

The District Ledger

LIBRARY, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
MAY 7 - 1913
VICTORIA, B. C.
Political Unity is Victory.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

Industrial Unity is Strength.

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

No. 37, Vol. VI.

THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., MAY 3, 1913.

C. Stubbs Resigns Presidency of District 18

ALL VANCOUVER ISLAND MINERS NOW OUT ON STRIKE

C. N. P. COAL COMPANY MAKES A BIG PROFIT

Yearly Production Net Half Million Dollars but
No Dividends Are Declared

TORONTO, April 29.—After a series of unsuccessful years, shareholders of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company were pleased to have reported to them at the annual meeting that the year 1912 was decidedly profitable, the annual statement showing net profits of \$471,454, which, after deducting the debit balance brought forward from 1911, leaves a credit balance of \$419,423. Net profits were at the rate of 7.58 per cent. on the paid-up capital stock.

Nevertheless, there was some spirited criticism of the management at the meeting by some of the minority shareholders which President Elias Rogers showed an evident desire to quench.

According to the directors' report, coal mined during the year was 1,064,791 tons, compared with 359,456 tons in 1911; while coke produced in 1912 was 245,229 tons against 60,659 tons in 1911. During 1912 the mines were closed down for eight months on account of the strike of miners.

Profits for the year of the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Co. were \$5,863, with a total balance of that company of \$6,998. The Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Railway has a credit balance of \$25,078, making a total profit of all companies for 1912 of \$509,398.

Mr. Rogers pointed out that during the year the indebtedness, to the banks had been reduced by \$568,099. At the end of the year it stood at \$795,000, and since the end of the year the company has paid \$70,000 more to the First National Bank, leaving the indebtedness now standing at \$725,000.

Pay Off Banks First
Referring to the prospect for dividends Mr. Rogers pointed out that in view of the existing financial conditions all over the world, and of the fact that the note to the First National Bank was a demand note, and within the power of the bank to be called at any time, it was considered the best policy to pay off this indebtedness, and to build up a good reserve. However, he said that at the present rate of production, barring accidents, it would not be long before the shareholders would be getting some returns.

Information Not Given
Mr. G. G. S. Lindsay, former president and general manager of the company, asked for information concerning the cost of fuel and profits from the business with the Great Northern Railway, but the president was unwilling to give the information.
Mr. W. R. Wilson, general manager of the company, reported the mines to be in good condition, and the outlook for the future to be bright. "The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.," he said, "have a property whose intrinsic value has never been truly appreciated until today."

Hon. Robert Jaffray offered a proposal that the minority shareholders should be represented on the Board of Directors, and two names were submitted. This was not agreed to, however, and the retiring directors were re-elected as follows: Elias Rogers, E. C. Whitney, J. P. Graves, W. H. Robinson, Dr. Goldwin Howland, Col. W. P. Clough and H. B. McGilvren.

Miners Close Up Everything---Hold Enthusiastic Meeting

The following telegrams (all the information we have to date) from President Foster and International Organizer Pettigrew indicate that strong action has been taken by the miners to bring about the conclusion of the strike which has now run into the eighth month. We can gather, however from the International Organizer's message that the operators have been at the old game of disrupting the ranks of the workers, but it is to be hoped that the members will have sufficient trust in their leaders to let these gentlemen understand thoroughly their position in this regard.

"Nanaimo, B. C., April 30, 1913
"District Ledger, Fernie, B. C.

"General strike of all mines has been declared on Vancouver Island. Letter follows.—ROBERT FOSTER, President."

Nanaimo, B. C., May 2, 1913.
District Ledger, U. M. W. of A., Fernie, B. C.

"Everything on the Island tied up tight yesterday and today. Most enthusiastic meeting held last night. Everything looks good; the companies are attempting to take a ballot for resumption.—PETTIGREW."

SHOULD SUBMIT TOLLS ACT TO ARBITRATION

American Society of International Law Unanimous Regard-Coastwise Shipping

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Both in set speeches and in discussion, speakers at today's meeting of the American Society of International Law, maintained that the United States was under a moral, as well as an international obligation to submit the Panama canal toll controversy to arbitration. It was held by several of the speakers that America should at once repeal the tolls exemption and submit it to arbitration. Hannis Taylor, former minister to Spain, declared that upon the settlement of the controversy hinged the bond of friendship between the United States and Great Britain, and voiced an earnest plea to congress to repeal the tolls act to permit diplomatic negotiations for an amicable adjustment of the question.

Amon Hershey, professor of international law in the University of Indiana, wished to see the question submitted to arbitration. He said that unless congress sees fit to repeal that part of the Panama canal act regarding exemption of the coastwise tolls the United States is under an obligation to enter into an agreement with Great Britain to arbitrate the controversy.

Following the address and discussion, the officers for next year were elected as follows:
President, Ellhu Root, New York; vice-presidents, Chief Justice White; Justice Wm. R. Day, Philander C. Knox, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate, John W. Foster, Geo. Gray, Wm. H. Taft, Richard Olney, Horace Porter, Oscar S. Strauss, J.M. Dickinson and Wm. J. Bryan.
James Brown Scott was re-elected treasurer and Chandler P. Anderson, assistant treasurer.

FIRE AT CRANBROOK

DAMAGES VARIETY STORE
CRANBROOK, B. C., April 28.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this evening fire broke out in the Model Variety store, which is a part of the Alkon block, a frame structure on the north side of Baker street. The store was closed for the night and there had been no fire in the stove, so it is thought that the fire must have started from a match carelessly thrown down. The fire spread along the ceiling and into one of the front windows where everything was burned to a crisp and the plate glass broken to atoms. A couple of tables of novelties of all kinds were also completely destroyed by the fire, while other articles were damaged by smoke and water. The loss, which will amount to a few hundred dollars is covered by insurance.

INTERESTED IN PENSIONS

Farmers from Various Provinces Will Testify Before Commission

OTTAWA, April 29.—About twenty representative farmers from Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec and the lower provinces will arrive here this week in order to give evidence before the old-age pension committee. The members of the committee are in receipt of communications from many parts of the country showing that there is much interest in their deliberations on the old-age pension scheme.

FOSTER PLANNING FOR RECIPROCITY

Hopes to Arrange a Satisfactory Agreement Between Canada and Australia

MELBOURNE, Aus., April 29.—Interviewed upon his arrival yesterday Hon. George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, said that he hoped that before leaving the commonwealth he would be able to arrange a satisfactory basis of reciprocity in trade between Canada and Australia.

Canada, he said, was anxious and willing for reciprocity, while apparently Australia felt the same way. Why then not arrange for trade between the two sister dominions. Continuing, the visiting minister while conceding that there was slight trade going on between the two countries, said that reciprocity would certainly give a strong impetus to this business. Reciprocity, he believed, was a good thing and would prove advantageous to both countries which advantage could not be gained otherwise.

BRIDEGROOM IS TAKEN FROM BED

Both Pugilists Engaged in Recent Fight at Fernie Arrested—Mother-in-Law Complains

FERNIE, April 28.—The two principals of Friday night's prize fight which was held in the Fernie Skating Rink, seem to have got into disrepute. Ted Ware, the unsuccessful pugilist, left town yesterday morning. He was arrested by the police of Medicine Hat on a wire received from some one outside of the police department of Fernie. Chief Hall was asked by wire for particulars, but as he had no warrant for the man's arrest, the police of the Hat released their prisoner.

The other scrapper, Charlie Robinson, was arrested last night on a charge of abduction. It appears that Robinson had met a young girl named Jenny Galsosh, an employee at the Fernie hospital, some two months ago. She is of Slavonian parents who reside in the city, and is not yet 16 years of age. Yesterday morning it is alleged that Robinson obtained from the local government office a marriage certificate in which he stated the girl's age as 21. They engaged the services of Rev. W. M. Walton of Christ church and were subsequently married at the home of William Trollinger, a colored man. Trollinger and his wife were the only witnesses. In some way the news reached the mother of the girl, who swore out a warrant for the arrest of her now son-in-law. After considerable search he was found by Chief Hall and Sgt. Amberman at the home of Trollinger, who did not wish to show the officers to enter his apartments, but the bridegroom was taken from bed and marched to the police station where he is held awaiting developments. The accused was remanded until Monday, when he will receive preliminary hearing. The prisoner is charged with abduction.

COLEMAN MINES IDLE

Coleman mines are idle Inspector of mines has been called in to make examination of the travelling roads supposed to be travelled by the men working between pillars from 135 to 142.

COBALT SOCIALISTS FAIL

Motions for Strike in May Thrown Out—Agitation May End.
COBALT, Ont., April 29.—Two motions for a strike on May 1st were voted down at meetings of the Cobalt branch of the Western Federation yesterday by substantial majorities. This will probably end the agitation that has been going on for some time in connection with an attempt by Porcupine Socialists to capture the organization here and to promote a sympathetic strike.—Exchange.

INQUEST ON MEN KILLED AT COAL CREEK MINES

Large Gathering Follow to Cemetery---Expressions of Sympathy for Bereaved Families

Special to the District Ledger)

The adjourned inquest touching the death of the late James McDicken and Herbert Ash, who met their death at No. 1 South mine, Coal Creek, on April 24, was held in the Court house, Fernie, on Tuesday, April 29, before the coroner, Wm. Wilkes. The jury was composed of the following gentlemen: Dudley Michell, foreman, Robt. Billsborough, Phillip Le Feurre, Wm. Hughes, John Eccleston, and Wm. Yates. The first witness called was Levi Allen, who said: "About 11:30 the driver came into our place and said there was a cave-in, and asked if the two men, McDicken and Ash had come into our place. We rushed down the crosscut which brought us right into the place called third right. I found a lamp alight on a post. I went for more help."

By the coroner—No, I did not see the cave; I helped with the timber; I only saw the bodies after being taken out of the debris.

By the coroner—I had been in their working place several times but had never noticed the timbering. The last time I was there they had just put their first bridge stick in.

A plan of the mine was then shown to the jury, and also a drawing of the place of accident.

Witness could not form any idea how the cave had occurred.

Wm. Adams was the next witness called, and corroborated the statements made by the first witness. Cain Williams and a man named Kennedy also corroborated what had been said by previous witness. Robert Hart and William Gallimore, cross-partners of the deceased men, were then called but could state nothing better than the previous witnesses.

John Stockwell, fire boss of No. 1 South mine, in his evidence said:

"I was on duty in the morning of the 24th of April. I was there when the men were taken out. The men were evidently trying to escape when the bridge stick made about 18 feet from the face. On examination I found the middle bridge stick broken, but could not say whether break had occurred after falling or not. I was in the room at 7:45 a.m. and all looked O.K. The timbers were well notched and well braced, and the legs well sunk. I was by at about 10:50 a.m. and the men were digging coal at the face, and everything was secure. I cannot say how the cave occurred."

By a juror—There has never been any complaints about this particular place. The men had always had several timbers to choose from.

This concluded the evidence, and the jury, after carefully considering the evidence, came to the conclusion that James McDicken and Herbert Ash met their deaths by accident, the verdict being "Accidental Death." Coal Creek Correspondent.

On Sunday, April 27, the remains of Comrades Brother Herbert Ash and Brother James McDicken were laid to rest. The memorial services were held in the Salvation Army hall at 2:30 o'clock. There was a large number gathered at the undertaking parlors to pay the last tribute of respect. The Ancient Order of Foresters, to which our brothers belonged, held a brief service previous to the bodies being removed. The procession was formed, headed by the Salvation Army band and was followed by the Gladstone Local Union, and officials of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and the mourners and friends. A short service was conducted by Brigadier Hargrave, from Toronto, and Captain McCann, the local officer, when sympathetic references were made to the good living of our comrades and to the poor widows who are left to struggle with four children each, many people giving expression to their sorrow, especially to the poor widow, Mrs. Ash, who had been under the doctor's care previous to the death of her husband.

A short service was held at the cemetery, where the last tribute of respect was paid by the Salvation Army, Gladstone Local, and the Ancient Order of Foresters. Our comrades were widely known, news of their death being sent to Bellevue, where the band, under the conductorship of Mr. George Goodwin, came to Fernie on Sunday, and rendered very valuable help. The absence of our comrades will be missed in the local corp, Brother Ash being a solo cornet player in the band, and Brother McDicken the Junior Sergeant Major. A large number of children followed the remains. Wreaths were sent for Brother Ash by Adjutant and Mrs. Ash, brother and sister, Winnipeg Citadel, S.A. band, Fernie corps, and Charles Ward and wife. Also for Brother McDicken by Sunday school teachers, Mr. D. Black and wife, and Mr. Charles Ward and wife.

Wireless Operators Strike Spreading

Unrest Enters Stations Ashore—Land Depots May Close to Supply Men on Steamers

SEATTLE, Wash., April 28.—The strike of the marine wireless telegraphers, declared last week has spread to stations ashore and that development brought a statement by R. H. Sawies assistant superintendent of the Pacific Coast Division Marconi Wireless Telegraph company, who said the company was considering closing all the land stations in this region in order to supply operators for steamers. Commercial business between ships and shore, he says, would be handled by government stations. Three operators at the company's Astoria station quit yesterday. Steamships thus far have suffered no serious delay because of the strike. Non-union men are now at the keys of a number of ships.

HAYWOOD IS INDICTED

Other Members of I. W. W. Charged With Inciting Riots

PATERSON, N.J., April 28.—Indictments against William D. Haywood and four other members of the Industrial Workers of the World who have taken an active leadership in the silk mill strike here, were filed in the county court late today.

Haywood is accused of disorderly conduct, as is Adolph Lessig, a local leader. Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Trotska, and Patrick Quinlan are charged with inciting riot. The indictments are the result of a grand jury investigation of the disturbances that have attended the strike, now in its ninth week, and involving nearly 2,500 workers.

MINE FOREMAN RESPONSIBLE

In a decision rendered by Judge McPherson, sitting in the United States

CONDUCTORS, FIREMEN GET WAGE INCREASE

OTTAWA, April 30.—The award of the board of conciliation under the industrial disputes act, to inquire into differences between the Canadian Northern railway and its conductors, has been received in the department of labor. The board was composed of Wm. Cross of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the C. N. R.; J. N. Harvey Hall, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employees; and His Honor, Judge Haggart, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other two members.

The demands of the conductors were for several changes in the existing schedule of rules and rates, including an increase in pay and a reduction of working hours from nine to eight hours per day. The number of men directly concerned is 450.

The board, in its report, which is signed by its chairman, Judge Haggart, and Mr. Hall, recommends the adoption, July 1, 1913, of a new schedule which provides for the payment of passenger conductors at the average of \$165 per month, conductors on mixed and way freight trains, at \$4.80 per hundred miles, and conductors on through freight and work trains, \$4.25, the new rates involving certain increases on those now prevailing.

The proposed new schedule also

provides that eight hours work per day shall be considered sufficient, "except in extreme cases."

Mr. Hall, while signing the board's report, submitted a supplementary report, in which it is claimed that the new schedule would be made effective from January 16th last, and also that the mileage rates in some cases are inadequate. A minority report is presented by Mr. Cross.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Eastern railroad men are granted an increase of pay estimated at from 10 to 12 per cent. by the award of the Erdman act arbitration board in their case handed down Wednesday night. Other claims of the firemen were allowed.

The demand for the firemen on large locomotives was denied, except in case of necessity.

Another demand for which the firemen fought, the standardization of wages based on the weight of locomotives on drivers, was granted, although the award provides that all wages that are higher or conditions that were better than fixed in the award shall not be interfered with.

His Honor Judge Thompson adjourned the case of the Elk Lumber company vs. Fred Waters for a short time as additional evidence had to be obtained from the officials of the company.

OLEM STUBBS RESIGNS PRESIDENCY

The following was received per telephone from Lethbridge today. Mr. Stubbs will, no doubt, come forward with his promised explanation next week.

Lethbridge, May 1, 1913
To the members of the Executive Board of District 18, U. M. W. A.,
Greeting—

Herewith I tender to you my resignation as President of District 18, U. M. W. of A., together with my resignation of trusteeship held by virtue of my office, to take immediate effect.

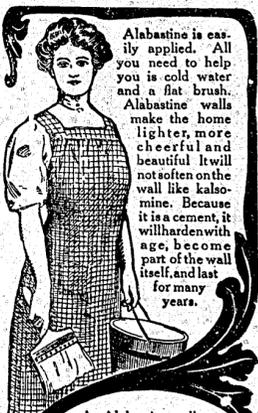
In tending my resignation it is my intention to give full explanation of my action in this matter to our members. I would also point out that, whilst taking this action it is without prejudice as to my future action in connection with any election that may take place for District Officers.

Yours fraternally,
OLEM STUBBS.

\$3.50 RECIPE FREE, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today You Can Have it Free and Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, falling memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth...



Alabastine is easily applied. All you need to help you is cold water and a flat brush.

An Alabastine wall can be re-coated without removing the old coat. Alabastine walls are the most sanitary. They are hygienic.

Church's Cold Water Alabastine

Drop in and let us show you beautiful samples of Alabastine work.

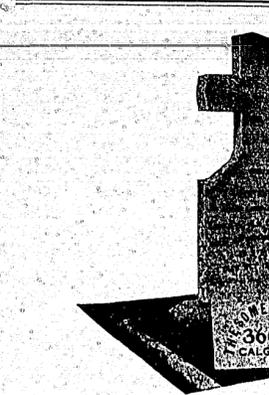
FREE STENCILS Let us show you how to get beautiful Alabastine Stencils absolutely free.

J. D. QUAIL Hardware - Furniture

KING'S HOTEL Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

W. MILLS, Prop

Nowhere in the Pass can be found in such a display of Meats We have the best money can buy of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, "Imperial Hams and Bacon" Lard, Sausages, Weiners and Sauer Kraut.



Thomson & Morrison Funeral Directors Fernie, B. C. Local Agents Orders taken throughout the Pass

THE Bellevue Hotel COMMERCIAL HOUSE Best Accommodation in the Pass. Up-to-Date - Every Convenience. Excellent Cuisine.

Imperial Bank of Canada HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO Capital Subscribed 6,000,000 Capital Paid Up 6,770,000 Reserve Fund 6,770,000 Total Assets 72,000,000

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000 MONEY ORDERS Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce, are a safe, convenient and inexpensive method of remitting small sums of money.

EXPLOSIVE IN MINES

Mistake of Rejecting Years of Experience--Best Protection

Professor Vivian B. Lewes read a paper recently before the Royal Society of Arts in London on "The Testing of Safety Explosives."

Referring to the revised list of explosives issued by the Home Office, he characterized it as a praiseworthy desire on the part of the authorities to bring our tests into line with those of other countries, and to make the explosives used absolutely safe.

Experiments had illustrated the complexity of the subject and had shown that variations existed in different testing stations, and that these were due to a large number of factors, some of which were perhaps not yet even known, such as the shape and section of the experimental gallery, the dimensions of the bore of the gun used, the percentage and character of the gas, the warming of the gallery by sun, the composition, size, and freshness of the coal dust used, and even the atmospheric conditions.

There was, he contended, a grave danger where an explosive gave off either an excess of oxygen or an inflammable gas-like carbon-monoxide. The only true test of the safety of mining explosive was the practical one of use in coal mines over many years, and when tons of the material had been used and millions of shots fired under every condition conceivable in practice without a single accident being traceable to its legitimate use, such an explosive held a certificate of safety that no series of tests under empirical and artificial conditions could ever give it.

In the English permitted list there were several such explosives perfectly satisfactory, but under the new conditions their place would be taken by explosives so feeble in character that great difficulty would be found in ensuring complete detonation of the charge, while the mineowner, saddled by the act of 1912 with the purchase of all explosives used in his mine, would find that the cost of explosives for doing the same amount as before would be practically doubled.

It seemed to him absolutely wrong to reject seventeen years of experience gained under mine conditions and to follow other methods unless statistics had shown that per million tons of coal won our mining explosives had given rise to greater loss of life than those used abroad.

The practical conditions in use were so widely different from those of the tests that the personal factor of care in use became of erroneous value, and he was convinced that a reliable and careful shot-firer blessed with commonsense was a greater protection than any tests, rules, and regulations that could be framed.

For this reason he viewed with suspicion anything tending to lessen personal responsibility.

He hoped that before the new regulations came into force in December the points that had been raised would be very carefully considered.

Western Canada Railroads Shying At Imported Coal

The railroads of Western Canada are doing their utmost to get away from the use of imported coal, according to United States Consul General John B. Jones, at Winnipeg. While anthracite coal enters Canada duty free, the Pennsylvania fields, which heretofore, have supplied the major portion of the coal for railroad consumption in Western Canada, are so far removed that the cost of transportation has become an important factor in the economy of railroad operation.

The times were never so propitious nor the opportunities so great as they are today. We have within ourselves the inherent powers necessary to conquer in this struggle. Let us develop these powers through sound education and revolutionary organizations and speed the day of emancipation.

That industrialism is the principal cause of the filling of jails and lunatic asylums, the killing off of one-third of all babies in the first year of their life, and the restricting of other births is declared by Dr. M. G. Schapp, professor of neuropathology at Cornell University, in an address here recently at the conference on mental hygiene. "Degeneration and race suicide increase with industrial supremacy and the stress of modern competition is the cause of much of the insanity. Employment of women in factories and the almost ceaseless activity demanded of all classes in efforts to retain their positions are leading causes in the breakdown of mental health.

GOAL MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Some effort should be made by the coal companies operating in British Columbia to place their industry on a better financial footing.

The present output of the mine is 500 tons per day, which will be increased to 1,000 tons per day by the first of May. The coal produced is semi-anthracite and gives splendid results on locomotives, for which purpose the entire output is being used, thus displacing Pennsylvania coal—Coal and Coke Operator.

WORKING CLASS POWER

By EUGENE V. DEBS To succeed in their struggle with the master class, to free themselves from wage slavery and to rise to the plane of freedom and self-respect, the workers must have power, and they can only develop that power through organization.

The necessity of organization, economic and political, in the light of past experience and in the face of the opposition which confronts them, is so self-evident that it seems almost a waste of time to argue about it. And yet there are thousands who are in sympathy with the workers and who profess to be Socialists who for some inscrutable reason, hold aloof as if they entertained the fallacious notion that Socialism is like gravitation, in that it works automatically and that as it is bound to come anyway, there is no use to bother about organization.

These good people little know that their position is not only illogical, but in so far as they are Socialists at heart and refuse to do their share to prepare the workers for industrial mastery and the people for the higher freedom which awaits them, they are positively retarding the growth of the Socialist party and the progress of the Socialist movement.

The intellectual propaganda of Socialism is well organized and the work of carrying it forward is being prosecuted with admirable energy, but the organizations of the working class forces for actual conflict with the enemy and for assuming control of the machinery of production from the idle, parasitic, capitalists owners, is still far from that degree of perfection to which it should have attained by this time.

The organization of the workers as an industrial class in unions corresponding to their industries and in a political party representing them as a whole is of increasing necessity as the struggle proceeds and the enemy resists the advance of the workers and seeks in every way possible to prevent them from uniting their forces for aggressive action and efficient conflict.

The Southern Worker is sound and logical on this vital question of economic and political organization. It sees the whole of the struggle and its efforts to awaken the workers in the mills, mines and cotton fields, and all the hosts of productive toll, to organize their economic and political power, should be seconded by the workers themselves with such enthusiasm as to make such efforts fruitful of the largest and most substantial results.

Get together, you workers, and waste no more time about it! Get together in the union of your industry and there not only fight the bosses in a solid militant body, but make that union the training school in which to develop your class solidarity, your class spirit, and to fit you, by your own self-imposed discipline and your own cultivated self-respect, for the higher destiny which awaits you when you shall have conquered your exploiters, destroyed wage slavery and laid the foundation for the great commonwealth in which you are to be the ruling sovereigns.

The times were never so propitious nor the opportunities so great as they are today. We have within ourselves the inherent powers necessary to conquer in this struggle. Let us develop these powers through sound education and revolutionary organizations and speed the day of emancipation.

HALF-MONTHLY PAYDAY LAW

Both branches of the Pennsylvania legislature have passed a bill providing two pay days a month in all commercial and industrial lines, and the measure now goes to the governor. The bill requires one payment between the first and fifteenth of each month and another between the fifteenth and last day of the month unless, otherwise stipulated in a contract. The penalty for violation is a fine of not more than \$100 and the act is to become effective July 1, 1913.

That industrialism is the principal cause of the filling of jails and lunatic asylums, the killing off of one-third of all babies in the first year of their life, and the restricting of other births is declared by Dr. M. G. Schapp, professor of neuropathology at Cornell University, in an address here recently at the conference on mental hygiene. "Degeneration and race suicide increase with industrial supremacy and the stress of modern competition is the cause of much of the insanity. Employment of women in factories and the almost ceaseless activity demanded of all classes in efforts to retain their positions are leading causes in the breakdown of mental health.

GOAL MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The capital of British Columbia averages \$2 per ton of coal mined, and these are the most soundly financed coal companies in the world. In British Columbia, for instance, we have two companies, the Canadian Collieries and the Pacific Coast Collieries, Ltd., each with a capital forty times greater than warranted by their production on the basis quoted. The Crows Nest Pass coal company, Ltd., has magnificent assets in proportion to its capitalization and should lead the van, as it formerly did, as a dividend payer. As matters stand, however, the investment in it is valueless to the mass of the shareholders, and their interests are sacrificed to the enrichment of a foreign corporation. The Great Northern railway gets its coal at \$2.40 per ton, or less than cost, when, if the Crows Nest Pass company were conducted on a sound business basis, instead of a means of graft for a foreign railway corporation, the Great Northern railway company would pay nearer \$3 per ton for its coal. We know of families in Toronto, the heads of which now deposed, invested in Crows Nest coal stock under the belief that they had a security as good as Government bonds and which would bring in a steady income to those dependent on their estates. Some of these families are literally in want today, while their shares are unsaleable, and the share of the profits they should receive from their investment goes to swell the profits of this foreign railway corporation, and make dividends for its shareholders at the expense of the shareholders in the Crows Nest Pass Coal company. This is not fair to the industry of coal mining in British Columbia, and is, we believe, a condition of things that should not be tolerated by the Government. The home investor should be fairly protected in his investment in the natural resources of the country.—Mining and Engineering Record.

EXPLOSIBILITY OF CARBONACEOUS DUST

(Condensed from "The Engineer") Investigations which have been and are being carried out in nearly all mining countries into the explosibility of coal-dust have convinced most people that this particular class of carbonaceous matter is even more dangerous than accumulations of fire-damp; but it is not only in the mine that disaster from this cause lies latent. It cannot be too clearly understood that wherever carbonaceous dust is produced, no matter from what source it arises, there is more than the possibility that, sooner or later, all the conditions requisite for the development of an explosion may simultaneously arise. The disastrous accidents which occurred at Messrs. Primrose's provender mill at Glasgow on November 10 last year, and at Messrs. Bibby's oil-cake mill at Liverpool a fortnight later, fully illustrate our remarks.

Where the Glasgow explosion occurred China beans, after washing and drying, were crushed and broken between chilled cast-iron plates and then ground between stones. The inspector has come to the conclusion that it was on the floor devoted to the latter millstones that the explosion originated. That it was a dust explosion here seems to be no room to doubt. A sample of the dust collected from one of the beams in the mill was examined as to its explosive qualities. It was found to be ignitable at a temperature of 1050 degrees Centigrade, which is lower than the ignition point of many coal dusts. Further, the flames travelled appreciably faster through the bean-dust than through most samples of coal-dust tested in a similar manner. Mr. Smith is of opinion that the disaster arose from the fall of some dust from an over-heated beam into the naked flame of a gas jet used for lighting purposes, and that the propagation of the explosion is to be attributed to the disturbance of fresh dust by the initial explosion.

In the disaster at Liverpool there is every reason to suppose that the explosion started in a collar containing a number of disintegrators employed for grinding oil-cake, locust beans, and other material. It is practically certain that the driving belt of a disintegrator broke and threw up a cloud of dust from the accumulation on the beams and machinery. How this cloud was ignited is less clear. There were no lighted gas jets in the neighborhood of the collar at the time of the disaster, and, on the whole, the cause of ignition must be left an open question.

Three plausible theories, however, have been advanced. It is possible that when the belt broke a workman may, in the darkened state of the room

have struck a match. Subsequent experiments showed that a cloud of dust could be fired by an ordinary match when ignited in the cloud. In the second place, it is pointed out that the disintegrators were each provided with an electromagnetic device for removing particles of iron from the feed. The wires of the magnets of one machine were found after the explosion to be broken and fused at the loose ends, and it is thus possible that the ignition of the dust was caused by a spark from these wires. Here, again, experimental confirmation can be produced, but the sequence of the breaking first of the belt, and then of the magnet wires is not readily explainable. The third theory is based on the fact that a fuse wire near the broken belt, and forming part of the electric lighting circuit was subsequently found to have blown. In addition, a 16-candle-power carbon incandescent lamp on the same circuit as the blown fuse was found to be broken after the explosion. This lamp is known to have been in use shortly before the disaster occurred. It is therefore regarded as possible that the lamp broke coincidentally with the belt, that "arcing over" took place, and that the fuse was in consequence blown.

The primary point to remember is that wherever carbonaceous dust of practically any kind is produced in any quantity conditions of safety should be enforced as rigorously as they are in a modern coal mine. This at once stamps the use of a naked flame for any purpose in such situations almost

as criminal. If artificial light be required incandescent electric lamps should be used. Particles of iron or steel in the material being ground should be removed by efficient electro-magnetic separators. Finally, every precaution should be taken against the escape of dust into the atmosphere and if this, as is almost certain, cannot be completely avoided thorough cleansing of all machines, elevators, conveyors, and wherever dust is liable to accumulate, should be carried out daily, and preferably by suction methods.

The Preachers who are enquiring "What Would Jesus Do?" ought to congratulate themselves that he is not where he can use a whip in a strong right arm, as he once was.

One Virtue.—Poverty is no disgrace, but that's about all that can be said in its favor.—Detroit Free Press.

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GRATIFYING REDUCTION OF COAL-MINE ACCIDENTS

Coal mine accidents occurring in the United States during the year 1912 have been compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines under the direction of Frederick W. Horton. The publication, which is now ready for distribution, gives a resume of the accidents from 1896 to 1912 inclusive, with monthly statistics for the year 1912.

In reviewing the year Mr. Horton says: "During the calendar year 1912 there were 2,360 men killed in and about the coal mines of the United States. Based on an output of 550,000,000 short tons of coal produced by 750,000 men, the death rate per 1,000 employed was 3.15, and the number of men killed for every 1,000,000 tons of coal mined 4.29. The number of men killed was the least since 1906, the death rate per 1,000 employed was the smallest since 1899, the death rate per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was the lowest, and the number of tons of coal produced in proportion to number of men killed the greatest on record. These facts offer indisputable evidence that conditions tending toward safety in coal mining are actually improving, and that coal is now being mined with less danger to the miner than ever before. The general improvement in 1912 as compared with 1911 is shown by the following facts: "In 1912 the number of men killed in the coal mines of the United States was 359 less than in 1911—2,360 as compared with 2,719—a decrease of 13.2 per cent., and this in spite of the fact that there were more men employed in mines and more coal mined than in any previous year. "The death rate per 1,000 men employed in 1912 was 3.15 as against 3.73 in the previous year—a decrease of 15.5 per cent. "During 1912 for every 1,000,000 tons of coal mined 4.29 men were killed as compared with 5.48 in 1911, a decrease of 21.7 per cent. "There were 233,000 tons of coal mined for each man killed in 1912 as compared with 183,000 tons in 1911, an increase of 50,000 tons, or 27.3 per cent. "Although the improvement in 1912 was greater than in any previous year for which accurate statistics are available, partly due, perhaps, to exceptionally mild weather during the last few months of the year, decreasing the likelihood of disastrous coal-dust explosions, there has been an annual improvement for a number of years, as indicated by the following table:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Total, Total per 1,000 employed, Production per death, short tons. Rows for years 1907-1912.

Number of men killed in and about coal mines in the United States in the calendar years 1907 to 1912, inclusive, with death rates:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Total, Total per 1,000 employed, Production per death, short tons. Rows for years 1907-1912.

It will be noted from the foregoing table that the death rate per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined has decreased an-

100 PERSONS CURED OF ECZEMA

Within the past few months over 100 persons have written to the Zam-Buk Co. reporting their cure of eczema, rashes and skin diseases by Zam-Buk. Does this not prove that Zam-Buk is something different? Don't you need it in your household?

Mrs. Mary McQuigg, 913 St. Catherine Street, W., Montreal, says: "I do not know words powerful enough to express my gratitude to Zam-Buk. Eczema broke out on my scalp and hands. The irritation of the scalp was so bad that I could not sleep or rest, and I feared I should have to have my hair cut off. On my hands the disease appeared in sore patches, the burning and itching of which drove me many times to spells of weeping. I went to the dispensary, but they referred me to a skin specialist, who said that mine was not a case of eczema as he had seen. He gave me some ointment, and then a second lot, but neither gave me any relief. "I was in a very bad condition when Zam-Buk was introduced to me. I soon found out that it was different from all the other remedies. I persevered with the Zam-Buk remedy, and each day did more and more good. The irritation and smarting soon disappeared, then the sores began to heal, fresh healthy skin grew over the parts which had been sore, and I am now quite free from all traces of eczema, both on head and hands. My hair has also been saved. "Zam-Buk is also a sure cure for pimples, erythema, itchy eruptions, etc. Write for full particulars. Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Before substituting.



ually; that the production per death has increased each year since 1907, and that the death rate per 1,000 men employed has steadily decreased during the last four years.

"This general improvement has been brought about by a combination of causes, the principal one of which has been more efficient and effective mine inspection on the part of State mining departments and State mine inspectors throughout the country, supplemented by greater care on the part of both operators and miners. The investigative and educational work of the Bureau of Mines has kept both operators and miners alive to the various dangers connected with coal mining, and has shown what precautions should be taken to avoid these dangers. The Bureau is, therefore, gratified with the improvement shown, particularly as the greatest improvement relates to dangers concerning which the Bureau has been conducting special investigations, as is shown later. The Bureau, however, can not too strongly express its appreciation of the co-operation of State mining officials and operators in the work of making coal mining safer.

"Although there has been an annual improvement in mine-safety conditions since 1907, and a particularly notable one in 1912, a still greater decrease in the death rate can be effected. Whether or not such an improvement will be made in 1913 depends largely on the care exercised by the operators, superintendents, foremen, and all others in authority, and by the miners as well to prevent the rise of dangerous conditions and to avoid unnecessary risks when such conditions have arisen." Copies of this report, Technical Paper 48, may be obtained by addressing the Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C.

Mining Co. Claims To Have Solved the "Booze" Problem

A coal mining company located near Walsenburg, Colo., claims to have solved the liquor problem for its employees by providing a club that is operated somewhat on the order of the army canteen. The operators of the mine realized that they could not keep their employees if they were unable to secure liquors, and the question was how they could best be served. This particular mine is operated by the Sunny Side Coal Mining Company, and W. F. Oaks, its vice-president, is quoted as saying: "One of the acknowledged handicaps in every mining camp is the character of the saloons maintained there. These bar-rooms are generally of a very low order, the liquor sold the vilest of the vile, and trouble of one sort or another is everlasting. It is useless to argue against the existence of a saloon of one sort or another in or about mining camps. If the men can't get their beer, or whatever they want, at a saloon, they will buy it from bootleggers, which is worse. Either this or they will go to a camp where they can get it."

Mr. Oaks went on to say that he had had trouble at his company camp, and, hitting on a remedy, he discussed the matter with the men, with the outcome that the latter organized a social club. The company furnished a clubhouse, which is well fitted with comforts and conveniences, and is stocked with the best brands of all kinds of liquors.

He continued: "One of the first rules agreed to was that the club should be kept open only from 4.30 to 10.30 p.m.; this has been strictly enforced. This has resulted in the men retiring early every night, being fresh for work every day, and starting in with a clear head; because heavy drinking is discouraged in the evening, and the club is closed until after working hours the next day. To date the plan has worked to the satisfaction of the men and the company, and I believe the system will eventually be adopted in all the big camps in the State."

The clubhouse is under the management of an experienced man. This company finds that, with this manner of having their employees served with liquors, and affording them a place of recreation, intoxication has been practically eliminated, the efficiency of the men increased, and a high class of workmen has been attracted to the camp.

MACHINE PROBLEM OF THE GLASS BLOWERS

The glass bottle blowers are facing a problem that confronted the hand compositors some twenty years ago, and frequent efforts have been made by the bottle blowers' union to prevent the automatic device from wiping out the demand for skilled labor in the industry. The device which is causing so much alarm among the glass blowers, and which threatens to revolutionize the bottle-making industry, was invented in 1904 by a practical glass blower. It is absolutely automatic, not even requiring an operator. In one hour it can turn out as many bottles as the efficient mechanic can in a whole day. The only disadvantage is that it is very expensive to install and to keep in operation. This

one point gives the blowers a ray of hope, but the printers' experience should have the effect of shattering any such tendency on the part of the bottle blowers. President Hayes, of the bottle blowers' union, has advised the members that it is useless to oppose the installation of the machines, even though they do not even require an operator and will mean the vanishing of the human blower. The glass blowers must become reconciled to their fate, as modern methods of manufacturing will surely prevail. President Hayes declares that the union's only desire should be to devise some way, some sort of compromise, whereby the trade and only means of livelihood of glass bottle blowers who have spent their lives in the industry will be saved from annihilation. The evolution from hand to machine typesetting carried with it the consequent hardships, but in the course of time matters so adjusted themselves that now in most instances there are more men employed than under the old régime. However, it is hardly to be hoped that such will be the result in the glass bottle industry.—The Typographical Journal.

Considers Question of Harnessing the Ohio

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, through its Board of Directors last week, set itself to the task of making Cincinnati immune from future flood disasters by instructing President Walter A. Draper to appoint a special committee of not less than five members to canvass the situation and make recommendations to the board for proper plans for a movement to reconstruct the water front.

The Board of Directors held a special session to take cognizance of the situation. After hours of deliberations in which the flood history of the Ohio valley was delved into at length, the following resolution was adopted:

That it is the sense of this meeting that a movement ought to be launched immediately with the combined efforts of the business interests of this city looking toward the adoption of permanent plans to minimize the effect of floods in Cincinnati.

The work of the special committee which Mr. Draper will appoint probably will follow closely the lines of action of the Pittsburgh Flood Commission, which attempted the solution of the flood problem in Pittsburgh, following the memorable floods of 1907 and 1908, which served to crystallize the sentiment of the Pittsburgh citizens for relief from property damage and loss of life.

There was no desire on the part of the directors to take any action advocating any radical reconstruction of the water front or other plans for flood relief. Rather it was deemed advisable to secure a comprehensive and systematic survey of the situation before reaching any decision.

The first work of the committee will be to ascertain the value of the property in the flood district in order to establish immediately whether it is sufficient to warrant an enormous expenditure which it is admitted any plans for flood relief would involve.

The co-operation of the engineering department of the city and the University of Cincinnati will be enlisted by the committee in securing a survey of the flood district. In estimating the value of the property to determine the feasibility of a great monetary outlay, the committee also will take into consideration the enhanced value if the property would be made immune from water invasion.

It is recognized that whatever may (Continued on Page 7)

Governor Hatfield To Settle Miners' Contentions

What is believed to be the beginning of the end of the industrial trouble in the Kanawha valley of West Virginia, was launched on Monday of this week when Gov. Henry D. Hatfield announced a plan of settlement and called upon operators and miners to accede to the plan and end the conflict.

The governor makes the following recommendations:

First.—That the operators concede to the miners the right to select a checkweighman from among their own number when a majority demands, as indicated and in keeping with sections 40-430 of the State code, to determine to the entire satisfaction of the employed the exact weight of all coal mined by him and his co-workers.

Second.—I suggest that a nine-hour day be conceded to the miners by the operators. To be more fully understood as to what constitutes a nine-hour day, I respectfully advise that it means nine hours of actual service by the employe to the employer at the same scale of wages now paid.

Third.—That no discrimination be made against any miner, and that if he elects he may be permitted to purchase the supplies for the maintenance of his family wherever it suits him best, as this is claimed by the operators to be the case at the present time. It is hoped by the chief executive that it will be the pleasure of the mine operators who own and control commensurates to see that the prices of their merchandise are in keeping with the same prices made by independent or any other stores throughout the Kanawha valley.

Fourth.—That the operators grant a semi-monthly pay.

DIRECT ACTION VS. POLITICAL ACTION

Editor B. C. Federationist.—Re Direct Actionism, Trades Unionism, Syndicalism and Socialism. Whilst there may be a few more "isms" in the organized labor movement of today, they are but sections of the four above mentioned organisms. In dealing with and endeavoring to explain the objects of these bodies, and the results to be obtained from their efforts towards the emancipation of the working class, the writer will be as brief as possible.

Direct Actionists, or, as probably better known, the I.W.W., have made their presence known and felt during the last few years in this country. Their intentions are to organize all bodies and classes of workers not already organized, and their platform "to discard political action and to take possession of the machinery of production by force." Now, in view of the fact that the army, the navy, the militia, the police, and all other powers, are in the hands of the capitalist class, to take, or even dream of taking, possession of the machinery of production by these methods, seems to be, to say the least, a suicidal policy.

The policy of violence is, according to all the laws of nature, a crime, chief amongst its evils being, that not only does it destroy property, and occasionally life, but has a deterrent influence on the labor movement itself.

An organization whose policy is a destructive one may, for a short time, meet with a certain measure of success, but to dream of it ever accomplishing lasting advantages for the working class is folly. Impatience at results obtained by political parties, is mainly responsible for the introduction of this form of organization.

Trades Unionism and the part it plays in society is the next theme. As a safeguard against reduction of wages, sweat shops and other tyrannical abuses by employers of labor, to have membership with a union which is ready to strike when conditions warrant such a course, is necessary.

To the trades union movement can be attributed shorter hours, higher wages and a host of other reforms.

Some of the methods adopted by the latter organizations, are advocated and practiced by the Direct Actionists, viz., the strike and the boycott; but whilst the I.W.W., propose direct action, sabotage, etc., those best trained in organized thought and action in the Trades Unions endeavor to better their condition on the jobs by the strike and boycott, whilst at the same time, they build up their power by political action.

True, there are many in the ranks of the trades unions who do not yet realize the power of the ballot, in that knowledge is being gradually instilled into their minds.

Syndicalism, of French origin, has met with no small measure of success in the European countries, but is still in its infancy in this country. Not being a separate movement, but one which may become part of the other organizations, the writer does not feel disposed to unravel its mysteries.

Socialism, the last great "ism," the emancipator of the most degraded of all systems, the present wage-system, should strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of all members of the working class.

The platform of the Socialist party stands for the only sane and sure method of changing the present system, with its white slavery, unemployment, starvation, and innumerable other evils, viz., by means of the ballot, yet thousands upon thousands do not realize it.

However, the dawn of intelligence is breaking, and gradually class interests are making their presence known.

The day is not far distant when the working class, although at present taking various different routes, towards the attainment of an improvement in the present system, will finally, through the oppression of capitalism, shake off the shackles, which for centuries have bound them and vote unitedly for working class ownership of all things.

Feudalism was not destroyed in one day, but by the introduction and development of the machinery of production. In like manner will wage slavery be abolished, by such changes as will be of advantage to the producers of all wealth—the working class.

H. J. McLEWEN.

PUZZLES MINERS' BOARD

A complicated matter came before the operators' and miners' official boards at Brazil, Ind., for settlement. The Schrapferman Coal company discharged the men employed in the lower vein of the No. 1 mine and allowed the men to work in the upper vein, where the coal was more accessible. President William Garrigue called the men out, declaring that it was a violation of the contract to operate a portion of the mine. The owners of the mine declare the veins are distinctly separate and the case probably will be sent to the International president for settlement.

Why should workers destroy property, seeing that they made it and it took their time or lives to do it? But why should they not possess the property they have created?

Capitalists do not regard their "help" as human. They are known in the shop as "hands" and in political economy as "labor power."

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THE DISTRICT LEDGER

Having been appointed by your District Executive Board to edit and manage the District Ledger I think it is opportune to state what I understand my position to be in relation to your board.

In the first place I understand that I am engaged to run the District Ledger, the District Board being in the position of Trustees or Directors, therefore my masters. That it is no part of my business to attempt to run the miners' organization by disagreeing with their servants or officers—whoever they may be. That the mine workers elect these officers, and if they do not know how to instruct them, and do not know who will best serve their interests, then it is no part of my business to educate them in this direction. That any new board coming into power may, if they feel disposed, remove me and elect another man in my place. That while the officers may have certain ideas as to how the paper should be run this question is for the miners to decide—not me. Lastly, that I shall expect exactly the same treatment from the officers that would be accorded me by any business concern—viz., if I am able to run this concern successfully that my services will be retained; if I am not that I shall be dismissed; I ask for no Constitutional guarantee of the members, for if I cannot hold this position on my merits, then the sooner I quit the better it will be for both the Ledger and myself. I have however sufficient faith in the commonsense of the miners to know that they elect men who are tried servants—although they may differ occasionally and even remove them—and I am quite content to rest my case with these men, whoever they may be.

REMINISCENCES—THE OTHER SIDE

UNDER this caption we reproduce a lengthy article from the pen of one Mr. W. Clifford, who certainly takes himself very seriously, but we trust the mine workers of District 18 will not treat him with as much consideration. As a sample of unadulterated Toryism, he is, however, unique. Introducing his article by the candid admission that he knows nothing about the cause of the strike except what he has read in the newspapers and the "Colliery Guardian," the writer goes on to state that "This strike was the culmination of an aggressive policy that had its inception over 40 years ago." Having fired this at his readers, he slips another over, but this only 30 years ago. "We would not tolerate for one moment the methods of pretence which solemnly entered into the bulk of miners' grievances in England 30 years ago, especially the official ones." One hundred years ago we hung men for sheep stealing; within twenty years of this date, the writings of individuals of his class will be perused with as much curiosity as we at present bestow upon mummified specimens of the stone age. Another supposition of the scribe is that the worker will actually be wanting a six hour day! We trust that he is not subject to cardinal trouble, for should he hear that one trade union in Tacoma has secured a six and a half hour day, the result may be disastrous.

But, seriously, have you ever realized the significance of such remarks? Have you ever tried to realize the stride that trade unionism has made—antidivine and useless as some insist trade unions to be, and we admit that they have many incongruities—the many changes that have taken place within the last few years throughout the whole industrial world? Do you think that any individual or individuals who understand the most elementary principles of the labor movement—except an imbecile—would endeavor to "brake" this movement? Do you think that he could? The questions are ridiculous—for we only recognize in such attempts the most active factor for progress.

APPEAL TO REASON SCORES VICTORY IN RECENT CASE

Judge Sustains Demurrer Against Obscenity Charge—Ruling Prevents Another Prosecution

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 29.—Federal Judge Pollock today sustained the demurrer interposed by counsel for Fred D. Warren, editor, and Charles Lincoln Pifer, associate editor, of the Appeal to Reason, the fighting Socialist weekly of Girard, Kan., in the case in which they were co-defendants, and the federal government the plaintiff. J. A. Wayland, who was formerly proprietor of the Appeal to Reason and who died a few months ago, was also one of the defendants named in the suit. The case of the government was based on the charge that the Appeal to Reason had caused to be published in its columns and then circulated through the mails obscene matter. The "obscene matter" referred to in its indictment was an expose of immoral conditions which an investigation conducted by the Appeal had proved to

be extent in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. The expose which the Appeal caused to be sent broadcast over the nation pointed out that the Federal Penitentiary was a veritable hell of sexual degeneracy.

A congressional investigation conducted by the Committee on Expenditures in the House, followed the disclosures in the Appeal. Every charge made by the paper was confirmed, and the dismissal of one of the warden's of the penitentiary followed. Nevertheless, the enemies of the Appeal saw in the circumstances an opportunity to harass, and perhaps put out of business, by causing its editors to be jailed, the fearless Socialist weekly. In Federal Prosecutor Harry J. Bone, its foes found an instrument through which to express their hatred for the paper. An indictment charging the circulation through the mails of obscene matter followed. The case was to be called before Judge Pollock on May 5, but the sustention of the demurrer closes the incident and marks another victory for the Appeal to Reason over its enemies.

Due to the action of Judge Pollock today, another case which was to be called before him also on May 5, and in which Warren, Eugene V. Debs, and J. I. Sheppard, a lawyer of Fort Scott and counsel to the Appeal, were defendants and in which they were charged with having "obstructed justice," practically loses its basis. This case grew out of the one which was thrown out of court when it is called next month.

This latter case was heard before Judge Pollock on November 11, 1912, and by him dismissed. Smarting under his defeat, Debs brought the matter again before a Grand Jury and secured another indictment. Sheppard has filed charges of misconduct, conspiracy, and malicious prosecution against Bone with Attorney General McInroy, at Washington. Warren today received a telegram from Sheppard, who is in Washington to the effect that the Attorney General refused to allow him access to certain documents which had been offered as evidence in the Leavenworth case.

This is no apology—no attempt to placate—but an invitation to you to do a little thinking on what has been accomplished, not forgetting while means may differ we can have but one end.

ARMS AND THE MAN

WHEN George Bernard Shaw, in "Major Barbara," gave to the world his dramatic portrait of a modern cannon king, in Sir Andrew Undershaft, he no doubt imagined that the picture was complete and up-to-date in every way. But at that time such an occurrence as the exposure of the Krupp concern by the Socialist Deputy, Karl Liebknecht, which is now gaiting Germany, was unforeseen by the dramatist, and this particular characteristic of the modern armament manufacturer, the drumming up of trade, by deliberately sowing hate and suspicion between the nations, with a view to prospective customers, was overlooked. There is still another clause to be added to the creed, which Shaw recites as compromising "the true faith of an armorer."

"What on earth is the true faith of an armorer?" asks Cousins, his prospective son-in-law, to which Undershaft replies: "To give arms to all men who offer an honest price for them, without respect of persons or principles; to aristocrat and republican, to Nihilist and Czar, to Capitalist and Socialist, to Protestant and Catholic, to burglar and policeman, to black man, white man and yellow man, to all sorts and conditions, all nationalities, all faiths, all follies, all causes and all crimes. The first Undershaft wrote up in his shop, 'IF GOD GAVE THE HAND, LET NOT MAN WITHOLD THE SWORD.'" The second wrote up, "ALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO FIGHT; NONE THE RIGHT TO JUDGE." The third wrote up, "TO MAN THE WEAPON; TO HEAVEN THE VICTORY." The fourth had no literary turn; so he did not write up anything; but he sold cannons to Napoleon under the nose of George III. The fifth wrote up, "PEACE SHALL NOT PREVAIL SAVE WITH A SWORD IN HER HAND." The sixth, my master, was best of all. He wrote up, "NOTHING IS EVER DONE IN THIS WORLD UNTIL MEN ARE PREPARED TO KILL ONE ANOTHER IF IT IS NOT DONE." After that, there was nothing left for the seventh to say. So he simply wrote up, "UNASHAMED."

There was no provision in this creed for a possible slacking up of business, and therefore no injunction to go out and drum up trade in the face of a growing anti-militarism. The Undershaft philosophy relied upon the natural inclination of mankind to slay one another without any particular urging from the armorer, and assumed it to be eternal in duration. It was merely a question of arms and the man—no particular man—but man in general, who it was assumed would always want arms, and the armorer's whole duty was comprised in supplying him without asking questions. It was assumed that there would be an eternal stream of customers, and no necessity of going out to seek them, or inveigle them into purchasing, by carefully inculcating the belief in their minds that their fellows were ready to spring at their throats, and it was therefore necessary to purchase an outfit so as to be ready for them.

This need, however, has been discovered by the Krupps, and there is now room for a new clause to be added to the "true faith of an armorer." The final motto in the original—UNASHAMED—does not wholly round out the creed. "There is yet something lacking—though no doubt the Krupps are unashamed—something stating the necessity of fomenting secret strife among mankind to induce them to purchase weapons of destruction; something bearing the admission that the character of the armorer, represented merely as a cynic philosopher, is not wholly complete; that, in addition, he must become an active, lying, unscrupulous, scoundrelly, murderous, profit-seeking capitalist.

Something to that effect would complete the creed. But it will never be publicly added to by such a statement. Not because the cannon kings of the world are in the least ashamed, but because they are afraid. It is perhaps too much to hope that the exposure of these murderous criminals by the German Socialists will have much immediate effect in putting an end forever to the diabolical trade which they have sought to encourage, but the very fact that such boasting has been found necessary is satisfactory proof that the spirit of murder through war is dying out gradually. The exposure, at least, does something to bring nearer the day when the Socialist workmen of the world will cancel the entire creed of the modern armorer, and in its place write up the final announcement upon the walls of every one of the world's murder shops: "THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY CLOSED."

Reminiscences; The Other Side

By WILLIAM E. CLIFFORD

It is well sometimes to get "wised up" on what the other fellow thinks and will also serve to show the rude awakening these individuals are receiving. "The next thing," says the writer, "I suppose, will be that these claimants for compensation for abnormal places and for minimum wage will not desire to work at all (1) or as a first step to that condition of 'Industrial Paradise,' may want to work only six hours a day... What next?... Sol Why, indeed, should not the workers enjoy 'Industrial Paradise?' Since W. E. Clifford asks, 'What next?' we will inform him. 'Everything the worker can possibly get!' Six hours or five hours a day. As a matter of fact some trade unions have succeeded in obtaining a six and one-half hour day already. We can only hope that when a six-hour day is accomplished fact—as undoubtedly it will be with all workers—that this writer accept the inevitable, even though he lament on what was 'thirty years ago.' His reminiscences about the noble lord's colliery, and coal being sold at the pit-mouth for \$5 (and producing no profit), while very amusing, will surely cause a little envy among operators in the Crow....

(At the Charleston meeting of the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute last June President Frank Haas asked the venerable and noted mining engineer and fan builder, Mr. Clifford, to tell the members of the Institute of some of his experiences while engaged in mine engineering in England, and especially to indicate his views as to the universal strike that occurred in March, 1912. Mr. Clifford complied and he has since written his remarks out and amplified them somewhat as hereinafter published.—Ed.C. & C.O.)

Personally, I know nothing about the cause of the strike except what I have read in the newspapers and the "Colliery Guardian," received every week, as to what was taking place; but being familiar with the mines and localities affected by the strike, and having known many of the leaders on both sides, I am fairly well able to gauge the import of the news read from time to time during the progress of the strike.

This great strike of a million men has been accompanied by a radical and lawless disregard for the rights of property; but happily, with the single exception of certain portions of South Wales, an absence of violence to the person on the part of the strikers. The painful feature, however, was the widespread and acute sufferings of others than those employed in mines, brought about by a stopper of works for want of coal.

This strike was the culmination of an aggressive policy that had its inception over 40 years ago, and was the long threatened demonstration of the union's power to show what an important factor in the nation's industrial status it had become. I have known worthy men in the ranks of miners' leaders, men who have risen from humble beginnings, perhaps Methodist lay preachers, with a certain ability to speak which gave them importance among their fellows. Many of these leaders have blossomed into magistrates, members of County Councils, Guardians of the Poor, members of Parliament, and some into Cabinet Ministers, with the title of "Right Honourable;" while some have had conferred upon them the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Most of them carry their honors with a dignity the rank and file rather look upon with suspicion; but with all this it remains a fact that the union has never lifted its finger in the direction of safety except where it could be done through striking financially at the operator. No one who knows coal mining in England can honestly controvert this statement.

The early mutterings of trouble which led up to the late crisis came from South Wales in the form of a demand that individual direct negotiations between the manager and the miner of claims for extra payment for "abnormal places" should cease. It was also claimed to greatly expand the scope and definition of the term. In other parts of the country these claims were formerly known under the term "allowances" and covered all cases of so unusual a character that they could not be provided for by a "scale" or any other method of payment contemplating intermittently recurring conditions of fairly similar variation from normal, as in the cases of our "day-volms" or "spars."

It was found in South Wales that three-fifths of the working places in some pits were claimed as "abnormal;" that from causes for which the collier was not responsible they were below the average facility for producing coal by the ton. In other words, in such places more labor was required than that contemplated when the tonnage price was fixed.

In my pit days such cases were common in the Midlands. The determination as to whether an allowance was due and the amount of it was usually settled between the collier and the mine foreman—who was called an underviewer—without many words. There were always in every pit a few men who were much more expert at pleading their claims for allowances than they were at getting coal; and some there were, also, who were con-

spliciously able in both departments of the industry.

For some time before the strike an agitation to make "allowance" fixtures, or to have them no longer determined by direct negotiation between the men and officials of the pit, but by a committee elected by the miners, had entered the acute stage, and many mine owners in South Wales suffered from curtailment of output from the indifference to labor which the incipient form this dispute engendered.

The minimum wage question, ostensibly the cause of the strike, is yet in a complete embryonic state; but its substantial meaning is that the poor workman shall be leveled up to the wage-receiving plane of the good one. It is simply the application of the desired process of dealing with "abnormal places" to abnormal men. The next thing, I suppose, will be that these claimants for compensation for abnormal places and for minimum wage will not desire to work at all, or as a first step to that condition of Industrial Paradise, may want to work only six hours a day; what next?

When I returned to England from this country at the end of 1873 I undertook the management of a colliery where lots of money had been spent, and of the output 200 tons per day was being hauled to the railroad by numerous carts, and the mine, which was owned by a noble lord, did not pay, though coal was selling at \$5 per ton at the pit-mouth. The men were getting good wages, but at every Friday night's council of owner, agent and officials a large delegation of colliers invariably appeared to prefer every form of usual trumpery and utterly groundless grievance, which only a Yorkshire collier of that day knew so well how to formulate. One night I happened to follow the deputation out, through the servants' hall, and found their friends, the butler and one of the footmen, plying these colliers with tankards of old ale and bread and cheese. I stopped the beer the week after and the regularity of the deputation visits ceased.

We would not tolerate for one moment the methods of pretence which solemnly entered into the bulk of miners' grievances in England 30 years ago, especially the official ones.

On one occasion we had a short, but noisy strike, and a certain single young man was one of its noisiest leaders. When he came with others to set forth their grievance my book-keeper called attention to the fact that this man had received his wages for every day in the calendar during the previous eight months, 12 shillings and 4 pence—about \$3. In consequence of his having lost much time attending dog races and the like his actual earnings were much more for every day he worked. When attention was called to these facts this man's rejoinder was too rude to appear in print. The last I saw of him who said that he was going to America, the recommendation was that he should by no means change his mind.

Returning to the question of "allowances" in abnormal places, in nearly every case where it appeared groundless, and became acute from want of redress, it was a question of man, and not of place. I remember one particular instance: The colliery I was working had a seam 2 feet 11 inches thick, and the method of working was longwall. One man always had a grievance that he could not get a living wage and stated that he had for weeks only earned 64 cents per day. He was really a very poor workman.

Another man in the same range of stalls—rooms—regularly earned \$5 per day, and was rather given to boasting about it. The 64-cent man noticed the pit boss of giving the \$5 man a "soft place," so as he complained very loudly and persistently, and always did it at pay time, being an old soldier, it appeared he was deserving of some consideration; but to show how groundless his charge of partiality was an exchange of places was made between him and the \$5 man. The latter would not start work until he was promised consideration for cleaning up the 64-cent man's place. In two months the \$5 man was getting \$6 per day in the 64-cent place, and the 64-cent man was getting 64 cents, or thereabouts in the \$5 place.

In the pictures and description of the miners' hearing during the late strike could be seen and read the bullying and unscrupulous behavior of the great mass of the strikers, such as endeavoring to rush the pay gates at a football match; driving away weak women and children from the vicinity of coal they had mined, and from which they were endeavoring to scratch a few buckets full to keep them warm during the prevailing frost and snow. In one case shown pictorially the strikers surrounded a wagon and got and sold 150 tons of coal that did not belong to them, and the original poor exploiters—the women and children—had to purchase from them at famine prices by the bucket full. In other cases they would stand at the road-end leading to a country pit and levy a blackmail of 25 cents per cart on all that came away from the mine, and if their demands were disregarded they overturned the carts, with their contents into the road. For this latter transaction some were summoned before justices and let off in payment of a small fine—under a dollar.

Then again there were comic phases

some of which showed how differently insults were viewed when a former giver of them became himself the recipient of them.

One collier leader, a member of Parliament at that, while going around in motor car during an election had a small stone which hurt nobody thrown at him. The public howl and cry of "outrage" he made would have led an outsider to suppose that he had entirely forgotten a former case, less than five miles away, where a Parliamentary candidate's carriage was smashed to pieces as he was returning home from an election, and the owner, the chairman of a great company was compelled to walk several miles to his residence, followed by an aggressive and jeering mob.

Another case: A radical ex-member of Parliament, the owner of a North Wales colliery, a district where the men had become slightly shaky in their adhesion to the strike, trusting to the former prestige as the colliers' idol, went to try if he could not, by his persuasive eloquence—of which he was a perfect master—induce the strikers to go to work. He was met with howls of contemptuous derision and volleys of uncomplimentary recommendations.

It may be interesting to say that this gentleman was the original joint-inventor of the magnetic lock for miners' safety lamps, was more than 50 years of age and is the father of a sitting member of Parliament well known in Pittsburgh—Coal and Coke Operator.

Our Letter Box

April 30, 1913.

To the Editor,

The District Ledger.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly allow me to insert my views, re the agitation that is going on with some of the members of the U.M.W. of A. and the officials of the same? As a member I have taken a great interest in this question and I fall to see what good can be derived by quibbling over this matter. I entirely agree with the officials in their stand as I believe they have done it with the knowledge that it was for the best. I maintain that Jones has every right to express his own political views, without appealing to a certain party for the right of the same. I take it that when this man, along with the rest of the candidates for office was elected it was to serve the best interests of the miners and as long as they discharge their duty faithfully we have no reason to complain. I know it has been said he cannot do this. How do you know? Judgment is passed before wrong is committed. Can you prove that every moment and every action of the Socialist member is spent for the best interests of the many, and not for himself? It seems to me in Fernie that there is a great struggle for position and nothing too hard and great can be said against those who are guarding the affairs of the U.M.W. of A. I suppose that if these men were recalled and another election took place we should have a great many aspiring candidates from Fernie Local. I detest in every sense those who have reached Pisgah's heights in scientific Socialism, but who have very little knowledge how to control their own lives, let alone the destinies of others. I notice in the letter from W. B. Phillips, that he is advising the three hundred members of the Gladstone Local who intend to withdraw their names or cease to pay their contributions, because they cannot boss the show or run it on the lines they have mapped out to call a meeting. I wonder if he thinks the U.M.W. of A. will die a natural death because he and the noble two hundred and ninety-nine leave. I don't think there is much chance of their leaving; in fact, I do not think some would be kicked out. There are too many dollars at stake, and there are quite a few who have their eyes on them. I would suggest to Phillips, before enlisting the meeting to consider his ways and be wise, for as the noble three hundred leave there will be others to take their place. Men who have fought for the principles of trade unionism and who are going to hold on to them in spite of their selfishness and their desire to break up. I would like to say that there are men who contribute to the U.M.W. of A. who have their own political thought and who are not going to be forced into any other line of action without deciding for themselves, and their views ought to be respected by all. But this is not so and until we can harmonize in our efforts can we ever hope for success. But I think we can all agree with Edmund Burke, when addressing his constituency at Bristol, Eng. in speaking, he said, "Applaud us when we run, console us when we fall, cheer us when we recover, but for God's sake let us go on."

I remain yours,

JOSEPH BUTTON.

BABY GIRL BURNS IN VIEW OF MOTHER

Child Dies With Spectators Absolutely Helpless—Three Houses Also Destroyed

WINNIPEG, Man., April 29.—Before the eyes of her own mother, the 12-months-old baby girl of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sticke was burned to death yesterday morning in a fire which burned for one hour on Grigg street west in Weston, causing the total destruction of a 7-roomed house, two cottages and a 3-roomed shack. While men and women stood by unable to aid, flames devoured the houses to the value of \$15,000 and licked around the motionless form of the baby girl, who lay asleep in an upper room in the Sticke home. Account of the eye-witnesses differ. Douglas Stokes, a plumber working in a house nearby, stated that as the fire ate into the cottage the body of the child could plainly be seen through the crumbling laths. No sounds were heard from the house, so it is thought that the child was suffocated in her sleep. When the firemen had gained some control of the flames a rush was made and the body recovered. It was then only a charred trunk, the head and limbs having been burnt away.

The Sticke family are German-speaking Galicians, and came to Winnipeg about nine months ago.

The stork is the bird with a great big bill. He sends us the baby whenever he will. Then comes the doctor and when he is through, We find that he has a great bill too.

MRS. A. BAKER

Trained Midwife and Maternity Nurse

McPherson Ave., nr. G.N. Depot

Ads. Classified—Cent a Word

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

FURNITURE FOR SALE—Apply Mrs. W. Hunnable, next Methodist Parsonage.

FOR SALE—150 Ayresbury Ducks, week old; \$4 per dozen. Mrs. A. Davies, Fernie Annex. 37-1

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

FOR SALE—A limited number of British-made Bicycles direct from factory, Coventry, England; frame welded steel tube, wheels nickelplated rims, rustless spokes, Eddie coaster brakes, Dunlop non-slip tires; a first-class mount in every way; terms. Apply, W. Barton, Singer Sewing Machine Agent, City. 37-3ip

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two lots in Athabasca Landing. Apply Box 25, Coal Creek. 33fta

SEE! It's Coming! Spring! Someone will want those lots in Cedar Valley. Better see Evans about them.

TO RENT—House of three rooms, kitchen, two verandahs. Rental \$10. Apply Jos. Leonard Allen, Riverside ave., West Fernie. 36-3

LOST—A Sorrel-colored pony, w. about 800 lbs., white face and one hind foot. \$20 reward. Branded on left shoulder. Fred Hutchinson, Mitchell, B. C. 326

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE—Farrowed first week in March. Price \$10.00 each. V. P. pedigree furnished. Ship April 20th. Harry Anderson, Birchbank, B. C. 32-6tp

FOR SALE—Almost new Incubator, holds 120 eggs. Also brooder. R. Jones, West Fernie. 363p

MINERS WANTED—Also laborers, Apply Western Coal and Coke co., Beaver Mines, via Inehor Creek, Alta.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S. C. W. Leghorns, descendants of first prize winners at the world's greatest shows, such as Madison Square Garden, New York, World's Fair, St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, and others. Eggs, 15 for \$2.00. P. Finch, Box 44, Coal Creek. 36-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From standard bred stock. White Wyandottes and White Rocks. \$2.50 per setting. White Orpingtons and Barred Rocks, \$2.50 per setting. Toulouse Game Eggs, 50 cents each, 25 per cent. fertility guaranteed. Ayresbury Duck Eggs, \$1.00 per setting. Mrs. Davies, Fernie Annex. 36-2

Cemetery Notice
Persons wishing their lots in Cemetery kept in good condition for the season, at a reasonable charge, can make arrangements with the undersigned.
THOMSON & MORRISON
Funeral Directors

News of The District Camps

FRANK NOTES

Mr. J. C. Boudreau, now of Macleod but late of the Frank Coal company's office, has been in town for several days calling on his friends here and in Blairmore.

Bob Campbell, the member elected for this constituency passed through town on Monday night.

Jean Schnurr, who has been managing the Co-operative store here since it was opened last Fall, has accepted a position in Moose Jaw. We understand that Mr. Hanley of Thomson's store in Blairmore is to be his successor.

Mr. John Anderson met with an accident last week while working in the Frank mine, by which the calf of his leg was badly bruised. He is able to get around a little again with the help of a stick.

MARRIED—On Saturday evening, April 26, at the Methodist parsonage, Frank Andrew Benz of Frank to Therisa Schubert of Bohemia, Austria.

Walter Korolla met with a painful accident in the Blairmore mine last Wednesday, April 23, when an explosion of gas occurred. The worst of the wounds were about the eyes and head, and for a time it was thought both eyes were entirely blown out. On the following morning Dr. McKay took him to Calgary to an eye specialist. One eye had to be removed but the other still has sight in it. His arm also was broken.

The social held in the church last week was largely attended, almost everybody in town being present and enjoying themselves immensely. The proceeds, which were over \$50, were for church purposes. The programme was largely given by Miss Williams, of Blairmore, Mrs. Smith, Messrs Tom and Sam Paton, of Hillcrest, while the young people of Frank distinguished themselves along the lines of pantomime and dialogue.

Mrs. A. T. Blais has sufficiently recovered from her illness to be able to go home from the hospital.

Mrs. Wilcox has been seriously ill for a few weeks but is recovering.

Mr. Palmer moved a house to Blairmore last Friday and Saturday for F. Demousty.

A Goyette has been busy pulling down his building this last week, as the material used in construction was stone, and it could not be moved intact.

Calgary newspapers have informed us that Mark Drumm, the owner of Blossomwood ranch, is in the hospital, undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

Vencil Vohradsky moved his family to Hillcrest this past week.

Rev. J. M. Harrison, of Claresholm, who is going to open the Methodist church at Hillcrest next Sunday, will speak to the Sunday school in Frank church at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Rev. Father Summat, who has been priest of the Catholic church here and in Blairmore for the past year or so, left on Tuesday for the States, where he is to reside in future.

The 41 Meat Market has again changed its manager. Mr. Juvenal has left and his place is taken by Mr. Howes, who hails from Scotland.

COAL CREEK

Anyone desirous of joining the Loyal Order of the Moose can do so by applying to Robt. Bilsborough, Coal Creek, and filling the necessary qualifications.

Frank Owen, the knight of the clover for Pat Burns at Corbin was in camp on Thursday shaking hands with some of his old associates.

The Coal Creek football club committee desire to thank all who have contributed towards their support. Receipts will be forwarded for money donated.

At the Provincial Police Court on Monday, April 28, 1913, John Gillie was found guilty of stealing cars at No. 1 North, Coal Creek. Owing to the jail being full he was allowed to pay a fine of \$15 and costs.

The football club committee are arranging a basket social for May 23. Will all the ladies kindly make a note

SALE OF ALL SALES

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

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

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

BRISCO'S
Blairmore Alta.

of this. A committee will be around in a few days, soliciting.

There has been one or two exciting events on the M.F. & M. last week-end. George evidently thought he was entitled to a free ride but "Paul" was one too many for him. George looked surprised when the train stopped and he was asked to alight. Much better to buy a ticket, George, than walk, the ties are pretty hard uphill.

Fighting must have been in the air to make two of our prominent indulgers in a bout of fistcuffs while coming up in the train. The fight promoters of Fernie missed the chance of their life by not asking the combatants to the skating rink. Evidently some people think they are as good as their namesakes in the roped arena.

The pound social held in the Presbyterian church proved a great success. The following contributed towards the programme: Mr. Joyce, Margaret Shanks, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Appleby, David Shanks, Mrs. Percy, Tom Davidson, R. Bilsborough, James Davidson. After the programme the parcels were sold to the highest bidders. R. Bilsborough was the auctioneer and some good prices were realized, but owing to the lateness of the hour all the parcels could not be sold. The committee thank all who helped in any way. Mr. C. Percy supplied the music.

Owing to a serious breakdown to the compressor plant the mines and tipples have only been working at half strength. The repairs are expected to be completed in a few more days.

Mrs. Lizzie Fearson entertained a few of her friends at a birthday party on the 25th. Every one evidently enjoyed themselves, as their smiling faces showed.

Coleman is scheduled to play Coal Creek at Coal Creek on May 3d, but have notified the Coal Creek secretary of their inability to come on that date. Consequently no match at Coal Creek to open the season with. Too bad, boys!

MICHEL NOTES

The Michel football club held their basket social on Thursday night, the 24th. It proved a great success and helped them out considerably in their finances. The sale of baskets, which was conducted by Mr. James Stewart, realized the amount of \$58.50, the highest price paid being \$8.25. The donor of the basket was Mrs. M. Little, who gained the prize of \$5.00. The concert, which preceded the sale of baskets, was given by the following artists: Song, W. A. Bastian; Song, Mrs. Fred Gullett; recitation, W. Currie; song, Mr. Bob Stewart; duet, A. Bastian and D. Grundy; song, Mr. James Stewart; song, Mr. Fred Gullett; song, Mr. Wm. Sankoy; pianoforte duet, Messrs Bastian and Almond. Mr. B. Caulfield gave every satisfaction as chairman. A dance followed and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all present.

The mechanical staff of the coal company have been very actively engaged during the last few days taking apart the "Walker" compressor to replace the one at Coal Creek, which broke down, and caused considerable damage, besides laying the mines idle up there. Mr. Percy Waugh, the master mechanic, expects to have the parts needed ready for shipping away in a very short time.

The new horses apparently arrived just in time for the coal company, seeing that two of their number met with fatal accidents during the past week, both in No. 3 mine.

According to the fixture list published in last week's issue, the local club are at home to one of the new clubs of the League, Hillcrest. While the boys do not wish to dishonor them they do expect to gather in two points and thereby get a good send-off for this season's battles, which promise to be more exciting than ever. So, play up, Michel, and give a good account of yourselves as in the past, even if you do not possess the same talent.

Mr. Tom Griffiths, the I.C.S. representative, was here on business last Saturday, taking over the duties of Mr. Tom Martin, the manager, who has gone further east.

The Angler's Association held a meeting in the hall of the Venizia hotel Sunday evening, to make all necessary arrangements for the coming season. For full particulars apply to Tom Yates, secretary.

Humphrey Evans arrived back in camp on Sunday night's passenger, from Vancouver Island, where he had been employed at the Protection mine at Nanaimo. Glad to see you back, "Hump," just to help out the boys on the football team.

There was a very successful concert held in the Methodist church here on Monday evening. The programme, which was given by the school children and instructed by Miss Johnson was very good indeed, and appreciated by all those who paid for admission.

A meeting of the Rifle club is called for Sunday, May 4, in the Opera house. All the crack marksmen are requested to attend, also the would-be crack shots.

The members of the Michel brass band are in full practice once again, under the leadership of Mr. George Hedington. You sure need patience, George.

The pancake social of the Presby-

BELLEVUE NOTES

George Noble, who left here some time ago, returned to camp and has started to work at No. 1 mine.

Mr. R. W. Wilson, of Monarch, has come to camp and has opened a bakery and boarding house in the place known as the McCheuchan block. Mr. Wilson is an old-timer in the camp, having worked here some 7 years ago. He is now ready for business in the bread and pastry lines. He will also start a restaurant in connection with the bakery.

Mr. Fred Lund, who has been in camp for some years past, left camp this week on a visit to his parents in Sweden. He intends returning again this fall. His many friends wish him a pleasant trip.

The Bellevue band went to Fernie on Sunday last to be present at the funeral of the two men who were killed at Coal Creek last week.

The many friends of Mesdames Ash and McDielen wish to extend their heartfelt sympathy to them in their sad bereavement.

Mr. Erick Crag, who has been in camp for some time, left this week for his home in Sweden, on a visit to his parents. He intends returning in a few months. Pleasant time, Erick.

Fred Parker, the center-forward of the Sons of England football team returned to camp on Saturday and intends staying for a time. Better sign up, Fred.

Mrs. Enoch Williams is spending a few days in Coleman with Mr. Williams' parents.

The Reverends Young and Fagan, of Frank and Hillcrest, were in camp this week on business.

The football game on Saturday night was a good one and ended 1-0, in favor of the scrub team. It was played on the new field.

The election returns were received in camp yesterday. Campbell, Conservative, won over Charlie O'Brien, Socialist, by 31 votes.

Mr. Ernest Deaumont is now in camp barbering at the pool room. He came here from the National Hair-Dressing Parlors in Calgary where he has worked for some time.

Mr. Ford, of Coleman, was in camp visiting Mr. Geo. Bateman.

Jim Burke is a Lethbridge visitor this week.

The Ramblers club held a paper-chase on Thursday evening. Arthur Varby and Andrew Jackson as the hares laid the trail through the woods surrounding Maple Leaf and Passburg and were overtaken by Joseph Christie and Willie Godwin, who won the prizes offered, and will act as hares in the next chase, which will take place as soon as the weather will permit.

HOSMER NOTES

Quite a few Hosmerites are receiving notice of objection to their names being placed on the voters list. Evidently they are not figured to be Conservatives.

A prominent New York citizen was supposed to have been proffered the office of justice of peace for Hosmer, but he declined owing to the low remuneration offered. Cabbages are green but we don't think the Hosmer readers of the Ledger are that bad.

M. T. Newton, of the local office staff, who has been promoted to the position of accountant at Bankhead, left for that place Sunday night. Hosmer loses a model citizen by his departure.

The usual monthly pay day dance took place at the Queens, Monday, and as usual was well attended and enjoyed.

Someone having died or quit the C. P. R. service, some of our local clerical wage slaves are climbing the promotion ladder, and no doubt are appreciating the extra shokels and pretzels.

Miss Ball and Miss Malo were Fernie visitors Tuesday.

W. Martin of the legal firm of Herchmer and Martin, Fernie, was in Hosmer on business Tuesday, trying to get some law-breaking Russians out of a jackpot.

The two men, John Hu—zhyn and Mike Black, who were captured at Port Arthur and brought back to Hosmer, were charged at Fernie with obtaining goods under false pretences from some local merchants. The case was dismissed on a technicality, although the judge expressed his opinion that they were guilty.

We notice that altho' some of our English speaking friends haven't much use for "Mr. Hohunk" they seem to get quite chummy when Christmas and Easter and the beer consequent hereon gets around. "Beer, beer, glorious beer."

The team to represent Hosmer against Fernie in the opening league game of the season will be chosen from the following players: Hutson, Wardrop, McQueen, Bain, Balderstone, Rice, White, Linton, Barlas, Bateman, Rankin, Anderson, Thornton and Kerr. Game will commence at 6.45 sharp. Come and boost for the locals. Collection on the ground; members of I. A. C. free.

The pancake social of the Presby-

J. Keir Hardie Writes the Ledger Explains Situation of I. L. P. in Great Britain

While we do not care at the moment to make any comment on what has appeared in the Ledger with reference to the subject of Mr. Keir Hardie's letter, we feel sure that the majority of our readers will appreciate the lively interest taken by the veteran labor leader in the affairs of this District. Many of our readers who were identified with the I. L. P. in the old country may, however, have opinions to express and it is up to them to come forward. We will, however, commit ourselves thus far and say that it is our opinion (and this is backed by the many measures introduced by the Labor members and carried by the Asquith Government) that the I. L. P. has been a distinctly aggressive and progressive body, and accomplished a great deal in the direct interests of labor, and having regard to the very wide experience and many years he has labored in the interests of the workers, we know of no one from whom we would more readily accept counsel or criticism than J. Keir Hardie.—Ed.

10 Neville's Court,
London, E.C.
April 16th, 1913.

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

Comrade:

I have just seen your issue of March 29th in which you discuss in the leading article the unwisdom of Labour allying itself directly or indirectly with either of the capitalist parties, and I wholeheartedly endorse all you say. There is, however, one sentence in the article to which I take very serious exception, and which must have been written under a misapprehension. You say "No more conclusive evidence of the shallowness of the pretensions that the Labour candidate is only the tag end of a Liberal kite is needed than what has happened in the House of Parliament at Westminster." I am afraid that your information on this point must come from some very biased source. So far as I can understand its meaning it is that the Labour Party in the House of Commons is a tail of the Liberal kite. There is one fact which I should think would enterly knock that contention on the head. During the past twelve months

there have been five bye-elections in industrial centres, and in every one of these the Labour Party has had its own candidate fighting against the Liberal and Conservative nominees. Every seat we now hold was won originally after a three cornered contest, and as a matter of fact two of our members are at this moment being disciplined for having identified themselves with a Liberal Party organization. Twenty years ago the I. L. P. (the Socialist wing of the Labour Party) killed Lib-Labism. We fought it out of existence, and the Labour party now is as distinctly independent of Liberals or Tories as is the Socialist-Democratic Party of Germany, or any of the Continental Socialist Parties. As a matter of fact we are more so, since the Second Ballot which operates in these countries leads to bargains and alliances between Socialists and other candidates, which we would not tolerate nor permit here in Great Britain. The Labour Party is an open alliance between the Socialist Organizations and the Trades Unions, the basis upon which it is formed being its political independence of both the orthodox capitalist parties. It has worked exceedingly well in bringing the working-class closer together for political purposes. It has 39 members in the House of Commons, and between 3,000 and 4,000 on the Local Administrative Councils up and down the country. It finances itself from the levies of the working-class, and is thus a genuine working-class movement.

Bearing these facts in mind I think I am entitled to ask what your intention was in seeming to make it appear that the British Labour Party is on a line with those candidates who are being run under Liberal auspices on your side. There is nothing personal in this, only feeling as I do, as I am sure you do, the need for a complete understanding between the working class movement of the Dominion and of this country, I am desirous that there should be no misunderstanding between the two movements.

I read the Ledger with great interest, and find it to be a brightly conducted and thoroughly up-to-date organ of the working-class.

All good wishes, I am,
Yours faithfully,
J. KEIR HARDIE.

SPORTS AT COAL CREEK

The annual children's sports took place at Coal Creek on May 1st. The weather was rather unsettled in the morning but got nice in the afternoon. William Branch was the official starter and performed his duties in a masterly fashion. There were 32 events and the successful contestants were as follows:

J. Newberry, J. Gibson, T. Davidson, C. Michell, J. Millburn, J. Worthington, T. Joyce, R. Martin, D. Noe, Norah Sharples, W. Lamont, E. Hosker, H. Young, E. Joyce, L. Hall, Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Oliver, T. Branch, Ike Cartmell, J. Kay, R. Johnston, and P. Finch.

In the football match between the English and Scotch a result, one each.

In the evening a free dance was given in the club hall, a waiting competition taking place, the winners being as follows: Dave Atherton, Mrs.

terian church proved to be a success, altho' they would like to see a few more of Hosmer's sterner sex turn out on future occasions.

Tom Palecek, an old-timer of Hosmer, is making preparations to migrate to Wisconsin where he will graduate as a son of the soil.

A few of our more sporty guys are taking a chance in John Bull's Derby sweepstakes. Guess you'll be good for a drink if you happen to win that \$20,000.

Paddy, the man that bets all his money on his football fancies, got stung by one of our local greenhorns. Guess mum's the word. Eh, Paddy?

The Russian element were celebrating Easter in great old style last week and, vodka being consumed in large quantities, much to the joy of McCox and the brewers.

We had quite a disappointment on learning that the demonstration and sports at Lethbridge had been called off. They should bring it to Hosmer we got good weather here—some-times.

The ladies of the Catholic church are arranging to give a basket social and dance on Monday, May 19. The Fernie orchestra has been engaged for the occasion. Considering the number of bewitching young maidens who will have baskets there it should prove an attractive affair. Young men, jot the date down in your note books and hang on to the necessary cash.

Tom Nantson, fire boss on A level, has resigned his job and accepted a similar position at Passburg.

Jim Wardrop was appointed captain of the Hosmer football club, it being felt that there's nothing like having an old hand at the head. Here's hoping you lead us from victory unto victory, Jimmie.

Anyone who has received notice of objection to his name appearing on the voters list will have same attended to by referring it to W. Balderstone. It doesn't cost anything and will insure your name getting on the list.

Quite a lot of joy is expressed by the local shareholders of the Anglo-Canadian Trust Company that the slick-fingered gents who were running the outfit are now on the inside looking out.

A young mud slide occurred at the mouth of the tunnel Sunday and kept Willie White's shovel-engineers humping for awhile.

Lamont, and Mrs. Davison. Dancing was kept up till the wee sma' hours. Refreshments were served during the evening. Messrs Percy and Hewitt dispensed the music. Ed. Coughlan was floor master.

ARREST CIVIC EMPLOYE
Calgary Waterworks Foreman Charged With Stealing Cement

CALGARY, April 29.—Steve Hollis, foreman in the city waterworks department, was arrested by Detectives Schoeppe and Turner, on Saturday, on the charge of stealing four bags of cement and some lumber belonging to the city. The articles were taken on Hollis' premises on Saturday. Hollis said he had brought them from the

smallpox hospital, where he had been overseeing some work, in order that they might be in a safe place. He disclaimed any intention of keeping them for his own use. He was taken into custody, however, and came before Magistrate Sanders on the charge of theft. He was remanded.

The street car men of Buffalo, New York, have won their strike, regardless of the fact that the state militia was called out to awe and intimidate with weapons of violence and murder. The street car men were backed by organized labor of Buffalo to such an extent that every industry of that city would have been paralyzed were it not for the capitulation of the company.

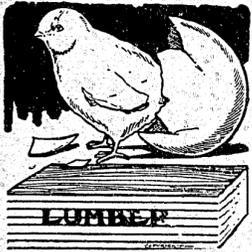
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More About That Glorious Colorado

By ADOLPH GERMER
"What the mining industry needs today is a better class of men and more of them. There is a time coming in the southern coal mining section when we will be short of miners and will have no way to supply them. For that reason we should be training them up today."

These are the significant words of E. H. Weltzel, the general manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, according to the local papers, delivered before the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute a short time ago. He added, "The time has come when the business of coal mining is demanding more and more a sober class of men."

These statements, coming from a high official of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, have some weight and bear out the claim expressed in former letters, that great numbers of the "better class" of miners have been driven from the coal fields of the State. The "better class" of men have some pride and self-esteem and will not bow in humble submission to the iron rule of the coal magnates. Those of the "better class" of men who are still here live in absolute seclusion until the time comes to strike the blow that will give them a chance to rise and expand to a greater manhood.

How can Mr. Weltzel expect a "better class" of men when the coal interests rob them of every vestige of their inherent rights? A "better class" of men demand the right to exercise their legal prerogatives and will not submit to the despotism so manifest in the Southern Colorado coal fields. When every liberty granted them by law is denied by the hired Hessians of corporate wealth, and when men who breathe the breath of unionism are hunted down like beasts of prey, the "better class" of men seek other quarters where they are treated with some degree of respect.

Colorado can be made the grandest mining State in the Union, and would be were it not that men have been forced to breathe corporation air and wear a corporation smile. The natural conditions in the mines are vastly superior to those of many of the other mining States, yet there is a greater proportionate number of miners killed than in organized States where the natural dangers are far greater. The climate in this State is more desirable than in most of the mining States, and did human conditions prevail in the mines and mining camps, Colorado would have more than her share of miners.

"Boost for Colorado" is the slogan that has been adopted by the commercial interests of the State, but all the "boosting" will be of no avail so long as heartless hyenas gnaw at the vitals of the working class. In the organized fields there is no cry for a "better class" of men and more of them. Coal companies out here have claimed that their men are satisfied with their conditions and that there is no demand for organization. The coal companies that make such a claim are either totally ignorant of the feeling that prevails among their men or they have no regard for the truth. If they will withdraw their professional slugs, spies and spotters, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico will be organized before the winter rolls around. If their men are so well pleased with their conditions, why is it that the coal companies must have an army of gunmen, spies and spotters in their camps? Why is it that they hunt up union men, discharges and slug them when they are found out? If men are satisfied what need is there of slugging and persecuting them?

During the month of March of this year, in the town of Cokedale, which is the private property of the Guggenheims, the superintendent and several of Sheriff Grisham's "deputies" went to the home of John Cusack and asked whether he belonged to the union. He replied that he did not. They began to beat him, broke open his trunk and searched the house for

his card. They found it hidden under the bedding, and he was ordered to leave town in the morning.

In many of the other camps, as is the case in Cokedale, the companies own every square inch of ground and every building, including the post-office, but even in towns that are incorporated under the law organizers are ordered to leave.

In Delagua, the "deputies" invaded a meeting of a Montenegro society, made up chiefly of miners, and ordered them to disband. The president of the society explained that they could conclude their business in about ten minutes, but the "guardians" of the law insisted that they must adjourn at once. Verily, Southern Colorado is filled with mighty possibilities.

In the heart of the city of Trinidad two officials of the Walsenburg local were held up at the point of guns by four of Sheriff Grisham's "deputies," their pockets rifled and when they could not find anything of value to their masters, the two miners were ordered to move on. Organizer Robert Ulich made complaint to Sheriff Grisham against his sniveling "deputies" indiscriminately holding people up, but was told that they had a right to do it. He then went to the mayor, and this shining light of the "law and order" brigade said that he had no authority to act in the matter, but advised that Brother Ulich see the then District Attorney McHendrie. Here he received the very polite advice that there was no cause for criminal action; that he might institute civil proceedings. Who ever heard of a district attorney suggesting civil proceedings in a case of criminal holdup? In the light of these outrages Mr. Ulich shed tears of agony for a "better class" of men.

There are scores of the "better class" of men in the coal mines in Colorado, but they have been so crushed by the despotism of coal corporations that they have little or no interest in life. With proper conditions, proper pay, proper treatment and with the exercise of common privileges they would rise second to none anywhere. Sufficiency of the "better class" of miners would follow as a consequence.

During the past few weeks organ-

izers have been stationed in Southern Colorado, and this has given the spotters more than ordinary concern. Our every action is subjected to the utmost scrutiny in order to frustrate any move that the organization may make.

The story is now current that the United Mine Workers of America have a few eastern agitators in the West trying to stir up a strike in order that the miners in the East will get more work. If the 700,000 miners east of Colorado had to depend upon the work vacated by the less than 14,000 in Colorado their case would be hopelessly lost. If every miner in Colorado went out on strike the eastern miners would never know it except for the funds they would contribute to support the strike. Moreover, the companies against whom the strike would be conducted would strain every nerve to see that no union coal came into the vacated markets, and we surely are not idiotic enough to create a strike to make more work for non-union men. The coal companies and their paid emissaries know this, but they seem to think that during their long unbroken reign of terror they have so submerged the minds of their slaves that they will accept such silly twaddle without a question.

The justice of our cause is dawning upon the minds of people who are not connected with our movement, but who feel the iron heel of corporate rule pressing heavily down upon them. In the past they have ignorantly borne the burden in silence. Now they are coming to themselves and should it require another strike (though we are hopeful that we can get results without a strike) the power of public opinion will not be arrayed against us as was the case during the strike of 1903 and 1904. People are now seeing our organization in its true light and the false sophistry of the paid hirelings of capitalism is falling on deaf ears.

Some progress has been made in this State in the way of legislation, having secured the passage of a "Mine Inspection Bill" which gives the inspectors some power. An eight-hour law was passed which covers mine and co-relative labor and we are on a fair way to having an anti-guard bill passed which makes it a felonious act for the sheriff to farm out his office to any person, firm or corporation to be used to prevent labor from organizing, or to serve as the bulwark of the industrial pirates who profit by their "inhumanity to man."

Trinidad, Colo., April 15, 1913.

Use of Electricity in Mines

By H. H. CLARK
In connection with the use of electricity in mining work there are three possible dangers—shocks, fires, and explosions. The electrical accidents that occur most frequently are shocks. The conditions under ground are peculiarly favorable to the occurrence of such accidents. One can scarcely imagine conditions that are more conducive to the occurrence of shocks than the intimate association of bare conductors with many more or less untrained men standing upon the ground or upon track rails, in limited spaces that are damp, dusty and poorly lighted.

Sources of Electric Shocks
Trolley wires in mines present the most fruitful sources of electric shocks. Trolley wires are necessarily bare conductors that extend for long distances throughout a mine. They are often installed less than a man's height above the track rail that is used as part of the return circuit, and they are often installed in this manner in places where men must work in making up trips of cars, as, for instance, at points where loaded trips are brought by electric locomotives to the foot of a rope haulage system.

Another source of danger from electric shock is the accidental charging of parts of equipment that are not supposed to carry electric current. Shocks of this character are obtained most frequently from the frames of coal-cutting machines. The frames of locomotives become charged to the same potential as the trolley wire, if, while the motor or headlights are in operation, the locomotive loses its ground by reason of oversanding or for any other cause. Under such circumstances a very severe shock can be obtained between the locomotive frame and the ground.

Fires Caused by Electricity
The danger from fires caused by electricity arises principally from defective installation and careless upkeep, or from injuries to equipment resulting from falls of roof or similar causes. A short-circuit or ground that does not blow the circuit-breaker or the fuses may produce heat enough to start a fire by leaking across coal or timbering. The blowing of an open fuse may be accompanied by sufficient heat to ignite combustible material that is close to the fuse. The presence of inflammable material around electric motors or starting rheostats may prove to be a source of trouble. Incandescent lamps produce heat enough to ignite combustible material if the dissipation of heat from the bulbs of such lamps is allowed to become restricted.

Explosions Caused by Electricity
Explosions may be caused by the ignition of explosives, mine gas or coal dust. Accidents due to the ignition of explosives by electricity may be divided into two classes—those that occur while handling and transporting explosives near electric circuits and those that are incident to the detonation of explosives by electrical means.

As to accidents of the first class (with a single exception mentioned hereinafter) electricity is no more of a menace than any other source of flame or heat, but it is just as great a menace and should be treated accordingly. As much care should be used in handling explosives in the vicinity of electrical apparatus as the flashes and sparks that it is capable of giving were constantly in evidence.

Any source of heat may attack an explosive from the outside, but electricity may, under certain circumstances, do more than that. An explosive that is a conductor of electricity may come in contact with an electric circuit in such a way that current may be passed through the explosive itself, and although no spark may occur outside the package containing the explosive ignition may take place on the inside. The possibility of such an occurrence may seem to be extremely remote, but accidents have been reported for which no other cause could be assigned, and in which the existence of the above conditions was quite probable.

Since the drawbars of mine cars are electrically connected throughout the length of the trip it follows that wherever the locomotive loses its ground all the drawbars are raised to the potential of the trolley wire, unless some of the drawbars are in contact with car axles or some of their connections. If the drawbars of a car loaded with metallic packages of explosives were raised to the potential of the trolley wire it can be easily imagined that the bolts of the car axles could become connected to the drawbar in such a way that the current would flow through the packages and possibly through the explosive itself.

The accidents that occur in connection with electrical shot firing are largely due to the accidental discharge of detonators in the vicinity of explosives, or to the premature ignition of shots after the holes are charged. With regard to the accidental discharge of detonators in the vicinity of explosives; it is a cardinal principle of safety that detonators should be kept separate from explosives, and that batteries and other sources of electric energy should be kept separate from detonators.

With regard to the premature ignition of shots, it is not the best practice to shoot electricity under conditions that require one side of the detonating circuit to be connected to the earth; because wherever grounded systems of distribution are used unexpected differences of potential exist in the earth in the vicinity of such circuits. If, therefore, one side of the detonator be purposely grounded, an accidental ground on the other side of the detonator may connect it across a potential sufficient to cause ignition. Premature ignitions have been reported which seemingly have been caused by the conditions just described. Electric sparks will ignite mine gas and air mixtures that contain between

5.5 and 12.5 per cent. of gas (methane). Between these limits (which are rather widely separated) a comparatively small spark is sufficient to ignite the gaseous mixture. For all practical purposes it is safest to assume that all sparks that occur around such electrical apparatus and circuits are used for power and lighting in a mine, are capable of igniting gas.

The study of the ignition of coal dust by electric arcs and flashes has been undertaken and carried on to some extent by European investigators. The result of their experiments indicate that electric flashes can ignite coal dust suspended in the atmosphere. The Bureau of Mines is now at work upon a similar investigation, which has not, however, progressed far enough to permit of the publication of results.

Conditions Surrounding Electrical Installations in Mines
Underground electrical installations are surrounded by many more trouble-causing factors than are met with above ground. Falls of roof sufficient to wreck trolley lines and feeder systems are of frequent occurrence. Dampness, dust and acid water in sufficient quantities to be detrimental to insulation are not uncommon. Some or all of these conditions must usually be considered in selecting mine electrical equipment. Apparatus that might operate satisfactorily in the absence of these elements will fail when they are present. The space available for installing and operating underground electrical equipment is usually limited, thus increasing the chances for accidental contact with the live parts of the electrical system. Another factor that will appeal especially to those not accustomed to underground work is the lack of light. Not only has this condition a direct bearing upon the accidental contact with the electrical apparatus, but it also has an undesirable indirect influence, because of the difficulties that it places in the way of properly installing and inspecting equipment.

As compared with electrical installations above ground, those underground are temporary in character. Circuits and machines are put in place with the certain knowledge that sooner or later they must be removed and installed elsewhere. There is also a good deal of portable apparatus used, such as portable pumps, coal-cutting machines and drills. It is therefore clear that the economical investment in installation is limited to a far greater extent than it would be upon the surface, where equipment is usually permanently installed. This condition increases the natural difficulties of maintaining underground electrical equipment in a condition that is absolutely safe, but it has often occurred to the writer that one of the factors that has been most influential in delaying improvement in underground electrical conditions is the fact that the electrical dangers contribute only a small percentage to the annual death rate in mines. As an illustration, statistics show that less than 3 per cent. of the men killed in and about the coal mines of the United States during the first eight months of the year 1912 met their death as a result of electrical causes. It is not that the number of men annually killed in mines by electricity is not undesirably great, but that the number of men killed, underground by other causes is so much greater that it quite overshadows the electrical death roll. If the thirty-seven men who were killed by electricity in and about the coal mines of the United States during the first 8 months of 1912 had been the only ones killed in connection with the mining industry, effective measures to improve the electrical conditions underground would no doubt have been taken immediately.

Prevention of Accidents Caused by Electricity
The problem of safeguarding electric mine equipment is not a simple one, and at first glance involves so many considerations as to appear hopelessly confusing. A logical first step in improvement of underground conditions would be to remove or to counteract as many unfavorable conditions as may be thus disposed of. As previously stated, scanty light, limited space, and the presence of dust and dampness are underground conditions that are favorable to the occurrence of electrical accidents. The influence of the first of these may be eliminated by providing lights at particularly dangerous places, such as partings and cross-overs, if electric wires are a source of light, to reduce that danger. Although it may be impracticable to eliminate entirely the effect of limited space, this condition may be counteracted by the erection of guards about apparatus. Dust and dampness are elements that can hardly be separated from the operation of a mine; in fact, the presence of dampness is often desirable to offset the effect of dust. It is possible, however, to provide apparatus so designed and installed as to resist the action of dust and dampness and the more generous the factor of safety included in such design and installation the greater will be its resistance to undesirable influences.

The problem of safeguarding may be divested of some of its vagueness and put in concrete form by considering that if the electric current can be kept where it belongs—in the conductors designed to carry it—it can not give shocks, start fires, or ignite gas, dust or explosives. Electricity becomes actively dangerous only when it breaks away from its proper channels in stray currents or as sparks and arcs. So far as stray currents are concerned, the confinement of electricity in its proper place is primarily a question of insulation, a term that includes the covering of the conductors,

the insulators upon which they are supported, and the insulating material used in motors and accessory equipment.

It is sometimes argued that the insulating coverings of conductors deteriorate so rapidly that they provide an added element of danger, because they give a false impression of safety. This argument can not be regarded as universally applicable because its truth depends upon the kind of insulation used and the conditions of service. If bare conductors are used, they should be well installed and to some extent at least guarded, in order to confine the current. With the possible exception of high voltage cables, all conductors, bare or insulated, should be supported upon insulators that are mechanically strong as well as electrically efficient. If bare conductors are used, confinement of the current depends entirely upon the insulators. Moreover, dampness and dust can come into direct contact with the wire, a condition not consistent with the highest factor of safety.

In order to insure a high factor of safety in the insulation of motors and other electrical machines, they must be carefully selected with a view to the service that they are to perform. They must then be protected from moisture and dust, unless such protection is inherent in their design. Care in this respect will be rewarded not only by increased safety, but also by decreased cost or up-keep. It must be admitted that the electric current can not be kept where it belongs in the sense of eliminating entirely such sparks and arcs as occur at fuses, circuit-breakers, air-break switches, starting rheostats, and the commutators of direct-current machines. In this connection the factor of safety must be applied by arranging to confine the outbursts of current to a limited area unoccupied by anything that may be affected by heat or fire. Assuming that in the installation

(Continued on Page 7)

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W. W. Cory,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
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RHEUMATISM YIELDS TO ZAM-BUK

Read This Lady's Experience.
Just at this season many people find themselves suffering from aches and pains of rheumatism, sciatica, etc. For these, Zam-Buk is a sure cure. Mrs. Mary Harman, Wheatley, Ont., writes: "I had rheumatism very badly. It affected my right arm and leg, and was so bad that I could not put my hand to my head or behind me. I was quite helpless, could not do my work, and could not even dress myself, but had to be attended to like a child. The rheumatism in my leg was so bad that at times I could hardly walk. "Naturally I tried various remedies, but they seemed to do me no good. A friend advised me to try Zam-Buk. I obtained some, and had it rubbed thoroughly into the affected muscles. Before the first box was used I was very much better. I could move around the house with ease, and dress myself, and needed very little personal attention. I continued with the treatment, rubbing Zam-Buk in thoroughly every day, and in a few weeks' time the rheumatism was driven completely out of my system. The cure was permanent too, and since that time I have never been troubled with rheumatism." It is just as good for skin injuries and diseases, eczema, scalp sores, eruptions, piles, cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, etc. All druggists and stores, 50c. box, or by mail from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

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"I GROW HAIR, I DO"



BALD AT 20. RESTORED AT 20. STILL HAVE IT AT 44.
Young Man, Young Woman, Which Do You Prefer?
A NICE FULL, HEALTHY head of hair on a clean and healthy scalp, free from IRRITATION, or a BALD HEAD and a DISHEALED and irritable scalp covered with scales commonly called DANDRUFF?
SCALES ON THE SCALP, or an itchy irritation is POSITIVE PROOF your hair and scalp is in a DISEASED condition, as scalp commonly called DANDRUFF originates from one of the following PARASITIC DISEASES: THE CAPILLARY VESICLE, such as SCALDHEAD, SEBIC, CAPITIA, Tetter, Alopecia or Eczema) and certain to result in absolute BALDNESS unless cured before the GERM has the CAPILLARY Glands destroyed. BALDNESS and the LOSS of hair is absolutely unnecessary and very unbecoming.
ALL DISEASES OF THE HAIR Fade away like DEW under my scientific treatment, and I positively have the only system of treatment so far known to SCIENCE that is POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY curing DISEASES of the hair and promoting new growth. The hair can be fully restored to its natural thickness and VITALITY on all heads that still show fine hair or fuzz to prove the roots are not dead.
I HAVE A PERFECT SYSTEM OF treatment for out-of-the-CITY people who cannot come to me for personal treatment. (WRITE TODAY) for question blank and full PARTICULARS. Enclose stamp, and mention this paper. My prices and terms are reasonable. My cures are POSITIVE and PERMANENT.
Consult the Best and Profit by 25 Years Practical Experience
PROF. GEO. A. GARLOW
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber

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Mail Orders receive prompt attention

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FRENCH

ACTION SOCIAL

Les Charbons Anglais N'Arriveront pas en Belgique

La conférence de la Fédération des mineurs de la Grande-Bretagne a discuté la prochaine grève nationale belge et a adopté une résolution déclarant que la conférence consent à l'aider par tous les moyens possibles.

Afin que la grève réussisse elle invite les ouvriers des transports à empêcher autant que possible le départ du charbon d'un port quelconque du Royaume-Uni pour un port quelconque de la Belgique durant la grève.

Le Bon Ouvrier
M. de Broqueville est parti pour la Suisse. Il se rend à Caux, dit-on, pour s'y reposer pendant une dizaine de jours.

Voilà ce qu'on peut appeler un repos bien gagné—et un voyage tout à fait opportun.

Le pays est menacé d'une des crises les plus graves qui se soient jamais produites en Belgique. La situation internationale reste trouble et inquiétante. Qu'importe tout cela à l'illustre homme d'Etat de Postel. Il a fortifié l'union de la droite sous la férule de M. Woests. Il a casé un Collon qui était devenu genant—et semé dans l'armée des ferments de discordance. Que M. de Broqueville se sente un peu fatigué après de pareils travaux, quoi de plus naturel?

Le Charbon Manquera Rapidement

Le chômage des mineurs provoquera, en quelques jours, une situation inextricable pour l'industrie belge, même pour les quelques usines des Flandres qui, dès l'abord, ne marcheraient pas dans le plus grand assaut du S. U.

Le numéro de la "Revue du Travail", du 15 Mars, publiée par l'Office du Travail de Belgique (ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail) nous fournit des indications curieuses à ce pain du vue.

"A Mons," dit la Revue, "la situation est active. Les disponibilités de charbons classés, sont excessivement réduites."

A Charleroi, le disponible en charbons industriels est nul.

A La Louvière, les charbons industriels maintiennent leur brillante position; les "besoins" de la grande industrie se manifestent de plus en plus, et la plupart des producteurs n'ont pas de disponible.

A Liège, la situation commerciale est bonne; tout le monde est occupé. A Verviers, on constate un augmentation sensible des commandes et une pénurie toujours plus importante de bras.

Pour les agglomérés de houille, même situation à Mons, à Charleroi, à La Louvière, à Liège.

Il en est de même pour les cokés, "réclamés avec instances," dans tous les centres de production.

Après avoir enregistré de pareilles constatations, on peut se rire des défis de M. de Broqueville et de la presse des provocateurs cléricaux. La grève sera formidable et ses effets économiques seront foudroyants.

1300 Enfants Placés en Hollande
Le comité permanent du Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Hollandais s'est réuni avec la commission consultative pour l'hospitalisation des enfants des grévistes belges.

Des rapports faits par les secrétaires des différents comités locaux, il résulte qu'il y a des à présent, place pour 1300 enfants.

Mais le comité estime que ce chiffre est inférieur à la réalité. En effet, le mouvement de solidarité s'est trouvé arrêté quand on a cru que les efforts vers l'appauvrissement avaient chance de réussir. "Het Volk" assure que ce nombre aura sextuplé dès que les compagnons néerlandais auront l'impression que la lutte héroïque entre le prolétariat et le privilège de classe aura commencé.

De plus, il adresse un appel non seulement à tous les socialistes-démocrates hollandais mais, à tous ceux qui répréentent la criminelle réaction du gouvernement belge. Et il ouvre une liste de souscription pour payer les frais de voyage des enfants des grévistes belges.

Evolution ou Révolution
Dans un discours à New York, le 12 courant, Mr. Marshall, le vice-président des Etats Unis, a déclaré que le Socialisme menaçait le pays et que si les grands trusts continuèrent à se servir du gouvernement pour voler le peuple que nous aurions certainement une révolution.

Ce qui est une simple répétition de ce que les socialistes ne cessent de crier sur les toits avec cette seule exception qu'ils font clairement comprendre à leurs auditeurs que ce n'est pas avec des réformes qui ne réforment rien que l'on peut changer la situation actuelle et empêcher une révolution violente. Il faut révolutionner le système si l'on ne veut pas qu'on de ces jours les données de la société actuelle ne se mettent à révolutionner les gens.

Dans la ville de Kansas City, Kansas, cinq femmes ont obtenu des positions importantes dans le gouvernement de la ville.

Owing to increased cost of fuel all the Frisco System has been converting many of its oil-burning engines to coal-burners. A year ago this system had 160 oil-burning engines and now has only about 25.

SLAVONIAN

INDUSTRIALNI PEKEL V AMERIKI

"American Federation of Labor" je imela lep naert; da organizira vse delavce, kateri so zaposleni pri enemu največjih korporacij na svetu "Steel Trust Company."

Zal, da se je naert te največje unije v Ameriki, katere ima zgrušeno taktiko, principa in metodo—skoraj popolnoma presnečili.

Pri velikanskem jeklarnem trustu so zaposleni delavci skoro vseh znanstvenih narodov na svetu. Američani imajo v splošnem boljše mesta, kjer se lažje dela in bolje plača. Največ je še morda Slovanov, kateri opravljajo najtežja dela za sramotno nizke plače. Prisiljeni so v Ameriko, da se izognejo tiraniji policijske Evrope misleč, da dobijo v Ameriki lepe ugodnosti in "svobodno domovino." Namesto svobodne domovine so pa našli peklen smrdljivih in zareskih tvornicah, dolg delavni čas in beraško plačo. Američki kapitalistični vampirji dobro vedo, da se nezavednim slovanskim delavcem v imenu svobode, še naj lažje izpeljejo v Ameriko.

Američki patrioti, kateri vedno reklamirajo narodnostno upravičenosti svojih k svojih, imajo v svojih tvornicah, rudnikih in plavžih zaposleno pisano družbo različnih narodov in ver; ti ljudje ne dajo nič, kdo da je rojen Amerikaneec, njim so najboljši dobitni delavci, kateri delajo za najnižjo plačo ter se brez godrnjanja pustijo odreti na meh.

Kadar prevzetai trustovi "bossi" izbirajo delavce za delo v moternem peklu, jim niti na misel ne pride, da bi katerega upražili, kakšne da je narodnosti ali vere,—enostavno izberejo tiste, kateri so, najbolj krepkih mišic, in iz ka terih si kapitalizem upa izprešati največ profita.

Lepo so delavci različnih narodov in ver razpostavljeni pri zareskih pečeh in brečestih strojih. Patriotizem zgubi v delavnicah so veljavo. Kapitalizem, kateri izven tvornic, rudnikov in plavžev hujska eno narodnost proti drugi; po delavnicah postavi Turka zraven Bolgara, Cigana zraven Angleža, Nemca zraven Slovanca. Zida zraven katoličana itd. Delavci različnih narodov in ver morajo delati skupaj v lepi harmoniji—po dvanajst ur na dan, sedem dni v tednu za beraško plačo \$1.50 na dan, in to vse za sveti kapitalistični prorit. Kdor danes verjame kapitalističnim ljudem in njihovim hlapcem, dobitni je zellik neveden, ali pa pretkan slepar, kateri hoče živeti na stroške družih.

"Steel trust" je velikanski krvosced, kateri drži pol milijona delavcev različnih narodnosti in ver v industrijski sužnosti. Pol milijona sužnje v jeklarnem Babilonu gara in mila gleda kdaj da bodo stili verjige, v katere so jih uklenili moderni Krezji.

Ako, smo prijatelji suženjsva ter nas v seru veselil beda in gorje naših bratov, potem še v, nadalje delavcem mažimo oči, ter pišimo članke "Bodite osebno svobodni." Ako pa smo za industrijsko svobodo vseh ljudi na zemlji; ako sami sebe ne smatramo za neka višja bitja, druge delavce pa za navadne tepece, kateri so zato ustvarjeni, da delajo za druge. — Prijatelji, bodimo odkritoserčni in pošteni napram našim bratom kateri nas žive in pojdmio na delo. Ako nismo "mucke" kateri od spredaj liželo in od zadaj na prasnajo, potem povejmo industrijskim sužnjom odkrito in brez zvižda, da svobodo nimajo, toveč da delajo in garajo za pro fit in svobodo kapitalistov in njihovih mečunskih hlapcev.

Delavci, ako vas kakšen frakar uči drugodje potem lahko veste, da je on vaš zahrbtni sovražnik, kateremu je današnja lumparska družba vso.

Dol a suženjsvom, kapitalizmom in kapitalističnimi mečetarji. Slava zavodnim delavcem in socialistom.

Considers Question of Harnessing the Ohio
(Continued from Page 3)

be the nature of the plans that are finally urged they will involve the necessity of co-operation between the city, the country, the State, the Federal government, and, perhaps, the State of Kentucky.

In considering what might be done in Cincinnati the Board of Directors discussed what was done in Pittsburgh by the Flood Commission there. The commission found that the flood district comprised 1,600 acres. It found that the floods of 1907 and 1908 wrought a total damage of \$9,500,000, and that the loss for the 10 years previous was \$10,000,000. Real estate experts appraised the value of the property at \$160,000,000, and estimated an additional value of \$50,000,000 if the property was immune from flood damage.

These figures led the commission to believe that the property warranted the expenditure of \$22,500,000, which was the total estimate on the relief plans which it considered and endorsed. The plans called for the construction of 17 impounding reservoirs in the basins of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. It was not designed that these reservoirs would prevent a rise of the rivers to the flood stage, but it was estimated that they would serve to impound a great amount of rainfall so that flood walls, which the commission advocated, could be reduced to a height of 13 to 19 feet.

Pittsburgh has done nothing to carry out the plans endorsed by the commission, but has sought for concentrated action in the Ohio valley. The reservoir idea, however, has not met with much approval among Cincinnati men well versed on the river situation. Neither has it met with the approval of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association. The recent disaster has served further to discredit its feasibility. It is pointed out that the greatest fears had been that the enormous reservoirs in the flood district would break.

The one great problem which Cincinnati would have to meet would have to do with sewage disposal. An intercepting system probably would be devised to prevent the water backing up in the sewer pipes. At present a great many cellars are flooded by back water before the flood stage is reached.

President Draper is expected to appoint the special committee immediately, and work will at once be started on a comprehensive and systematic survey.

ELECTRICITY IN MINES

(Continued from page six)

and insulation of electrical equipment care has been exercised to insure the proper confinement of the current, the factor of safety may be increased by grounding the dead metallic parts of apparatus, by providing means for insulating the bodies of those who work upon such elements as are explosive or combustible.

It is as important to maintain a high factor of safety as to obtain it in the first place and such maintenance calls for careful and frequent inspection by the mine electrician, whose responsibility can scarcely be over-rated. The supervision of the electrical equipment of a mine is a task that requires unusual ability, sound judgment, and experience of a peculiar sort. To select suitable apparatus, to install it properly, and to maintain it free from interruption of service at a minimum cost demands ability. The requirements of safety add a further load of responsibility. It seems to the writer that the electrician holds the key to the problem of safeguarding the use of electricity in mining work. The electrician is the man who deals with the problem at the closest, range and in the position of greatest advantage to observe dangers, to correct improper conditions, and to maintain a suitable factor of safety. The power of truly and effectively safeguarded the use of electricity in mines rests more with him than with any other man.

By the way of summary there are offered the following suggestions for reducing the number of accidents due to the use of electricity in mines:

1.—Remove contributory causes.

2.—Remove from the vicinity of electrical apparatus all elements susceptible to its influence was, dust, explosives, combustible material, etc.

3.—Keep the electric current where it belongs.

4.—If, under certain circumstances, the current cannot be entirely confined, at least limit the area of its activity by using protective devices.

5.—Insure a high factor of safety by (a) selecting material and apparatus with care; (b) installing equipment in a strictly first class manner; (c) inspecting equipment frequently and thoroughly maintaining it in good condition at all times.

Electrical Equipment That Promotes Safety

In the foregoing, electricity has been discussed as a menace to life and property. There are, however, some ways in which it seems possible for electricity to decrease the risks now attendant upon mining work. There is one piece of electrical equipment that may also be considered as a safety device, and there are three others that by substitution for more dangerous equipment and methods promote the safety of underground workers.

First may be mentioned the telephone, which is of use in spreading news of trouble. In calling aid to the injured, and in assisting in mine rescue work after disasters. Next may be mentioned portable electric lamps for use of miners. The development of such lamps is just beginning in the United States. At the date of this writing no device has been fully developed and standardized for insuring absolute freedom from gas ignition by lamps of this sort. There can be no doubt, however, that in the near future some such device will be developed and then the electric lamp becomes safer than the locked safety lamp, although it has not the latter's

ability to detect the presence of explosive gas. The statement that the electric lamps may be made safer than the safety lamp is based upon the fact that the parts of the safety lamp may be improperly arranged and ignition of gas occur as the result. The records show that this has happened on more than one occasion.

The greatest benefits to be derived from the electric lamp as a safety device will be had in those mines where the electric lamp supplants the open flame lamp and thereby eliminate a real fire hazard.

Next may be mentioned the firing of shots by electrical means. There can be no doubt that the firing of shots by properly designed and operated electrical shot-firing devices and equipment is safer than firing shots by fuses or other devices that ignite explosives by means of sparks or flames.

Finally, it may be suggested that electricity may partially do away with its own greatest danger by substituting storage battery locomotives for trolley wires. Although main line haulage by storage battery locomotives can hardly be advocated at present, the gathering of coal by storage battery locomotives seems, in many instances to be a feasible proposition. The use of storage battery locomotives would entirely do away with the trolley wire from a large part of the mine entries that are now provided with this dangerous equipment. In addition to the greater degree of safety assured storage battery locomotives would be more flexible to operate than are cable reel locomotives. The load factor on the generating station would be materially improved, satisfactory voltage regulation of the distributing system could be obtained with less copper, and the expense of installing and maintaining trolley wires and rail bonding would be eliminated in the entries worked by storage battery locomotives.—Coal and Coke Operator.

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THE BEST CURE

We know that the best means of enabling the workman to fight tuberculosis is by increasing his wage. If he only had the money to secure the proper food, to live in the right environment, with a little more space, a little more light; if only the children were not driven to work at too early an age; if only their bodies and their minds might have a fair chance of development. That is at the bottom of the whole thing; the wages of the workman and the conditions of his work. If you can secure labor for all who will labor, if you can secure the payment of a wage which will enable the laborer who labors to secure proper conditions of lodging, food and clothing, recreation and education, you will have reached pretty near to the root of the matter, so far as Dives and Lazarus are concerned.—Christian Herald.

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What are Peps?

Peps is the name bestowed upon a new scientific preparation put up into tablet or pastille form, which provides an entirely new and effective treatment for coughs, colds and lung and throat troubles generally.

Did it never occur to you as peculiar that when you have a cough or a cold, or any chest trouble, you should apply medicine—not to your lungs, but to your stomach?

Look at it the other way round. Suppose you suffered from some stomach complaint—indigestion or ulceration. How strange you would think it if you were asked to take a medicine which had to be breathed in, and which went—not to your stomach, but to your lungs and breathing passages?

There is no connection between the stomach and the lungs (see diagram below), and when for a cold or a cough or any chest complaint you take some medicine, such as liquid cough mixtures, syrups, lozenges, which go—not to your lungs, but to your stomach—you are wasting time.

Peps—this newest remedy for coughs, colds, and lung troubles—goes to the lungs and breathing-tubes, direct. Peps are really fine fumes and certain highly beneficial medicinal extracts specially prepared by a new scientific process and then condensed into tablet form. It is like making a breathable gas solid!

You put a "Pep" on your tongue and it dissolves. As it does so the healing essences that are turned into vapor, and your BREATHE them direct to your lungs and air passages!

These healing essences pass down your breathing-tubes, and reach the inflamed surfaces which no liquid or solid matter can ever reach. In breathing these fine fumes, and carrying health and healing wherever they penetrate.

These tissue-strengthening, peasant fumes, so liberated from the dissolving Peps, are not only healing in their operation, they are antiseptic. They kill the germs of consumption, asthma, and those many and varied throat and lung troubles so common to-day. Peps fumes—like the fumes from nature's Pine woods—get direct to the lungs and chest, and give instant relief to colds, tightness, bronchitis, etc. In short, Peps bring pine forest air to your home!

Do you have a nasty night cough? Take a Pep before going to bed—your cough will not trouble you! Your lungs are a little weak, and going from the warm house into the cold air outside makes you cough? Just before going out put a Pep in your mouth—there will be no coughing! Your throat feels "stuffed" and your chest feels tight, and your breathing troublesome? Peps will put matters right for you very quickly.

Peps, while gradually turning to vapor as soon as put into the mouth, will retain their richness indefinitely if kept dry. Each Little Peps pastille is packed in an air-tight wrapping, which is easily removed, and they are packed in neat little pocket boxes. They are not sticky (the minister or public speaker can carry a few loose in the vest pocket); they do not spoil the appetite and ruin the digestion, like cough syrups and mixtures do and—they DO cure coughs, colds and lung trouble!

Just as the outdoor treatment for consumption—the "breathing" treatment—is now admitted to be the only rational treatment, so the "Peps" treatment for colds and lung troubles is the only rational home treatment.

Peps cure asthma, coughs, bronchitis, sore throat, tightness or aching across the chest, difficulty in breathing, night cough, hoarseness, asthma, laryngitis, smoker's throat, etc. Best for children because free from opium, morphine, or any poison.

All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c a box or for \$1.25. Should your dealer be out of stock, order direct (post paid) from Peps Co., Dupont St., Toronto, or 52 Princess St., Winnipeg.

FREE TRIAL—The proprietors wish this great discovery to be widely appreciated, and have decided to offer a free trial packet to all persons who would like to test this unique remedy. Cut out this article, write across it the name of this paper, and mail it to Peps Co., Toronto, or 52 Princess Street, Winnipeg, enclosing 1 cent stamp to pay for return postage. A free trial packet of Peps will be mailed you by return. If you have a friend suffering from a cough, cold, or any throat or lung trouble, hand this on.

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NO.	NAME	SEC. and P. O. ADDRESS
29	Dankhead	F. Wheatley, Dankhead, Alta.
481	Deaver Creek	D. Kemp, Deaver Creek, via Pincher.
481	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue Alta.
2163	Balfmore	W. L. Evans, Balfmore, Alta.
940	Burmls	J. Derbyshire, Burmls, Alta.
2927	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	W. R. Hughes, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	J. E. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1203	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Haldarstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gordon, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barrinsham, Colhurst, Alta.
2329	Maple Leaf	John T. Williams, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Maple Leaf	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Wm. Hynd, Elean P. O., Taber, Alta.
2362	Passburg	A. Zuskar, Passburg, Alta.
2889	Pass View	Geo. Jo dan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

HIGH GRADE MEN'S FURNISHINGS

We have imported a number of exclusive lines of high grade Shirts, Pyjamas Underwear, made from the finest silk. We invite you to see these new lines.

SHIRTS

Fine Silk Shirts made from pongee in the natural color. All sizes\$3.50
Soft collars to match, at50c.

Fine Japanese Silk Shirts in pale blue, pink, and white. Collars attached. All sizes, at\$3.25

Fine Wool Taffeta Shirts. Will not shrink. Fast colors. Soft collars detached, French cuffs. All sizes, 14½ to 17½\$4.00

Lingerie Waists

With Robespierre collars, made with half or long sleeves, and fancy fronts. The materials are very fine and sheer in white and striped effects. Priced attractively at

\$1.50 to \$3.50

White Wash Skirts

Our variety of Wash Skirts is the largest we have shown. The styles are the newest and the material are rep, pique, Bedford cord, and India bead linen. Priced from

\$2.00 to \$3.50

Children's Straw Hats

Hats for all ages of children in high and medium crown and wide and narrow brims. They are made in both fine and coarse straws, in white and colors. Priced from

30c to \$5.00

PYJAMAS

Fine Pure Wool Taffeta Pyjamas in neat designs and all sizes.\$6.50 to 10.00

Fine Taffeta Silk Pyjamas in pale blue. All sizes\$8.00

Fine Cotton Crepe Pyjamas in blue, trimmed with white. Fast colors. All sizes.

Special at \$3.00

UNDERWEAR

We carry the finest silk, (silk lisle), and silk and wool Underwear. In white and natural, both combinations or two-piece. All sizes, 34 to 46 chest. Prices run from\$3.00 to 10.00 per suit

Fine Balbriggan Underwear in white and natural. All sizes. From .50c to \$1.25 per garment

Mesh Combinations. All sizes. \$1.50 per suit

Special Offer of 20th Century Clothing

Popular brand Suits in New Spring Styles and Colors

THIS week we will sell a limited number of this season's 20th Century Suits at \$20.00. Everyone knows what this means—Style, Quality, and Perfect Fit. In the finest cloths at \$20.00! This is your opportunity to buy hand-tailored clothes, of the very latest type at a very low price. Style is the quality that marks the clothes of distinction and sets them apart from the commonplace. This tells the story of the 20th Century Brand—Superiority, and 20th Century Brand Success. See our windows and be convinced that the suits we show this week are the finest ever offered at the price.

SPECIAL at \$20.00



Football Shoes

Buy your shoes now for the football season We carry the celebrated "Art" at\$4.00

The McGregor for those who want a better shoe sells for\$5.50

Better buy now and insure getting right size.

Saturday Grocery Specials

- Tuxedo Baking Powder, 16 oz. 15
- Quaker Oats, 5 lb. pkg. with china. 20
- Shredded Wheat Biscuits 10
- Fry's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin 20
- Lowney's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin 20
- Greengage Plums, 2s, 2 for 35
- Pumpkin, 2 lb. tins, 2 for 25
- Evaporated Prunes, 3 lbs. 25
- Holland Herring, 10 lb. keg 1.00
- Robin Hood Flour, 98 lb. sack 3.25
- Spearmint Gum, per box 60
- Armour's Grape Juice, quarts 60
- Swift's Pure Lard, 5 lb. pail 85
- Imported Magnesia, 16 oz. 75
- Heinz' Pork and Beans, 2s, 2 for 35
- Siam Rice, 4 lbs. 25
- Baby's Own Toilet Soap, per box 25
- Castile Toilet Soap, 8 bars 25
- Pure Black Pepper, 3 tins 25
- Jelly Powder, 4 pkgs. 25
- Port, Cherry and Grape Wine, quarts 40
- Knorr's Pea soup Powder 10
- Holbrook's Health Salts, per tin 10
- Beecham's Pills, per box 20
- Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine 65
- Scott's Emulsion, large 75
- Nestle's Infant Food, per tin 40
- Castoria, per bottle 25
- Zambuk Salve 35
- B. C. Potatoes, 100 lbs. 1.00
- Tomatoes, 3s, 7 for 1.00
- Holbrook's Marafat Peas, pkg 10

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

There will be a Cradle Roll reception at Knox Church on Wednesday next at 3.30 p.m.

The certifying council of the Loyal Order of the Moose will meet on Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held in the Church on Wednesday, May 7, at 3.30.

The ladies of the Baptist church write us that they have changed date of their supper, the event now being fixed for May 20.

The ladies of the Benevolent Society will hold their postponed meeting on Monday, May 5, at 3.30 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Suddaby.

Copies of the Health By-Law for the carrying out of which, it is presumed, the citizens will be asked to devote their energies on May 8th, have been distributed through out the town. A civic holiday is to be proclaimed on that date.

Mrs. McDielen begs to thank the members of the Gladstone Local, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Army comrades, and other friends for their tokens of kindness and sympathy during her recent bereavement.

Pat Connolly, heavyweight champion wrestler of Great Britain, and who has defeated all comers during the last twelve months, will shortly be starting classes in Ingram's gymnasium for those interested in boxing, wrestling and so forth. Pat, who defeated John Barr for the light heavyweight championship of the world, undertakes to throw any six men in this district, within 60 minutes or forfeit \$200, catch-as-catch-can.

CITY COUNCIL

At the last meeting of the City Fathers the City Engineer was authorized to fix up the reservoir and have fence put around same. A communication received from the Salvation Army was tabled, and the advice of the Daughters of the Empire as to the observance of the Health By-Laws and the placing of receptacles in the streets for rubbish was favorably considered. Various by-laws were considered including one dealing with Dog Licences. The City Clerk was instructed to wire brokers giving an option on the \$30,000 debentures of the city.

VOTING ON BY-LAWS

The percentage of votes in favor of the by-laws for expenditures on the School addition (No. 128), School equipment (No. 129) and Storehouse (No. 130) were respectively 95 per cent, 85 per cent, and 65 per cent.

In connection with the clean-up day a special meeting will be held in the City Hall on Monday night of all those interested. The Board of Trade are co-operating with the City Council towards some systematic plan of accomplishing this work. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock.

A business meeting of the Socialist Party will be held in the basement of the Miners' Hall on Sunday evening, commencing at 7.30. All members are desired to be present as certain officers have to be appointed. Also bear in mind that Monday next is the anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx.

The Ladies Guild of Christ Church will hold a delicatessen sale in the basement of the church on Saturday, May 3, at 3.30. The ladies are making a great effort to have the basement very attractive. There will be several special features in connection with the sale and among others there is to be a "White Elephant" table.

THE ISIS THEATRE

Manager Miller presents the following program of pictures at his well-known theatre on Victoria Avenue for Friday and Saturday.

Two real features of military and Indian nature entitled "Big Rocks Last Stand." The Thanouser "Kid-Jot" will be shown in "Big Sister," and the comedies are "Calamity Ann's Inheritance," and "Over-Coats." A comedy drama of interest is "The Cruel Stepmother," and the popular Animated Weekly will also be included in the program.

THE MAY DAY SPORTS

Owing to the inclemency of the weather it was found necessary to cancel the demonstration that was to have been held in Lethbridge on May 1. It is, however, suggested that the postponed sports take place at Lethbridge on July 1, when it is hoped that Eugene V. Debs will be able to speak for the occasion. This will give ample time to make the necessary arrangements and should result in a really successful celebration and overshadow the disappointment of those who had looked forward to the May Day celebration.

Mr. Wm. Commons was taken to the hospital on Sunday last suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

SCHOOL BOARD

A meeting of the school board was held on Monday at which the regular salaries and accounts were passed for payment. The resignation of Miss Middleton was accepted, and the application for an increase of salary for Miss Faulkner was laid over until the end of the term.

The Lawrence strike could not have been won had not the workers of America given financial support to the strikers during their fierce struggle. The financial support was given as follows: \$60,000 by the Socialists, \$18,000 by the local unions affiliated with the A.F. of L. and \$7,000 by the I.W.W. The I.W.W. claim that they won the victory. What did they do? They did not furnish the money nor the publicity. It seems that their chief aid was to send a lot of cheap organizers there to help eat up what was sent by sympathizers and then go around bragging about what "they" had accomplished. There is an old story about the old woman, killing the bear and the man who was tread elmbud down and said, "We did it." Not so with the I.W.W. They are not that generous. They let the Socialists and the A.F. of L. furnish the sinews of war and then they go all over the country saying that the Socialist party is a reactionary machine and the A.F. of L. is a tool of the labor exploiters and point with pride to what "I.W.W. did at Lawrence." When will the workers realize that it is not a question of who or by what means—it is the end. Funds do not always count; a little zeal and a little enthusiasm often mean victory. Surely it is time we quit squabbling about such petty frivolities.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Peter Winatanloy, who was killed May 3, 1912.

We often think of days gone by,
When we were all together;
A shadow o'er our lives is cast,
A son gone forever.

We never knew the pain he bore,
We never saw him die;
We only knew he passed away,
And could not say goodbye.

However long our lives may last,
Whatever land we view,
Whatever grief or joy there be,
Till death we think of you.

From Mother, Sisters and Brothers,
Fernie, B.C.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will be held at the home of Mrs. H. A. Wilkes on Tuesday, May 6, from 3 to 6 p.m.

The fourteenth congress of the Socialists of Denmark, held at Copenhagen recently, denounced Syndicalism and declared that adhesion to a syndicalist organization is not consistent with membership in the Socialist party.

The Danish Socialists have had some experience with syndicalists and know that their propaganda is but the freakish lunacy of fanatics, suffering from intellectual barrenness or mental sterility.

JOHN MITCHELL

John Mitchell, who formerly was international president of the United Mine Workers of America, has told Governor Sulzer of New York that he will take the place as head of the state department of labor. The word has gone out from Tammany Hall that John Mitchell's name shall not be confirmed under any circumstances. It was for this place that Charles F. Murphy wanted The McManus. The governor didn't take kindly to the suggestion. Tammany thinks that John Mitchell is not built on Tammany lines and that he is too close for comfort to Theodore Roosevelt. Governor Sulzer believes that Mitchell's name will win labor Democrats from Tammany if war comes over his appointment. The governor thinks that political slaughter awaits the senators who fight Mitchell's name.

A well known shipper, introducing a new brand of champagne, met Charles Hawtrej at the club luncheon table. "You are so well known Mr. Hawtrej," he said, "and your opinion carries such weight, that you would be doing me a great favor if, when ordering champagne, you would ask for my brand."

"Certainly," said Mr. Hawtrej, "I'd be delighted to do so." The shipper was profuse in his thanks. "Not at all," said Hawtrej, "but, I say, old chap, how jolly awkward for me if they should have it!" —London Opinion.

In the sixth grade at Irving school the teacher was questioning a boy about Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia and the subsequent retreat from Moscow.

"What did the French do then?" she asked. "They ran away," said the boy. "Yes, that is what they did," said the teacher, "but 'an away' is hardly the correct phrase to use. What should you have said?" "They beat it!" he exclaimed proudly.—Kansas City Star.

PICKPOCKETS SENT FOR TRIAL FOR GOLD THEFT

Assailed Man at Calgary Depot, Incidentally Taking \$65 from His Hip Pocket

CALGARY, April 28.—Two alleged well-known train-robbers, hotel marauders, and hold-ups generally, appeared before the South Side bench this morning on the charge of having stolen \$65 in U.S.A. gold coin from a C.P.R. passenger during the night of Wednesday last. Through smart work on the part of the C.P.R. special police, and the co-operation of the South Side police, the capture was effected.

The plaintiff, L. Aamott, a German who spoke in fairly good English at a rapid rate, was busy assisting a lady with three children at the Calgary depot, although at the same time heavily burdened with three valises and two guns. The prisoners, James Martin and Benjamin Clark, it is alleged, later attempted to "assist" the plaintiff, by pushing him up the steps at the entrance of a first class car, at the same time slipping a hand in a hip pocket of Aamott and extracting therefrom the gold in a purse.

The money was missed early, and a complaint was at once laid by the train conductor, who called in the assistance of Chief Police Inspector Grierson, of the C.P.R. He cleverly found out the men, and quietly had them identified by the plaintiff and a friend of his who had also seen the prisoners earlier on the trip.

Inspector Grierson having to leave the train at Red Deer with the recent dynamite case, gave instructions to the conductor, and wired an assistant at Edmonton South, with the result that Clark was arrested on the train, while Martin was arrested in the station. Both the men were searched, and upon their persons were found the coins as described by Aamott, which he clearly remembered as being one especially bright coin, while the others were dull when he took them out of the People's bank at Seattle.

Inspector Grierson, when being examined by H. C. Boyd, who appeared for the defendants, declared that he was first attracted by the men when they were standing upon the depot platform at Calgary. Asked why they should attract his attention, he replied: "Because of their suspicious appearance."

"Well," asked Mr. Boyd, "what is there about their appearance that is suspicious? I do not see anything that looks suspicious."

"No doubt you do not," replied the inspector, "but that is my business." Magistrate Downes committed the prisoners for trial at the first sitting of a competent court. An application was made for bail, but it was ruled that being taken to a superior court application would have to be made to Judge Walsh.

H. H. Hyndman appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the C.P.R.

Political Boss—Want a job, eh? Are you one of the men that voted for Mr. —?

Applicant—One? Why, I'm three of them.

Isis Theatre

BEST ALWAYS

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING, SATURDAY MATINEE

PROGRAM

BIG ROCK'S LAST STAND

101 BISON
Impressive Military and Indian Feature. Two reels.

CALAMITY ANN'S INHERITANCE

American comedy. A farce-drama featuring that peeress of character comedies, Louise Lasser, who always pulls a good laugh.

Over-Coats

Solax comedy. Confusion and troubled moments result from a mix-up of overcoats.

THE CRUEL STEPMOTHER

Imp comedy-drama with children in the leading parts. Stepmother was not so bad as they thought.

Big Sister

Thanouser with the "Thanouser Kidlet" much in evidence.

Animated Weekly

Events from all the world.

ISIS

Why does the ISIS please — Because we know what the people want and do our best to supply it—Nuf Ced