. 3tp-21

TERMS EASY

For anyone who wants to buy and improve land in Cedar Valley. For prices and terms apply to

E. J. Evans