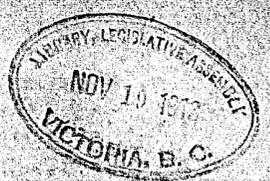


# The District Ledger

SAVE THE HEADINGS OF THIS PAPER No. 9015



Industrial Unity is Strength

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

Political Unity is Victory

No. 12, Vol. VII

THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., NOVEMBER 15, 1913.

\$1.00 A YEAR

## Inquest on Victim of Coal Creek Fatality

**Verdict of Accidental Death Returned**  
An inquiry into the death of Constantino Babore, who was killed on Nov. 3rd last by being run over by a runaway ash car, was held in the Fernie Court House on Saturday last before Coroner Wilkes, with Mr. Louis Carosella as interpreter.  
Mike Marvo, the first witness called, sworn, deposed that the accident occurred on Monday, Nov. 3rd, between 7:20 and 7:30 p.m., that he was working on the two boilers and was an eyewitness of the accident. Witness stated that deceased, and Engineer Stirling were standing in the middle of the track when the witness saw the car coming down the incline, and cried out in warning to the two men, but realized that the car was travelling too fast to allow of their evading it. At this point other witnesses were ordered to retire.  
Questioned as to exactly what happened immediately after the accident, witness said that he picked up the body and went right up to the office to report, making no examination as to cause of accident. Asked whether he had ever known a car to break away before, he said that that had happened only the previous Saturday, that the only safety device was the drag, which, so far as he could see, being unable to watch it the entire time, was in good working order at the time of the accident.  
L. Sciarretti, a fireman, the next witness, stated that at the time of the accident, he was seated at the side of the track near the two men involved, with his back to them. He heard a noise, and turning saw that they had been run over. Questioned, he said that quite often when the drag hit the ashes, it would not perform its function.  
Mr. Geo. Barker was then called. He deposed that he was on the rear end of the car. Triano pulled the pin before hitching on the mule, the car started, and he (witness) shouted to Triano to hitch on the mule and find his best to hold the car in, but did the task beyond him. Witness stated that he had personally adjusted the drag before the car started up the hill, but that its purpose would be much better served if it were 12 or 18 inches longer. Asked as to whether the incline at the bull-wheel would be about 3 per cent, he replied in the negative, and Mr. C. J. Murphy, questioned on this point, replied that he had taken no levels at that place. Asked if he would swear that, in his opinion, the accident was caused entirely by the failure of Triano to hitch the mule before pulling the pin, Mr. Barker replied that he would.  
Mr. W. S. Greenhill, master mechanic, deposed that the next witness, who corroborated the statement of the last witness, was Triano, in his opinion, to blame, that the ropes were new, and that as far as he knew, the drag was sufficient to stop the car from running back.  
The coroner then addressed those present: "I understand that Triano is not present. Does anyone here know anything about him?"  
Mr. Shanker: "I don't, I did not make any inquiries."  
Constable Boardman: "I made inquiries at Coal Creek and from several Italians, but could obtain no positive information, except that he was on his way to the Old Country."  
Louis Carosella: "Yes, he is on his way to New York, bound for the Old Country."  
Mr. John Shanks, sworn, stated that he knew nothing about the accident until about an hour afterwards, when the train came in. He asked Barker whether he had the drag down, and Barker replied in the affirmative, but he (Mr. Shanks) could find no marks of it.  
The coroner: "I understand that there has been some reflection on myself on account of my being in the employ of the coal company, and sitting on coal company cases. I beg to assure that such is not now the case, I having resigned before holding this inquest."  
**Verdict:**  
That deceased came to death by accident on Nov. 3rd last in boiler house at Coal Creek, dying in the Fernie hospital shortly after admittance, caused by car running down incline and striking deceased in the back, the drag failing in its purpose.  
Recommended that a detail be placed within easy communication of the boiler house; that stop-block be placed at the top of the incline, and that electric lights be placed at bull-wheel.

## JACK PLACE IS ALLOWED BAIL

**Found in Possession of Policeman's Revolver—Will Lose Seat if Convicted**  
VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 12.—After having spent nearly two months in jail, Jack Place, one of the two Socialists in the British Columbia legislature, is today walking the streets of Vancouver, allowed temporary freedom on \$2,000 bail. Mr. Place was arrested at the time of the Nanaimo miners' riots. A policeman had been beaten up and his revolver among whom Mr. Place did not appear, but later the revolver was found in his room and Place was arrested. If he is convicted his seat in the legislature will become forfeited. Place has declared over and over again that his possession of the revolver was without the slightest criminal intent, that he merely had it pending a trip to Victoria, where he intended to hand it over to the attorney-general.  
Out of the 70 men under arrest, all have now been admitted to bail except 10, and the latter must stay in jail until the date of their trials, Nov. 24, because they are looked upon as the ringleaders in the fight.  
All the cases will be heard by a special assizes. Forty rioters who were speedily tried have already been sentenced to terms varying from three months to two years.

## MINeworkers AT TABER WIN CASE

We have just received a phone message from Vice President Wm. Graham, who is organizing in the Taber field, that the men of the Block mine today succeeded in winning their case and were awarded their wages in full and also 21 days' wages—this being date as compensation for delay in payment.  
District 18 has been very successful in organization work in this part of the country, and have now practically every mine and gopher-hole signed up.  
It will be remembered that the management of the Block mine took exception to its employees joining the union, and gave them the option of quitting either the union or their job. To the chagrin of the management, the men adopted the latter alternative, but when they presented their pay cheques were unable to get the "dough," hence the present action. There are about 37 men affected.

## RELEASE OF LARKIN NOW PRESSED FOR

**General Press Sees Loss of Many Votes for Party Otherwise—Labor Men Stirred All Over Country**  
LONDON, Nov. 11.—Ministers are awaiting with considerable anxiety the results of three ending by-elections, Kelghley, Lanark and Wick. At the Kelghley polls today the government hope to win a seat with the help of one thousand Irish voters to whom T. P. O'Connor was sent post haste yesterday to keep true to the coalition. If the Unionists win Lanark and Wick as they expect the ministerial position will be really perilous in their greatest stronghold, Scotland.  
The Daily Chronicle and other London ministerial journals today deplore the cabinet, which meets today, to put itself right with the Labor vote by releasing Larkin. Daily Chronicle says "working men all over the country are impressed by the contrast between the prosecution of Larkin and the immunity of preachers of rebellion in Ulster and are drawing conclusions of their own that there is one law for the labor agitator and another for privy councillors. The Irish attorney-general said he believed Larkin to be a wicked and dangerous criminal, yet the court ordered this dangerous criminal to be treated as a first class misdemeanant."

## A.F. of L. Convene in Seattle

**Will Tell Where Employment May Be Obtained—Secretary of Labor Discloses Plans**  
SEATTLE, Nov. 12.—Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, addressing the American Federation of Labor today, bitterly condemned the attitude of the Michigan copper mining companies and warned them that a new conception of titles to property was in process of formation. He declared he would make public not only the wages paid to miners, the hours they worked and the labor conditions, but the enormous profits of the mine owners.  
"And the little bit of confidence that I am going to give to you," he added, "is an advance statement of one of the items in that situation—that the largest corporation engaged in the production of copper in the Michigan district was organized in 1870 under the laws of the state of Michigan; that the face value of its capital stock is \$2,500,000. The shares are \$25 each. They were purchased at \$12 each; so that the actual investment is \$1,250,000.  
"From that time until one year ago, the last fiscal report that we had, a period of 42 years, the corporation declared in dividends \$121,000,000 and made reinvestments out of its earnings of \$25,000,000. Nearly \$500,000,000 of actual net profits in a period of 42 years on an investment of \$1,250,000, and then not only protests against meeting committees of their workmen, but they refuse to meet officers of the government in arbitration."  
"They say that the property is their own, that they have the right to do with it as they please. Maybe it is, but those who take the position have a false conception of titles to property."  
The secretary said that every title was law created and law protected and that, deprived of laws, the property involved would be at the mercy of the first strong and cunning man who desired it.  
"Law had created those titles," he continued, "not primarily for the welfare of the man to whom it conveys it, but for the welfare of the community. Society has conceived, whether rightfully or wrongfully, that the best method of promoting the welfare of society is to convey titles to individuals in real estate and personal effects. It does that, however, not for the welfare of the individual, but for the welfare of the great mass of the people. If any individual or corporation takes the ground that the property is his own, that he has a right to do with it as he pleases and falls to take into consideration that the title has only been conveyed to him as a trustee for the welfare of society, then causing a condition that will cause society to modify or change these titles to property, as it has a

## ISLAND WORKERS BOUND TO WIN

(Special to the Ledger)  
NANAIMO, Nov. 13.—Much excitement prevails in Nanaimo and district today. The arrangements for bond in connection with bail for the men who have been granted that privilege will be completed tomorrow afternoon.  
Foster is attending at Victoria, and will look after those men who are in jail there. Deputy Minister Ackland has been here the last few days, endeavoring to arrange a meeting between the operators and the organization with a view to negotiations being opened up for a settlement.  
Mr. Pettigrew leaves tomorrow for Nicola Valley to hold protest meeting. He, Mr. Kavanagh and self attended a meeting in South Wellington today, which was most enthusiastic—A. J. Carter.  
Solidarity on the Island  
In spite of the efforts of the McBride government and its judiciary, the situation on the Island is more favorable than it has been since the commencement of the strike over 18 months ago.  
Solidarity has been the keynote right through, and today the Island workers have been welded together by the action of the government and operators into a solid, conscious body, determined to fight until such time as the coal operators will admit the justice of their demands.  
The storm created amongst the labor men of this Province as a result of the severity of the sentences inflicted on strikers has not been without its effect upon Acting Premier Bowser, and there is not the slightest doubt that the men who are at present awaiting trial will be liberated.  
The news that Sec. Treas. Carter sends today is a further indication of the government's recognition of the fact that repressive measures will never avail. Their action has had exactly the reverse effect to what they expected, and far from stifling the Socialist and Labor movements has given an extra impetus that was really required to awaken the laborer to a more conscious knowledge of his position.  
Others again urged the labor men to rise and drive the present government out of power.  
The resolutions passed were as follows:—  
"That this mass meeting, held under the auspices of the B. C. Miners' Liberation League, and including representatives of the following, British Columbia Federation of Labor, Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, United Mine Workers of America, Industrial Workers of the World, the Socialist Party of Canada, and citizens of Vancouver,  
"Protests against the brutal severity of the sentences passed upon the miners of Vancouver Island, and demands of the minister of justice of the Dominion of Canada that they be at once released, and  
"That the minister of justice be requested to forward an early reply to the secretary of this league, indicating the action he proposes to take."

## DENIES STRIKERS HAVE APPLIED FOR BOARD

**President of Dominion Trades and Labor Council Makes an Explanation**  
OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—The statement that the striking miners of Vancouver Island have applied for a board of conciliation under the Industrial Disputes act to settle their difficulties with the mine operators, is denied by Mr. J. C. Waters, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, who has been looking after the matters for the miners.  
Mr. Waters said that at a conference with Hon. Wm. Crothers some time ago, a tentative agreement was reached, providing for the appointment of two conciliators, one to be named by the men, and the other by the operators. This proposal was accepted by Mr. Frank Farrington, who has charge of the strike.  
On receiving the telegram of acceptance from Mr. Farrington, the president of the Dominion Council says he saw Mr. Crothers but the minister had decided it would not be advisable on the score of the time it would take to proceed with the appointment of the conciliators. The minister also thought that in view of a recent decision of the Quebec court of review that has ruled an application for a board made by men not in the employ of the company concerned, does not come within the meaning of the act, it would not be wise to appoint a board of conciliation.  
Mr. Waters explained, however, that the strikers have not weakened and do not propose to apply for a board unless they are joined in the request by the other parties to the strike. That is the stand they have taken all along and they propose to stick to it.

## The South Wales Disaster

A thoughtful correspondent has handed us the following clipping from old country papers, which serve to throw further light upon the terrible catastrophe at Senghenydd, South Wales, Eng.  
**THE LIVING AND THE DEAD**  
The following table has been drawn up from official figures supplied by the colliery office:—  
Went down pit on Tuesday..... 935  
Brought up alive immediately after explosion..... 48  
Since brought up alive..... 139  
Total out alive..... 507  
Of above died since on the way or at hospital..... 54  
Brought up dead from pit..... 4  
Banslemann..... 1  
Rescuer..... 1  
Total present death roll..... 60  
Not accounted for..... 374  
The four dead in hospital are included in the 48 brought up.  
The banslemann and the rescuer are not included in the 935 who went down.  
**Heroic Fire-Fighter Killed**  
One of the rescuers party, Mr. William John, of Thomas Street, Aberdare, while fighting the fire and engaged with a hand extinguisher, was buried beneath a heavy fall. He was killed instantaneously, a pit prop falling across his neck and dislocating it. He leaves a widow and two children.  
**Brother of Dal St. John**  
William John was a man of fine physique. He was a brother of the late Dal St. John, the famous Welsh boxer, who was killed at Belmont, in the South African war.  
**"Gassed" Rescuer**  
It was reported at 1 o'clock this morning that Mr. Fletcher, Perth, who was "gassed" during the night, and had been conveyed to the Aberdare Hall Hospital at Senghenydd, had been delirious for some time, but was then getting better. Mr. Fletcher was engaged in rescue work in the mine when he lost the mouthpiece of the Dräger helmet, with the result that he inhaled some of the fumes.  
Two patients at Aberdare Hall are the brothers John and William Jones, who hail from North Wales. William was in the worse condition of the brothers, and throughout the night was moaning "O Mam Poch!" and appealingly calling for his mother. John, the elder brother, was better and was asking his brother "Pan wyt ti mynd i swm, wyt?" ("When are you going to get up, Wytty?")  
**Widow Dies From Grief—Eleven Orphans—Week-old Babe**  
In Coronation Terrace, Senghenydd, 11 children under the age of 13 have been left fatherless and motherless. They are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Baker. The husband and a boy of 15 worked in the mine and their bodies have not yet been recovered.  
On Saturday last Mrs. Baker gave birth to a child. The news of the disaster could not be kept from the poor woman and the shock has proven too great for her in her weak state.  
Early this morning she passed away and her eleven little mites are now left to the mercy of the world.  
**Dead and Missing Breadwinners**  
A meeting was held yesterday for the purpose of forming a committee to ascertain specifically the number, ages and circumstances of those who will be destitute.  
A body of canvassers were at once

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## CHIEF JUSTICE, CROWN AND DEFENSE COUNSEL TO SELECT THOSE WHO ARE TO BE RELEASED

A large number of Vancouver Island miners who have been charged with rioting and other offenses against whom the Crown is unable to show a very strong case, with its depositions, will be released on bail next Tuesday by Chief Justice Hunter pending their trials, which were originally set for November 24, but which may now be deferred by an application to bring these cases to Vancouver on a change of venue being successful.  
It was announced in chambers Friday morning that this impartial application would be made because of the belief that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had at New Westminster. This belief is based on what Arthur Leighton, the miners' counsel, termed a lengthy and vindictive interview given to a New Westminster paper by Judge Howay regarding the strike situation at Nanaimo, and which, it is believed, has greatly prejudiced the minds of the people.  
Chief Justice Hunter decided after hearing that some of the miners were entitled to bail.  
Mr. A. D. Taylor, the Crown's prosecutor, and Messrs. Leighton, J. D. Bird and Israel Rubnowitz, will consider therefore and decide which will be classified as cases warranting bail and upon their findings, Chief Justice Hunter will decide on Tuesday which are to be released.  
In Supreme Court Chambers yesterday application was made to Chief Justice Hunter by counsel for the defendants for the release on bail of some 122 Vancouver Island men who are now held in custody in connection with the strike riots.  
In making the application Mr. Arthur Leighton of Nanaimo stated that it was the purpose of the defense to ask for a change of venue of the cases from New Westminster and that it was for that reason possible that they would not be heard on November 24, at which date they have been set for trial. He gave as the principal reason that venue would be asked for one of the New Westminster papers by Judge Howay, which the lawyer claimed, was vindictive and would have a tendency to inflame public sentiment against the accused.  
If the defense is successful in having the cases venued they will be brought to Vancouver as before, and seem agreeable to have them tried in this city.  
The application for bail in any of the cases was strenuously opposed by Mr. Taylor, the crown prosecutor. He said that there was no question in the world that in extension of the act of demolishing and burning seven buildings had been committed and that the crimes for which many of the Extension residents were committed for were punishable with a sentence of twenty years.  
At this point his lordship made the comment that it was a matter of common knowledge that there had been a great social upheaval on Vancouver Island and that the place had experienced a reign of terror. He did not think that because a man was a miner that he had a particle of right to violate the law.  
**CHIEF JUSTICE THIRD ARBITRATOR**  
Chairman of Board to Deal With Sentences of Way Dispute on Canadian Pacific  
OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 11.—The appointment is today announced by the minister of labor of Chief Justice Richard Meredith, of the court of common pleas of Ontario, as chairman of the Board of Arbitration under the Industrial Disputes act to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway company and the maintenance of way employees on its entire system.  
The number of about 60,000 of a dispute in question grows out of a proposed new schedule of agreement submitted by the employees.  
Chief Justice Meredith is appointed by the minister of labor in the absence of other two members of the board. The company's nominee is Henry Irwin, of Putage Is, Prairie.

## POLICE COURT NEWS

Louis Magar was sentenced to 25 days, answering to two charges, one of vagrancy and one of assault upon a Chinaman. He got 15 days on the former count and 10 on the latter.  
F. Connolly was handed out thirty days for vagrancy.  
Two men are being held on a charge of breaking into and entering a bonded C. P. R. car. They will be tried on Monday.  
"Helen" Joek and "Ruddy" McSwain blew into town this morning in a state of uncleanliness commensurate with that of the "pet coon," and were promptly escorted to the police station, there to answer a charge of vagrancy. Their chances of accepting the hospitality of the city for a few days are pretty good.

## MORRISSEY FIRE CASE RESURRECTED

The above case will probably still be fresh in the minds of many of our readers, but as fresh developments have occurred, brief resumé may not be out of place here.  
About two years ago a fire broke out down at Morrissey and amoulded for several days, doing considerable damage. Messrs. Cummings, Kerr, Laidlaw and Parquharson & Dolajoff sued the C. P. R. for \$5,000 damages.  
Last December, Mr. Justice Clement found in favor of the plaintiffs, but the C. P. R. appealed the case to the B. C. Court of Appeals, who unanimously upheld Mr. Justice Clement's finding. The C. P. R. then appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, and Messrs. Laws & Fisher, counsel for the plaintiffs, received a wire today from Ottawa stating that they also had unanimously found in favor of the plaintiffs.

## LETHBRIDGE NOTES

The Supreme Court proceedings were the general topic of conversation last week, especially among the miners, there being three miners on the bill, Tom Lettlin for the attempted murder of Tony Lombard and vice versa, and Fred Kokoski for stealing cars in No. 6 mine. The penalty imposed on the two former was two and one-half years and on the latter six months. The penalty may be severe enough for Kokoski, but the punishment for his wife and family, and especially for the loss of wages coming to him. This should be a lesson to all who are tempted to commit such mean, contemptible thefts.  
Sunday last Local 574 held a special meeting and invited President J. E. Smith to attend, which he did. The meeting was the legality of the agreement drawn up on the authority of the men concerned in connection with the installation of the electric lamps and payment for same. After hearing the opinion expressed by the President on the matter it was agreed to take no further steps in the meantime.  
A Russian resident of "New York," our beautiful suburb by the coke ovens, was heavily fined for breaking the moral laws of the country.  
B Level incline double track is now in operation and it is expected an increased output will be the result.  
A case on the night in a south caused an stoppage in that district Tuesday. A dance, which is expected to suit the most fastidious, will take place in the Opera House Thursday, the 25th. Fernie City band orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.  
The ladies of Homer are replying to the call for baskets for the social and dance in aid of the children of the strikers in encouraging style. A handsome prize has been donated for the most beautiful basket. Altogether the affair seems assured of being a great success. Remember the date, Nov. 25th.  
The usual weekly meeting of the Local 106k place Tuesday. Business was mostly of a routine nature and report of same would not serve any good purpose.  
A few cases of measles are reported round town and a few of our townspeople will have to confine themselves as a consequence.

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LIBRARY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY VICTORIA B.C. NOV 10 1913

# Peps What are they?

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.

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?

Peps—this newest remedy for coughs, colds and lung troubles—go to the lungs and breathing tubes, direct. Peps are really plus 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 let it dissolve. As it does so, the healing essences it contains turn into vapor, and you breathe them direct to your lungs and air passages!

Just as the out-door 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 catarrh, 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 3 for \$1.25.

## FREE TRIAL

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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W. MILLS, Prop.

TO CURE COUGHS & COLDS

Mathieu's Syrup

A tonic and liver oil

A cough cure.

Large bottles 50c. Sold everywhere.

MATHIEU'S SYRUP OF TAR & COD LIVER OIL

# Social versus Private Property

By John Spargo

Socialism is frequently defined as "the social ownership and control of the means of production, distribution and exchange." The brief description of the meanings of words which we call definitions are proverbially misleading, and this definition is no exception to the rule. As we have seen, Socialism is much more than a movement aiming at the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange. It is a philosophy of history, a theory of social dynamics in so far as ever as this definition is a rough and ready attempt to describe the general economic aim of the Socialist movement and the Socialist conception of the economic structure of what they believe will be the next stage in the evolution of society. It may be accepted, provided only that we understand the loose sense in which the words "the means of production, distribution and exchange" are used. In certain cases jackets and spades are "means of production" and wheelbarrows and market baskets are "means of distribution," but Socialists do not contemplate the socialization of spades and wheelbarrows. If they obtained complete control of the government in any State, or in the nation, it is ridiculous to suppose that they would want to institute the public ownership and control of jackets and market baskets.

It is not that the qualifying word would cause confusion to readers and hearers rather than prove enlightening and helpful, since it would convey no exact meaning to their minds, it would be better to say that Socialism involves the social ownership and control of the principal means of production, distribution and exchange. Many critics first set up a straw man which they call "Socialism" and then spend their time in gravely knocking it down. First they define Socialism as the destruction of all private property, and then proceed to attack the huge bureaucracy of their own creation. They point to the existence of hundreds of thousands of small farms and petty industries and demand to know if the state is going to confiscate these and manage them itself. Of course, the Socialists contemplate nothing of the kind.

It is inconceivable that the state will ever attempt to take away the artist's brushes, the small farmer's farm, or the tailor's needle and shears. These are all means of production, it is true, but so are the housewife's sewing machine, the frying pan and a hundred other articles of daily use, the socialization of which would be impossible, and too absurd to attempt. Tools and other necessities of production which are used by individual owners will, it is certain, never be taken away by the state. Only tools that are so complex as to require associated use, industries in which there is division of labor, and ownership of the necessary agencies of production by others than the producers, will ever be socialized. The only conceivable exceptions to this would be cases in which the safety and well being of the community necessitated such a strict supervision of some individual's product as would only be possible under the state ownership of the necessary agents for its production. The possibility of any product of individual labor being so vital to the life of the community and fulfilling these conditions is exceedingly remote.

Clothes, for example, are absolutely necessary to the inhabitant of these latitudes, though—  
"Down in Dahomey's sunny land,  
Mid social functions on the sand,  
A negro maid without a skirt  
May thrive as bride, or belle, or flirt."  
Clothes, then, are necessities of life. In a large sense they are socially necessary, but they are peculiarly personal in their use, and properly the subject of private property. Socialists are out of the question. Personal tastes, hygienic considerations, and the fact that they can be manufactured in any desired quantity, makes the socialization of clothes an absurdity. Roads are quite as necessary to civilized man, socially and individually, as clothes. We must have roads of some sort, and good roads are desirable. But roads cannot be manufactured indefinitely. Land is too valuable and too limited to allow every citizen to make his own roads. Besides that, it would be physically impossible to have every citizen make and own private roads to every place he desired to visit. The idea of anybody not owning his own clothes and the idea of everybody owning his own roads are equally fantastic. Just as a hat or a pocket handkerchief is a good illustration of private property, being something which the owner can use personally, and which without injury or inconvenience to others, so the public street is a good illustration of social ownership and control—of active Socialism. Roads are a common necessity, must be used in common. The humblest and poorest child has just as much right to use the streets of a city, and just as big a share in them, as the wealthiest millionaire.

So much for the principles which distinguish private and social property. Now let us turn to the production of shoes. Great factories which turn out thousands—and in some cases millions—of pairs every year. The workers in these factories do not make all these shoes for themselves; they do not make them for the use of the owners of the factories. The shoes are made to supply the common demand for shoes from those who, while they must wear shoes, cannot make them for themselves. What interest, then, have the owners of the shoe factories in the manufacture of so many shoes? Simply the desire to make profit out of the social need. They employ so many workers to make shoes and pay them wages. Then they sell the shoes to whoever wishes to buy them at a price greatly in excess of the cost of the materials used and the wages paid to the workers who make them. Next the buyers of the shoes have an interest in maintaining the system which exploits their labor and their needs for others' profit. They might unite, therefore, and bring about the socialization of the shoe-making industry. But if there should be some fastidious per-

son who did not care to wear factory-made shoes, and some shoemaker of the old school who preferred to make shoes by hand in the old-fashioned way, there could be no possible objection. The state would have no interest in taking away his tools.

Such instances of private production will probably always exist, but in general private production will not be able to withstand the competition of the machinery and subdivision of labor of factory production. On the one hand, the consumer will not be willing to pay the cost of the slower, old-fashioned methods, and, on the other hand, the shoemaker will not be willing either to earn less or to work much harder and longer than his fellows employed in the socialized factories. Socialism does not involve the abolition of these small farms and industries. It involves the social ownership and control of only such property as is socially necessary, and of such agencies of production, distribution and exchange as are socially operated but exploited for private gain.—The Socialists.

## THE INTELLIGENT AMERICAN VOTER; OR, 'WHO CAN FIND THE BUTTON?'

By Otto B. Schott

CHAPTER I  
Once upon a time, and not so darn long ago, either, the intelligent male voters of a Certain City faced the fearful responsibility of having to elect a "Good Man" as their Mayor.

The constituents of the various candidates enlarged upon the good qualities, "pedigrees" and "records" ("come doings" of their darlings and sworn to) of the state. It involves the social ownership and control of only such property as is socially necessary, and of such agencies of production, distribution and exchange as are socially operated but exploited for private gain.—The Socialists.

When the tallying was over and the bonfires lighted, it was found that the Democrats had been elected by a stupendous majority.

Of course, his administration was rotten and the voters swore that they would elect the Republican at the following election.

When they went to the polls and tallied up again, they found, as they had sworn, that the Republican was elected by a stupendous majority.

Of course, his administration was rotten and the voters swore that they would elect the Reformer at the following election, which they did.

CHAPTER II  
Of course, his administration was rotten and the voters swore that they would elect the Democrat at the following election, which they did.

CHAPTER III  
Of course, his administration was rotten and the voters swore that they would elect the Reformer at the following election, which they did.

CHAPTER IV  
Of course, his administration was rotten and the voters swore that they would elect the Democrat at the following election, which they did.

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CHAPTER XX  
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CHAPTER XXXII  
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## WM. LANCASTER COMPLETES THE MINING ENGINEERING COURSE WITH I. C. S.

Mr. Lancaster came to Fernie some eight years ago, and made up his mind to seek success, if possible, by the medium afforded by an I. C. S. training.

A short time after taking the complete coal mining course, he was made a fire boss at Coal Creek. Not satisfied that he had derived sufficient benefit from his first course, he decided to start right in on the mining engineering course with the same institution.

Mr. Lancaster is a man who believes that there is no such thing as perfection in a certain line of knowledge, and that each fresh success should merely serve as an incentive to further efforts. And now, after months of patience and perseverance, he has the satisfaction of having completed his second course.

Any man possessed of an average amount of application and determination can put in an hour or so every

evening and get to the root of mining engineering, says Mr. Lancaster did, and not only improve his proficiency as an employe, but what is more important, increase the size of his monthly pay cheque.

Mr. Lancaster is now mine foreman at No. 2 mine, Coal Creek, which position he has filled for the past 4 1/2 years, and his is only one of thousands of cases in which I. C. S. students, through the exercise of a little of that spirit of stick-at-it-iveness, determination and patience, made themselves masters of their particular line of business.

There is a local branch right here in Fernie, and all you have to do is to write, or interview, their local agent, who will give you all particulars you may require.



Mr. Lancaster, mine foreman at No. 2 mine, Coal Creek.

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representing

International Correspondence School

Office: Johnson & Falconer Bldg.

Over Bleasdel's Drug Store

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## MR. HARRY MARRS PRESENTS GEO. H. SUMMERS AND STOCK CO. AT THE GRAND THEATRE

Lovers of good plays, and those who can appreciate real good acting, are having both to their hearts' content this week at the Grand Theatre.

Mr. Geo. H. Summers, a consummate actor, supported by an Al company, have this week demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the Fernie public that they have earned the right to be placed in the very front rank of companies touring in the West—we might say in the country.

Last Monday "The House Next Door," an English comedy, full of humorous incidents, but having its quota of tragedy, was played before a packed house. The story is of an Irish old English baronet who has a consuming hatred for his neighbor in "The House Next Door," a Jew, also knighted. Each has a son and daughter, and of course, the son and daughter of each are in love. But the old baronet gets apoplectic in his fury at the suggestion of marriage. In the last act, alone, and bereft of all his loud-voiced animosity, the poor old man, in a scene that brought the tears into the eyes of many of his hearers, was forced to admit that despite being born a knight, the owner of "The House Next Door" was still a gentleman.

On Tuesday, "The Great John Ganton," a very powerful story of the Chicago stockyards, was presented. Mr. Summers, of course, dominated the play, but we are filled with admiration for the great acting of the rest of the company, in a most particularly for that of Miss Grace White, and Mr. Edward Fiske, who make a very attractive couple.

On Wednesday, a stirring political play, in which labor troubles and labor unions are not inconspicuous, "The Boss," attracted an audience that was by no means indicative of the tribute it deserved. Mr. Summers as Michael Regan, the Boss, enters into a contract of marriage with Emily Griswold, daughter of a rival contractor, the conditions being that Regan gives the Griswolds a half interest in his business. Emily goes through the marriage ceremony with him, but tells Mike that she cannot be a wife to him. She keeps her contract to the letter, and the prettiest part of the play is the gradual softening of her dislike for Mike, which ends in a complete reconciliation.

Mr. Summers certainly fills the bill as an Americanized Irishman, and his full rich voice has that peculiar flexibility and resonance particularly

adapted to portray the wheedling Paddy or the despotic Boss.  
"Little Lord Fauntleroy," that story so dear to the childish heart, will be presented at 7 matinee on Saturday, for the benefit of the ladies and children. Tickets to the school children only will be sold for 15 cents.  
On Saturday night, "The Spendthrift" will close an engagement that has been a perfect orgy of good things, and we must congratulate Mr. Harry D. Marrs on the most excellent company he has brought together, and the good plays he has selected for the edification and amusement of a critical but appreciative public.

TOO BAD!

At a recent meeting of the Lady-smith city council it was stated the damage from the riots in connection with the recent labor troubles had amounted to \$1,712.45. The mayor considered the United Mine Workers of America responsible for the damage, but they were not a registered organization in the Dominion. It was decided to get a legal opinion as to the possibility of holding the United Mine Workers liable, but the opinion was unfavorable to this course.—B. C. Mining & Engineering Record.

## BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH CONTAINING MERCURY

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is internally applied, and so cures himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop a line like this in a plain, ordinary envelope to send a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain, ordinary envelope to any man who will write us for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and we are convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.  
We think we owe it to our fellow men, and we are convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.  
We think we owe it to our fellow men, and we are convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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# President J. E. Smith States Men's Case in Yardage Dispute at Coal Creek and Michel

In setting forth his case for the mine workers in this dispute, President J. E. Smith has confined himself wholly to facts and based his arguments upon the works and decisions of the foremost authorities on the coal mining industry. The men whose opinions he has quoted have a knowledge and reputation of world-wide repute and it is, to say the least, extraordinary that such authorities can be set aside by an independent chairman whose practical and technical knowledge of coal mining can only be (if he has any) purely theoretical. It must be understood that we do not attempt to impugn the honesty of Mr. Muir, who was appointed by the Minister of Labor, but we do maintain that the men's case has not received the consideration that it should have, or would have received, had a man conversant with mining been called upon to decide. Precedent showed in every instance that the men are entitled to yardage; every authority quoted showed that the men were entitled to this, but—the chairman thought otherwise.

### YARDAGE QUESTION

At the Coal Creek and Michel Mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

The above question has resolved itself into a dispute owing to the fact that the above Company have refused to pay "yardage rates" upon drivages which have hitherto been considered to be entitled to yardage rates, the main argument of the Company being that the increasing of the width of any such drivages eliminated the necessity of paying yardage rates.

On the face of it, the above argument seems very plausible, but when we consider the magnitude of the issue involved, and the far-reaching effects of any decision given upon the above argument alone, we find that said argument deserves the closest examination, and, needless to state, a thorough knowledge of the technology of mining is essential to this examination.

The first aspect of the question to be determined seems to be: What shall be, or has hitherto been, considered as a drirage for which yardage rates should be, or have been, paid? In all mining districts where "Pillar and Stall" system of working, or any of its modifications, is in vogue, yardage rates have always been paid upon the following:

- (1) Drivages which are used for ventilation purposes.
- (2) Drivages which are used for haulage purposes.
- (3) Drivages which are used for drainage purposes.
- (4) Drivages which are used for winning areas of coal.
- (5) Drivages which are used for recovering lost areas of coal.

The second aspect of the question to be considered is: What is a "level" and what is its purpose? In mining terminology a "level" is an entry made into the solid coal, along the "strike" of a seam at right angles to the dip. Although, in speaking, it may not be driven "level," it is known as "level course." It is accompanied by its "parallel" for the purpose of ventilating both entries. Their first purpose is: To explore, "win or open-up," an area of the coalfield. They are afterwards used as ventilating and haulage avenues for the area of coal thus "won or opened up." Also if required to act as drainage avenues, they are driven at a slightly rising gradient from the starting point.

In this coal-field, which at Coal Creek dips 14 to 18 degrees in an easterly direction, and in Michel about the same "pitch" in a southerly direction, other drivages besides "levels" must be made, in order to "win" the coal. An "incline" and its parallel are entries made into the solid coal, along the "dip" of the seam, and serve the same purposes as "levels" and "parallels."

A "diagonal" or "slant" is an entry made diagonally, that is, between "level course" and "full rise," or between "level course" and "full dip." These latter, if, as is usually the case, they are entries made into the solid coal, in advance of other workings, and accompanied by their "parallels," they then serve the same purposes as the other various named (sketch 1), but if, as sometimes occurs in workings already "opened-up," they are driven to facilitate haulage, or ventilation, or both combined; or for drainage purposes, or for the recovery of a lost area of coal, they are paid the current yardage rates. In fact, any of the foregoing drivages, driven for any or all the purposes named, have hitherto been considered yardage places.

These drivages are usually driven as "narrow" as possible in order to more quickly attain the object desired, whether it be to develop a new area of coal, recover a lost area, or for ventilation, haulage, or drainage purposes, or any or all combined. But the driving of these places "narrow" is, by no means a "level" or "parallel" in all instances can be effected of "widening" these drivages, or of them being driven "wide," either for the purpose of double track haulage, sidings, airways, or travelling roads for men and animals, etc., upon all of which the current yardage rates are maintained. There are, of course, instances where the operators have tried to avoid paying yardage rates. The following is a case in point (sketch 2):

A pair of levels (a) were driven in a certain direction; from the main level a series of rooms (b) were turned off "up the pitch," that is, to the "rise," at a certain point up the incline (c) a single "place" (d) was driven, in order to "cut-off" the rooms as they came up. Yardage was afterwards claimed for the single place (d) and the matter was referred to a Joint Committee of the Operators and the Miners, and it was agreed that the current yardage rates should be paid, although the place (d) was driven wide and the same width as the rooms

(b). (Risca Colliery, South Wales, 1898).

Entrance to mines operated by the C. N. P. Coal Co. Ltd., both at Michel and Coal Creek, are either by "main tunnels," "main entries" or "main slopes." The coal-field at Coal Creek dips in an easterly direction, the "main tunnels" or "main levels" are driven mainly north on one side of the creek, and mainly south on the other, therefore being at right angles to the "dip," that is, along the "strike" of the seam. The "main slopes," notably at No. 3 Mine, Coal Creek, and at No. 3 East Mine, Michel, are to the dip. These main drivages are, of course, the main haulage avenues and are, in mining terminology, called "primary" haulage roads. They are connected by "cross-outs" to their parallels, and thus form also, the main ventilating avenues. The current yardage rates are paid on these main drivages, their parallels, and cross-outs, so that there is not, as yet, any dispute in this connection. As these main drivages advance further into the coalfields, other airways are turned off, at varying distances, the distances apart and the direction of these drivages are determined by the management of the mine, and are governed by the hardness of the coal, the cleavage of the coal, the direction of the dip, and the thickness of the "cover" (Prof. W. S. Boulton's "Practical Coal Mining," vol. 2, page 311). These secondary drivages are used for haulage purposes, and with their parallels and cross-outs are used for ventilation purposes. As these secondary drivages advance into the coal-field, other drivages which

Cases No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 are submitted as precedents which ought to be followed in any decision given upon this question.

The claims for yardage rates coming under our immediate notice (Exhibit C) are precisely similar to the foregoing. No. 3 Mine, Michel, is turned off these slopes across the pitch. Since the present management have had charge of these mines, the distance between these rooms has increased, thereby leaving more coal between each room (sketch No. 4). The company seek to extract this coal, but are not willing to pay yardage rates upon the drivages, which must of necessity act as ventilation avenues to, and transportation avenues for, the coal thus gotten, thereby nullifying the purposes of a level, and acting as such.

Comparing (1 Exhibit C) with (2 Exhibit C) and taking the place known as No. 1 Room West, No. 2 slope, No. 3 Mine, we find the Company claiming that the place is being driven 15 feet wide, therefore not entitled to yardage, notwithstanding the fact that a "slant" has been turned off this place. "Slants," as before stated, are places driven from a higher to a lower place, in a slanting direction to both, and are used either for ventilation purposes, or for shortening the haulage, or both, and yardage rates have always been paid upon "slants," and also upon the drivages from which they have been turned off, as both serve levels. No. 5 West, No. 3 Slope, in same mine, is a place across the pitch from which four rooms have been turned off, thus acting as a level.

necessary, on account of the difficulty of driving along the "dip," and the encountering of, and dealing with, water, and yet, certain of these latter are being driven at current yardage rates, therefore impelling us to infer that the management classify them all as "Levels and Parallels." On page 65 of the present agreement we find that No. 5 and No. 7 Mines, Michel, have certain specified widths as follows: Levels and Parallels, 10 1/2 feet wide, \$2.40 per lineal yard.

Levels and Parallels, 13 1/2 feet wide, \$2.00 per lineal yard.

From the foregoing, we are forced to the inevitable conclusion that in any place admitted by the Company to be a "Level or Parallel," that is, a "yardage place," where prices and widths are fixed, then the "widening out" of any such place entails only a proportionate diminution of the yardage rate.

We have now to deal with places not admitted by the Company to be "Levels" or "yardage places."

If it were left to the Company to be sole arbiter of whether any, or which one, of the tertiary drivages before alluded to were to be considered a yardage place, there would never be any "Levels," for all would be called "rooms" or "cross-outs," or, in fact, any other names than "levels" and "parallels." Not only would this be the case with the tertiary drivages, but the "widening out" process with a consequent change of name, would soon (if it has not already done so) apply to the secondary drivages, and eventually, to the primary or main drivages; so that the Company would

ter of March 25th to Mr. Hurd and referring particularly to item 3, being payment for driving levels in No. 5 Mine, Michel.

I have to state that at the Joint Committee meeting held at Blainmore, on March 10th, the question of yardage in No. 5 Mine was referred back to myself and William Davis for settlement. The case was taken up on Monday, March 16th, with the following result:

It was agreed to pay yardage from No. 3 room to the face of the level in No. 5 Mine.

The case was settled satisfactorily and I have heard no complaints since.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) CHAS. SIMISTER,  
General Superintendent.

Exhibit B—1  
Gladstone Local, No. 2314,  
U. M. W. of A.  
Ferne, B. C., Oct. 8th, 1909.

M. E. Heathcote,  
Mine Manager, Coal Creek, B. C.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned pit committee for No. 2 Mine, have (on the 6th inst.) examined the place that turns off to No. 2 room to the south of No. 1 incline (Highline) and we have decided that it is a winning place, as all precedents go to prove our case; for instance, a case in point, i.e., "any place that travels through solid coal or otherwise, with switches turning off to the same, shall be considered a winning place, and is therefore

rooms being turned off their place.

Bros. Tom Brown and Bill Morgan claim yardage in No. 1 West, 2 Slope, No. 3 Mine, on account of a "slant" being driven from their place which they themselves drove, and the coal is now being hauled from the bottom level through their place. Kindly give these grievances your attention and oblige.

Yours fraternally,  
(Signed) MAURICE BURRELL,  
Sec.

2  
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited

Michel, B. C., April 26th, 1912.

A. J. Carter, Esq.,  
Secretary District 18, U. M. W. of A.  
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your recent communication respecting claims for yardage on the following places in No. 3 Mine, Michel, viz:

No. 1 Room West, No. 3 Slope. I find this place is being driven 15 feet wide and therefore is not entitled to yardage payment.

No. 5 West, No. 3 Slope. This place is a longwall face driven 20 feet wide, worked by George Wilde and partner.

No. 1 West is a loose end-ekip driven by John Eccleston and John Oakley. This place is going 15 feet wide and like the preceding two places is not entitled to yardage payment.

In fact after learning the full particulars I am surprised that a claim for

(Copy)  
The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

Ferne, B. C., July 8th, 1912.

Mr. A. J. Carter,  
Sec'y., District 18, U. M. W. of A.,  
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of the 4th instant, I have Mr. Shanks' report on the place in No. 1 North Mine, Coal Creek, which you are claiming yardage for. This place is going wide and is, therefore, in accordance with the agreement made between District 18, United Mine Workers of America, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, not entitled to yardage payment.

We are also under the necessity of making the same statement in regard to the wide places and airways you are claiming yard work for in New No. 3 Mine, Michel, for we hold the opinion that your agreement with the Western Coal Operators, to which we have contributed, does not justify you in claiming narrow work prices for wide work.

Yours respectfully,  
W. R. WILSON,  
General Manager.

(Copy)  
Gladstone Local Union, No. 2314,  
U. M. W. of A.

Ferne, B. C., Oct. 11th, 1912.

Mr. A. J. Carter,  
Sec'y., District 18, U. M. W. of A.,  
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir,—I herewith submit case which has been taken up as per Agreement without success.

Owen Corrigan, J. Anderson, J. Murray, A. Lawley, J. Mitchell and D. Mitchell are driving a place known as 1st Left Entry, in No. 1 East Mine, Coal Creek, and there are two places 14 feet wide turned off this place, and the Company refuses to pay yardage, claiming that places turned off are cross-outs.

The pit committee saw Mr. Shanks on the matter and he refused the committee permission to inspect the place, on the grounds that other cases of a similar nature were up for adjudication before President Stubbs and Commissioner McNeill.

I am,  
Yours fraternally,  
T. UPHILL,  
Secretary.

Exhibit E  
(Copy)  
December 7th, 1912.  
Lundbreck, Alberta.

A. J. Carter, Esq.,  
Secretary District 18,  
U. M. W. of A.,  
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of recent date in which you ask me to give a definition of a working place which was generally considered during the time I was employed at the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.'s various mines.

A "yardage place," or perhaps what may be better described a "winning place," if it may help the Company and yourselves in arriving at a better understanding at the present time. What is considered a "yardage place" from a practical mining standpoint, and more especially in this particular coal-field, I beg to submit briefly as follows: I would say that there appears to be almost an unwritten law all over the mining world, that places driven or opened up for the purpose of developing other places, of course I am referring to places in coal mines, are termed "winning places," without restriction regarding the width of such particular places, as much depends on the actual condition of the mine when the management decides on the width of their development places shall be driven, and men are almost, without exception, paid extra consideration by the Company when commonly known in addition to the regular tarrage rates are paid yardage on such places, and would state that it always was customary for the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. to pay yardage in accordance with the above principle. I do not think that it would serve any good purpose to attempt to relate at length the technical interpretation of levels and parallels, entries, gangways, counter gangways, inclines and slopes or other terms common in this region that are used in mining terminology and commonly designating yardage places. I would say further that it has always been customary in this coal-field, also in the coal-fields of the Old Country, to term a place a "winning place," and pay yardage on same wherever and whenever the Company use such place for transportation of coal produced from one or more other working places. Then such working places known as a "winning place" and become what is generally a yardage place. I would, however, like to observe that most coal producing districts would have customs prevalent and an understanding mutual to be acted upon by the mine owners and employees that would always form the basis for an adjustment of any dispute that may arise between them, and from a practical standpoint, and especially as a mining man, I would now state that such should be kept well in mind by all parties concerned.

Yours truly,  
CHAS. SIMISTER.

Ferne, B. C., Sept. 16th, 1913.

James Muir, Esq., K. C.,  
Calgary, Alta.

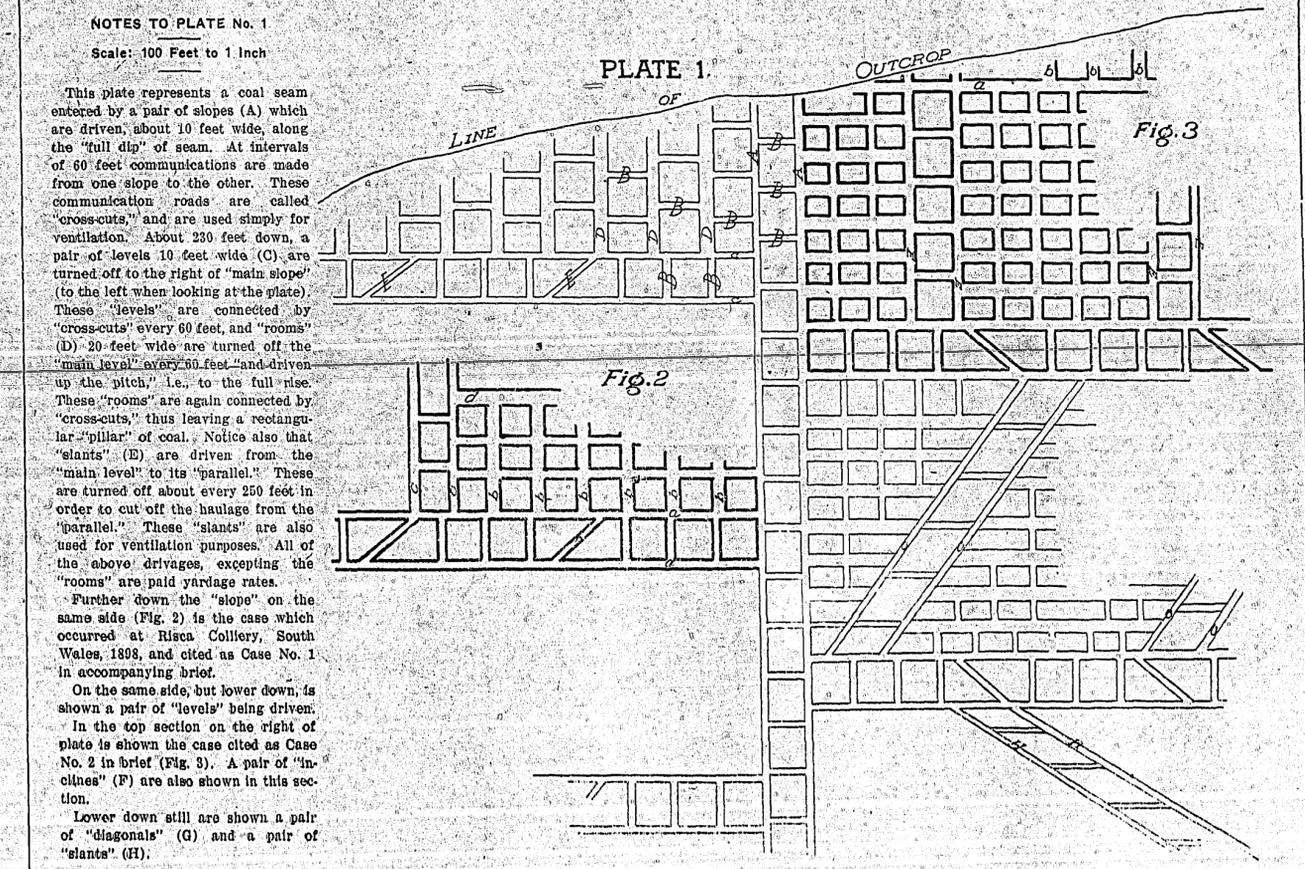
Dear Sir,—

Re Yardage Question

You will find enclosed Brief and Sketches in support of our claim for yardage.

I would ask that, after you have given your report on the dispute, you will please return the plans for future reference.

Yours truly,  
J. E. SMITH,  
President District 18, U. M. W. of A.



we shall term tertiary drivages are turned off, the distances and direction of which are determined by the management, and are governed by the same factors as the secondary drivages. It is with the secondary and tertiary drivages that we have to deal, and as the development of all the mines concerned in the yardage question is of a similar character, we shall take an example in detail, and for this purpose we shall take No. 5 Mine, Michel, which was the first to claim yardage rates for this particular class of work. This mine is entered by a pair of slopes driven in a southerly direction, the main slope being used for haulage and ventilation, the parallel slope acting as drainage and return ventilation avenue. At about 300 feet down a pair of levels were turned off in a westerly direction, and workings turned off same. A little lower down the slope, a pair of levels were driven in an easterly direction. About 150 feet along this main level, a pair of inclines were turned off up the rise, and from the main incline, rooms about 20 feet wide turned off in each direction "across the pitch." At a point in the main level about 300 feet from the main incline, another pair of inclines were turned off, to cut off the haulage from the rooms mentioned (sketch 3). The top room on the right of incline (marked a in sketch) was driven in a considerable distance, when rooms were turned off to the rise (marked b in sketch), in order to "cut-off" the haulage from the haulage avenue for the transportation of coal from the rooms (marked c), also the ventilating avenue, and, therefore, served the purposes of a level. This case was argued before a Joint Committee of the Operators and Employees at Blainmore, Alta., on March 10th, 1908, and it was agreed to pay yardage rates upon this place from the point of turning off the first room, to the face of coal in room (marked a) (Exhibit A).

Subsequent to the joint meeting above alluded to, it was agreed "that any place that travels through solid coal or otherwise, with switches turning off to the same, shall be considered a winning place, and is therefore entitled to yardage rate as per agreement." Yardage rates were claimed for such a place in No. 2 Mine, Coal Creek, Oct. 8th, 1909, and the Company paid yardage rates upon the foregoing notwithstanding (Exhibit B) (Case No. 3).

No. 1 West is a loose end "skip" according to (2 Exhibit C) and rooms turned off, thus acting as a level. Although it is usual to pay only half the regular yardage rates upon "skips" which have a "loose end," (sketch 5) as there is only one-half the cutting necessary in these places, yet when rooms are turned off, as in this instance, it should command full yardage rates, as this drirage is serving the purpose of a level.

Latterly the Company have instituted a certain modification of the "Pillar and Stall" system of working, which modification I shall term the "Block" system. This system consists of so working the places in the mine that the coal is split up into blocks of about 150 feet square (sketch 6). As all the claims for yardage in (Exhibit D) are similar (with the exception of No. 2) a reference to sketch No. 6 and accompanying description thereof will determine these cases, also other and similar cases dependent upon same; but which have not yet been referred. To hark back to case No. 2 Exhibit D, this seems to me a very flagrant case of trying to avoid paying yardage rates, for the place is still to all intents and purposes the level which the Company intended it to be. Here a place turned off the incline, called No. 1 South Level, is then widened out, and yardage rates cut off, afterwards rooms are turned off called cross-outs by the Company. These are driven 40 feet wide, and in a distance of 100 feet, a thing which a cross-out was never known to do before (sketch 7). There is no doubt that this place is still acting as a level even though "widened out" (A in sketch), and this brings up the third aspect of the question, viz: Does the "widening out" of a "level" constitute it as a "level" or not? Turning to pages 60 to 68 of the present agreement we find, under the subhead of yardage, that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd., have (with two exceptions) no specified width for yardage places. The only mention of yardage places is "Levels and Parallels." "Cross-outs between Levels," and "Room cross-outs, etc." (Exhibit C).

No mention is made of "inclines" and their parallels, "Slopes and their parallels," "Diagonals" or "Slants," all of which drivages are, at present, being driven in the mines operated by the Company, and which command, and are paid the current yardage rates. In the case of "Slopes" and their parallels, more yardage rates are

able not only to "win" a certain coal area of a mine, but the whole mine itself, any, the whole coal-field, without the necessity of paying one cent for "yardage," and this under the "Pillar and Stall" method of working, or under any of its modifications is unobtainable in the mining world.

We therefore claim, and justly, that any drivages which, at the time or afterwards, act as "levels," or serve, at the time or afterwards, any one, or all of the various purposes enumerated under this head, or under the heads of cases Nos. 1, 2 and 3, should be classed as "yardage" places, and paid for as such, irrespective of direction (except in the case of "Slopes" and their parallels, which should be paid a higher rate of yardage) or width (except as before stated).

We are fully cognizant of the importance of Clause 2 of the Agreement of the mine in the Company, nor do we wish to interfere with the Company in their exercise of this right, but we maintain that none of our members should be deprived of their due, as would be (unsatisfactory) the case were the present unsatisfactory state of affairs allowed to continue, and which would ultimately develop to a worse degree.

The authorities we have consulted upon this matter are: "The Colliery Manager's Handbook" by C. P. Camely. "Colliery Working and Management" by Bulman and Redmayne. "Practical Coal Mining," Vol. 2, Professor W. B. Boulton. "Modern Mining Practice," Vol. 3, by Gen. Mitchell Hatley. The International Library of Technology, Coal Mining Series, issued by the International Correspondence Schools.

The Minister of Mines Reports for B. C. 1911 and 1912.

Yours truly,  
J. E. SMITH,  
President District 18,  
U. M. W. of A.

Exhibit A  
(Copy)  
The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

Ferne, B. C., 27th March, 1908.

P. H. Sherman, Esq.,  
President District 18,  
U. M. W. of A.,  
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your let-

tered to yardage rates as per agreement."

(Signed) W. H. EVANS,  
JOHN DREW.

We remain,  
Yours sincerely,  
Hooping to have an early reply.

2  
Mr. A. J. Carter,  
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir and Bro.—The above case was taken up with the pit-committee and pit boss and Super. Heathcote on Saturday last.

They wouldn't discuss the case but simply held it was a cross-out and gave no proof for anything so, after wasting a good deal of time, we decided to turn the case over to you as a District.

Yours fraternally,  
(Signed) DAVID REES.

3  
(Copy)  
The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

Ferne, B. C., 23 Oct. 1909.

A. J. Carter, Esq.,  
Sec. Treas., District No. 18,  
U. M. W. of A.,  
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir,—In further reply to your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the dispute in No. 2 Mine at Coal Creek, would say that I have investigated the place in question and feel satisfied it is a yardage place. If the men that work there will see the Overman, the matter will be straightened out.

I feel satisfied that if section 'A' of the "settlement of local and general disputes" clause in the Agreement had been followed, this trouble would never have occurred.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) CHAS. SIMISTER,  
General Superintendent.

Exhibit C  
(Copy)  
Mr. A. J. Carter,  
Secretary District 18,  
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir and Bro.—I have been instructed to refer the following grievance to you. Bros. J. Dixon, Jas. Howarth, John Eccleston, John Oakley, Jas. Stephenson, working in a place in No. 1 West, 3 Slope, No. 3 Mine, claim yardage on account of rooms being turned off their level.

Geo. Wilde, Fred Hutchison, R. Gaskill and Jas. McIvorson, working in No. 5 West, 3 Slope, No. 3 Mine, claim yardage for the same thing, four

yardage should be made on any of the three places mentioned.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) W. R. WILSON,  
General Manager.

Exhibit D—1  
(Copy)  
Michel, B. C., 14 June, 1912.

Mr. A. J. Carter,  
Sec'y., District 18, U. M. W. of A.,  
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir and Bro.—

Claims for yardage

I beg to hand to you claims which the Company refuse to pay. John Newman and John Shol working in No. 2 East, No. 3 Mine, also Jas. Curmell and Joseph Gergel, working in 1 East, No. 3 Mine. Reasons for making claims are that the places are development work.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) MAURICE BURRELL,  
Sec.

2  
Gladstone Local Union, 2314,  
U. M. W. of A.

Ferne, B. C., July 3rd, 1912.

Mr. A. J. Carter,  
Sec'y., District 18, U. M. W. of A.,  
Ferne, B. C.

Dear Sir and Bro.—I have been instructed by above Local to forward you the following grievance which has been taken up according to agreement.

B. Hall, W. Winterton, Geo. Evans, and James Conroy are working a place known as No. 1 East, Level in No. 3 Incline, No. 1 North Mine, Coal Creek. Yardage has been paid on this place when it was narrow, but Company refuse to pay after being widened out. The Company claims that the place is only for an airway, but there is a place turned off it and two pairs of men working in it. Super. states this is a cross-out and this cross-out is 40 feet wide, and has to go a distance of 150 feet.

We believe they will turn other places off it all along, and call these places cross-outs, but our opinion is that these places are rooms.

(Signed) T. UPHILL, Sec'y.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I find that there is another switch laid off the above place.

# The Yardage Dispute

Continued

## RE "YARDAGE" DISPUTE AT COAL CREEK AND MICHEL MINES OF THE CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

This is an application of certain miners asking to be allowed what is known as "Yardage," and on the 25th of March, 1913, the question came before myself as Chairman appointed by the Minister of Labor, and Mr. Stubbs, representing the United Mine Workers, and Mr. McNeill, representing the Western Coal Operators' Association. After considerable discussion, it was agreed by all parties that the consideration of this question should stand adjourned, and in the meantime, Mr. McNeill and Mr. Stubbs should each file with me a brief or memorandum showing the grounds of their respective contentions.

On the 31st of said month of March, Mr. McNeill filed his argument, and on the 22nd of September ult. I received the argument put in by Mr. J. E. Smith, the delay of the latter argument being explained from the fact that in the meantime Mr. Stubbs had resigned from the position of President and Mr. Smith had succeeded him.

By the Agreement between the Mine Workers and the Coal Operators dated November 17th, 1911, provisions are made with great minuteness as to the charges to be made for the different mining operations, under the different conditions existing in the various mines covered by that Agreement, and among these provisions are what is known as "Yardage."

In the mines belonging to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company to which the mines in question belong, there are some 16 provisions under the heading "Yardage" in all of which under this heading are included in the following:

- (a) Levels and Parallels.
- (b) Cross-cuts between Levels.
- (c) Room cross-cuts no tracks.

and for these divisions of "Yardage" different prices are allowed to the miners in the different mines, and in two cases under that head the widths are given, and I may here notice that in the case of the mines belonging to the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, under the heading "Yardage" divisions are made with prices and particulars differing from those in the first mentioned Company. I would here note that this Agreement which is to continue in force until the 31st of March, 1915, has apparently been prepared with great care and particularity, and no doubt in arriving at the different provisions fixed by this Agreement, concessions and compromises must have been made by both parties, and the Agreement having been reached under these circumstances, it must have been intended during the time it was in force to settle the different questions as to prices for work done by miners as well as other matters so that any disputes between the parties interested should be governed by the agreement referred to.

At the first and only meeting held on the 25th of March last, it was stated and it was not disputed, that the

claim made by the miners here in dispute did not come within the terms of any of the sub-divisions of what is known as "Yardage."

I have carefully read the arguments put in by Mr. Smith and Mr. McNeill, respectively, and I gather from Mr. Smith's argument that the meaning to be placed upon the provisions respecting "Yardage" are to be extended from their ordinary meaning by reason of certain customs which support his contentions, and he, in support of this, among other things, refers me to certain adjudications on this question of "Yardage," the construction for which he contends was allowed, but I notice that these adjudications took place before the date of the Agreement in question, therefore, it was a matter which had been a dispute before the Agreement was entered into.

It is not contended but that apt words might have been used in the

provisions respecting "Yardage" which would have met the cases now in question and thus prevented any question being raised as to their meaning, and the fact that this same question had been a matter of dispute before the Agreement, leads me to the conclusion that for some reason or other, it was not intended that claims for "Yardage" should be extended beyond the provisions specially mentioned under that heading.

I may further say, that in the discussion which took place on the 25th of March last, it was admitted by both parties, that when this work was done by the miners in question, no agreement was made, nor has since been made, that the miners should be paid for the said work under the heading of "Yardage." I must hold that both the Mine Workers and the Mine Operators understood, or must be held to have understood, that the rate of payment for this work in dispute was to be governed by the Agreement heretofore referred to.

I may further say that I feel that it would be a serious matter and might endanger the rights of all parties if where express provisions are made,

these provisions are to be either extended or limited by doubtful interpretation put upon the words where the words used specify the particulars which in this case come under the head of "Yardage."

I agree with Mr. McNeill in his conclusion that the miners' claims for "Yardage" do not come within the terms of the written Agreement referred to, and should not be allowed, and I so find and award.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1913.

(Signed) JAMES MUIR, Chairman.

I concur,

(Signed) W. F. McNEILL,

October 24th, 1913.

James Muir, Esq., K. C., Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sir:—

Re Yardage.

I beg to acknowledge yours of the 22nd, enclosing your findings on the above question, and agreed to by Mr. McNeill. In your decision there is nothing definite as to what constitutes a yardage place. I would therefore ask that you define what, in your opinion,

as a yardage place. If you should answer Levels and Parallels, then I would ask what, in your opinion, constitutes Levels and Parallels.

In order that your decision may be thoroughly understood, I would esteem it a favor to receive an immediate reply.

Yours truly,

J. E. SMITH, District President.

Calgary, October 28th, 1913.

J. E. Smith, Esq., President, United Mine Workers, Fernie, B. C.

Dear Sir:—

Re Yardage.

I am just in receipt of yours of 24th inst., and in reply can only say that after having made my report my powers and duties are at an end.

On receipt of your argument by your letter dated September 16th ult., I considered that as Mr. Stubbs representing the miners discussed this with Mr. McNeill and myself when we first met, and thinking that you might not know the position he took, I wrote you on the 22nd of September asking you if you wished to discuss the matter further, before making my report, and

on the 24th received a letter from Mr. Carter on your behalf, suggesting that I should "make my report" in accordance with the arrangements already arrived at, and I accordingly did so.

Yours truly,

JAMES MUIR.

### NOTES TO PLATE No. 2

Scale: 100 Feet to 1 Inch

The top section on the left of plate shows a series of rooms 20 feet wide, driven "across the pitch"; these are driven 60 feet from centre of one room to centre of another, and connected by cross-cuts 50 feet centres, thus leaving a 40 foot square pillar (Fig. 4) (a). These cross-cuts are driven by the miners who work in the rooms shown. No tracks are used in rooms across on such a "pitch" when rooms are less than 50 feet apart.

(Fig. 4) (b) shows rooms across the "pitch" where distance between rooms has increased considerably. In these connections tracks are used if the "pitch" is moderate, but if the "pitch" is a heavy one, other means are resorted to. If the miners who are engaged in driving the rooms across the "pitch" were to drive their own connections, the "room" itself must stop, whilst this is being done, and consequently the development would proceed at a slow rate. This does not suit the Company, therefore other miners are engaged to drive these connections out along the "room across the pitch," and as this room also forms the ventilation avenues for same, it is evident that it is serving the purposes of a "level" as shown in sketch, and we claim should be paid for as such, irrespective of its width. (Cases in Exhibit C come under this head.)

(Fig. 4) (c) shows rooms "across the pitch" where a haul is being driven from the higher room to the lower one, in order to bring the coals up this "slant" to the higher room, so being more convenient. The "slant" will also be a ventilation avenue. (See Exhibit C.)

(Fig. 5) shows a loose end "skip" being taken off a "room" across the "pitch." The dotted line shows the "wall" of coal. Rooms are shown turning off the "skip" and yardage rates are claimed, as the place is serving the purposes of a level. (See Exhibit C.)

(Fig. 6) The top section on the right of plate shows the latest departure of the Company, and which I have named the "block" system. In the background is shown a completed plan of the whole. In relief is shown the making of the 150 foot square blocks, the blocks when made, and the splitting of these blocks into 40 foot square pillars. The splitting of these blocks into pillars is shown in the centre, but in practice, the end blocks would be split first. It is evident from sketch that no matter from which direction the blocks are formed, certain of the approaches thereto must act as ventilating or transport avenues, either or both, thus fulfilling the purposes of a "level." This system is more particularly applicable to a flat seam, or one with a moderate "pitch," but, of course, may be adapted to a heavier "pitch" if worked to the rise. The mines in this coal field are not all of an uniform "pitch" but vary considerably, and continually, in some instances. It has not been considered

necessary to outline sketch No. 7 as Fig. 5 (without the dotted line) represents this case (No. 2 Exhibit D). In this connection, viz., the widening-out of an existing level, we may say that the Company have done this in several instances, that is, proceeded "wide" for a certain distance but have then reverted back to the original width, on account of difficulties encountered in supporting the roof when the level was "wide"; also, the lines of cleavage, or "cleats" of the coal plays a most important part in the rate of progress at which any mine will be developed.

"Cleats" are the "smooth faces" or partings which run through the seam of coal in two directions, at right angles to each other, one set being more pronounced than the other. (Coleman and Redman's, page 310.) All mining authorities are agreed that workings set away at right angles to the more pronounced lines of cleavage, are easier to work, produce more and larger coal, than the workings in the other direction. The former is known to miners as working "on the face," the latter as working "on the end." If we take a working "on the face," and a working "on the end," of the same width, in the same section of the mine, the former will proceed at a much more rapid rate than the latter, so much so, that I have seen the same miners make five dollars per day in a working "on the face," and in a working "on the end" at right angles to the other place, they could not make the minimum wage of three dollars per day. On again referring to Sketch No. 7, we find that in both directions being driven simultaneously, and in the practical working of the "block" system, we find that the iniquitous three-shift system (presumably to keep workings "on the end" up to the required mark) is brought more and more into vogue, which is not only a violation of the agreement re "Single Shift" (page 12) but, the prevalence of workings "on the end" without the hours of yardage rates, lessens the earnings of the miners to a very large extent.

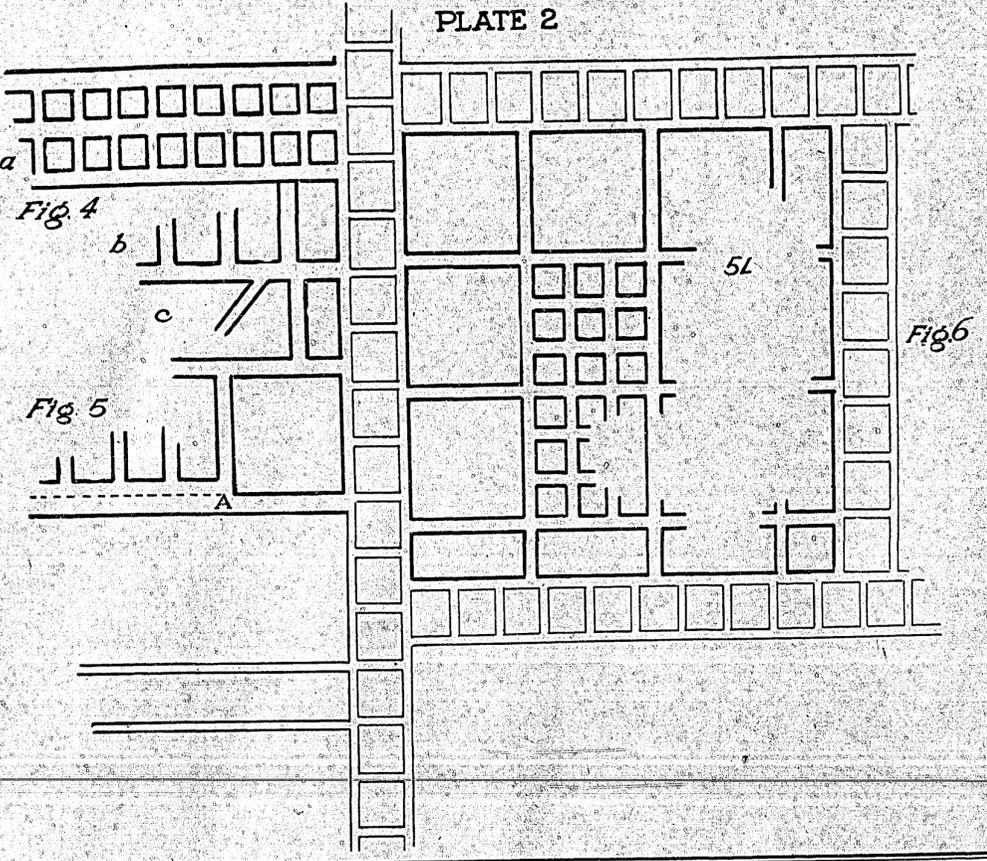
From a careful and intelligent perusal of all the particulars set forth in the foregoing (somewhat exhaustive) treatise, it is very evident that:

- (1) Any drive which serves all, or any one, of the purposes of a "level" is a "development" drive, and therefore should be paid yardage rates.
- (2) That the width of any such drive does not determine whether any such drive should, or should not, be paid yardage rates.
- (3) That, in the past, it has been customary for the Company to pay yardage rates upon any one, or all such, drives, and we do not agree to any change being now made.

Fernie, B. C., October 29th, 1913.  
To the Members of the Michel and Fernie Miners' Union, U. M. W. A. Greeting:—

I herewith enclose copy of findings of Mr. James Muir, of Calgary, acting as chairman appointed by the Minister of Labor, and concurred in by Mr. W. F. McNeill, on behalf of the Western Coal Operators' Association, re the question of "Yardage" at the Coal Creek and Michel Mines. Comment is needless.

Fraternally yours,  
J. E. SMITH,  
District President.



## Men and Money

The strike of the coal miners of Colorado is but a phase of the world-wide struggle of ill-requited labor to wrest justice from greed-prompted monopoly. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is one of the largest industrial concerns in the country as well as one of the most heartless in its treatment of the employes. It numbers iron and coal mines, a railroad, a mammoth steel plant (where the conditions that obtain are credited as being the worst in the country), a store system where the employes are forced to do their trading at exorbitant prices. In the steel plant alone the employes number upward of five thousand, when in full operation, who are driven for ten and twelve hours a day for starvation wages in order that the full quota of dividends may be forthcoming. The conditions in this industrial hell are so bad that they could well emblazon o'er the outside entrance, "He who enters here leaves hope behind." They disregard the health and safety of their employes alike and are fiendishly bold in their utter defiance of statutory provisions for safeguarding machinery.

In their mining operations they are notorious for their laxity in providing even ordinary safeguards. Death, grim monster, had had most glorious toll from the mines under its control. Its operations in all its chosen lines have been marked by a frank contempt of public opinion and in all it has been actuated solely by a greedy desire for profit. And over all, even as the Pharos covers his sins with a cloak of charity, it has given its name to one of the most modern hospitals in the country. Housed in a beautiful building, surrounded by magnificent grounds, it would be a worthy monument to a nobler builder. Very few of its employes are treated at this magnificent home of the sick, however, as it is too costly for their meager purses. The dollar a month they are charged for hospital services is simply another source of dividends to the corporation. Over all the holdings of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company may be

## seen the shadowy form of "King Money"

Without definite shape or form, devoid of intellect or emotion, whose heart is of cold, metallic gold, this monarch dominates all their activities. Men are far inferior to mules in their estimation, for the mules cost money, while man once killed is easily replaced out of the waiting hordes. Mercy, to them, represents but the fleeting fancy of the mentally deranged; Justice to stint the payment of dividends. This corporation in its greedy quest for profits is but on a par with other equally soulless corporations who would sacrifice human lives in order that dividends might be paid.

For years this outfit has made of men mere machines, taken them when they were young and full of hope and discarded them when they were crippled in physique or their minds had become blunted by the passing years. And always when these men were found no further use to the company, these men were broke in purse and in spirit. They were but cogs in the great industrial machine. While they were able to produce, they were furnished a mere subsistence, nothing extra to lay by for a rainy day, always just enough to keep body and soul together. Their contribution to the social needs have been but thousands of human hulls, devoid of hope, bereft of chance. This is the price society has had to pay for the existence of this corporation, this and the hundreds of unmarked graves that dot the mining camps, from which it has filled its coffers with gold.

This corporation is in the lead of the band of coyotes who are obstructing the onward progress of labor in Colorado and the nation. They exist only for dividends. The question that is up for settlement in Colorado, is whether men are to rule dollars, or dollars rule men. There must be no quarter or compromise in the fight, money must and will be swept aside in the victorious advance of united labor. Governors, judges, peace officers of every degree must mail in line in the fight for better conditions or be swept aside in the onward progress of the new civilization.

The "inhumanity to man" which has marked the trail of this gigantic monster, has "made countless thousands mourn." It has left its foul imprint even on members of Colorado's Supreme Court, who her legislative records are besmeared with its snake-like trail. The coal miners of Colorado long held slave by this and are used, if smaller, corporations. In their new independence will do well to see that the lines of their organization are well knit in the bonds of unity and that the members are shown the necessity of standing solidly together.

Science lives only in quiet places and with odd people, mostly poor.—Ruskin.

## The Right Plan

What is needed above all other things is concerted, continued work. Algernon Lee's call to arms points the way. We pride ourselves on fighting for Socialism 364 days in the year and voting for it on one day. But this often is merely a justifiable little pose because there are some Socialists, and often only a few Socialists, who do so. All the time the development of our capitalist system is going on. Its machinery increases in efficiency and there is the constant proof of the need of Socialism. We see that and appreciate it. Beyond appreciation there is a thing that is greater, and that is understanding. We must understand that though the working class are victims of capitalism they own it. Therefore they must possess the machinery of capitalism. It is the "inheritance" that comes to them on their start in life as the Co-operative Commonwealth. They must go out and take it.

New York Socialists have fought a wonderful fight. They always have. In this great, disjointed, shifting, drifting, rich, poverty-ridden, magnificent, equal city, there are more distinctions than elsewhere. That is not due to the New York Socialists or the New York capitalists. It is due to New York's being a port of entry for labor power, to its being a clearing house for capitalism and to its having in more marked form than elsewhere, the contrast between capitalist opulence and working class poverty yet before us.

We have usually conducted an explanatory campaign. It is good. We have usually sought to show wherein our present government is impossible. It is well done. There should now be added to that the positive, relentless campaign of showing what we can do and fighting unceasingly for the chance to do it.

As you read, the returns today, go over them carefully and consider this: Is not the whole Socialist ticket personally superior to those who won? Would those on the ticket not have carried out the mandates of the party? Then consider: Today the campaign "issues" and promises of Fusion and

## the Democratic party are as worthless

as the lithographs of their candidates pasted on dead walls and the billboards of New York. But the Socialist party Municipal Program is a live document. It will be improved upon. It will sound the revolutionary note more distinctly. But it is living, vital, urgent today. Why, then, not do the obvious thing and go out and fight for its acceptance?

A year from now we shall vote for a Governor, State Senators, Assemblymen and members of Congress. There is the basis on which to start our campaign of organization and education. We have been robbed in the past, double-crossed and buncoed. It is our fault, partly. It is our fault in so far as we have not kept steadily hammering. It is not our fault to the extent that our facilities were woefully inadequate.

As the best way to overcome this indifference and the inadequacy, the continuation of a New York Campaign Committee is necessary. Such a committee has important work to do. It can begin the organization of the districts in which we have supporters, but which have not yet been put into fighting trim. It can follow up the work of education. It can really begin to pull New York together as a unit in the fighting forces of the city, instead of being as it now is, five islands sometimes drifting apart.

We and all, in general work, weakened through scattering of efforts. New York needs to work together, and it can best do it through a centralized committee that has power to do the work in those localities where it is most needed.—New York Call, Nov. 5.

## THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM

By W. W. Passage  
The Socialist Premise—The foundation of fundamental justice upon which the demand for Socialism is based is:

1. Our equal and inalienable right to the resources of nature as our common heritage from a common Creator.
2. Our right to the socially necessary tools of production and distribution, both by reason of our part in their creation and as our heritage from the genius and labor of the

## thousands of generations of workers

of the past.  
3. Our right to the systematic coordination of our labor with the labor of our fellows, each to receive of the multiplied product of this perfected industrial order in proportion to the degree of skill and energy individually expended.

The Socialist Sequence—In order to establish and safeguard this modern interpretation of the rights of man, Socialists hold that, just as through the substitution of public ownership of law and government, or political democracy, we have escaped the tyranny of privately owned law and government imposed by the decree of a king, so also must we escape industrial despotism by substituting for private ownership of industry, industrial democracy, or collective ownership of industry; in short, socialize industry just as we have socialized government.

The Socialist Method—To accomplish this, it will be necessary to show the working class the fact and method of its exploitation, so that the workers may become conscious of the conflict of interest between capitalists and non-capitalists and also conscious of the necessity for a separate political party through which they may take possession of and use all the powers of government to inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth in which industrial class divisions, poverty and strife shall give way to fraternity, abundance and universal peace.

## SALVATION ARMY CITADEL

Pay Day Saturday  
Special musical program, including solos, duets, quartettes, quintettes, string band selections and service of song entitled "Pursued by Grace," will be given by the Fernie Salvation Army Song Brigade at 8 p.m., admission only 25c. Come and bring a friend.

You want a chance. You have never had it and never will have it under capitalism. But Socialism will open the doors of opportunity to every living thing.

Samuel Ball says, "don't be horrified at the cadet or the prostitute-harder. He has perhaps a dozen women 'keeping him.' The highly-respected department store proprietor has a thousand."

**THE O. K. SHOE SHOP**  
Fernie, B. C.

**Cash Prices**

Men's Half Soles, nailed on	25c pair
Men's Heels, nailed on	40c pair
Women's Half Soles, nailed on	60c pair
Women's Heels, nailed on	25c pair
Women's Rubber Heels	50c pair
Men's Rubber Heels	55c pair

The above figures are for very best work and material. Figure it out and see if it won't pay you to patronize the O. K. Shop.

**Wm. Thompson Proprietor**

**Shiloh's Cure**  
SURELY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, SOOTHES THE THROAT AND UNDOES ALL ILLS

**"GREEN STOCKINGS"**  
At the Grand Friday Night

**H. G. Goodeve Co. LIMITED**

**SPECIAL**

**\$18.00**

**Power Washing Machine**

**ABSOLUTELY FREE**

**Watch this Space**

We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, write, phone or wire. We have the completest stock in the Crow's Nest Pass.

If you are satisfied, tell others; if not satisfied, call us.

**THE Coleman Hardware Store**  
COLEMAN, Alta.

**Try an Ad. in the Ledger**

Established April 1899

# W. A. INGRAM

Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist

BARBER SHOP

Baths and Shoe Shine

BILLIARD ROOM

and LUNCH COUNTER

Our Coffee is Good

## Great Northern

On account of the 6th Annual Apple Show in Spokane November 17 to 23 inclusive, G. N. R. will issue special round trip rates of \$11.50 Fernie to Spokane and return. Date of sale November 16 to 21. Trains leave Fernie daily at 9.53 a.m., arrive Spokane 7.25 p.m.

R. J. MALONEY

Agent Fernie, B. C.



## WHAT I BELIEVE

By Fred D Warren

I believe in the confiscation of the productive property of this nation by the working class. I do not believe in confiscating it by piecemeal. That would be foolish and illegal. The plan I favor is that the working class shall first capture the political powers of the state and nation and then the job can be done without the danger of getting cracked skulls and prison sentences. This is the plan followed by the master class. It has been proved a success by the master. It will prove a workable plan for the slave.

The mission of the Appeal to Reason is to persuade the men who work to use their political power that it may be possible easily, quickly and without opposition to exert their industrial strength.

I believe the working class should capture the political powers of the cities as rapidly as possible. The capture of a municipality will not do the working class a great deal of good. What we want is ALL the wealth we create. The capture of a municipality will not give us all—not even a bit more. A Socialist administration of a city may succeed in raising wages and reducing hours and providing some what better conditions for a part of the working class. But this gain is quickly wiped out by increased prices of those things the working class as a whole must buy. Therefore we merely transfer from the pockets of a part of the working class what the more fortunate ones get in increased wages and shorter hours.

The capture of a municipality merely gives the working class a chance to practice administering public affairs. This experience will prove of great value later on.

I do not believe in sabotage. If a man steals my horse and I find it in his possession, it would be very foolish for me to hamstring the horse. It would merely be destroying my property and would not injure the thief. I should immediately take steps to recover my property. This is what the working class must do in its dealings with the capitalist class. The wealth

of the world having been created by the working class, rightfully belongs to the workers. It has been stolen by processes legal and otherwise and if the workers are ever to recover possession they must take it. It will not be returned to them by their capitalist masters.

The working class cannot get possession of the industries until they have first taken over the police power, the courts and the law-making functions of state and nation.

A working man makes a rapid-fire gatling gun. He loads the gun with the latest improved ammunition—smokeless powder and deadly projectiles. He turns the gun over to his master. He then proposes a fight for the possession of that weapon. I admire the dare-devil courage of the working man, but I would certainly condemn him as a foolish and unwise creature. The reward for his industry in making the gun and his courage in trying to take it, unarmed, from the man he had given it to, would be a mutilated body and an unmarked grave.

The gatling gun is the productive machinery of state and nation. Its political expression is the policeman's club and the soldier's gun.

The working man today possesses the ballot. It is not yet to be used for him to use it for his own good and for the protection of future society. Tomorrow his ballot will be taken from him by the master class, which is in undisputed possession, not only of the industries, but of the political powers of the state.

I have no conscientious scruples the use of any method, direct or indirect, that will secure to the working class possession of the machinery of production. But I think entirely too much of my head to risk butting it against a stone wall in the shape of a policeman's club wielded by a man who takes his orders from capitalist politicians.

Be wise, Mr. Workingman, and exercise your right at the ballot box. When this plan has failed, it will then be time to discuss other methods—Appeal to Reason.

## An Unpurchasable Labor Leader

The Miners' Magazine Pays a Splendid Tribute to the President of the American Federation of Labor.

The Miners' Magazine, the official organ of the United Mine Workers, America's greatest international labor union, with a membership of over four hundred thousand, and of strongly Socialist tendencies, pays the following splendid tribute to the sterling worth and integrity of Samuel Gompers, the president of the A. F. of L. Trades unionists throughout the continent will applaud the sentiment and it is equally pleasing to note that the New York Call and other leading Socialist-publications have not hesitated to reproduce the article in their columns.

The testimony of Mulhall before a Congressional committee was a tribute to the integrity of Samuel Gompers. Mulhall declared that there was a fund of \$40,000 and a lucrative position for the president of the American Federation of Labor, provided that he listened to the siren song of a National Manufacturers' Association, but, according to Mulhall, the aggregation of exploiters with their bribe money and the promise of a fat salary, failed to reach the man whom they yearned to debauch with Indian money.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine as well as thousands of other men in the labor movement, do not coincide with some of the policies advocated by the president of the American Federation of Labor, but when Samuel Gompers shows, through the testimony of a paid agent of the enemies of labor, that he has the manhood and the honor to spurn "the mess of pottage" to remain loyal to the downtrodden and oppressed, we can pay our tribute of respect to him, even though we feel at times that he is pursuing a course that is retarding the progress of the labor movement.

No man is infallible, and neither is Samuel Gompers. To be human is to err.

We can overlook the mistakes of the head far easier than the mistakes of the heart, and the fact that Samuel Gompers have proven invulnerable to the bribes of money conspirators will win for him the admiration of men who have frequently censured him for the advocacy of policies that seemed to keep the labor movement scattered and divided into craft and trade regiments.

It is true that men in the labor movement sometimes become impatient and chaff at the snail-like pace of organized labor toward that goal of industrial emancipation for which yearning hearts are longing, but philosophy teaches that large bodies move slowly, and it may be that some of us who feel and believe that our tactics and methods should appeal to the intelligence of the working class are carried away by our impetuous desire that labor should throw off the yoke of slavery and become freemen in "the twinkling of an eye."

But while we feel that Samuel Gompers is slow in sealing the heights that lead to economic liberty, we pay our tribute to him for resisting the temptation of Mammon.

### SASKATCHEWAN LABOR MEN HAVE PROGRAM FOR LEGISLATURE

Ask for Legislation to Regulate the Employment of Children Under 16 Years of Age—Rigid Enforcement of the Factory Legislation.

REMIANA, Sask., Nov. 14.—Representatives of the labor unions met with the ministers of the Saskatchewan government this morning and were accorded a cordial reception. As a result two more conferences will be held with the minister of agriculture, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, and the minister of municipal affairs, Hon. Geo. Langley.

The following demands were presented:

No. 1—An act to govern the operation of street railways in Saskatchewan.

No. 2—Casualty insurance under government control for employed and titled to compensation under the Saskatchewan compensation act, to be administered by a commission appointed by the government.

No. 3—An act to regulate the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

No. 4—Rigid enforcement of the scaffolding inspection act and the appointment of a sufficient number of inspectors.

No. 5—More rigid enforcement of the factory inspection act with particular reference to sanitation and ventilation of workshops.

No. 6—An act in aid of widows, deserted mothers and wives of prisoners.

No. 7—Respecting the recovery of wages under the masters and servants act, restricting any appeal from magistrates' decision.

No. 8—Abolition of the provincial election deposit and election day to be declared a public holiday.

No. 9—An act respecting cinematograph operators with particular reference to twelve months actual experience, non-employment of motors for operation of picture machines, qualified operators to be appointed as inspectors, license fee to be abolished until certificate carries guarantee of competency.

No. 10—That we discourage the practice of bonusing for immigrants.

Municipal Administration

No. 11—Amendments to the city act. Strike out all of section 112, clause 4, page 26, revised statutes.

(A)—If voter does not vote for full number of candidates for an office that he is entitled, his ballot will be void, so far as it relates to that office, and will not be counted for any of the candidates for that office.

(B)—Section 321. Payment of poll tax to register the person for whom such tax is paid, on voters' list automatically.

(C)—Exemption from income tax to be raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Free Labor Bureaus

No. 12—Establishment of free labor bureaus in all cities of the province and prohibition of private employment bureaus.

No. 13—Weekly payment of wages in currency instead of cheque.

No. 14—Union label on all government printing to be made compulsory by law.

No. 15—All material used in the construction of public buildings shall be manufactured in this province where possible.

### How About Your Housework?

Noted doctors have said that housework is the best form of physical exercise for women—for it not only DEVELOPS but BEAUTIFIES.

The healthy woman ENJOYS her housework—she takes pleasure in keeping things spot and span—and it costs her practically no effort to do so—because she is HEALTHY.

Are you healthy? Do you find your housework pleasant and invigorating? Or do you dread it because you don't feel "just right"? That "don't feel just right" sensation may NOT be worth seeking a doctor about—but it is a pretty certain indication that you are suffering from Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness or Dyspepsia.

Next time you don't feel "just right" just try 15 drops of Mother Selig's Curative Syrup. You'll get relief—quickly.

England has TESTED and PROVEN, for over 40 years, its worth. There it is recognized as a standard remedy. It is almost purely herbal—Nature's own remedy for disordered stomach.

Price \$1.00. Trial size 50c.

You can get Mother Selig's Curative Syrup at

McLEAN DRUG AND BOOK CO. FERNIE, B. C.

### CORPS FORMED BY MILITANTS

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst Announces Organization of "Army" to Protect Suffragettes—Police Are Foiled in Effort to Arrest.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—By a clever stratagem, which hoodwinked the large force of police sent to prevent her from speaking, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was enabled to announce tonight at the Bow Baths, in the East End of London, the formation of a volunteer corps, organized under command of Captain Sir Francis Vane, a Boer war veteran, for the protection of militant suffragettes and labor unionists.

Miss Zelle Emerson, of Jackson, Mich., presided over the gathering. Just before the meeting was called to order, it was announced that George Lansbury, former Socialist member of Parliament, and a warm supporter of the militants, was surrounded by police. The crowd rushed from the Baths and found a large number of foot and mounted police around Lansbury, with a barricade in front of the entrance.

Mr. Lansbury arrived on the scene and was uproariously greeted as he entered his home. The report was spread that the preparations portended the arrest of Sylvia Pankhurst.

Ruse Effective

The lights in the house were extinguished and suddenly a woman rushed from the doorway and sprang into the taxicab, which, surrounded by mounted police, proceeded to Bethnal Green. Then Miss Daisy Lansbury, daughter of the ex-Socialist member, stepped out, much to the discomfiture of the police.

Meanwhile Miss Pankhurst entered the Baths practically unobserved. The only disorder was caused by an attack by the women on a few reporters whom they suspected of being detectives. Miss Lansbury and Sir Francis Vane followed Miss Pankhurst to the platform. The Boer veteran explained that he proposed to organize a labor training corps.

With Veteran Officers

The general staff of the organization will be drawn from officers who have seen service. Men and women are eligible for the ranks.

Miss Pankhurst said the plan was based on the Ulster model, and she expected the same immunity from Government interference as is enjoyed by Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader. When Miss Pankhurst left the meeting she was surrounded by a bodyguard of East Londoners and made her escape after a lively fight with the police, who were compelled to draw their clubs.

The crowd retaliated with stones and several of the belligerents were injured, among them Miss Emerson, who was knocked down and bruised about the head. She too escaped arrest, being carried away by sympathizers.

### GREAT NORTHERN HEADING FOR COAL FIELDS

A. Cazier, of Cardston, Says the Hill Company Has \$200,000 Invested in a Mine South of Pincher Creek—Road Will Leave Main Line at Cut Bank, Montana, and Touch Cardston.

"Jim Hill has not spent \$200,000 buying and developing coal lands just south of Pincher Creek for nothing. He will be into Southern Alberta next spring, with the Great Northern, and after touching Cardston will run northwest to his coal mine, thence through to Pincher Creek. Free coal is what he has been waiting for."

A. Cazier, of the Cazier Construction Co., Cardston, is in the city today, and the above is his summing up of the Great Northern situation, as it applies to Sunny Southern Alberta. He looks for a start on construction next spring without any doubt.

The Hill interests will build first to the coal fields. Having established itself firmly and built up a good business in that direction, the next move will be to Lethbridge and Calgary.

Mr. Cazier states that a Great Northern engineer was responsible for the information that the Hill road had spent nearly a quarter of a million dollars developing coal properties south of Pincher Creek, and that these are now ready at any time to yield an enormous tonnage.

Mr. Cazier is naturally interested in the rumors about the road, and the other day made a trip from his construction camp on the United States reclamation project across the line from Cardston to the route of the road. The preliminary survey was made a couple of years ago, but during the past year a survey party has been over the grade, and it is now established permanently.

Cutbank will be the point on the main line of the G. N. R. where the branch into Canada will come off. The road runs in a northwesterly direction crossing Hall's Coulee in Montana, and coming through what is known as Whisky Gap in the Milk River ridge at the boundary, eighteen miles east of Cardston. From that point it runs to Cardston, thence to the coal fields, and on to Pincher Creek.

Owing to his close connection with construction projects, Mr. Cazier has gathered a lot of information about the proposed road, and feels assured that Cardston people are not going to be disappointed this time. Mr. Cazier says that there is also a likelihood that the G. N. R. will build across country from Midvale on the G. N. R. to Cardston, twenty-eight miles.

Work on the big Milk River irrigation project is making good headway. About three hundred men and one hundred and fifty teams are now employed. There is no frost in the ground yet, and work will be prosecuted for the remainder of the month.

A press dispatch reads: Several were killed in an explosion at Bagdad; and adds "they were only workmen." Mere trifle.

### Mr. J. Carlidge

Teacher of Piano and Organ

Specialist in Tuning & Pianola Works

Apply for terms to BOX 538 or House No. 21, Wood St.

# OUR HEADING COMPETITION

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

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

Prizes for the other Camps will be announced next week

## List of Prizes Fernie, Coal Creek Hosmer

### \$20 Prize

Splendidly Trimmed Hat supplied by Mrs. TODD.

### \$15 Prize

Supplied by McLEAN DRUG & BOOK STORE.

### \$25 Heater - Range

Supplied by TRITES WOOD CO.

### \$10 Prize

Supplied by FERNIE-FORT STEELE BREWERY.

## Coleman & Carbondale

### \$18.00 Power Washing Machine

Given by H. G. GOODEVE CO.

## Bellevue, Hillcrest, Frank, Maple Leaf, Passburg

### \$20.00 Suit

Given by J. H. NAYLOR, Bellevue.

### \$20.00 Order on Store

Given by T. M. BURNETT, Bellevue.

### \$16 Tea Set

Given by A. I. BLAIS, Frank and Bellevue.

### \$15 Heater

Given by STEPHEN T. HUMBLE, Bellevue.

### \$10 Prize

Supplied by FRANK WINE & LIQUOR CO. NUMEROUS OTHER PRIZES NEXT WEEK. DON'T NEGLECT TO SEND IN YOUR HEADINGS.

These prizes will be displayed in the various establishments, No. votes—Just a gift. For the residents of the above mentioned camps only.

## Read Conditions Carefully

## WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

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

## Prizes for other Camps next week

**WHY**

were the **FIRST PRIZE** and the **GOLD MEDAL** at the Edmonton Exhibition awarded to **SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS, BACON, ETC.?**

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

Buy them all the time at

**THE '41 MARKET CO.**

SAM GRAHAM, Manager PHONK 41

**FOR SALE**

Four Pool Tables, almost New. Samuel May, maker

Will sell separate if wanted for \$200 on terms.

APPLY TO

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

Ledger Ads are Money Getters

The District Ledger

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

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



THE YARDAGE DISPUTE

On pages three and four of this issue will be found a full report of this case, President Smith's arguments with authorities and exhibits, and the chairman's findings, together with the plans specially prepared by the President for this case. The whole forms a valuable record for future reference.

The case for the miners was prepared with painstaking thoroughness, and every authority and precedent produced, went further to show how just the case for the men was.

While not caring to handle the chairman too severely, we have, however, occasion to criticize in particular, one paragraph of Mr. Muir's finding, in which he makes the following comment: "but I notice that these adjudications took place before the date of the agreement in question, therefore it was a matter which had been a dispute before the agreement was entered into."

We must admit to some little mystification in regard to this portion of his ruling, but are bound to believe that he is sufficiently acquainted with the English language to understand that it is a tacit denial of precedent or prevailing conditions. Now Mr. Muir is known in his profession as a King's Counselor, and that being the case, surely he is familiar with the oath taken, we believe, by all judges in the British Empire—"To do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this realm." A literal interpretation of the word "usage" would be "established mode of procedure."

Just what mental gymnastics the chairman performed in framing this portion of his finding, we do not know, nor would we care to venture a guess. When the existing agreement was drawn up between District 18, U. M. W. of A., and the Coal Operators, every party to the agreement knew and recognized that prevailing conditions, when not otherwise stated or altered, should remain. It is the most puerile nonsense to state that "these adjudications took place before the date of the agreement," for the fact that they HAD taken place and WERE RECOGNIZED, was the reason that they were not enumerated.

Were it not for the injustice of such a finding and the far-reaching effect it will and must have upon the mine workers both at Coal Creek and at Michel, the matter might be treated as a farce.

OUR COMPETITION

This week we have added some \$80 to our prize list, which will be applied to Fernie, Hosmer and Coal Creek. It has been decided to try and arrange a concert to take place around next pay day in the Grand Theatre, when the prizes will be distributed to the successful contestants. The proceeds of the concert will be donated to the children of the striking miners on Vancouver Island.

The management of the Isis have also agreed to give the proceeds of one night's show to the children and we intend giving away several prizes on that night as an additional attraction.

Look out for special announcement and save your headings.

OFFICIAL

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 5, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of the United Mine Workers of America—Greeting:

The tellers have counted the votes cast in accordance with the circular sent out recently requesting the membership to vote as to whether or not the assessment of 50 cents per month per member should be continued and the result shows that the vote is overwhelmingly in favor of the Board's recommendation; that the assessment be continued until the strikes in Colorado, Vancouver Island, West Virginia and elsewhere are brought to a successful termination.

In accordance therefore with the action of the membership you are hereby notified that the assessment is continued and will remain in force until further notice. We assure you that as soon as the strikes above named are settled the assessment will be discontinued—due notice of which will be sent each local union secretary.

The action of the membership of our great organization in voting to continue this assessment will have a splendid moral effect and will bring good cheer to the homes and hearts of the men, women and children engaged in this great industrial struggle in Colorado and elsewhere. Your action is a splendid exhibition of the loyalty which you owe to each other and will no doubt go a long way in bringing about a speedy settlement. The total vote for and against the continuation of the assessment will be sent to each local union within the near future, just as soon as the same is tallied.

Fraternally yours, JOHN P. WHITE, President. FRANK J. HAYES, Vice-President. WILLIAM GREEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

In this week's issue, we are providing our readers with a 12-page paper, and, as the type used is smaller than heretofore, we are justified in saying that this is the largest paper issued from this office, or to be strictly correct, contains more reading matter than any previous edition. This being the case, the next concern is whether the reading matter is of such a nature as to appeal to all our readers. Of this, they must be the judges.

Some two weeks ago, we suggested that those of our readers of more advanced thoughts should contribute to the columns of this paper, having in view at the time the fact that the Western Clarion, one of the best educational mediums of the country, was supported, wholly, we believe, by voluntary contributions.

To this suggestion, or request, we have so far received not a single reply. It is not fair, however, to judge the workers of this District too harshly on account of what may appear to be indifference.

The position of a publication at the Coast is very different from that of a journal in these parts. The former place, by reason of its location, attracts the bulk of intelligent workers, and consequently finds a corresponding amount of matter in the shape of contributions and subscription service.

The object of the above statement is not apologetic, but simply to point out that sufficient space is available in the Ledger—and so long as we are connected with it, there always will be—to provide educational matter for those who require it—and everyone requires it—while those who look for the local and camp notes need not be disappointed.

But, and to the point, if you are not getting all you require, please come forward with suggestions and criticisms. Let us know what you find lacking, and state in the plainest language what you want.

After this week we shall endeavor to give a 10 or 12-page paper right along, set in close type. Contributors can assist us to a great extent by sending in cuttings and original articles, while the critic can assist with his criticisms and suggestions. It's your paper; let us hear from you.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

Chas. Richardson and family have gone to Beaver Creek, where they intend to spend the winter.

Eric Pearson, of Hillcrest, was in town on Thursday last saying goodbye to his many friends prior to leaving for the Old Country.

J. B. Harmer was a business visitor to Bellevue and Maple Leaf on Monday.

F. Purshong, who came to town from Cranbrook last Tuesday, has removed to Bellevue, where he has opened up a first-class barber shop.

Red coats and blue bonnets were the fashion in Blairmore on Friday, that being the uniform of the Juvenile Bostonians, who had the great privilege of parading Blairmore's new cement sidewalks.

W. Johnson, of Hillcrest, was in town on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bennett received a visit from the store on Friday morning last, who left with them a fine daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson, of Burmis, were in town on Friday last. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, who for the last thirty years have been residents in the Pass, chiefly residing at their large ranch north of Burmis, have decided to take a prolonged trip to the Old Country and visit their former homes. They left by the noon train on Monday.

The dance given at the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium on Friday night last was a huge success, dancing continuing into the early part of Saturday.

Walter Hobkirk, of the F. M. Thompson Co., was visiting old friends in Macleod last week end.

At the Opera House on Saturday night one of the best films on the road was displayed, entitled "Frenzied Finance."

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Thompson have removed from their apartments over the store to the new townsite, occupying the house of F. M. Plinsey, which was recently moved from Frank's.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, of Frank, was in Blairmore on Sunday. Mrs. Thomas has for the last three months been living in Pocatontos, where Mr. Thomas has a position of fire boss in the mine there.

Joe Grafton was in from Bellevue on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gresham paid a visit to Burmis on Saturday to wish Bill and Mrs. Robinson God-speed and a happy time in their trip to old England.

The Juvenile Bostonians were again highly appreciated by a record house on Thursday night.

We congratulate Miss Nora Lees on her heading the list of candidates in the Thompson-Bartlett piano contest up to Nov. 6th. We hope to see Miss Nora still heading the list on the next publication of the standing of the candidates.

Mr. M. Brisco's large stock-reducing sale will run for an indefinite period and will not cease on the 15th as formerly stated.

The hockey players and all skaters wear a smile now as they pass the Cosmopolitan, for on the opposite side of the street the fence is gradually rising around the plot of land which has been levelled off to hold the ice of what will be the best skating rink ever built in Blairmore. The rink will be run under the management of the Blairmore Hockey team.

Joseph Vassar, who was run over on the C. P. R. track last week, is progressing favorably.

Miss Mary Sunstrum, who until recently was our local telephone agent, left for Calgary on the noon train Monday, where she will spend a few weeks with her mother and sister.

A runaway occurred in the yard of the McLaren's Lumber mill on Wednesday afternoon, when the team owned by Fred Wolstenholme, of Bellevue, took fright at some unknown cause. The team started off at a good pace, and after running about the length of the yard came in contact with a telegraph pole, smashing the tongue of the wagon to splinters and making a nasty wound in the leg of one of the horses. The horse was brought to Blairmore, where Dr. Sawyer attended it, and was afterwards able to make the journey to Bellevue.

The Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will meet at the home of Mrs. Dack on Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 3.30.

The ladies of the Holy Family Church gave a card party and dance in the parish hall on Tuesday evening. It was well patronized and a most enjoyable time was spent.

The regular monthly tea of the Aid Society of Knox Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Todd, over the new store, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 18th, from 4 to 6.

Mr. Percy Lewis, an employe of the Co-operative, and Miss Annie Phillips were married on Wednesday evening at the Phillips residence, Macpherson Avenue, by Rev. D. M. Perley.

We regret to learn that Mr. Fred Stark, the manager of the Crow's Nest Trading Co., will have to go to Rochester, N. Y., to undergo another operation for appendicitis. It is only a few weeks since Mr. Stark was operated on for the malady in the local hospital, and we trust that this latest treatment will prove permanently satisfactory.

There will be a meeting of the Hockey Club in the Waldorf Hotel on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock; business, election of officers and discussion of program, etc., for the coming season. It is hoped that everybody interested in hockey and those who are eager to see the local boys come out on top again this winter will be on hand to boost our national winter sport along.

The Ladies' Guild bazaar to be held in the basement of the Church on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 5th and 6th, promises to be quite unique. Great attention has been given to the decorations, the tea room to be decorated in Old Japanese blue. The fancy work is varied and beautiful and also all kinds of novelties, brass and mahogany trays, hand embroidered underwear, centrepieces, dressed dolls and kitchen aprons, etc. All to be priced very seasonably.

Now is the time to bake your Christmas cake and to make your puddings and mince pies. If you want same to be thoroughly seasoned, and to get perfection in quality and full richness in flavor you want to put the best fruit and spices obtainable in them. The Co-operative Stores this morning received a large shipment of the choicest dried fruit it is possible to procure all in conveniently sized packages and thoroughly cleaned ready for use.

Mr. Tom Martin, who has been associated with the I. C. S. in Fernie for the last two years and a resident here for the past six years, has been appointed to the Lighthouse commission, and will in future reside in that city. Mr. Martin's territory will cover West to Coleman, South to Magrath, East to Taber and North to Carmangay and Staveley. He will open up all this new ground, and we have every reason to believe that he will be every bit as successful in that part of the country as he has been here. Mr. Tom Griffiths, who has been associated with Mr. Martin in Fernie for two years, will remain in charge here. His territory will include all towns South to and including Kalspell, Mont., and East and West from Crow's Nest to Kootenay Landing on the C. P. R.

COMMUNICATED

Local Union 1189, Dist. 18, U. M. W. A. Coahurst P. O., Alta., Nov. 11, 1913. To A. J. Carter.

Dear Sir and Bro.,—I beg to inform you of my withdrawal from the list of candidates for Sub-District Board Member. My reason for so doing is due to a call I have received from home. My wife's health has broken down, and she has been ordered into the infirmary to undergo a surgical operation, and, owing to the serious nature of the case, it is felt advisable for me to be home before that takes place. I need scarcely say that I feel it my duty to do so. Had these circumstances not arisen, I certainly would have been running as a candidate for said Board, but as it is I have no other option but to withdraw. I wish the cause of the U. M. W. of A. every success and prosperity. Yours fraternally, JOS. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

MOUNT FERNIE LODGE, I. O. O. F.

The nomination of officers in the above lodge for the ensuing term takes place next Wednesday, and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance of members so that the election of officers may be as representative as possible. On Wednesday, Nov. 20th, a social will be held and the lodge will be open at usual time, 7.30.

ISIS THEATRE

Fernie theatre goers are certainly lucky in having the chance of always seeing the best and latest moving pictures. Mr. G. M. Miller, manager of the Isis, always catering to the public good, has just installed the very latest in moving picture machines, and, if it is possible, the pictures in future will be better than heretofore. The features shown are right up-to-date, the show lasts almost two hours, and the program is changed daily. This Isis really needs no eulogy, it speaks for itself, but it is quite safe to say that one could scarcely spend two hours more profitably, or to better advantage educationally, than by dropping in at the Isis any evening between 7.30 and 9.30.

KNOX CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN

Sunday, 11 a.m., subject, "The most startling announcement in history"; 7.30 p.m., subject, "What is life?"; 2.30 p.m., Sunday school, Tuesday, 8 p.m., Y. P. Club, Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., prayer meeting, Friday, 8 p.m., choir practice. Everybody welcome. W. J. McQuarrie, B. A., minister.

DIED

Nov. 12, Cirino Elestro, aged 23. Funeral takes place from the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday at 3 p.m.

BORN

Nov. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Bergman, a daughter, stillborn. Nov. 10, to Rev. and Mrs. McQuarrie, a daughter, stillborn.

Invitations have been issued for a masquerade ball to be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Hercher on the evening of Nov. 27.

TAXIDERMY

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

Classified Ads.—Cent a Word

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

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

FOR SALE—Furniture and house furnishings. J. I. Macdonald, corner Macpherson and Rogers St. 95

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and book-keeper requires situation; considerable experience in law offices. Apply Box 380. 122

FOR SALE—Pure bred White Leghorn roosters at \$2.50 each. Apply J. McLoughlin, West Fernie. 102

FOR SALE—15 volumes History of the World; \$12.00. W. Stirrup, 72 Mason Avenue. 109

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

REMAINS OF FURNITURE to be sold at once. Apply C. E. Collatt, 36 Dalton Avenue. 112

The Misses Allen

Dressmakers and Costumiers Ball Dresses a Speciality

COLEMAN ALBERTA

ISIS THEATRE BEST ALWAYS PICTURES CHANGED DAILY

Special Saturday Matinee and Evening

"FUGITIVES"

THREE REELS - A thrilling drama by the Great Danish Producers, The Great Northern Film Co. We show Features from the World over.

Wednesday, November 19

Be Sure to See

"THE GREATER CALL"

3 Reels A story of the Canadian North-West 3 Reels

Friday, November 21

"THE DEATH STONE OF INDIA"

3 Reels A mystifying story of the Orient 3 Reels

The many unsolicited compliments from PEOPLE WHO KNOW proves that we are putting up the greatest ever

Mrs. E. Todd

Fernie's Premier Millinery Parlors

FURS

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

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

We have the greatest range to select from.

Furs from \$1.00 to \$250 per Set

HATS

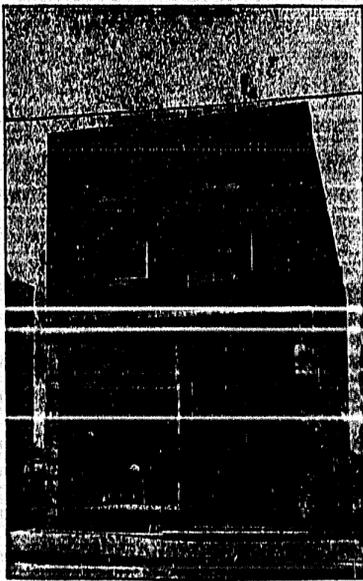
Our stock consists of the choicest and latest models in the millinery world. Positively the best selection in Fernie

Fur & Velour Felt & Silk Hats

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

See our latest Millinery Furnishings

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



Our New Home where the Latest Styles in Millinery are Shown

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS "SPECIAL"



Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

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

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

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

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

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

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

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

DR. JOHN BARBER, DENTIST

Office: Above Bleasell's Drug Store Phone 121.

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc. Offices: Eckstein Building, Fernie, B.C.

LAW & FISHER

ATTORNEYS Fernie, B. C.

Southern HOTEL BELLEVUE, ALBERTA

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

Jos. Grafton, Proprietor

Why Pay Rent?

Apparently the centre of the explosion was not far from the 5th and 6th butts out of the 8th face.

When you can own your own home?

We have for sale Lots in town and Lots in subdivision in Coleman at all prices.

Coleman Realty Co.

AGENTS FOR Fire Insurance and Oliver Typewriters

IF YOU DON'T Receive The Ledger don't blame us.

Watch the date of the expiration of the same label containing your address.

CINCINNATI MINE EXPLOSION

By R. Dawson Hall Synopsis—A gas explosion occurred at the Cincinnati mine of the Monongahela River.

The Cincinnati mine is one of the oldest in the bituminous regions. It lays along the west or left bank of the Monongahela River.

This mine and the abandoned Buffalo workings adjacent were opened almost 80 years ago.

When C. M. Jutte & Co. still owned the mine, Henry Loutitt, being mine inspector of the district.

Thus there were two entries to the mine, the level main road with its rope haulage on the west side.

The explosion occurred about 12.15 in the afternoon on Wednesday, April 23. The temperature was about 80 deg. F.

Barometric Readings at Pittsburgh Station

Table with columns: Date, Hour, Inches. Rows for April 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Mainly a Gas Explosion

Apparently the centre of the explosion was not far from the 5th and 6th butts out of the 8th face.

The violence of the explosion has, as is usual in such cases, been exaggerated by the press.

Three parallel entries formed the main approaches to the portion of the mine from which the bulk of the coal was obtained.

extinguished safety lamp, but the other men were in the dark, and so five men were parted from the rest and perished.

Some Individual Experiences Edward Furlong was a mule driver who worked in the 14th entry.

At 12.15, on Wednesday, he was sitting at this No. 16 room, when the explosion occurred.

Two Rescued After 59 Hours The rescue of Charles R. Crall and Philip Legler aroused hope that many more men might be saved.

In all, 96 men were killed either by shock, burning or suffocation. One man was completely decapitated.

Immediately under the Mahoning Sandstone we find the Upper Freepport seam of coal.

Two butts headings are driven up side by side with cross-cuts between them.

Now, of setting Premier blowers would only tell land-seekers where the land is located.

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How to Protect Mines From Natural Gas-Well Leaks

By William Seddon An address to the Mine Foremen and Inspectors of Pennsylvania.

In introducing the subject assigned to me, I think it would be out of place and unfair not to mention some of the geological formations that are necessary to be dealt with in handling such an important question in doing so.

As my subject deals with the safeguarding of gas wells that penetrate these formations, after which such operations enter the Pittsburgh coal.

In order to make my idea on the subject more clear to you it is necessary to mention the formations that lie directly above the Pittsburgh coal.

Immediately under the Mahoning Sandstone we find the Upper Freepport seam of coal.

Two butts headings are driven up side by side with cross-cuts between them.

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GLADSTONE LOCAL No. 2314 Meet first and third Fridays, Miners' Hall, Fernie.

HOSMER LOCAL No. 2497 Meet every Tuesday evening in the Athletic Hall at 7.30.

MICHEL LOCAL No. 2334 Meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Crahan's Hall.

PARK LOCAL No. 1387 Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.

HILLCREST LOCAL No. 1387 Meet second and fourth Sunday in month.

CARBONDALE LOCAL No. 2227 Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House.

BANKHEAD LOCAL No. 29 Meet every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Bankhead Hall.

COALHURST LOCAL No. 1189 Meet every Sunday afternoon in Miners' Hall, 2.30.

COLEMAN LOCAL No. 2683 Meet every other Sunday, generally second and fourth Sundays in the month.

PASSBURG LOCAL No. 2352 Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p.m.

BURMIS LOCAL No. 949 Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m.

MAPLE LEAF LOCAL No. 2829 Meet every first and third Sunday of each month at 10 a.m.

LETHBRIDGE LOCAL No. 431 Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall.

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BEAVER CREEK LOCAL No. 481 Meet every Sunday at 3 o'clock p.m.

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Grand Union Hotel COLEMAN, ALTA. Best of Accommodation



MEN WANTED

To Learn the Auto Business and Take an Agency You can make from \$18 to \$50 a week driving, selling or repairing cars.

ROCHESTER AUTO SCHOOL CHURCH ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# SOCIALISM: Promise or Menace

Continued from Last Week

(From Everybody's Magazine)

We continue this interesting debate between Morris Hillquit and Dr. Ryan below, the latter having the "floor." Both men are thoroughly capable of handling their case without support or criticism, and those who feel sufficiently interested (and there are surely few who do not) should read carefully and preserve their copies for future reference. This debate is appearing in "Everybody's Magazine" month by month.

In his reply to this article Dr. Ryan asserts that the press, the school, and the church must furnish the moral and intellectual remedies against the social evil of our day and generation. Why and how must they? This categorical imperative has been luried at them for a great many centuries without visible effect. What reason does his hopeful opponent have to assume that they will respond to his challenge now?

It seems to me quite clear that so long as the sources of popular knowledge and faith—and the organs of private capitalist interests—so long will they serve the same purpose as the privately owned tools of production—to fortify the capitalist rule.

The Socialist Remedy  
Thus the most serious of flaws in our scheme of social arrangement may be readily traced to one common source—the system which hands over to a relatively small number of favored individuals the very key to the life and welfare of the whole people, the sources of wealth and the tools of work, and allows them to monopolize wealth, power, ease, and culture, leaving the majority of their fellow-men to struggle in poverty, dependence, toil, and ignorance—the anarchistic, predatory, demoralizing and corrupting system of Capitalism.

It is no answer to the Socialist indictment to say that with all its shortcomings modern civilization is superior to all conditions of the past.

The modern or capitalist era has introduced certain grave social problems unknown to the past. It has increased the risks and the insecurity of the working population, it has accentuated social contrasts, and has reared a new social power of unprecedented violence and menace, the money power. But with all that the Socialists cheerfully admit that, on the whole, life is more propitious today even to the masses than it was at any time in the past. The very foundation of their optimistic philosophy rests on the realization of the world's never-ceasing process of betterment.

The Socialists, however, refuse to admit that the capitalist system is the ultimate and perfect form of social development of the last word of human history. The criterion of their criticism is not the conditions of the past, but the measure in which the present has taken advantage or failed to take advantage of the available forces of improvement.

When a nation is poor in natural resources and unskilled in the art of producing its sustenance by means of appropriate instruments and methods, the sum of supplies produced or secured will naturally fall short of the norm required to satisfy the needs of all inhabitants. Poverty is legitimate under such circumstances, and struggles for food among men are inevitable.

But when a people is abundantly blessed with fertile soil, forests, minerals, and other sources of wealth, and has developed a perfect system for the production, transportation, and distribution of goods, it is placed in a position to take care of the reasonable needs of all its members. In such case poverty and brute fights for food or wealth are no longer "natural"—they are purely artificial and evidence of a serious flaw in the organization of the industrial system.

The Socialists contend that all modern civilized nations are simply provided with natural wealth, and that the development of the marvelous instruments of production, transportation, and exchange within the last century has increased the fertility of human labor to such an extent that every nation is able to feed, clothe, and house its inhabitants with perfect ease.

The reason that this is not done, and that the richest nations present the most appalling scenes of poverty and destitution among large sections of the population, is to be found in the fact that in modern societies wealth is not at all created for the satisfaction of human needs, but for the purpose of enabling a number of chosen individuals, commonly styled capitalists, to hoard up fortunes.

In other words our industrial machinery is organized for private profit, not for public use.

Socialism proposes to abolish the capitalist industrial monopoly and to organize and develop in its stead a system of socialized industries, i.e., a system by which the important industries of the country shall be operated by the people, under rational and democratic forms of organization and management, for the benefit of the whole community, and not for the profit of individual capitalists. The first step to such a system is the acquisition by the people, through the government, of all the general sources and resources of wealth and the means of production of labor. More technically stated, Socialism stands for the collective ownership of all social sources and instruments of wealth production, to be operated under democratic administration for the benefit of the whole people.

DR. RYAN: THE SOCIALIST INDICTMENT OF CAPITALISM IS OVERDRAWN; REFORMED CAPITALISM IS THE REMEDY.

The remedy for our social ills proposed by the Socialist is, indeed, more radical than the program of the social reformer. But the Socialist criticism is not more scientific. It is not scientific at all. It exaggerates the wrongs and defects of the existing order because it considers them without reference to the achievements of the past and the possibilities of the present and human institutions a perfectibility that is not justified by experience; and because it makes social causality and social processes entirely too simple.

"Industrial Anarchy"

Mr. Hillquit's indictment of our methods of wealth production may be summed up in his own words, "Anarchy reigns supreme." As a consequence of this anarchy we have: an enormous waste of energy and resources; alternating periods of over-employment and under-employment; untold suffering by millions of human beings; monopolistic concentration which excludes practically unrestricted powers over the workers as well as the consumers; and which defies even the government itself; and, finally, a system of distribution "just a little less than is absolutely necessary to maintain it in physical fitness for its task and to enable it to reproduce the species worker;" a system of distribution which breeds "thousands of powerful millionaires, . . . and millions of paupers with their disrupted dwellings, their fits and rages, their enervated, practically unproductive, and almost unemployable bodies." Of these assertions some are true only in a figurative sense; others are only half-truths; none is true adequately or scientifically; and all are misleading.

a. Figures of Speech.  
The nation, says my opponent, is helpless either in the craven doctrine of trust-complexity or in the manly superstition of trust efficiency, and which will earnestly and intelligently utilize all the powers of the nation against Mr. Hillquit's "huge giants."

Not until this plan has met with decisive failure will his pessimistic presentation of national helplessness be within measurable distance of literal and scientific statement.

Another purely figurative assertion is that "the working population as a whole gets just a little less than its absolute minimum necessary to maintain its physical fitness for its task and to enable it to reproduce the species worker." Therefore, the working class must in time disappear, since its ranks can not be recruited indefinitely from the middle class. That would be one solution of the class struggle.

As a matter of fact, the majority of the wage-earners do marry and reproduce. Practically all the skilled workers, and a considerable portion of the unskilled, get sufficient remuneration to support a family, recreation, and amusement; some education, books, and newspapers; some religious advantages and church affiliation; and some purely "social" intercourse and benefits.

Even the statement that we have millions of paupers is only figurative. When Professor Ely put the number at three million in 1890, and Robert Hunter made it four million in 1904, they were using the word "pauper" in its technical, not in its general sense. They were attempting to estimate the number of persons who received sustenance from charity for any portion of the year, however short. Since the vast majority of these persons suffered this hardship for only a very brief period, they were not paupers in the general and ordinary acceptance, nor did their condition approach that dire need which is suggested to the average reader by statements like that of Mr. Hillquit.

b. Half-Truths.  
Under this head comes my opponent's description of the wastes, maladjustment, and suffering involved in the competitive system. Even though his presentation of these evils were literally accurate, it would not follow that the system is economically and ethically bankrupt. Such a conclusion would not be justified until the evils complained of had been shown to be greater than those of any previous system, until the present system had been proved incapable of improvement, or until a certainly better system had been found.

None of these conditions is met by Mr. Hillquit.  
Improvement Under Capitalism  
Economic conditions are better for the masses than they have been at any previous time. With the exception of perhaps the poorest one-tenth, the working classes are better fed, clothed, and housed, and better provided with economic goods generally. Even the "submerged tenth" is probably better fed and housed than was the corresponding section of the population in the most favorable period of the past, namely, the "later Middle Ages." The advances made by all divisions of the working class since the beginning of the capitalist system, about a century and a quarter ago, constitute only one of the commonplace of economic history.

Indeed, Mr. Hillquit admits that, "on the whole, life is more propitious today even to the masses than it was at any time in the past;" but he contends that the present system has introduced certain grave evils of its own, and has "failed to take advantage of the available forces of improvement," "that the millionaires and the few large sections of the working population are less secure under the existing arrangement than in the stable and regulated conditions of medieval society, can not be doubted; but this defect is gradually diminishing, and it can be entirely removed through the modern device of insurance. That our "money power" is a new thing under the sun, is likewise unquestionable; yet it does not exercise the same minute control over the lives and liberties of the people as the feudal aristocracy or, besides, its sway can be curtailed or destroyed as soon as the national government seriously makes the attempt.

"That we have not taken 'advantage of the available forces of improvement,' is most lamentably true; but this fact does not justify the assumption that our economic system is incapable of so doing.  
Neither Mr. Hillquit nor any other critic has adduced positive evidence to show that the present system can not

be so reformed as to eliminate all the genuine evils that he denounces. From the progress made in the United States in the last twenty-five years in the matters of collective bargaining between employers and employees, the protection of women and children in industry, safety and sanitation in work places, compensation for industrial accidents, minimum wage legislation, the attitude of the public and of employers toward the rights and claims of labor, the realization that the main abuses of economic power proceed not from capital but from privileged capital, and other significant changes—we conclude that our economic system is neither retrogressive nor stagnant.

The extent to which the grosser evils of competition have been removed through combination and co-operation gives some indication of the immense progress that is easily possible along the lines of social justice. These evils have steadily diminished in frequency and intensity. All these are solid, definite, and substantial gains. To ignore them is unjust. To assume that they have come to an end is unwarranted and unscientific.

My opponent's indictment of the existing order becomes reasonable only on the assumption that a perfectly flawless economic system is practically attainable. Such a system he thinks he has found in Socialism. How badly he is mistaken in this supposition, we shall see in the next and later issues of "Everybody's." In the meantime I would merely call attention to the fact that the "anarchy" and wastes of the present system may well be a smaller social evil than the lack of individual liberty and incentive which are inseparable from a rigidly determined economic-political order.

Is it desirable that all workers should be compelled to sell their labor to, and all consumers forced to buy their goods from, one agency, the State?  
With regard to inadequate incentive, Professor Thorstein Veblen, who is by no means an unfriendly critic of Socialism, writes:

"While it is in the nature of things unavoidable that the management of industry by modern business methods should involve a large misdirection of effort and a large waste of goods and services, it is also true that the aims and ideals to which this manner of life gives effect, act forcibly to offset all this material fatality. These no-dual aims and ideals have a very great effect for, instance, in making men work hard and unremittently, so that on this ground alone the business system probably compensates for any waste involved in its working. There seems, therefore, no tenable ground for thinking that the working of the modern system involves a curtailment of the community's livelihood. It makes up for its wastefulness by the added strain which it throws upon those engaged in 'productive work.'" ("The Theory of Business Enterprise," p. 65; New York, 1904.)

If we compare the evils of our present system with the elements of an ideal social order, we can not condemn them too strongly; if we compare them with what in the light of experience seems to be practicable, we see that they are not nearly so terrible as they appear in the eloquent pages of Mr. Hillquit. Inasmuch as he employs the former rather than the latter criterion, his picture lacks perspective and proportion, and gives us only a series of half-truths.

"The 'Carriers' in Culture"

The same judgment must be passed on his description of those evils of present society which are not primarily economic. Measured by the general diffusion of culture among the masses, he says, "our modern civilization is a miserable failure." This verdict is not warranted if our standard of comparison is to be the achievements of the past or an accurate interpretation of the possibilities of the present and the future. Does Mr. Hillquit think that the culture of, say, the university professor could through any feasible arrangement of economic and social conditions be brought within the reach of every human being?

"Millions of mine workers, factory hands, and street laborers still live in the filthiest tenements. . . . Only a small minority of these classes, in the United States at least, are entirely without education, books, and newspapers. Only a small minority of the fifteenth-century populations possessed any of these things. On the whole, progress, very great progress, has been made in the task of providing opportunities of culture for the masses.

"Social Warfare"  
According to my opponent, our present industrial arrangement pits producer against consumer, tenant against landlord, and worker against employer. To a large extent this is true. It is also inevitable. In some degree it would prevail even under Socialism; for the producers of any article, would not be identical with the whole body of its consumers. The former would seek the highest possible remuneration; the latter would for the most part desire to keep down the price of the article, and therefore the wages of its producers. The Socialist makes a great deal of this antagonism of interests, yet a little reflection would show that it could be eliminated only by a return to that primitive economy in which each man produces only for himself, and buys nothing from any one else.

Although much of the current talk about the harmony of interests between employer and employee is just what Mr. Hillquit calls it, "conventionary cant," his own figure of the wolf and the lamb is little better than a caricature. Whether they realize it or not, both employer and employee prosper better in the long run by so arranging their relations that the total product to be divided between them shall be as large as possible. The share of the capitalist will in most instances be greater if he establishes liberal conditions of employment and wages than if he rigorously strives "to secure the maximum of work for the minimum of pay."

"That the majority of employers have not yet realized this truth does not make it an arbitrary, but a constantly increasing number of them is realizing it, shows that it need not remain forever undiscovered by the determining mass of men.  
The assertion that the trailer "instinctively hates his employer" applies to only a small minority of the labor-

ing class. It is inaccurate to say that "industrial disputes" are almost the rule;" for between no groups of employers and employees do they prevail most of the time. A fairly complete array of statistics shows that in proportion to the wage-earning population strikes are steadily decreasing. (For proof of this statement see Adams and Summer, "Labor Problems," p. 180; New York, 1905.) The relations subsisting between the average employer and his employees during the greater part of any year are no more correctly characterized by the term "dispute" than is the relation between the average housewife and the keeper of the corner grocery.

Inevitable difference of interests does not imply continual warfare.

"Political Corruption"  
The demoralizing influence of business, especially of the "trusts," upon the political life is summarily, though somewhat luridly sketched by Mr. Hillquit. I shall not quarrel with his account of the past, but I can not accept his inference that no substantial improvement is visible or possible. To characterize the far-reaching and fundamental changes for the better which have occurred in the last five years, particularly in the last presidential campaign, as no more than "greater outward decency," is to substitute hyperbole for literal and accurate statement.

Moreover, my opponent takes no account of the fact that the really formidable corruption practised by the great corporations is quite as recent as the corporations themselves, and that time is required to acquaint the people with the new conditions and the new dangers. That capitalists will always seek to corrupt politicians is true; but the same will ever be true of any class whose interests are affected by the activities of government. Even under Socialism men would still desire certain good things, such as larger incomes and better positions, which would be within the power of political functionaries. And these goods would be not less but more important to men with moderate salaries than are increased profits to the present-day capitalists. The only essential difference is that the bribes would be more numerous and less liberal.

"Intellectual Corruption"  
According to Mr. Hillquit, the press, the pulpit, and the school are largely under the influence, if not directly in the service, of the capitalists. Taken as it stands, this is a gross overstatement.

Despite numerous and notorious instances to the contrary, the monthly and weekly periodicals do not support all the main projects and desires of Capitalism. The great daily newspapers are, indeed, more subservient; yet a considerable portion of them are independent on many important issues, for example, on the trusts and the tariff. Not a little of the recently published public opinion on these subjects, and on the subject of privileged wealth generally, is due to some of the metropolitan dailies.

To be sure, if my opponent merely means to say that the press upholds the system of private ownership of capital as against Socialism, he states the truth; but it is not, after all, a very illuminating truth.

His assertion that the churches are supported by the money interests, and that the clergy deliver the message of Christianity in the version of the factory superintendent, is an adequately true of only a small minority. It is, however, true of practically all of them in the sense that they do not preach the Gospel in the version of Karl Marx.

To say that "the colleges and universities are founded, endowed, or supported by benevolent capitalists, on the tacit condition that science is to remain at all times respectable and respectful," and to imply that this alleged condition is fulfilled, is to disregard the actual teaching of these institutions, and to give a grossly distorted view of the history of science and of the history of sociology and economics. This statement just quoted from my opponent is evidently based entirely on a priori grounds.

His contention that only the "exceptionally vigorous spirits" among journalists, clergymen, and college professors resist "the corrupting influences of capitalist economic pressure," is one for which he offers no semblance of proof. All the evidence tends to show that the contrary statement is nearer the truth, namely, that it is the men who yield to the influences who constitute the exceptions in these three classes.

His assertion that the press, the school, and the church have for centuries failed to achieve anything worth while toward remedying social evils, is obviously pure rhetoric. Let him soberly, and with an eye single to the facts of history, eliminate from social progress the contributions of these three agencies, and then tell us what remains.

That the press, the school, and the church have not removed all social evils nor brought about ideal social conditions is most true, but it does not mean that they have accomplished practically nothing, nor the inference that they will have no success in the future. Here, as in so many other parts of his article, my opponent has adopted an unreasonable and impossible criterion of achievement.

To ascribe all the evils of the present order to a single source, the private ownership of capital, is neither antecedently plausible nor justified by fact. It offers us an explanation that is entirely too simple. We are reminded of the words of Professor Marshall: "Nature's action is complex; and nothing is gained in the long run by pretending that it is simple, and trying to describe it in a series of elementary propositions." ("Principles of Economics," p. x; first edition.) Inasmuch as the situation that we are considering involves the action and interaction of rational and non-rational nature in a hundred different ways, we should expect its causes and problems to be in the highest degree complex.

"The Socialist Remedy"  
A sober analysis of the facts shows that the evils denounced by Mr. Hillquit are due to Capitalism only in part, and that even this part is specifically chargeable not to the system itself, but to its abuses. Many of our social wrongs and maladjustments spring directly from the limitations of human nature, such as ignorance and greed; these would exist and be effective under any system whatever. The evils which are specifically traceable to

Capitalism, for example, oppression of labor, unrighteous and unearned incomes, and the insufficient distribution of productive property, can all be eliminated through measures of social reform.

According to my opponent, however, social reform can afford only slight and temporary relief, and can not produce a "lasting or radical cure." The truth or untruth of this contention depends upon our definition of terms, and our standard of achievement. Measured by any criterion taken from history and experience, the improvement in social conditions since the rise of the capitalist system is not slight. It is, indeed, the only available indication of our time, it is not "temporary." (See, for example, the historical review contained in chapter XIII of "Labor Problems," by Adams and Summer.)

As to the future, every indication points to a great acceleration of all movements for specific reforms. Such will be the normal result of our increased knowledge of social facts, forces, and possibilities, the weakening of the social convictions, and the increased intelligence, determination, and power of the less fortunate classes. While I agree with my opponent neither as regards the method nor the content of a "radical and lasting cure" of our social evils, I believe that he is right in his statement that our natural and technical resources are adequate to provide all our people with abundant food, clothing, and housing. I believe that we are moving slowly, indeed, but steadily, toward this goal, and that we shall reach it not by the futile way of Socialism, but along the solid road of social reform.

In the light of past experience and present knowledge, the direction of this road seems to be about as follows:

1. Necessary and Adequate Social Reform.  
The three great economic defects of the existing system are: insufficient remuneration of the majority of wage-earners; excessive incomes obtained by a small minority of capitalists; and the narrow distribution of capital ownership.

For insufficient wages the essential and appropriate remedy is a legal minimum wage which will prevent any person from being compelled to work for less than the equivalent of a decent livelihood, including adequate protection against all the contingencies of existence. While awaiting the realization of this condition, the State must make legislative provision for insurance against sickness, accident, unemployment, and old age, and for decent housing of all whose wages are still inadequate.

Other necessary laws are those which will effect a better adjustment between the supply of and the demand for labor, abolish improper forms and conditions of female labor, prevent excessive hours of labor among all classes of workers, make rational provision for the adjustment of industrial disputes, and establish a thorough and universal system of industrial education. The ends sought by all this legislation can and should be promoted by an indefinite increase in the extent and power of labor organizations.

Excessive incomes and profits can be prevented through the abolition of special privilege and unregulated monopoly. All monopolistic concerns except those which experience will prove to be natural and necessary must be absolutely destroyed. Such natural monopolies as railroads, telegraphs, street railways, and municipal utilities generally should be either owned and operated by the appropriate public authority, or so regulated that their owners will receive no more than the prevailing rate of interest on the actual value of the property. If the future should demonstrate that, even outside this field of public utilities, there are certain commodities which can be most economically produced under the control of a monopolistic concern, the State should either fix the maximum prices at which the goods can be sold, or become to some extent a competitor in their production. A private unregulated monopoly is socially intolerable.

Taxes should be gradually removed from production and from the necessities of life, and placed upon land, incomes, and inheritances. If a considerable part of the future increases of land values were appropriated through taxation, land would become easier of access to the landless, and unearned incomes would receive a salutary check. As a result of the foregoing measures, capital would be automatically restricted to the prevailing or competitive rate of interest in all cases except where the capitalist was able to secure more through exceptional personal efficiency. In every instance, therefore, the returns to the capitalist would not exceed a fair and necessary payment for his social services.

The narrow distribution of capital ownership is more than the other two evils, because it threatens the stability of the whole system. That the majority of the wage-earners should, in a country as rich as America, possess no income-bearing property, have no ownership in the means of production, is a gross anomaly. It is not normal, and it can not be permanent. No nation can endure as a nation predominantly of hired men. Until the majority of the wage-earners become owners at least in part, of the tools with which they work, the system of private capital will remain, in Hiltaire Heloise's phrase, "essentially unchangeable."

The condition in which only a minority of the employees participate in the ownership of the business that employs them, and which puts the responsible direction of industry into the hands of a small number of very powerful persons, is a pathological condition. It already threatens the life of the present system.  
To quote the historian Brooks Adams:  
"The capitalistic domination of society, which has prevailed for rather more than two generations, has broken down, and men of the capitalistic type have apparently the alternative before them of adapting themselves to a new environment, or of being eliminated, as every obsolete type has always been eliminated." (The Atlantic Monthly, April, 1913, p. 425.)  
One of the most important steps in this process of adjustment will be the distribution of a large measure of cap-

(Continued on Page Ten)

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# Socialism.

## PROMISE or MENACE

(Continued from Page Nine)

ital ownership among the workers. This end can be attained in a great variety of ways, but the two main types must be co-partnership and co-operative societies. The change will necessarily come slowly, but such has been the history of all fundamental and enduring improvements.

As I have already observed, a considerable part of our social evils are not economic, but intellectual and moral. For these the remedies must be provided through the mental and ethical education of the individual, and the sources of such education are the press, the school, and the church. The facts and relations of industrial life must become better known, the moral law must be more specifically applied to all phases of economic activity, and the social and individual conscience must be educated and quickened.

### REBUTTAL BY MR HILLQUIT

While I cheerfully admit that some of the reform measures proposed by Dr. Ryan are entirely sound and highly desirable, I can not accept his program as an adequate remedy for the existing economic evils. I consider it furthermore quite unwarranted to advance any proposal of minor and immediate social reforms in opposition to the ultimate Socialism, the program of which is not opposed to genuine social reform. Many of the measures advocated by Dr. Ryan as a substitute for Socialism are contained in the Socialist platform, and some of them have been first formulated by Socialists. The Socialist advocate and support every measure calculated to better the lot of the worker or to curb excessive wealth or profits; but they realize that all such reforms are, and in the nature of things must be, mere makeshifts, useful only temporary. They consider them in the nature of palliative remedies administered to the patient to soothe his pains and to strengthen his system pending the more radical treatment of the basic disease, but entirely powerless to effect a complete cure.

Let us imagine that the program of reforms mentioned by Dr. Ryan has been fully realized. A minimum wage has been established by law, the length of the work day has been limited to a reasonable number of hours, and proper provisions have been made for the relief of workers in case of sickness, accident, unemployment, and old age. Is it to be assumed that after the enactment of such reforms the workers would rest forever passive and contented; that they would abandon all efforts toward further betterment; and that the wheels of social progress would come to a sudden stop?

By no means. The capitalist would still make profits from the labor of the worker, the worker would still claim a larger share of the product. This movement can not logically stop until such time as complete social justice shall be established by returning to the working population as a whole the full product of their labor and abolishing all "workless" incomes, except in the shape of public support to the weak and disabled; in other words, until Socialism shall be realized.

Thus Dr. Ryan and I start from the same premises, the realization of the need of radical social changes. The difference between us is the usual difference between the Socialist and the non-Socialist reformer. The former endeavors to follow the path of progress to the end, while the latter remains faltering and inconclusive, trying to accomplish the impossible task of establishing a terminal at an indefinite point in the middle of the road.

### ANSWER BY DR RYAN

My opponent contends that many of the proposals set forth in my main article are contained in the Socialist platform, and that some of them were first formulated by Socialists. The latter statement appears to me to be very doubtful. Of late years the Socialist party has been fairly enterprising in adopting among its "immediate demands" reform measures which have attained a certain degree of popularity, and claiming them as its own.

For example, the legal minimum wage has been advocated and agitated by different groups of social reformers for several years. It was first introduced in an American Socialist platform in 1912. When it was embodied in the Progressive platform about a month later, some of the leading Socialists claimed that Roosevelt had stolen it from them!

As a matter of fact, the German Socialists in the early years of their parliamentary activity opposed some very necessary social reforms; Socialists everywhere subordinate such measures to party welfare and tactics; and no Socialist platform, so far as I am aware, contains a single reform proposal which was not borrowed from non-Socialist sources. From the Socialist viewpoint, however, all these and similar policies are consistent and logical.

The reformative principles and measures which have been sketched in my preceding article are adapted to meet specifically all the main abuses of our present industrial system. In greater or less degree they have all withstood the test of experience. They can be made effective as rapidly as is consistent with the limitations of human nature, the lessons of history, and justice to all classes of the community.

When their full results have been attained; when a decent minimum of working and living conditions has been secured to all persons; when the great majority of all the workers possess some share in the means of production; when economic activity has become equitably distributed, through industrial education and the abolition of private monopoly; when no capital is able to get more than the competitive or ordinary rate of interest; when unusual profits are possible only to those directors of industry who have produced unusually large amounts of product; and when the working man is in a position to receive an ever-increasing share of the national product, up to the limit of industrial resources and social well-being—then there will be nothing left of the social question except that healthy measure of discontent which is a condition of all individual development and social progress.

### The Next Step Forward

My opponent attributes to me the thought that, when the reforms that I have advocated had been realized, social progress would stop and the workers become "passive and contented." But have I not explicitly repudiated

that supposition in the statement that the workers would be in a position to go farther, and obtain an indefinitely increasing share of the national product? How much farther they would be enabled to progress, I can not tell. I am not a prophet. I can only indicate the next important step, which seems to me continuous with the past, and to be authorized by experience. Possibly the process will go on until interest as we now have it will be for the most part abolished. I hope so, but I believe that this result will be reached not through Socialism, but through the direct ownership of the greater part of the instruments of production by the workers themselves by such methods as co-partnership schemes and co-operative societies.

And I submit that this will be more democratic, more conducive to individual initiative, freedom, and opportunity, and in a hundred ways more desirable than a society in which the State has a monopoly of all social power, and in which the individual can act only through the State.

Mr. Hillquit was, therefore, misunderstanding when he said that I would establish a terminal to social progress "at an indefinite point in the middle of the road." I do not attempt to fix a terminal anywhere, for the simple reason that the facts do not warrant such an attempt.

My opponent does set a limit to industrial evolution, namely, the Socialist State. In so doing he abandons the position of the evolutionist for that of a fixist. He is the more consistent evolutionist because I do not attempt to forecast any final or fixed industrial system. The only utopia of which I know anything is on the other side of the grave.

My opponent contends that Socialism is the logical and necessary outcome and terminus of industrial progress. I do not see either the necessity or the logic for an ultimate social reform. The Socialist philosophy which underlies Mr. Hillquit's social faith and hope.

We shall see more of this in a later chapter. In the meantime I would observe that this belief in Socialism as the industrial finality is another proof that the Socialist is not more but less scientific than the social reformer.

### THE MINE MANAGERS' TEN COMMANDMENTS

I. Thou shalt have no other boss but me.  
II. Thou shalt not take for thyself any comforts, or the likeness of anything in thine own interest, neither on earth, nor in the heavens above, nor in the pit below. Thou shalt bow down to me for I am thy boss and a jealous god. I will show thee no mercy but thou must keep my commandments which underlies Mr. Hillquit's social faith and hope.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of thy boss in vain lest he discharge thee at once or within two weeks of the time thereof.  
IV. Thou shalt work from seven a. m. to six p. m., six days a week, with all thy might, and with all thy strength, and do all that I ask of thee.

V. Honor thy boss that thy days may be short and miserable for I shall not want thee when thou art old. Thou mayest spend thine old age in the poor-house for aught that I care.  
VI. Thou shalt not belong to any union of any sort. Thou mayest not give the united strength of thy fellows against me.

VII. Thou shalt always speak well of me. Although I oppose thee and continue to cut wages and exact long hours thou shalt be content. I will give thee work, what carest thou for pay?  
VIII. Thy life may be miserable and thy house empty, but thou shalt diligently do thy duty and thy boss will pay; his wife will be pleased and that he may ride in a big machine. Thou shalt hold no meetings to discuss thy welfare. Thou shalt make no demand for improved conditions. Thou shalt read no union paper. It is best that thou should not read at all, but if thou must read, read a sheet of my own that thy head may be filled with nonsense and thy purse empty to the end of thy days.

IX. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's fat salary, his ease, his luxuries or anything that is his. Thou shalt use thy hands in his service and thy brains.  
X. Thou art not paid to think for thyself but to work for thy boss and verily I do say unto thee, the agitator is hit with a time check and his days are short in his service.—Miners' Bulletin.

The American Federation of Labor, in its Weekly News Letter, under the head, "Fighting Spirit of the Michigan Miners Inspiring an Influential House Vote," said the following: "Major and minor divisions of the organized labor movement are actively engaged in urging the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to contribute not less than five cents per member to assist the copper miners of Michigan. This struggle is being made to establish a decent standard of living. The miners, who present the case before the strike, are now members of the miners' union. The heroic sacrifices they are making must appeal to the organized workers of the entire country. The United Mine Workers are generously aiding the metal miners, but there are many thousands to care for, and organized labor as a whole is urged to do its share in providing sustenance for the contented men of Michigan. Millions have been taken from the copper mines with not a single thought of the copper miner. Fabulous dividends have been declared while the miner has worked for only pennies."

Reminded by the facility of the copper miner, the employers seek to starve the last vestige of independence out of him by making his present life miserable. This is a trade union fight. It is the duty of every union man to do his share. Respond magnanimously to the call, and forward all contributions to Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor, Uray Building, Washington, D. C.

LABOR ORGANIZATION CONSIDERING POLITICS  
VANCOUVER, Nov. 10.—Labor men are considering the advisability of entering the political arena here, and a meeting will be held tomorrow evening in the Labor Temple, and the Trades and Labor Council will be represented at the meeting, which is to decide whether labor men should start in politics and run candidates here for the provincial house.

# BROTHERHOOD

By LOUIS NAZZI

Translated from the French, with the author's permission, by Sidney Carson.

After a day's toil in Paris, taken up with errands, talk and schemes, the train hurries me toward the little country home where my beloved ones are. In the humble garden I could see my young companion waiting for me, and the child she holds in her arms carries my love and smile.

Alone in my compartment, I lie down and think. Another day painfully, and yet cheerfully, conquered, hour by hour, amid the fever and rush of the most industrious and most human of cities, in this Paris, which is my home, which I love with a childish and unbounded pride, in this Paris which re-creates my wealth, my childhood recollections, my first enthusiasms and my loves of youth, in this Paris which to me appears to hold the most touching and the most sublime bit of earth and whose heart, just like mine, is all love and selfless.

Another of your intoxicating days, my glorious Paris, which strips itself, dies and already begins to fade away! I would like to retain all your joys and beauties, just as if I would hold a steam of my life in the hollow of my hand! I would like to carry home to mine all the pleasure and joy born within and around me during this enticing and voluptuous day of spring. I would like to tell them of all the faces and sadness I met, and deposit upon their knees the sacred booty of tenderness and grief which my soul brings forth from the passage through this forest of men that this is not possible! Our senses are too poor and the words have no power to express it. I am like a blind man who has passed through gardens full of flowers and returns with empty hands.

But already we are far beyond the city limits, and have left behind us the small gardens and the poor looking houses. The green fields and open spaces appear now. The wind whistles and whistles, behold, silence and earth's profound sleep, that nothing seems to disturb!

Henceforth, the field smiles upon me and lures me. I go to the door and expose my face to the caress of the evening. The air which enters by cool fits and assails my face charms me strangely; it brings to me the sweet fragrance of the blossomed apple trees and lilacs, the vast respiration of the forest, the softness of the fields. The soul of the whole country rushes through the car's narrow door passage and deliciously assails me. My fascinated eyes, at the sight of these colors and forms, transport me to a delicate fairland of sunset. To my fascinated gaze Paris is no more than the profile of a hideous monster, gorged with voluptuousness, which plunges into the earth and falls asleep. Considered by the eyes of the soul, the soul of the whole country rushes through the car's narrow door passage and deliciously assails me.

My fascinated eyes, at the sight of these colors and forms, transport me to a delicate fairland of sunset. To my fascinated gaze Paris is no more than the profile of a hideous monster, gorged with voluptuousness, which plunges into the earth and falls asleep. Considered by the eyes of the soul, the soul of the whole country rushes through the car's narrow door passage and deliciously assails me. My fascinated eyes, at the sight of these colors and forms, transport me to a delicate fairland of sunset. To my fascinated gaze Paris is no more than the profile of a hideous monster, gorged with voluptuousness, which plunges into the earth and falls asleep.

The joy of living! The heavy eyelids fall upon my dilated eyes. I tremble like a leaf grazed by the wind. It seems to me that a being of kindness and happy hands over me and passes its refreshing hands and lips over my face.

I am no more than a humble, happy thing lost in the universal felicity of things. For a second I have no proper existence, I sink into a voluptuousness that is infinite, strange and unremembered. I plunge, one would say, into a sea of kisses and caresses.

But soon this unsupportable and acute stage, whose extreme tension is crushing, is followed by a radiant mirage which suits me in a world of colored and rapid sensations. In the intoxication that rises from the fields and transports me, O Paris, I recognize the frenzied excitement of the streets and crowds. Suddenly your houses stand erect beside me, your carriages and people parade before me; I traverse your animated and roaring streets; I stop on your sidewalks; I breathe your dust and sweat and your recollection captivates me completely. I am again in your grip; I am like a lover, who, far from the warm and soft bed of his mistress, will wander by the silent caresses. All these houses, all these fragrances, and kisses, all those thrills which the evening breeze hurls to my face, are all yours, my beloved city! You appear to me, not like a pale and remote image, but real and alive, almost tangible! Your gowns, your complaints and sighs note in a symphonic chant, whose sweet notes are abundantly lavished. Moved to tears, I listen to this melody following its rhythm and wonder of wonders—in this vast and intricate feast of spring I heard distinctly the song of hope and revolt of the men of today!

Ah! if they could only know how much my youth loves them, they, my unfortunate brothers, so eager for happiness and justice, forever tortured and deceived, if they could only know the dream I dream for them! Ah! to be able to cry out: Let us listen to the advice of things. Let us love each other!

What joy would it be, in similar evenings, to confide ourselves to the first person we meet, tell him of our hopes and dreams for the future.

My most solitary sentiments got a hold on my soul, those I do not dare to confess and which make other people laugh! I find great pleasure in big words, which, nevertheless, give my rovery a definite and more human form. Phrases whose banality, at this moment, touch me more than the evidence of the most beautiful poems, to my mind in my ears and food for my brain, intoxicated by faith, I allow myself to be captivated by this uncommon eloquence spouting forth from the innermost recesses of my being. I hear as if it were the voice of a woman murmuring to my ears the psalms of the new Bible which prophesies the fall and only redemption, sings of the death of the old, unjust and cruel world and proclaims for all men the right to happiness and beauty.

I am utterly unable to grasp how this energy goes into my body, this exulting joy. Why am I alone at this moment? Why cannot the entire world hear my voice? It would react like a kiss on many a forehead and create new hopes. If another man were here only, a man able to understand and whose heart would pour just like mine. Ah! if I could press my child to my heart I think that he would feel, through the pressure of my arms, the immensity of my love and dreams!

But the train, whose brakes begin to grate, slowly weakens its fast and monotonous motion. We reach a small station on the outskirts. Another train on the opposite track, making for Paris, is awaiting the starting signal. How many destinies and chimeras does it carry? Figures, separated by slight partitions, slide before my eyes, so near just now and hardly are they seen than they disappear, undistinguished and indefinite shadows.

At last my train stops. In the embrasure of the door facing my compartment I notice the face of a young man, which suddenly gets a hold of my sight and conquers it! Energetic and sunburnt face, with visible traces of dust and perspiration, boy and man at the same time! Face of a young worker, intelligent and willing, ruggedly shaped, by the efforts of the day's work, the face of a man who has sweated and strove for his life. A sweet and attractive smile, with black eyes, red lips, fascinates me. It embodies all my confused adulations, my unlimited hopes, the past and the future. It is the very face of my thoughts. I therein recognize myself, with all my rudeness and courage.

But he, too, how he stares at me! It is strange, it seems as if he wants to speak to me. I do not know why I should there be so many prejudices between those who, even before they have uttered the first word, feel as though they would be friends forever?

But I hear the whistle. At least before separating, if my voices have to remain silent, let our stares penetrate each other and tie our eyes together. Do you understand what my eyes tell you? Convey to our brothers down there the love I have for them! I will speak of your young pride to mine, when I get home.

But you are bending toward me! What is it that you have to confide me? And why this silence? Let your heart speak, Comrade, your parting words will hang on my lips like a plucked flower.

But you are still bending, our faces almost touch. What is it that you want? I do not understand. A kiss? A kiss, that would be beautiful, a strong, chaste kiss, from man to man, to seal such a pleasant meeting, and on this spring evening which seems to have no end.

Come, quick, your train is moving; come nearer.

There was no kiss. Spit, filthy spit, which corrodes and burns me, hangs on my face like an opened abscess.

And louder than the racket of the departing train, rises shrill and yet torpid, a lugubrious sneer which appears to be eternal.

This time it will come all to an end. Forever will I snatch from my heart love of men, as with my shrivel nails on my handkerchief I snatch the horrible filth. So much the better if I bleed! I can well lose a few drops of my blood to wash off this insult, my blood for you!

Thus you have always replied to my tenderness with sarcasm; to my kiss of friendship with disgrace. Expect no more pardon from me. Like a dog you have planted hatred in my heart; hence you will allow me to make use of it. I want to become a wolf among wolves and learn to bite as they do; my teeth are still young.

By making some effort I will know, ferocious! Rather than humiliate and impose silence, I will allow my instincts to develop and be satiate with flesh. If you ever incite them, they will leap to your throat and lash to pieces your breast and face. Woe to you if I ever loosen the beast!

Nevertheless how much fragrance is scattered through this beautiful evening. There is no feast more intimate and more affecting than yours. Spring, like the field is all white with the blossomed apple trees. How every thing conspires and works for my happiness. But you have deprived me of the right to be happy; you, whom I called my brothers! Since it is your wish, I will have to hate you.

How I would have liked to smile; it is so sweet to believe! You do not know, you little home, all the disgust and loathsomeness your master is now bringing with him! I was coming toward you radiant, full of mirth, content and love; but men came and threw all in the dust of the earth. It is left to me a great pain. Ah! to weep you, to weep my last tears, to weep my old, foolish heart; to love no more; to hope no more; to get a face and a soul just like the others!

I cannot. Once more am I touched to the bottom of my heart. Tender, ness captivates me; I stammer incoherently which burn my lips; my clenched fists relax, my arms reach out. Fool and coward, you ought to feel only hatred and the more so!

I cannot. I cannot. There is too much happiness in the air this evening. . . . Breathe, my soul, my poor, foolish soul, let yourself be persuaded. Let us return to despise men mildly. Let us get revenge. Let us have pity for them. . . .

Come! with all your spit, you will not be able to hinder me from loving and pitying you. . . .

### OVERWORKED

By Polonius  
The weary judge sat on the bench. Sleep was in his eyes. Drarily the court clerk droned the charges against the prisoners as they were brought before the Court. He was so tired that he was being overworked; he was underpaid.

Had he not been working an average of four hours per week? Were not his wages outrageously low? Only \$50.00 per week, \$13.25 per day, \$41 per hour! A disgrace to the land! Exploiting the judiciary in the land of prosperity! But what?

Suddenly he was startled to hear the clerk announce that a striker was to be heard. The slaves had dared to walk out of the factory and demand more money and a shorter workday.

The Cadi looked up. She was a little striker; she was so young; she was even pretty.

The charge? Picketing. Shameful, unadvisable, disgraceful! What! Picketing with your fist a week away? You dare to interfere with another girl who was willing to work for your former employer? He thundered.

All the Cadi's manhood was aroused! He would see that justice was done! The miserable, dissatisfied, law-abiding workers! "Thirty days!" "Next!"—The New York Call.

### TWO SUGGESTIONS FOR UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT

After Germany's rejection of Great Britain's proposal through Winston Churchill of an entire cessation of naval ship building for a year, our Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, rises to second the Churchill motion. Mr. Daniels makes an enthusiastic advocacy of a greater navy suddenly flings that the whole business is a vicious circle, and worse, for he has discovered at last, what all naval sharks knew at the commencement of the dreadnought era, that "our navies are being made less adequate by increasing them." This "anomaly," as he calls it, is simply the recognition that every ship of the new type that is built renders the old type more and more obsolete, and, as the latter are still the most numerous in all navies, it follows that for a time at least, the more dreadnoughts are built, the weaker apparently becomes the naval power of those building them. Probably it was this discovery of a contradiction that inspired his advocacy of a year's naval holiday for all hands.

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# "I Grow Hair, I Do"



Bald at 20. Restored at 30. Still have it at 55.  
Young Man, Young Woman, Which do you prefer.  
A NICHE FULL HEALTHY head of hair on a clean and healthy scalp, free from irritation, or a bald head and a diseased 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 scales commonly called Dandruff, originates from one of the following Parasitical Diseases of the Capillary Glands, such as (Seborrhea, Sticca, Capitis, Tetter, Alopecia, or Excoria) 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 disease 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 tuzz 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 TO-DAY) 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."

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JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN  
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## Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO  
Capital Authorized .. \$10,000,000  
Reserve and Undiv. Profits .. 8,100,000  
Total Assets .. 6,925,000  
72,000,000  
D. R. WILKIE, President. HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.  
BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA  
Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kgmloops, Michel, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.  
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT  
Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.  
FERNIE BRANCH A. M. OWEN, Manager

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President  
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager  
JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager.  
CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

## BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as frequently as by a personal visit to the Bank.  
L. A. S. SAGIE, Manager, FERNIE BRANCH

## THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND  
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent (7 p.c.) per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 30th of November, 1913, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, 1st December, 1913. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November, 1913, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
JAMES MASON, General Manager.  
Toronto, October 23rd, 1913.

The Hotel DALLAS

One of the Best

C. J. ECKSTORM Prop. Lethbridge, Alta.



The Original and Only Genuine Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

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Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter Bottled Goods a Specialty

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes Gents' Furnishings

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Mail Orders receive prompt attention

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Send us your orders

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First class Horses for Sale.

Buy Horses on Commission

George Barton Phone 78

A "Ledger" adv. is an investment.

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

PASSBURG NOTES

(Continued from Page Five)

According to information to hand the Burns mine is not completely shut down, there being just a few miners still retained. It is expected that things will move as good as ever in the near future.

We have all kinds of rigs here in Passburg, including wheel barrows, automobiles and various other types of vehicles, but we are now to have racing go-carts. (What next? Trouble?)

All the boys who are desirous of joining the Male Voice Party of Passburg do so after the 12th of this month.

The dancing fans of Passburg are figuring on starting a dancing class for the winter months. If they can get the hall at a reasonable price there will be something doing right away.

There has been quite a bunch of enquiries made of late here in Passburg as to who kissed the baby. Well, the Observer happened to be near when this strange question was asked of an individual with whom the Observer is well acquainted. Tom made the following reply in order to satisfy the curiosity of the inquisitive ones and seeing that it was no crime: "It was I that kissed the kid." (Bully Tom!)

Dan Pilon has severed his connection with the Lethbridge Coal Company and is now fire bossing at Bellevue No. 2. However, we are all pleased to note that Dan has a warm spot in him for the little burg yet, as we see him on nearly every occasion of note. Come again, Dan, you have more friends than foes.

The wedding of Bob Glover and Miss Maggie Jennings was solemnized in the Presbyterian Church here in Passburg on Monday last, and this adds two more to the noble army of martyrs. It was a nice quiet wedding, after which the party were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Redfern for the day. They were not to be left long in waiting for company, as the silver-ree boys were right there with the oil cans and after the boys had played a few of their choicest selections Bob came through nicely. The band then adjourned for refreshments. The people of Passburg all join in wishing the happy couple happy days.

We are pleased to report that the dance held at Burns in the 7th for the benefit of H. Yearby was a great success from the word go. There was a good assortment of music, which was supplied by the Hadlem orchestra to perfection. Further, there was a big assembly of fine dancers present, fifteen or twenty couples being on the floor at a time. Much credit is due to the boys who conducted the dance and who kept the floor in best condition possible. It was during the intermission for supper that someone kissed the baby.

Watch out for the grand dance to be held in the Slavok Hall. Preparations are in progress and it is expected to be a knockout. The Observer will be able to mention date in next week's issue.

Our old friend Ed. Thomas has flown away. It seems that there is always some unfortunate piece of business awaiting Ed. when he returns to settle down, so I guess he has given up all hopes of settling down any more after the severe check he received of late. (Too bad, Ed.)

Our old friend Tom Coram met with an accident more than a week ago in the mine and did not think it necessary to quit work, but owing to the great pain he is suffering has been compelled to quit work. However, we trust that Tom will soon be well.

HILLCREST NOTES

District President Smith and International Board Member Rees addressed the local union at a meeting here on Sunday, Nov. 10. The President made his report as delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress in Montreal, which was extremely interesting, recommended a few changes in the local union, and wound up with a recommendation for all members to hear Bro. "Bob" Walker speak about the strike on the Island.

Bro. David Rees substantiated all our President's statements and briefly outlined the organization's purposes and requirements in connection with the various strikes it is now conducting. The news that many of our brothers had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment came as a very unpleasant shock to our members, who then there gave our District representatives carte blanche to act, and to act at once, on behalf of our unfortunate comrades.

At a large meeting here on Friday last, Bro. P. Peterson occupied the chair and introduced the speaker of the evening, Bro. "Bob" Walker. Comrade Walker outlined the true state of affairs on the Island, and his revelations came as a great surprise to all the new arrivals who formerly believed that wherever the Irish flag floated, justice and freedom were hand-in-hand. He is to speak again on Sunday, so men, bring your wives and sweethearts and get a notion of the noble fight your sisters are making on behalf of the cause.

Comrade "Bob" Walker, of the Island, is to speak on Saturday, pay day, at 7 o'clock, taking as his subject "The Materialist Conception of History," and intending to stay here for a little while in order to reorganize the S. P. of C. local and to start a class in economics.

COLEMAN NOTES

The Coleman Hotel has undergone another change of management and ownership, the property having been recently acquired from A. Metz by the Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co. Mr. Douglas, of Fernie, is the new manager and took charge on Tuesday morning. Jas. Howell (late manager) will leave shortly with Mrs. Howell for Lethbridge.

A meeting was held at the Institutional Church Club rooms on Tuesday night which had for its purpose the organization of a Literary and Debating Society. Those who attended declined not to attempt anything definite for the present, but a committee was appointed to arrange for a debate two weeks hence, the subject of which would be—Resolved that woman suffrage should be granted.

R. B. Buchanan was a Coleman visitor on Sunday last. Mr. Buchanan reports a business boom in Picher Creek and district and enjoys his new surroundings.

U. A. Neal and John Unsworth were out north some twenty-five miles for several days last week looking for deer. They saw nothing but tracks, however, and returned after a weary tramp on Sunday evening.

A. I. Blais and Mrs. Blais drove up from Frank Wednesday afternoon, returning in the evening. Corporal Grant, of the R. N. W. M. P., who was formerly stationed here but who for the past seven months has been located at Standoff, is slated to return to Coleman in the near future. Constable Browne, who has been in charge here, has made many friends, who will be sorry to know he is leaving Coleman.

Alex. Cameron was compelled through illness to relinquish work and go to the hospital last week. Mr. Cameron has been unwell for some time and his many friends will regret to know of his indisposition.

The grim reaper claimed another victim last week in the person of Mrs. Malcolm, who lived just east of town along the Blairmore road. The deceased had not been many months out from Scotland and leaves to mourn her loss a husband and a number of children. The funeral took place on Friday. The services were held at the Institutional Church, conducted by Rev. T. M. Murray, which a goodly number of townsfolk attended.

Joe Grafton was in town from Bellevue on Monday.

John Snow, who for a week or more has been indisposed with rheumatism, is able to be about again.

Chas. Paure was the victim of a nasty accident on Tuesday. While driving to Blairmore his horse took fright from Plante and Antel's automobile and ran away. Mr. Paure was thrown out and received severe injuries which will keep him indoors for a few days. The horse was caught near McLar's mill.

Correspondent regrets the error referred to in Mrs. Kilgannon's letter of last week. He thought he was creditably informed in the matter, from resources considered by him to be reliable. Errors will crop in at times, however, and we had no thought of belittling the writer of the letter nor anyone.

A. C. Gibson, of Lethbridge, was in town on Wednesday.

U. A. Neal, of Vancouver, registered at the Coleman Hotel Tuesday.

E. Parker, of Medicine Hat, was a Coleman visitor this week.

L. S. McKinnis, of Toronto, an old time Western shaver, called on Coleman merchants on Wednesday.

H. G. Goodeve & Co.'s window presents an attractively arranged display of furniture and household furnishings.

Mrs. Porter, accompanied by Misses Helen and Marguerite, left on Friday for Fernie, Alta., where they will in future reside.

Mr. Stroud, who for more than a year has been employed by the International Coal Company as assistant engineer, will leave next week for Fernie, where he will take a position in the mine at that place.

J. Stirling, of the Mines Department, Edmonton, was in town on Tuesday.

Coleman Local No. 2633

Save the headings of this paper and win a prize.

The regular meeting of above Local was held Nov. 9th. We regret to say that our meeting was no better attended than the previous one. Some drastic measures are under consideration to make the members attend somewhat better in future.

Some correspondence was read from President Smith relating to a dispute in the crosscut in No. 2 mine, Coleman, in which the company wanted the men employed there to load their own coal. Now when a man is employed as a contract miner he is not a chute loader by any means, or vice versa, and matters such as this should not be tolerated, as it is establishing a precedent of which we shall never see the end.

It was moved and seconded that Local No. 2633, U. M. W. of A., absolutely revoke article 4 of the investigation between President Smith and the combination of the Western Coal Operators' Association re the loading of coal from chutes.

A motion was put before the Local some time ago that no men employed by the International Coal & Coke Co. shall make any private contract with the above named company without the sanction of Local 2633, as per agreement.

Our secretary reported that the correspondence was getting so heavy that a typewriter was badly needed to enable him to overcome the pressure of the business. Grant was asked to purchase a typewriter.

A collection was taken up on behalf of Mike Vavrokon on pay day, Saturday, Nov. 1st, and the net result was \$110.85.

Upwards of \$1,000.00 has been collected for deserving members of our Local during the year, as we have no sick and accident benefit society in our Local.

Joseph Krogo met with a slight accident while at work in No. 13 pillar, York Creek. After being attended to by Dr. Ross he was able to proceed home.

John Snow has been confined to hospital for a short time with inflammation of the knee. He is now able to be out and attending to business.

Some of our members had to leave hospital to make room for more serious cases, as our beds are limited to five in the public ward.

Some time ago the Hospital Board notified the company for about thirty feet on the west side of the hospital for further accommodation, which they replied with the usual "Nothing doing."

Miss A. Rhono, the matron in the Coleman Miners' Hospital, has been granted leave of absence for six months and has left for Chicago to qualify for the position as past grand mistress. We wish her success.

Two Italians employed in York Creek main entry had a serious mix-up while at work one night last week. It appears the men were drilling a hole when some difference arose as to where the hole should be put. An argument followed which eventually came to blows. One hit the other over the head with his lamp, inflicting a very severe wound. He made good his escape and has not been heard of since.

R. H. Fisher (Socialist) gave a lecture in the Opera House on Sunday, Nov. 9th, before a very good audience. The lecture was over the work of organizing a branch of the S. P. of C. was appointed, Jack Johnson was appointed organizer, William Fra-

zer was appointed secretary, and Thomas Boyle teacher of economics.

C. M. O'Brien will give a lecture in the Coleman Opera House on Sunday night, Nov. 16th. Everybody welcome.

A conference of delegates from the various co-operative societies in the Pass is called to meet at Frank on Nov. 12th. Report of the proceedings will appear next week in the Ledger.

DIAMOND CITY NOTES

Some members of the Mounted Police are apt to get into hot water as a result of revelations made by T. Edwin Smith, a farmer at Yetwood, regarding their actions in connection with a raid upon Diamond City and Chinoak mines in September. An article appeared in the Lethbridge Weekly News dealing with the affair on Oct. 23 and the following letter has been received regarding it:

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS Regina, Sask., Oct. 27, 1913.

Sir—Supt. Wilson commending the Mounted Police at Lethbridge has forwarded to me a press report under your signature in the Lethbridge Weekly News of the 23rd inst. in which you denounce the actions of the Mounted Police for their actions taken in connection with certain liquor cases at Diamond City.

You say the actions of the police were unnecessarily brutal. If you will put your charges as to brutality into writing, an inquiry under oath will be held by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert at a date to be fixed at your convenience, and all your complaints will then be thoroughly investigated into.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, A. BUNNER PERRY, Commissioner.

T. Edwin Smith, Esq., Yetwood, Alta.

Mr. Smith has sent the following reply: Yetwood, Alta., Nov. 10, 1913. Commissioner, R. N. W. M. P., Regina.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 27th ult. I make the following charges against the Lethbridge Mounted Police who took part in the arrest of men accused of violations of the Liquor Act at Diamond City Sept. 23, 1913.

The police were unnecessarily brutal in their treatment of the men before their trial. Instances: Putting handcuffs and leg shackles on peaceable citizens and keeping them chained for hours.

Keeping men without food all day. Keeping men in wet clothes on a cold day.

Hauling a sick man out of bed. Making a public exhibition of men's plight. Using abusive and obscene language toward prisoners.

The police were unnecessarily brutal in their treatment of the men after their arrest and conviction. Instances: Failing to provide food for prisoners.

Failing to provide prisoners with bedding or beds.

Refusing to allow prisoners to communicate with friends.

In accordance with your request I designate Union Hall, Diamond City, as the place, and Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 19, 1913, as the time, for holding the inquiry promised in your letter.

I have the honor to be, Yours, etc., T. EDWIN SMITH.

Residents of Diamond City have furnished a stack of affidavits to substantiate these charges and a lively time is promised at the investigation. There is no intention of injuring the reputation of the whole force but the people affected believe that certain members of the force exceeded all reasonable bounds in their actions in this case.

Diamond City Local Union Notes

At a meeting held on Sunday last, it was unanimously decided to deduct from every member the amount mentioned in the letter from the International Secretary to help the strikers in Colorado.

A check-weighman was also elected. At our meeting next Sunday officers will be elected for the coming three months.

CORBIN NOTES

J. E. Roberts, general manager, spent a few hours in Corbin the latter days of last week.

The mines are not working very regular at present; three or four days are as much as we can manage, short of cars being the trouble.

We hear that William Hall has bought George Spencer's furniture. He intends to take over the house and have his sister to keep house. Billy says his brother does not agree with him.

Mr. William Murray, who has been working at the big showing until just lately, has moved to pasture new. We all wish you good luck, Billy.

The coal company is removing the fan from Old No. 1 mine and fixing it at No. 4 mine.

The carpenters are busy fixing up the house lately vacated by B. T. Stewart. M. Allen intends to reside there in the future.

Mr. Thomas Ball and James Barnes along with their wives and families have removed to the Y, where they will be under their work.

I am pleased to mention that the union men of Corbin are getting wiser, as they are attending the meetings more regularly.

The Corbin Club gave a dance last Saturday night, which in about the only pleasure they had in Corbin.

There will be a grand smoking concert in the Club on Saturday night, the 15th inst., commencing at 8.30. Everybody welcome. Come and have a good time, boys.

Matt Ball, along with Jack Stewart, went out hunting last Saturday. Jack had a shot at a coyote, but the night was dark and the coyote is safe.

We are pleased to announce that Frank Newman, who has been unable to work since last June, owing to a diseased eye, has started to work again.

There was a meeting held in the Club Hall on Sunday night for the purpose of electing a doctor for the ensuing year. At first there was only one applicant, but on that being turned down, it was moved that Dr. Gladwin be asked to put in an application.

which he did, and this was put before the house and carried.

There was also a meeting in aid of a Christmas tree for the children. After a few remarks a committee of five was picked to get subscriptions and assist in the presents. All desirous of assisting should send their donations to Frank Owen, secretary. The smallest donations will be thankfully received.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson have got their niece, Miss Moore, from Cranbrook, visiting them for a few weeks. Save your headings and get one of the big prizes offered.

Miss Hannah Sockett is returning to the ranch on Thursday, which she thinks is far more lively than Corbin.

POCAHONTAS NOTES

The mine is working steadily these days. This is very satisfactory and the uneasy feelings occasioned by the preceding dull times have completely vanished. We hope to see steady work for the rest of the winter.

The opening of the new pool room was celebrated by a big dance held there on Saturday night. The affair proved to be a huge success and the ladies and gentlemen of this town were treated to as fine an entertainment as ever was held in Pocahontas.

The music was supplied by an orchestra of six, consisting of two cornets, two violins, concertina and piano. The floor was in excellent shape and in a manner in which the No. 11's were slung around was a caution to crick-ets. Songs rendered by Messrs. Clarke, James, Rees and McDonald were heartily enjoyed. Mr. James Barclay as floor manager carried the affair to a successful issue and everybody present departed with the consciousness of having spent a delightful evening. All join in thanking Mr. Villenrue, the manager of the establishment, for his generosity in submitting the rooms and for the excellent manner in which the entertainment was carried out.

Charlie has his house banked with several specimens of the fire growth of the forest, including a little birch on the side. Some say this is a decoy to induce any unwary rabbit which may be passing in the vicinity to penetrate its depths. Whether this is true or not we are not prepared to say, but would suggest that the game warden pay an occasional visit to Charlie's domicile and ascertain if there be any stray snares in the miniature forest.

Mrs. Chas. Chestnut was a visitor from across the river to the dance on Saturday night.

Miss Emily Bowyer left for Edmonton on a visit to her sister, Mrs. David Guilham.

Mr. J. McLellan left town Thursday night en route to the Pacific coal fields. The last week or so witnessed the departure of many of the boys who formerly worked in this camp to fields anew.

Why is it that the people of this town can't have the lights put on till long after dark? I think this state of affairs should be looked into as people don't wish to be an hour or so in the dark every evening before getting the lights.

Mr. Frank Villenrue has intimated to several of the boys that he intends giving a repitition in the near future of the entertainment given Saturday night. We hope this to be true and can assure Mr. Villenrue of the patronage of the whole camp in the event of such an entertainment taking place.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, Socialist organizer, addressed a bunch of working plugs at the corner near the King George on Wednesday night. Owing to no notice being given there were not many of the miners present. We hope to hear him again in the near future.

"Bob" Walker is to address a meeting in the Miners' Hall on Sunday night. All union men should attend and hear of conditions existing on the Coast.

Pres. Smith was in town on Monday and in company with Vice Pres. Graham and Alex. McRoberts, etc., at Fernie.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against microbe poison! Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this.

Again. As soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh healthy tissue from below is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is working up to the surface and literally casts off the diseased tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mr. Marsh, of 101 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, called upon the Zam-Buk Co. and told them that for over twenty-five years he had been a martyr to eczema. His hands were at one time so covered with sores that he had to sleep in gloves. Four years ago Zam-Buk was introduced to him, and in months it cured him. To-day—over three years after his cure of a disease he had for twenty-five years—he is still cured, and has had no trace of any return of the eczema!

All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box, or we will send free trial box if you send this advertisement and a 1c stamp (to pay return postage). Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Save the headings of this paper and win a prize.

COAL CREEK NOTES

A large number of Creeksites journeyed to Fernie on Sunday last to attend the funeral of the late Tony Babboni, who died as a result of the accident in the boiler room. The Italian band led the cortege, followed by a large number of the Italian society and members of the U. M. W. of A. A special train was run from Coal Creek for the convenience of Creeksites. Superintendent Shanks was present representing the company.

The board of management of the Coal Creek Club have decided to give the boys a convivial evening once a month. The first of these parties took place on Saturday evening last. Joe Worthington occupied the chair and Charlie Perry officiated at the piano. The foreign speaking members contributed largely to the program, songs in Italian, Belgian and Slavonian languages being given; also the usual English speaking entertainers. Every-body went having had a good time.

Pete Young entertained a number of his young friends and acquaintances to a celebration of his natal day at the home of his mother, Coyote Street. Songs, games and refreshments contributed to a pleasant evening. The sounds of laughter emanating pronounced a good time being spent. Many happy returns, Peter.

Save the headings of this paper and win a prize.

Don't forget the entertainment in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid. A good program has been arranged. Watch the notice board this week end.

The Rev. Father Michel will conduct services at the new Roman Catholic Church on Sunday, 10.30 a.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. All welcome.

As a result of the frost we have experienced these few nights, the householders' troubles have commenced, namely, frozen water pipes. Cheer up, William, it will be summer by and by.

Say, Arthur, one has no need to go far to get the beasts of fur. What price the bag that Bob caught on Sunday night? Eight animals in one hunt is not bad. Who sold mice?

# Our Pay Specials



## Men's Overcoats

Men's Overcoats in the New 1913 Models, made from the best imported Tweeds, will be on sale Saturday & Monday at

**\$10.00, \$15.00  
\$18.50 and  
\$22.50**

These Overcoats are all well Tailored and have convertible or shawl collars. All sizes 34 chest to 44 chest measure.

See our big window display

### MEN'S WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

On sale Saturday and Monday in Men's Department at 5c each.

### OVERALL SPECIAL

Our regular \$1.50 Stiffel Denim bib Overalls, extra large and full of pockets. On sale Saturday and Monday at \$1.00 pair.



## Men's Sox

Everyone will appreciate a good bargain in good, heavy, wool Sox. On Saturday and Monday only we will sell our heavy ribbed all wool Sox, regular 35c per pair. Special, 4 pairs for \$1.00.

Men's Black Cashmere Sox, all sizes. Special, 5 pairs for \$1.00.

## Men's Flannel Shirts

Special For Saturday

**\$1.25**

Special sale of Men's Pure Wool Shirts, all sizes, in Fawn or Green. These are extra large Shirts, collar attached, with one pocket. Regular value \$1.75. Special \$1.25.



### MEN'S HEAVY WOOL MITTS

These are hand made all wool Mitts, very strong and warm, worth 50c pair. Special Saturday and Monday, 3 pairs for \$1.00.

## Men's Suit Specials



For Saturday and Monday Selling

See Our Window Display

A very special line of 100 Men's Suits made from best English Tweeds and Worsteds (every garment guaranteed by us) will be on sale in our Men's Department Saturday and Monday. If you need a Suit you can't afford to let this opportunity pass. These goods will be on display in our big window at prices that will tempt the closest buyer. Every Suit shown is new-fall goods.

# Ladies' Suit & Coat Specials

## Ladies' Long Coats

Worth from \$10.00 to \$15.00 each—Pay Day Special

**\$5.00**

See our Window Display



The colors are Grey, Black and Brown. The materials are Kerseys and Meltons. They are all made full length and semi-fitting. Every Coat in the lot worth from \$10.00 to \$15.00. Pay Day Special, each \$5.00

## Flannelette Shirtwaists

Regular Price \$1.25, Special 90c

Made with long sleeves and detachable collar, finished with pearl button trimmings. The colors are Navy, Red, Green, Brown and Black, with white hair-line stripes.

90 cents each

## Children's Wool Mitts and Gloves

Special 35c per pair

In Red, Navy, Black, Grey and White

Made with reinforced cuffs of pure wool yarns. Special per pair 35c

## Turkish Towels

TURKISH TOWELS—Special 75c per pair

A genuine \$1.00 per pair Turkish Towel, size 27 x 50, extra heavy quality and fast colors.

Pay Day Special, per pair 75c

We beg to call your attention to our Toy Department, also all the Christmas novelties which will be on display the coming week. We have toys and Christmas novelties to interest both old and young. We have made larger preparations than ever for this Christmas' business. Visit our store; inspect the Christmas lines on display. You will find them interesting.

## Specials in Ladies' and Men's Footwear



We are offering for Saturday and Monday only a full range of sizes, in the following lines of high-grade Shoes.

Women's Patent Button, dull calf tops. Regular \$4.50. Special \$2.00.

Women's Patent Blucher, with black cravenette tops. Regular \$4.50 and \$5.00. Special \$2.00.

Women's Black Vel Kid Blucher, with short vamp and medium toe, very comfortable last. Regular \$3.50 and \$4.00. Special \$2.00.

Women's Gun Metal Blucher, medium toe and heel, good full fitting last. Regular \$4.00 and \$4.50. Special \$2.00.

Don't miss this opportunity of procuring for yourself a pair or two of these Shoes.

Special line of Men's High 10-inch Top Boots, in black and tan, good heavy soles and viselized tops. Special \$4.00.

Our stock is complete in all lines of very comfortable house and bedroom slippers, in men's, women's and children's.

## Ladies' Winter Suits

The opportunity is here to purchase a Fall and Winter Suit at money-saving prices. All Suits lined throughout with silk or satin. They are all made in the newest styles and cuts in both Tweeds and plain colors.

15 plain and fancy Suits, Worth \$20.00 to \$25.00 each. Pay Day Special \$15.00

\$35.00 to \$40.00 Suits, all hand tailored, cut to each \$25.00

## A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE LINENS AND COLORED LINENS FOR THE MAKING OF CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Embroidery Linens—  
54 inches wide.....\$1.25 and \$1.50  
44 inches wide......60c  
36 inches wide......75c and 85c  
Huck Linens......50c, 60c, 75c, 85c and \$1.00

### FANCY ART EMBROIDERY LINENS

A complete line of Runners, Scarfs, Centres, Cushion Tops, Bags and Muslin Undergarments, etc. Both worked and stamped at prices worthy of consideration. Glance at our display in the window; also visit our department and become familiar with the new ideas in Art Needlework.

## Grocery Specials For Pay Day

November 15th 1913

Armour's Shield Hams.....	per lb.	.25
Armour's Banquet Bacon.....	per lb.	.26
Lima Beans.....	3 lbs.	.25
Canada First Cream.....	small tin	.10
Braid's Best Coffee, fresh ground.....	2 lbs.	.85
Braid's Big 4 Coffee, fresh ground.....	2 lbs.	.75
Special Blend Bulk Tea.....	3 lbs.	1.00
Tetley's Green Label Tea.....	per lb.	.30
Lowney's Cocoa.....	1/2 lb. tin	.20
Snider's Catsup.....	pints	.30
Sliced Peaches.....	1 1/2 lb. tin	.15
Pineapple.....	2 lb. tin	.15
Seeded Raisins, 12 oz.....	3 packets	.25
Evaporated Peaches.....	2 lbs.	.25
Robin Hood Flour.....	98 lb. sack	3.25
Robin Hood Flour.....	49 lb. sack	1.65
Chicken Wheat.....	100 lbs.	1.00
Cambridge Sausage.....	1 lb. tin	.25
Paragon Pickles.....	.40 oz.	.35
Siam Rice.....	4 lbs.	.25
White Rose Toilet Soap.....	7 bars	.25
Toilet Soaps, regular 35c and 40c.....	per box	.25
Heinz Tomato Soup.....	small size	.10
Pride of Canada Maple Syrup.....	quart bottles	.50
Standard Pens.....	2 lb. tins	.10
Sweet Wrinkle Pens.....	2 for	.25
Royal Canadian Wringers.....	each	4.00
Snowball Washing Machine.....		8.00
Glass Wash Boards.....	each	.40
Copper Bottom Boilers.....		2.00
Lyman's Talcum Powder.....	large tins	.25
Lyman's Beef Iron Wine.....		.45

## Special Inducements in Millinery dept.

NEW TRIMMED HATS, \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$10.00 THIS WEEK

Women who appreciate the best in Hats will find it to their advantage to make selection while these special offerings are in order. Smart tailored and semi-tailored Hats, models of exceptional qualities in the most advanced styles for winter wear. Priced Specially at \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$10.00

Money Saving Prices

# TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK