The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength.

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

Political Unity is Victory.

No. 11, Vol. VII. THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1913. $1.00 A YEAR

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"Bob" Walker Speaks to Crowded Gathering

Speaking for some 65 minutes to a crowded house last Sunday night, in the Grand Theatre, "Bob" Walker explained the position of the coal miners on the Island and the reason why Bowser and his hirelings were so desirous of placing the leaders in jail and stifling, as they imagined the growth of the Socialist movement on the Island. This the speaker claimed was the reason for the severity of sentences and the continuance of the strike.

Comrade W. L. Phillips, who occupied the chair, introduced the speaker with a few explanatory remarks of the Socialist position.

On rising to address the meeting, Comrade "Bob" Walker was received with applause. He was, he explained, from Cumberland, at which place the mine workers were on strike at present. To them, however, strange as it might seem, the strike was a time of peace. Previous to the strike they had no agreement. The conditions under which they worked were those of abject slavery—a continuous round of working and sleeping. Men, when starting work, did not know how much per yard or ton they would receive, but had to take what it pleased the bosses to give. If they kicked—well, they took the consequences.

One particular danger about the mines, however, was the prevalence of explosive gases and the numerous small explosions. The mines, for some reason, which the speaker could not explain, were not subject to very extensive explosions; but although these explosions were more or less local they collected their toll of life and limb pretty regularly.

With the introduction of the U. M. W. of A., a gas committee was formed and the strike was the result of the report of that committee. One John Mottishaw, who was a member of the committee, was discriminated against in a most deliberate and barefaced manner. When he had finished his place in the mine he was told there was no more work. The management followed this man to Cumberland, where he obtained work from a contractor; but he had only worked three days when the contractor was compelled to fire him. As a result the union took up his case and used every possible means to get him reinstated, but to no avail. The government was appealed to but, in spite of the fact that Mottishaw was trying to uphold and maintain the laws enacted by the authorities, they refused to consider the case and, far from defending him, they upheld the company in their infraction of the Mines Regulation Act. The result of this treatment was the strike.

Having forced the men to strike, the next tactics of the operators was to use every possible means to aggravate and incite the strikers to commit a breach of the peace, and the disturbance of the Island was the culmination of the operators' efforts.

The speaker told the audience the correct version of the disturbance, how two days previous to the trouble rumor had it that the non-union men intended "cleaning up the town," and that the union men were fired on first by the strike-breakers. Directly the firing started, some six or seven union men were on the street, and naturally when they heard bullets whistling by their ears they fell flat on the ground. Their friends immediately got the impression that they were seriously injured and telephoned Nanaimo for assistance. What was more natural than that the mine workers should go, as they would do in the event of an explosion, to the assistance of their fellow workers? They came and the scabs fled. There was a little damage done to property, but no one was hurt.

The next day Bowser sent 50 special police to the Island. The miners had seen some things that these thugs and blackguards had done, and knew what to expect from them; they would have none of them. The specials were ordered to line up on the wharf and their emblems stripped. They were also relieved of their weapons and told to get back—which they did. Another lot was sent and they met with the same fate.

The next day a steamer arrived at the wharf with the militia aboard. The miners, however, allowed these men to land, but the soldier men were very visibly scared, and upon a miner going up to one brave soldier boy and saying: "Give me that gun!" the militia man meekly handed it over. "Have you any ammunition?" was demanded, and the gallant one replied in the negative. The miners could have stopped the militia landing, asserted the speaker, but they looked upon the soldiers as their protectors and were content that they would not commit the excesses that the specials had been guilty of.

Comrade Walker went on to review labor conditions the world over. He explained the position of the Socialist and their formula—the materialist conception. Conditions changed, but ideas were not changing with the same rapidity. He outlined the early history of society and the incongruous position of employer and employé, and how absolutely opposite and out of sympathy their objects and viewpoints must be.

Tracing the position of the mine workers from general manager down, the lower they went the greater and more disproportionate was the task, but each laborer in the various grades strove to persuade himself that he was better off than the man beneath him. This went on right down to the driver, the lowest class of mine laborer, and he, when arriving at the pit mouth, saw the out of work and gathered his share of consolation from the fact that he had a job! (Laughter.)

Many of the miners whom the company had imported from the Old Country came there under the impression that they would teach them how to dig coal, but when they made a start discovered conditions were very different—in fact, quite a few could not dig coal, and a Chink was told off to instruct them. This was too much for "British pride." They quit and wanted to join the U. M. W. of A. Here again they received another shock. When they learned that the U. M. W. of A. was open to all and that men of all nationalities were contained in its ranks, they said it must be a "British union" for them to join.

The small store keeper could not imagine why the miner strikes—why he should not be contented. They had not been in a mine and knew nothing of conditions. The speaker illustrated their (the shop keepers') position in society to that of the intelligent fly, who, when he fell into the jam pot, climbed on the back of the other flies and reached the top, from which position he looked down on those beneath and wondered why they were so foolish as to stop there.

Just as the bourgeoise capitalist had resorted to science to increase production and secure a position in society today, so also had the proletariat to resort to science to define his position in society. The capitalism had given them an education and thus helped to dispel spiritualism and superstition among the masses and create materialism. Having done this, however, they discovered that education was enabling the worker to grasp and understand his position in society. As a result they built and endowed churches, attending them in person.

But there was one point they had failed to grasp, and this was, while truth could displace error, it was a very different matter to displace truth with error.

The speaker related the instance of the militia surrounding the Miners' Hall with soldiers and machine guns and expressed the opinion that all they wanted was an opportunity to aggravate the men and cause a disturbance. There was not the slightest doubt that the stage was set and the cast present to repeat on a smaller scale the Paris commune. The guns were loaded—they waited, longed and hoped for a chance or excuse to fire them. These same soldier boys wanted to kill—the desire was there in the tenseness and whiteness of their expression. Had the miners lost their head for a second—had there been the semblance of disorder—then they would have witnessed the bloodiest massacre ever recorded on the American continent. The men were to be congratulated for their forbearance. The speaker described the action of the militia that night, and the thoroughness with which they searched for incriminating evidence and found—nothing. Until 2.30 a.m. they held the 1500 defenceless, innocent men.

Why, asked the speaker, was this done? Because they had revolted against their slavery? No, they had not revolted against their slavery, but against the severity of same!

Reverting to the scientific side of "value," the speaker treated his hearers to a few lucid and instructive examples of use value and exchange value in their relation to society. The use value of a miner was how much coal he could dig; the use value of a soldier how many slaves he could subdue, and the use value of a politician or editor how many votes or minds he could sway. Labor power was valued at how much it took to feed and clothe the worker and propagate the specie. Two hours was the average wherein the laborer could earn an equivalent to fill these needs, and the balance of the day's labor went to the employer. Taking figures of the commission appointed by the Canadian government we find that the worker in this country produces $10 per deim and receives $2 back. In spite of the extravagance of capitalism, it was found impossible for them to use the remaining $8 of production. It could not be sold back to the worker, for he receives only $2.00 and can't afford to buy back any more than enough for his immediate requirements. So this over production is sold to other countries; to countries that are not so far advanced in development—China, Japan, etc. Recently the powers loaned China $125,000,000. Now, this does not go in hard cash, but is sent to China in the shape of machinery, steel rails, etc. The speaker pointed out the logical consequence of this, viz., that in a very few years China would develop her own resources and, as a result, would not want machinery, rails, etc., from foreign countries, and this would mean the loss of another market, a surplus stock of commodities, the closing of workshops and unemployment.

The result of overproduction and unemployment was discontent. To divert the attention of the masses and create new markets war was necessary. This meant increased armies and navies.

The position on the Island, explained the lecturer, was that the Socialist party had been very active; they had started the worker thinking. The Conservative party realize that they have to do something to maintain their position, which has been threatened, and this was the secret of the aggressive and repressive measures they had adopted and the prolonged strike. Bowser and his satellites wanted to run the Socialist out and the jailing of the men's leaders appealed to them as the likeliest method.

The speaker concluded by earnestly exhorting all present to study and think for themselves. It was absolutely necessary that they have a knowledge of their position in society and their strength lay in the possession and intelligent use of that knowledge.

Daniel Rees, International Board Member, District 18, U. M. W. of A., followed with a few remarks. He commented upon the present unsettled state of labor in every country and stated that several of the men undergoing sentence for disturbance on the Island were known to him personally. Some of these men would not think of committing a breach of law; they lived good, clean lives, striving at all times to do right. These men had committed no crime—but they were jailed.

The speaker finished with an earnest appeal to all to study and think for themselves, for their salvation lay in their own hands and not in the hands of any particular leader or leaders.

The following resolution was carried unanimously by standing vote:

Resolution

Whereas a number of the working class on Vancouver Island have received sentences of imprisonment varying from two years to two months, with fines amounting to $2850, and

Whereas most of them are absolutely innocent, whilst others were tried on trivial and trumped up charges, and

Whereas the characters of Messrs. J. J. Taylor, Wm. Bauld, Sam Guthrie, John Morgan and many others are unquestionably beyond reproach, and

Whereas we know their crime is one of championing the cause of the proletariat, and

Whereas we also know they are but victims of the conflict for political power,

Therefore be it resolved that the Socialists and members of the working class of the city of Fernie in mass meeting here assembled, vigorously protest against the unjust and inhuman treatment meted out to members of our class, and that we demand their unconditional release, and

Be it further resolved, that we cooperate in every way possible with The Miners' Liberation League of Vancouver in order that our demands be granted forthwith, and

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the following places:

R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada; W. Bowser, Acting Premier for British Columbia; W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands; Parker Williams and Jack Place, M. P. P.'s; the Miners' Liberation League; The Western Clarion; Cotton's Weekly; B. C. Federationist and The District Ledger.

KNOX CHURCH

Sunday, Nov. 9. Subject, 11 a.m., "Build your own wall.' Subject, 7.30 p.m., "A strange surgical operation." The pastor will preach at both services. Everybody welcome. W. J. MacQuarrie, B. A., minister.

Harold Bird Wins Appeal and $4.000 Compensation

Just as we go to press the following wire comes to hand from A. J. Carter:—

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 7.—The case of Bird against the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company was argued before the court of appeals yesterday and today, Chief Justice MacDonald and Justices Martin, McPhillips and Galligher sitting on the case. The appeal was unanimously dismissed and the judgment of Mr. Justice Murphy affirmed. E. V. Bodwell, Esq., K. C., and J. J. Martin for the appellants; H. A MacLean, Esq., K. C., and A. McNeil, Esq., for the respondents. Decision in the Culshaw case has been reserved.—A. J. Carter.

It will be remembered that Harold Bird was awarded $4,000 damages for injuries sustained while following his employment as a rope rider at No. 1 East, his injuries being such as to deprive him of use of right hand permanently. This, we believe, is the highest damages awarded a mine worker in District 18.

NEW TRIAL

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 7.—Appeal in *Cardemone* versus C. N. P. Coal Co. allowed and there will be a new trial.—A. MacNeil.

LABOR IN ARMS

Every Shade of Opinion Unite in Condemning the Bowser Clique for Incarceration of Island Strikers—Vigorous Protest—Strong Action will be Taken

Had the Bowser government been the most ardent supporters of the labor movement, it is impossible to conceive any action of theirs that would have more thoroughly roused the workers of this continent than the brutal and disgustingly unjust sentences that have been passed on the Island strikers.

Their action has been the means of bringing every expression of opinion in the labor world onto one common platform. Their action has cemented the various factions, both political and industrial, in one solid phalanx who now face the McBride oligarcy.

The following telegram and resolution from A. J. Carter, who is at the coast in connection with certain compensation cases pending, on behalf of the District, plainly indicates that what has been regarded as the one regrettable feature of the labor movement—dissention among the various political and industrial factions—has been removed and at next Monday's meeting the worker will take action en masse and compel the Federal and Provincial governments to liberate the strikers who have been punished with a severity that disgraces our much-vaunted "British justice" and freedom.

(Special to District Ledger)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 6.—A mass meeting will be held in the Dominion Hall on Monday evening next, November 10th, to protest against the vicious sentences passed upon the miners of Vancouver Island. The gathering will take place under the auspices of the Miners' Liberation League and will be addressed by speakers representing all shades of working class opinion in labor and politics.

V. R. Midgeley, of the B. C. Federation of Labor, will occupy the chair, and J. Kavanagh, one of the vice presidents of the Federation, will speak on behalf of that body. J. W. Wilkinson will speak for the Trades and Labor Council, Frank Farrington and Geo. Pettigrew for the United Mine Workers of America, E. T. Kingsley for the Socialist Party of Canada, and Robert Gordon for the Industrial Workers of the World. The following two resolutions will be passed:

"Be it resolved, 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, the Social Democratic 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 for Dominion of Canada that they be released.

"Be it further resolved that the Minister of Justice be requested to forward an early reply to the secretary of this league indicating what action he proposes to take.

"Be it resolved, that this meeting condemns the government of British Columbia for refusing to enforce the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, which refusal on their part is responsible for all the trouble which has occurred in connection with the situation on Vancouver Island."

It is anticipated that a large gathering will assemble in the Dominion Hall next Monday night, for there are thousands of people outside the ranks of organized labor who are disgusted at the insensate brutality of the judicial authorities of British Columbia in connection with this matter. Every worker should be there to add his support to the meeting and its protest.

Thos. Greenal, fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention from the British Miners' Union, will accompany Mr. Frank Farrington from Seattle to Vancouver on Monday morning next to be present as a speaker at the protest mass meeting on Monday evening under the auspices of the Miners' Liberation League. This in itself will assure a crowded house.—A. J. Carter.

THE CHILDREN OF THE ISLAND STRIKERS

Hosmer Local Union, No. 2497,
U. M. W. of A.,
November 5th, 1913.

To the Editor, District Ledger,

Dear Sir,—The citizens of Hosmer are going to give a basket social and dance, proceeds to go to aid in procuring Christmas cheer for the children of the Island strikers. As this is a good cause, thought you might possibly make a donation of the printing. . . .

Trusting to hear from you, as we wish to get posters out without delay.

Yours truly,
W. BALDERSTONE.

Replying to the above request, shall be only too pleased to assist the Hosmer citizens in bringing a little additional cheer into the lives of those whose parents are putting up such a brave struggle against the despotism of both operators and government. We would further suggest that all ladies who are anxious to assist in this worthy object do so by making baskets and persuading their male friends to purchase them. The Ledger will have a hamper there worth bidding for.—Ed.

THE JUVENILE BOSTONIANS AT THE GRAND

The Juvenile Bostonians presented "The Rose of Blandeen" to a large and appreciative audience on Wednesday night. Miss Patsy Henry, the star of the evening, created boundless amusement when she immortalized the name of a certain young local drug store clerk by comparing her own "lady-killing" propensities with his, the youth's evident discomfiture showing in a facial hue, which rivalled that of the proverbial lobster.

Save your headings and win one of our handsome Christmas presents.

Opening of New R. C. Church at Coal Creek

The new building erected on the Morrissey side of the camp for the convenience of the Roman Catholics was filled to overflowing on Sunday last, when the opening ceremony took place. Through the kindness of the M. F. & M. Co., a special train was run from Fernie, which was taken full advantage of by Fernieites. Among the "notables" of Fernie were seen Ald. Robichaud and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Klauer, John Podbielanelk, Mr. and Mrs. George O'Brien and several of the leading lights of the Church of the Holy Family. Father Michel conducted the service, while Father Sewarski was the celebrant. The proceedings commenced with blessing the outside of the building and afterwards blessing the inside, which ceremony was conducted by Rev. Michel. John Mayak and the Brothers Conroy acted as servers, the elder Conroy being cross bearer at the head of the procession. Mrs. Murphy, of Fernie, presided at the organ, while the solo parts were taken by Steve Janstine and Charlie Murphy and Mesdames Martin and Turnco, augmented by various members of the Holy Family choir. In a few well chosen remarks the Rev. Father Michel spoke on the "Unity of the Church," selecting his text from the book of Romans, and made an earnest appeal to his hearers to practise the teachings of the Church in every phase of life. The Church itself occupies a very prominent position on the Morrissey side of the camp and the contractors (Currey Bros.) are to be complimented on the expeditious manner in which all the requirements of the contract have been filled. The Church is equipped with a fine altar, an organ and other Church furnishings, and we feel sure will supply a long felt want to the Coal Creek fraternity. We understand that services are to be held every alternate Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and Sunday School at 2.30 a.m.

A Sad Fatality at Coal Creek

One Killed and Another Seriously Injured

The past week has witnessed no less than three accidents at this camp, resulting in one death and the serious injury of three.

On Monday evening, between 7.30 and 8 o'clock, an accident, which resulted in the death of Charlie Baboni, a foreigner, and the serious injury of James Stirling, power house engineer, occurred, and called for a special train to convey the injured men to the hospital, Baboni dying shortly after admission to that institution. Deceased was married, his wife being at present in the old country. Stirling's injuries consist of compound fracture of the leg and severe bruises.

The exact cause of accident is not at present known, but from information to hand it appears that the steel car used to convey ashes from the boiler house to the ash dump broke loose when at the top of incline, and rushing down dashed into the boiler house. No warning of the approach of the car was heard and it is not known exactly how deceased was hit, but Stirling appears to have been engaged upon his usual occupation and was inspecting gauges when struck down.

A jury, consisting of the following, was empanelled: J. Lyons, B. Rawson, Pete Atkinson, Harry Martin, Paddy Hughes, and Tom Smith. The jury, after viewing the body, adjourned until Saturday evening, 6.30 p.m., when they will continue their deliberations at the provincial Court House, Fernie.

A serious accident happened Ed. Harrison, driver, employed at Coal Creek, last Saturday, when he sustained serious injuries about legs. The accident appears to have been caused by pin working loose and permitting shafts to disconnect. The car was travelling down an incline at the time, and the horse backing, caught the unfortunate man's legs between the car and shafts. While no bones are broken, his injuries are of such a serious nature that some time must elapse before he returns to work.

Joe Pallio was brought down to the hospital from No. 1 East suffering from injuries to body and limbs caused by collision with car load of rock. Although his injuries are stated not to be of a serious nature, it has been deemed advisable to detain him in hospital for a few days.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

Editor, District Ledger.

Fellow Worker,—You are doubtless aware of the movement that is being carried on by the different I. W. W. locals all over Western Canada for a protest against the treatment which is being handed out to the striking miners of Vancouver Island by the courts. This local is engaged in an active campaign of agitation among the craft unions of this city, both by sending out circular letters and by addressing them at their business meetings.

We realize that the only effective protest that can be made would be the calling of a general strike in all industries all over Western Canada and we are trying to stir up a sentiment in favor of this move. Now, you being the nearest representative of the U. M. W. of A., the organization most vitally concerned in this case, we naturally turn to you to find out what action you are going to take.

We pledge you our full support in whatever steps it may be thought necessary to take to effect the release of our fellow workers from jail and prevent others from being sent over the same route.

This is a serious case and it is up to all unions to lay aside all their differences and show some real solidarity.

There is one way by which these union miners may be liberated and that is by the aroused working class all over Western Canada. Let us get together and assert the power of labor and show the capitalists of B. C. and their dirty tools that we will no longer stand for the persecution of our most active members. Hoping you will view this question in the same light as we do,

Yours for direct action,
JAMES ROWAN,
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,
Committee.

AT THE GRAND THEATRE

One Week, Starting Monday Next

The repertoire of plays to be presented by Geo. H. Summers and his clever company next week at the above theatre appeals to all classes of theatre goers.

The English comedy, "The House Next Door," with which Mr. Summers opens his engagement, is possibly one of the most delightful stage stories of recent years.

"The Great John Ganton," a dramatization of the novel "Ganton and Co." (Arthur J. Eddy), is a strong play of American life and manners. The Chicago stockyards is the scene of the story and there is virility and intensity in every line of the play.

"Green Stockings," the English comedy used by Margaret Anglin the last two seasons, will be produced in an elaborate manner. This genuine gem of a play is too well known to need comment.

"Barriers Burned Away," a dramatization of the novel of the same name is an interesting play on a very delightful subject, by the Rev. E. P. Roe.

"The Boss," a political comedy, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," an English success, and "The Gold Mine," an American comedy, complete a marvellous list of plays.

The regular monthly tea of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. N. E. Sudaby on Wednesday, Nov. 12th, at 3.30.

COAL CREEK NOTES

The camp was enlivened on Sunday afternoon by the martial strains of the Coal Creek-Fernie Band under the leadership of Ashton Yates. Selections were given from the operas, but the best piece undoubtedly was "The Songs of Erin," which seemed to tickle the feet of several of the audience. Good boys; you are certainly making headway. We anticipate a future for the white band.

The apparatus ordered for the gymnasium in connection with the Club arrived this week. Now there will be something doing, Mac.

The Juvenile Bostonians attracted a large number of Creekites to town Wednesday evening.

Preliminary Notice

The Ladies' Aid in connection with the Presbyterian Church intend to run a grand concert on Nov. 18th. Mr. John Hewitt is arranging the program. A good time is assured. Particulars later.

The committee of the Methodist Sunday School appeal for the presence of a few more adults at the Sunday School to assist in the management of the school. The dearth of teachers is to be deplored.

The residents of the camp would like to know when the Amateur Dramatic Society are to give another concert. Now you members, get busy.

Mrs. Ernest Niedig and Mrs. H. Murray were visiting friends up here on Wednesday.

The usual monthly tare of cars took place on Sunday last.

Elias Rodgers, Esq., president of the coal company, was up here in company with General Manager Wilson on Monday.

A large number of Creekites journeyed to town on Sunday evening to hear "Bob" Walker on the Island strike.

A case arising out of the stealing of a mackinaw coat, etc., was settled in Fernie on Monday. The culprit is now a sadder-but-wiser man. "Five dollars and costs" said his Honor!

The stork visited the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Stowe on Saturday last, leaving an infant daughter. Charlie all smiles.

Hallowe'en was celebrated up here in the usual manner, many residents being unable to locate their own ash barrels.

Saturday last was a saint's day for some of our foreign speaking brethren and was celebrated in customary fashion.

We would advise the leader of the Coal Creek shiveree band to get his members in training for next week, as there are some new weddings about to take place. Watch the Coal Creek "flyer."

The stork was seen in the vicinity of the team road on Thursday morning, eventually depositing his burden at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Watson, leaving a son to gladden the hearts of the parents. Keep smiling, Adam, and then some!

There will be a meeting of all entitled to vote on the School Board held on Saturday noon for the purpose of electing a trustee in place of C. O'Brien, resigned.

Syd. J. Horton, knight of the cleaver for Trites-Wood store at Michel, was visiting friends up here on Monday. Quite a change in the camp, eh, Syd?

Rev. Mr. Philp was unable to take his work last Sunday as he was suffering from an attack of quinsy. He expects to be on hand next Sunday, and as Nov. 9th is the world's temperance Sunday he will speak on behalf of temperance and moral reform and will request offerings in behalf of the same.

CORBIN NOTES

We are pleased to report that our local pianist's eye is improving rapidly.

There was a fine dance given last Saturday in aid of the Corbin Young Men's Club, which proved to be a great success, everybody getting a good time.

Jack Stewart is back again driving the company's team.

Albert Newman, who has been driving a team for the coal company for the last two years, is leaving town to take up a similar position in Blairmore. We wish you good luck, Albert.

It was passed at the last general meeting of the Corbin Local Union, No. 2877, that any member absenting himself from two meetings will be fined 50 cents unless he can forward a reasonable excuse.

It was also decided at the same meeting to continue paying the 50 cents assessment to the International.

If the members of this Local wonder when we are going to see the District Officers' faces again, I might say that every man working in the mine at present, excepting the officials and one man, is in the union, which speaks well for Corbin.

Jack Ireson, fire boss in No. 4 mine, got his ankle hurt a little on Saturday, but he is able to get around again.

Corbin is not very large but we do see life. Now, Jim, be careful.

Miss Hannah Lockett is up visiting her sister, Mrs. T. Owen, of Hillton.

Mrs. Baker, of Spokane, is here visiting her husband, who is storekeeper at the mines.

George Pelan has taken over the duties of clerk in the Flathead Trading store. George is a lucky guy, he often drops in lucky for the winter.

When are we going to have the license for the hotel? We are waiting for that good time.

The company intends business as they are testing all the coal in the neighborhood and are making some fairly good coke considering the oven.

Saving the Middle Class

By Ernest Untermann

All business politicians learn in their A B C that in order to be successful they must be hypocrites. While working to promote business interests, they must pretend to be the servants of all the people. Most of these diplomats square matters with their conscience by persuading themselves that they can serve the common good best by serving the interests of business in general and their own special business interests in particular.

Nowadays we have two kinds of business politicians in the United States: Big business statesmen and the cockroach, or middle class, politicians.

Big business statesmen always get the appointive positions in our government. If they must run for elective offices, like that of President of the United States or Governor of a State, they must publicly play the role of middle class saviours or people's friends, and privately work for big business by surrounding all their official acts with the halo of a deep sympathy with radical reform.

Systematic Deception

All business diplomacy is necessarily fraudulent. It must foster the illusion that the good of business is identical with the common good. This is a widespread belief among business men, but among business politicians it is a consciously practised lie. Middle class diplomacy is even more rascally than any other. In addition to the ordinary business frauds, it must practice the ridiculous and humbugging pretense of turning the machinery of human progress backward to outgrown stages.

"Back to Jeffersonian and Jacksonian principles!" shouts the Democratic middle class saviour. "Back to the Republicanism of Lincoln!", wails the Republican regressive who runs under a progressive label.

The principles credited to Jefferson and Jackson were the product of a little business men's and artisans' attempt to prevent the restoration of feudal aristocracy under the cover of business. The everlasting cry of these little business saviours was: "Competition is the life of trade!" The result of their efforts was the passing of the petty business stage of industry into the corporation stage during the Civil War. Lincoln, still repeating the old cry and guided by the light of middle class statesmanship, took up the cudgels in favor of his class against the corporations. In vain. History stamped all this little business diplomacy as contrary to progress, impractical, ineffective, misguided. Progress passed from the corporation stage of industry with limited competition into the trust stage which completely wiped out competition for big business men by means of interlocking directorates, mutual agreements, co-operation and monopoly of great industries.

Evolution of Diplomacy

What the Jeffersons, Jacksons, Lincolns and other little business diplomats failed to achieve in the days when little business was the rule and big business the exception is now advertised as a new and hope-inspiring diplomacy of radical efficiency in the day when little business has become the vassal of monopolists.

In the days of Jefferson and Jackson this little business diplomacy fought the establishment of a national bank, and today the imitators of the primitive Democrats put a money trust investigation on the stage and proclaim their own futility by announcing what everybody else knew for years, namely, that the national banks have become the suckers of a gigantic syndicate controlled by a few Wall Street pirates. And not one remedy against this stupendous hold-up can be applied by the little business diplomats.

Currency Juggling

The question stares them in the face: If about one hundred years of middle class puttering with the money question has carried the nation from a small and inefficient national bank into the straggling arms of a giant money trust, what will another hundred years of petty business politics, if permitted to continue, bring to the nation?

The only answer of the present Democratic administration is: "Give us time." Correctly interpreted this means: "Let us alone!" This is the glorious outcome of 100 years of boasting that Democratic statesmen stand for equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

No less accusing for middle class diplomats, especially for the Democratic variety, is the fact that those States which have been the undisputed property of middle class saviors for several generations, show the highest percentage of mortgaged farmers, tenants, propertiless whites and disfranchised voters.

Middle Class Futility

All the facts of American history cry out in condemnation of such futile middle class diplomacy, but at every election this type of politician turns up smiling and reciting the same old stale catchwords. Naturally every national election also witnesses an increase of dissatisfied voters who at last see through the middle class diplomacy and value it at its true worth by voting the Socialist ticket. This evidence of real progress excites the grave astonishment of the petty business politicians. They shake their heads disapprovingly and emit owlish warnings against the alarming spread of Socialism.

Instead of convincing the petty business politicians that they have been on the wrong road all their lives, the growth of Socialism only adds to the perplexities of their position. Their success depends entirely upon the faith of the voters in their sincerity and wisdom. The growth of Socialism is an evidence that the voters are losing faith in the gospel of middle class saviorship. Immediately the business politicians start a campaign against Socialism with the same methods and the same brainless shortsightedness which have marked them as disastrous failures in their fight against plutocracy.

How Socialism Appears

Many common people without a high school education have learned to reason things out in this way: "Our great statesmen have for more than 100 years made laws against the control of money by a few privileged persons. Now the money is controlled by one syndicate. Our great statesmen have for more than 100 years passed laws against monopoly to save competition. Now competition in business is dead and monopoly rules. Our great statesmen have promised free homes to the people. Now three-fifths of the land and the homes of the United States are owned by one-tenth of the population. Our great statesmen have for more than 100 years made pledges to bring relief to the poor and downtrodden. Now about 3,000,000 of wealthy oppress 97,000,000 of American people. We have been fooled long enough by business politicians. We'll vote for Socialism and freedom and full and plenty."

Retainers of the Plutocracy

The university-bred statesmen know that they have not made good to the common people. Now that large masses of voters prepare to say to the middle class diplomats: "Back to the woods with you skunks," the politicians cannot reason as clearly as the people. Instead of admitting that neither Democrats nor Republicans nor Bull Moosers have ever done one thing for the people, or even can do one thing for the people, under the prevailing business system, the politicians say to themselves: "What will become of us if the people don't believe in us any more? Good heavens, we may have to earn an honest living. That won't do. We still have the power. Let's get ready for the mob."

And they get ready. That is the inevitable wind-up of middle class puttering. The big business men are the masters. The little business men are the unwilling vassals of the trusts. Business politicians have failed and will fail to bring relief to small business from trust oppression. The working people are getting wise and preparing to make an end of all business, as it is carried on today. Now what can a little business man do in this matter? While the working people and the big business men fight it out, little business men can't do much business. Can little business men stop this fight? Evidently not. Then will they have to get into the fight and take sides? Evidently yes. What side shall little business men take? A hard question.

How Small Business Fares

Little business men that have got as wise as the wise working people take the side of the workers against the trusts. For it is certain that the workers will win the fight against business, and the little business man who fights on the side of the working class will win out with them.

Little business men that don't know any better, work and vote with the trusts, because they are afraid that if the working people win, little business men will be worse off than they are now under trust rule. That is a bad mistake, and the little business men who make it will pay dearly for it before they find it out and get over on the right side, the working people's side.

In the meantime, the petty business diplomats are going to take the wrong side and get licked royally for it. They have made a mess of their legislation against big business, and they are going to make a mess of their diplomacy against Socialism.

Preparing for the Future

The middle class cannot be saved by petty business diplomacy. The only way to save the middle class is to stop business profits and make little business men and small property owners members of the productive army of Socialist co-operators. But the political agents of the middle class in Congress don't like this idea, even if its inevitable realization should heap more discredit upon them than all their pitiful performances in the field of high statesmanship. The petty politicians know better what is good for the people than the people themselves do. So the business politicians who have been trying to bust the trusts have also prepared for the time when the people shall try to bust their political servants. And the preparation of the middle class saviors is so cunning and so well thought out that any day when a majority of the voters shall elect a Socialist administration the business politicians can spring their little trap—and get caught in it themselves.

The Army as a Last Resort

With eyes scanning the past, as usual, for information, the business politicians figured matters out in this way: "When things became unendurable in the past the people rioted and rebelled and made a fuss. Then our predecessors in office gave orders to the soldiers to kill a few thousand of the mob, jail a few hundred others, and scare the others back into submission. Now, why won't the same thing work again when the mob gets unruly? Let us see. There's the regular army. Can we count on the rank and file to shoot down their fathers and brothers? Maybe we can, if the mob does not amount to many millions of dissatisfied. If the mob grows to such alarming proportions, even the navy added to the regular army won't be strong enough to suppress a rebellion of the voters. What then? Well, there's the militia. Can we count on the militia in such a case? To face the facts squarely, we cannot count on the militia altogether. We shall have to pick our friends. Maybe if we could reorganize the militia a little it might do for quite a while yet. Of course, organized labor has made the militia rather unpopular, and Socialism has won over a good many officers and men. But the majority of the militia, regular army and navy are still with us. However, it is certain that Socialism will make more converts among them, too, in the future. We shall have to take things in hand and keep better track of the men."

The Dick Militia Bill

The result of the inspiration of a bad conscience was the Dick militia bill. It was hatched out under the direct supervision of Mark Hanna, one-time Republican boss of Ohio, who ordered his friend Dick to transform the popular militia into an annex of the regular army in such a way that the voters wouldn't get wise to the radical change, and that the plutocracy could on short notice add 100,000 picked and reliable killers to the loyal forces in the regular army and navy.

As finally passed this gives to the President of the United States powers over the armed forces of the nation formerly belonging to Congress. The alleged servants of the people, both Republicans and Democrats, voluntarily promoted this centralization of power in the hands of an irresponsible man, who could at any time assume the role of a military dictator. The bill empowers the President to call out the picked men of the militia at any time that he, in his own arbitrary opinion, considers it necessary. The officers of the militia, instead of being elected by popular vote, are appointed by the President, and the militia of one State may be sent into another State, or even out of the country into foreign lands. Any able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 is subject to the call of the President. Any man refusing to serve or obey his aristocratic "superiors" will be placed before a court-martial of officers, and the death penalty may be inflicted by this military court, the officers being the jury, judges and executioners, without a chance of appeal for the victim. This bill could never have been passed by the big business statesmen had not the cockroach politicians of both parties voted for it on the principle that they would rather be the lackeys of big business than the equals of the common people.

Federal Control of the Militia

The bill was first passed in 1903 and has since been amended in such a way that it can be enforced still more strictly. The avowed object of this bill is to abolish majority rule by martial law and dictatorship, if the majority of the voters should at any time unite on a program dangerous to business.

It is very significant that, although this bill violates the right of the individual States to control their own armed forces, no business politician, no trust magnate, no labor-hating little business man or small property owner lifted his voice in protest. All of them saw easily that if any single State should in the near future fall into the hands of the common people the national government would have the power to prevent that State from using its own militia on the side of the people. It will require a control of Congress by the common people to repeal this plutocratic bill and reorganize the militia along lines of popular democracy.

Of course, this bill will never be fully tested. The business men themselves will not dare to test it on a national scale even now. And as the number of Socialist voters increases every year, the chance to test it becomes very slim. For as soon as a handful of Socialist representatives will become permanent members of Congress, this tyrannical bill will be fought, amended, and finally brought in harmony with the inevitable popular control of the militia.

Where Physical Force Ultimately Fails

But even as the bill stands now, the petty politicians have made a bad mistake, and if it should ever be amended will become a boomerang for them all the same. No armed force can stop the drift of industrial and political development toward popular democracy and Socialism. No centralization of power in the hands of a military dictator can call a halt to it. The enlightened intelligence of the majority of voters will prevail against all business diplomacy. The middle class itself, in its vast mass, will have to repudiate its hypocritical would-be saviors and march joyously forward with the revolutionary army of united workers. On the day that the plutocratic President shall call out the Pretorian guards to shoot down the voters, this guard itself will turn against its masters and join the common people. If the officers should not have sense enough to realize that a few hundred thousand soldiers cannot lick 10,000,000 voters, the privates will quickly open their eyes.

Meanwhile, now is the time to protest against the Dick militia bill and to put the Democrats on record as enemies of the common people.

The Spirit of Co-operation

The spirit of co-operation is as old as the human race. Back in the realms of the far-distant past, as far as the historian and scientist have penetrated, there is ample evidence of the beginning of co-operative, or mutual, thought among the pre-historic tribes, and in all species of animal or plant life those divisions, or branches, have survived and progressed, where the largest amount of co-operation has been in evidence.

In the history of human endeavor the idea of co-operation has suggested itself in proportion to and on account of the evils and hardships the individual was subjected to, and when these evils became general in their application, the method of co-operatively combating or overcoming the social evil automatically suggested itself.

So the lowliest of the ancient lowly conceived the idea, a bit at a time, of the necessity of co-operation, or unity of action. It is this spirit that has blazed the way for everything that has ever been inaugurated that made for greater liberty and greater comfort for mankind. And as a direct result of this, every step taken from the savagery and superstition of the caveman to the present position of civilization owes its being to this evolution of thought in the minds of the working class, who have always constituted the vast majority. Just as the blasphemous or treasonable thought of freedom yesterday becomes the popular line of thought tomorrow, so is the intelligence of the philosophy of co-operation or mutuality, or, as we are fond of saying now—the common good—forcing for itself a hearing. And once the philosophy of mutuality gains for itself a fair hearing, it will prevail as truth itself prevails: is as indisputable as the rule that "two and two make four" is indisputable.

The spirit of co-operation has asserted itself in different ways, as the master class has forced different issues in different places. It has caused rebellions and stopped rebellions, made history and changed the world's history and done more in the evolution and development of the human race than all other forces combined.

It was the spirit of co-operation that made the Helot of Ancient Greece face without a tremor the craftiest and most skilful fighters the world has ever seen. That caused the gladiators to dare and defy that nation of great nations—the Roman Empire.

But for the spirit of co-operation there would have been no chartist movement, no democracy; the labor unionist would be still dragged forth from the cellar and cave and crucified and nailed to the cross, as they nailed them to a thousand crosses on the Appian Way, long before they nailed a Carpenter to a Cross on Calvary.

The spirit of co-operation caused the coal miners in the Alleghany Mountains, in the Hocking Valley, in the Belleville district and elsewhere, to band themselves together for the co-operative good of themselves and their fellow-workers on this side of the Atlantic, with the result that the splendid example set by these pioneers formed the nucleus out of which grew the present U. M. W. of A., the greatest and most progressive union the world has yet seen—the union that will yet bring within its scope and power, for the first time in the history of the world, every man and boy on an entire continent who is engaged in the production of coal. One of the few movements in the world that is democratic enough that it is a reflex of the highest average intelligence of those who compose it, without placing a ban on any individual's progressive, political or industrial thought.

The spirit of co-operation is the educator, the balance wheel, the hope of humanity, and the incentive to all that is best and noblest in humanity.

Dire necessity is generally the motive power behind some particular branch of co-operative thought or action. One part or division of the workers of the world have certain mutual ideas in operation, while other branches of workers, laboring under greater difficulties, would give their lives to bring even the most rudimentary foundation of the mutual institutions being enjoyed by their more fortunate comrades in other lands. For instance, the few measures of relief and comfort we enjoy in the organized industries of America and Europe seem like a fairy dream to the Russian workers, who are terribly marching wearily across the snow to Siberia for advocating and asking for less than we advocate and ask for in a mine workers' open convention, while, especially in the last few years, the American worker has been looking with longing on the co-operative mercantile institutions of their brethren in Britain, Denmark and Germany. And, in line with intelligent co-operative thought all over the world, this line of thought will become crystallized in an established reality.

The serious, thinking element in the labor world are realizing that, while co-operation in its highest sense cannot be carried into effect until all things social are owned and operated socially, yet certain co-operative ideas can be carried into effect that mean the lightening of the burden of the workers and the creating of a larger amount of industrial independence, a saving in the purchasing power and a greater amount of self-respect.

This idea is becoming more prevalent every day, and the only thing standing in the way of its consummation is a general agreement as to the methods of inaugurating it, and, as Brother Thomas points out, it bids fair to be one of the live issues at the approaching international convention.

Brother Thomas and myself having been serving on the Co-operative Commission for District 12 have, with Seymour Stedman, given some thought to the best ways to inaugurate this movement, and are in accord as to the best method to pursue. However, we encountered a form of opposition in the way of legislation that was more serious than we had expected. The features that were so highly objectionable were gone into in detail in our report to the last annual convention at Peoria.

A new law was drafted by the miners' representatives and Stedman, introduced by Stedman in the House, and unmercifully slaughtered by these friends of the poor and lowly in the said House. On referring the question to the attorney general as to whether stores could operate with legal safety under the present law in his opinion, we received the following enlightening (?) and illuminating (?) reply:

August 2, 1912.

"Mr. James Lord, Vice President,
United Mine Workers of America,
District No. 12, Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, stating the co-operative store bill, which was introduced in behalf of organized labor in the recent session of the Legislature, was defeated; that you have several co-operative stores in operation in different parts of the state, most of which are doing a flourishing business and are operated under rules of law similar to those stores at Gillespie, a copy of which laws you enclose, and requesting my opinion as to whether these stores can legally operate or are operated legally in accordance with the present law.

"In reply I beg to say it would gratify me to extend to you and the members of your organization the courtesy of complying with your request. The business of conducting the character of stores to which you refer is private in the same sense that any other mercantile business is private, and it is wholly outside the powers and duties of the attorney general to give opinions on such matters. Any opinion, therefore, which I might give you on the question submitted would be wholly unofficial and entitled to no more weight or consideration than the opinion of any competent lawyer in the private practice.

"Furthermore, the official legal business constantly pressing upon this department for attention is of such volume as to render it impossible to give unofficial matters of this kind the time and consideration necessary to prepare opinions thereon.

"I would be pleased to extend you any courtesy within my power, but I am sure that, upon reflection, and in view of the foregoing explanation, you will readily appreciate my reasons for declining to furnish you with an opinion upon the question submitted.

"Regretting I cannot be of service to you in this instance, I am,
Very respectfully, P. J. LUCEY,
"Attorney General."

We will be in a position to report in the near future as to the best policy to be pursued, in our opinion, until we can establish a law on the statute books of Illinois that will displace the present creation of the Manufacturers' Association and make it possible for the men and women who do all the useful work of the great state of Illinois to enter a decent, honest enterprise, without fear or molestation from the plunderband and their lackeys.

The thing that ought to be seriously considered at home in the local unions and in the forthcoming convention is the establishment of a central or general wholesale and retail store. Such a store, situated in Chicago, St. Louis or Indianapolis, would be in a position to sell to the branch stores everything in the way of merchandise at the lowest possible figure, proper consideration being given to unadulterated and union made goods. With such a store installed, branch stores would spring up wherever desirable or necessary, according to the spirit and the enterprise of those locally concerned, and in the meantime the mail order or club method business would be enormous. This mail order business alone will, in my opinion (having seen as I have everywhere I have been the large amount of business done through mail order houses) to be the foundation and nucleus of a co-operative movement that would, in a comparatively short time, outdistance those of the old world. There is no limit to it, once it gets rightly started in America. There is danger in dealing with the other fellow, nothing but safety in dealing with ourselves. It is not a far step from buying from ourselves to manufacturing for ourselves, producing for ourselves.

The best recommendation for the centralised movement is the local failures we have experienced in America, and the co-operative shoe factories, farms, dairies, slaughter houses (actually sanitary) and plantations of the European movements.

Why should we not centralize the enormous purchasing power of the organized workers of America? Why should we not in the Mine Workers, with our enormous membership, attempt to accomplish what can be and has been accomplished by our European brothers?

I believe we are going to do it. And I believe the establishing of that central store, however small in the beginning, will be the hub around which will ultimately revolve an institution that will mark one of the greatest epochs in the industrial history of America. It is not a hard job to make a small enterprise larger, when increased business demands it.

This is one of the weapons of the working class, that, like the political franchise, costs nothing, is powerful enough to overcome any opposition and is more easily applied than all the striking and starving of coal miners and their wives and children in the world has been.

As the miners banded together can bring about uniformity of opportunity to earn a dollar, by co-operatively uniting on a minimum price for each class or kind of work, so they can, by their united action, have something to say collectively on the high cost of living and what they will live on. The greatest advance made co-operatively will mean a better mutual understanding of each other, more regard for each other, more intelligence, sobriety, self-respect, better men, women and children, and as the working men, women and children grow better, as their surroundings and environments become more agreeable and human, so will they let their light shine for all humanity, and the imaginary differences and divisions, spawned by private greed and individual empire, will pass into the realms of the past, as the rack and the stocks have passed, and the most commendable and distinguishing actions of men will be that action that makes for the common good.—James Lord in The Miners Magazine.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County,

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

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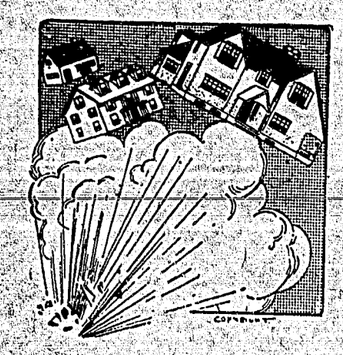

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The Sanctity of Family Life

By Frank Tanner

Speaking about Socialism some years ago, a certain flamboyant politician referred to it as "the end of all things; the negation of Faith, Family and Throne."

This statement, like most falsehoods, contains a grain of truth. To the scientific Socialist it is a self-evident fact that the basis of society cannot be transformed without reference to prevailing ideas on political, ethical, and religious questions. Undoubtedly the overthrow of capitalism will involve sweeping changes in every department of human life. Whether such changes must necessarily be for the worse and whether they will take the form suggested by our critics is, however, quite another matter.

In this connection it is frequently stated or suggested that the establishment of Socialism would have a disastrous effect upon the home life and domestic relations of the people.

The "Englishman's Home" is a favorite theme among profit-mongers and their orators and scribes.

To read the columns of the Yellow Press, any one unacquainted with the actual conditions of life in the twentieth century would gather a curious impression as to the mode of living of the British workingman. It would probably be something on these lines:

John Smith, a sturdy individual of the "Village Blacksmith" type, having performed his day's work, which is just sufficiently strenuous to give him an appetitite for his evening meal, makes his way contentedly toward the pretty little cottage which he bought some years before on the strength of a bonus presented him by a grateful employer. At the gate he is met by his smiling wife and bright-faced children, one of whom he lifts on to his shoulder as he makes a brief inspection of his geraniums and sweet peas.

Inside the house all is spotlessly clean and there is a general atmosphere of ease and comfort combined with an Arcadian simplicity. Sitting himself by the cheerful fireside, John heartily partakes of beefsteak and fried potatoes, followed by apple dumplings. The meal over, he pats his rosy-cheeked little girl on the head and takes up his Daily Mirror, which for some time he peruses with an air of deep solemnity. After a while his head begins to topple forward, and he drops off to the land of sweet peas and geraniums, at peace with all the world, especially his employer and the vicar.

This idyllic conception of the home life of a free-born Briton does credit to the imagination and descriptive faculties of the orators and journalists referred to, but can hardly be regarded as a true picture of things as they really exist.

A few years ago some members of a Socialist organization took it upon themselves to investigate the home life of the workers in a number of streets in the aristocratic neighborhood of Lambeth walk. The result was quite enough to convince them that whoever broke up these "stately homes of Old England" would be performing an invaluable service to humanity.

Whole streets were found where practically every roof was broken, so that the tenants had to put pails on the bed to catch the rain. There were broken walls, broken stairs and broken floors by the score, and hardly a house was not defective in some way or other. These facts were carefully tabulated and sent to the Borough Council, who made the usual explanation that it was all the fault of the people themselves for being born in slums and not receiving higher wages.

Similar conditions to those prevailing in Lambeth are to be found in all the thickly populated London districts. Things are just as bad in the industrial centres of the north, where the women have been driven into the factories while in many cases their husbands remain idle at home and the children are left to the care of strangers.

Yet in spite of it all we are informed by the supporters of a jerry-built society that Socialism will break up the home, Socialism will separate parents from children, Socialism will destroy the purity of family life.

The fact is that for the majority of the people there is no home life worthy of the name to destroy. Today houses are not built to live in. They are put up as a means of filling the pockets of their owners, whose main concern is how to cram the largest possible number of wage slaves into the smallest possible space.

As long as the homes of the people continue to be mere rent-producing commodities built for the gain of unscrupulous financiers, they will never be fit for human habitation. When, however, the people decide to start building for themselves, the homes will be worth living in, and family life become a reality instead of a myth.

But, say the self-appointed custodians of public morals, Socialists have such dreadful ideas about the sex question; they believe in free love and want to abolish the marriage tie.

It seems that certain writers, who happen to belong to Socialist parties, have ventured to question the efficiency of binding contracts between men and women. Therefore, Socialism means promiscuity in sexual relations and the absence of all parental responsibility.

This is not genuine criticism, but merely an appeal to prejudice.

It is true some Socialists are opposed to the institution of monogamic marriage; but their views are not binding upon other members of the organization to which they belong. On such matters each member is free to think as he pleases without in any way compromising himself or his party.

At the same time most Socialists, and certainly all thinkers, recognize that drastic changes are necessary in the relations of the sexes as they exist at present.

Owing to the vast amount of ignorance which prevails in regard to such matters, the problem of sex is a most difficult one to grapple with; all the more so when interested persons deliberately set out to inflame conventional prejudice.

Generally speaking, we may regard it as desirable for men and women to live together in pairs for the purpose of reproducing their kind. In order to avoid confusion and safeguard the interests of the offspring, the necessity has arisen for some kind of contract to be entered into between the parties to such union. However, any ceremonial which takes place is at most merely a matter of expediency. It is not the essence of the contract, but merely a record of it, and, from the standpoint of nature, is of no importance whatever.

It is plain that a few stock platitudes gabbled by a priest or official cannot sanctify the union of two persons who, by nature or temperament, are unfitted for such a relationship. Yet this is actually the case with perhaps the majority of present day marriages.

Today the choice of husband or wife is not determined by the human factor alone. A variety of other motives are involved, most of them connected more or less with the struggle for existence and the paltry class distinctions which have arisen in society since the institution of private property.

To women of the working class marriage is apt to present itself as a means of escape from the clutches of the sweater, the result being that a large number jump at the first offer they receive, while all manner of degrading devices are resorted to in the hope of securing a "capture."

With the male sex things are different. Except to the fortune-hunter, marriage has no economic attractions. A man does not as a rule want to get married simply for the sake of being married; so to a certain extent he has freedom of choice. This choice is, however, greatly limited by the numerous petty conventions of modern society, to disregard which needs a considerable amount of courage.

For equitable sex relations to exist there must be complete freedom of selection on both sides, and the absence of all sordid and mercenary motive. This is clearly impossible in our present world of universal grab.

The conditions necessary to ideal marriage can only exist in a state of Social Democracy, for only when men and women enjoy economic independence will it be possible to give free play to the natural instincts of sex.

Whether marriage will take the form of a binding contract enforced by the State, or be regarded as a private matter, is a detail. The important point is that unions will be freely entered into and will be determined by mutual sympathy and affection.

In such circumstances these is every reason to suppose that the natural love of parents for their children—largely stifled today by the brutal competition for a living wage—will expand and develop as it has never done before.

Socialism is not the end, but the beginning of real family life. Its aim is not to destroy, but to create—to destroy the sham family sentiment which but mocks the sufferings of the downtrodden victims of wage-slavery, and establish a state of things wherein the joys and comforts of home in the best and widest sense shall be within the reach of every man, woman and child.—London Justice.

Little Readings in Socialism

ENVIRONMENT

By Robert Blatchford

What is environment?

When we speak of a man's environment we mean his surroundings, his experience; all that he sees, hears, feels and learns, from the instant that the lamp of life is kindled to the instant when the light goes out.

By environment we mean everything that develops or modifies the child or the man for good or ill.

We mean his mother's milk; the home, the the state of life into which he was born. We mean the nurse who suckled him, the children he plays with, the school he learns in, the air he breathes, the water he drinks, the food he eats. We mean the games he plays, the work he does, the sights he sees, the sounds he hears. We mean the girls he loves; the woman he marries, the children he rears, the wages he earns. We mean the sickness that tries him, the griefs that scars him, the friends who aid and the enemies who wound him. We mean all his hopes and fears, his victories and defeats; his faiths and his disillusionments. We mean all the harm he does, and all the help he gives; all the ideals that beckon him, all the temptations that lure him; all his weepings and laughter, his blunders and curelings, his lucky hits and unlucky blunders, everything he does and suffers under the sun.

I go into all this detail because we must remember that everything that influences him, is part of his environment.

It is a common mistake to think of environment in a narrow sense, as though environment implied no more than poverty or riches. Everything outside our skin belongs to our environment.

Let us think of it again. Education is environment; religion is environment; business and politics are environment; all the ideals, conventions and prejudices of race and class are environment; literature, science and the press are environment; music, history and sport are environment; beauty and ugliness are environment; examples and precepts are environment; war and travel and commerce are environment; sunshine and ozone, honor and dishonor, failure and success, are environment; love is environment.

I stress and multiply examples because the power of environment is so tremendous that we can hardly overrate its importance.

A child is not born with a conscience, but with the rudiments of a conscience, the materials from which a conscience may or may not be developed—by environment.

A child is not born with capacities, but only with potentialities, or possibilities, for good or evil, which may or may not be developed—by environment.

A child is born absolutely without knowledge. Every atom of knowledge he gets must be got from his environment.

Are You Working Uphill?

If you are not healthy you ARE working uphill.

Disinclination to work or play is not—in nine cases out of ten—caused by LAZINESS, but by sickness.

That "don't feel good" sensation won't send you to a doctor—you probably don't think it is serious enough.

But it is almost a sure sign of Indigestion, Dyspepsia or Biliousness.

Next time you "don't feel good" try 15 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. You'll get relief—QUICKLY.

This old English remedy has been TRIED and PROVEN during the past 40 YEARS in every quarter of the earth.

It has a wonderful effect upon the stomach and stimulates the digestive organs to normal action.

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is almost purely herbal—it is a distillation of certain Roots, Barks and Leaves—Nature's remedy for a disordered stomach.

Order a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—try it out, then note the improvement in your health.

Price $1.00 Trial Size, 50c.

For Sale by

McLEAN DRUG AND BOOK CO.

FERNIE, B. C.

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, - Prop

Every faculty of body and of mind grows stronger with use and weaker with disuse. This is as true of the reason and the will as of the muscles.

The sailor has better sight than the townsman, because his eyes get better exercise. The blind have sharper ears than ours, because they depend more on their hearing.

Exercise of the mind "alters the arrangement of the gray matter of the brain," and so alters the morals, the memory, and the reasoning powers.

Just as dumbbells, rowing or delving develops the muscles, thought, study and conversation develop the brain.

And everything that changes, or develops muscle or brain is a part of our environment.

There must be bounds to the powers of environment, but no man has yet discovered the limits, and few have dared to place them wide enough.

But the scope of environment is undoubtedly so great, as I shall try to prove, that, be the heredity what it may, environment has power to save or damn.

Let us think what it means to be born quite without knowledge. Let us think what it means to owe all that we learn to environment.

THREW IT OUT

The grand jury at Vancouver threw out the indictments preferred against Mr. Rubinowitz and two others who were charged with intimidation at Nanaimo. Mr. Rubinowitz had been engaged by a number of the strikers to defend them in the prosecutions arising out of the coal mining troubles, and was arrested while walking along the street. He applied for bail, but met with a harsh refusal and was kept in a cell for forty-eight hours under the most uncomfortable conditions before he obtained his freedom on his own recognizance, willingly granted by a county court judge.

In charging the grand jury on this indictment Mr. Justice Morrison pointed out that the witness who Mr. Rubinowitz and his companions were charged with intimidating had admitted at the preliminary hearing that he had not been spoken to by the accused, and in fact had not known anything about the matter until after their arrest.

At the time we commented on the extraordinary attitude of the magistrate in this case, which resembled more than anything else the methods of a Russian inquisitor of twenty years ago. First he refused to grant bail, and then insisted on committing the accused for trial, although the chief witness for the crown had testified that he had not been accosted by them nor had he known anything about the incident until after they had been arrested. Let us quote the magistrate in ordering the commitment:

"I refuse to believe the explanations the accused have given as to why they were there. Had Mr. Rubinowitz not been arrested I think greater trouble would have ensued than any we have yet had in Nanaimo."

The facts thus disclose this remarkable situation: Mr. Rubinowitz, for some reason, had to be arrested. When taken into custody he was unable to learn what he was charged with, for [illegible] behind the screen had no charge prepared. Finally they decided that he had intimidated one Sam. Davies, but Davies swore that neither Rubinowitz nor his companions had spoken to him. The average magistrate would have dismissed the case, but this particular cadi was not in the average class. A dutiful servant of the Attorney-General, he was determined to do his part in one of the most extraordinary travesties of justice ever enacted in a British country.

The Times does not care a snap who or what Mr. Rubinowitz was or whom he was retained to defend. He was entitled to fair play, and he did not receive it. The principle involved is the most sacred thing in the development of British institutions. If, in any circumstances, we allow to pass unchallenged or unprotested the implied contention of the Attorney-General that he can jeopardize a man's liberty without the faintest shadow of justification we simply lend encouragement to the perpetuation of similar outrages and the degradation of British justice. This is Canada, not Mexico.—Victoria Times.

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

Bellevue, Hillcrest, Passburg, Maple Leaf, Burmis and Frank camps only

JAMES NAYLOR

Suit Value $20

T. M. BURNETT

Order on Store for $20

STEPHEN HUMBLE

$15 Range

A. I. BLAIS

Handsome $16 Tea Set

Coleman & McGillivray

H. G. GOODEVE

A Splendid Power Washing Machine Value $18

These prizes will be displayed in the various establishedments, 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 and Fernie next week

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 SPIRIT OF DISCONTENT

The seething spirit of discontent still rules, the world over. First on this continent in West Virginia and Massachusetts; then in South Africa; then in Dublin, Ireland; then Vancouver Island; Calumet, Michigan; Colorado and now Indianapolis—the centre of trade unionism. Louder and louder rises the murmur, ever more threatening, unchecked and unhindered by thug, police or militia. Threatened, starved, beaten, imprisoned and shot down! To what purpose? Only to rise again more menacingly, more persistent.

The apologist strives to explain, but while he can explain local disturbance he is up against a very different proposition when attempting to refute the worldwide discontent—which knows no creed and acknowledges no international boundary.

The politician has his remedies—palliatives and sop—but give the worker a minimum wage today and he recognizes its futility tomorrow; soothe him with eight hours today—tomorrow he wants six. Labor can no more accept stagnation than capital. Small wonder that capitalism, driven to extremes, resorts at last to repressive measures, for it is its last argument. Too plainly, it sees the handwriting, and like the hunted rat turns to show fight. We are not so ungenerous that we do not admire its stand—its last stand. The ruthlessness of capital, however, has taught the workers the greatest lesson of modern civilized society—it has taught us to give what we shall get—no quarter. There can be no let up in the fight. The spineless sophist who imagines he can gull the workers by his pap is casting off the cloak of deception and arraying himself on the side of his master. But when the worker shall know no master but the power of his knowledge—then indeed will he be free.

A FEW FACTS ON THE ISLAND SITUATION

While the situation on the Island has been apparent to most of us, Bob Walker certainly did much to enlighten his audience at the Miners' Theatre last Sunday evening upon the true significance of the situation there.

Many may have gone hoping to be regaled with anecdote and reminiscence by the speaker relative to the strike, but Comrade Walker's mission was not to tickle their ears with these but to place before them in clear, logical English not so much the effect as the CAUSE, and in this he succeeded admirably.

His admonition to his hearers was to THINK!—to ANALYZE!—to EDUCATE!

Tracing the history of the strike from the introduction of the U. M. W. of A. to the present day, the lecturer thrilled the audience with his account of the deliberate attempt on the part of the military to incite the strikers, thereby giving Bowser's hirelings an excuse to butcher them. It seems almost beyond human comprehension that men could be so saturated with the blood lust that they would surround a body of defenceless men—men whose greatest crime was that they had revolted against the severity of their slavery—and prepared to ruthlessly shoot them down on the slightest pretense. Their greatest crime was that they had revolted against the severity of their slavery. True, they had turned back the hirelings of a government whose record for vileness and corruption is one of the blackest stains upon our boasted British constitution, but by doing this they had proved themselves men. They objected to the suicidal practice of going each day into a gaseous and explosive atmosphere, and they also objected to trying to exist upon a wage that did not secure for them the barest necessities of life. What is more asinine and suicidal than for a miner to tempt Providence by venturing into a gaseous mine? The law says he must not, and if he does he shall be punished. There cannot be a shadow of doubt but that the Bowser government meant Monday evening, August 27, to be a repetition on a smaller scale of the Paris commune.

The militia surrounded the hall, lined the streets and surrounded the jail. The stage was set and the caste complete, all that was wanted was an excuse to turn loose Hell from the barrel of the maxim positioned in the hall doorway.

"If there is any attempt to break your ranks or run, you will be shot or bayonetted."

And, Mr. Worker, to secure this glorious privilege, you placed a neat cross opposite your "true Blue" candidate's name. Aren't you proud! You should be. You may not have done much for McBride, but he will surely do his utmost for you. Your innocent cross helped load and train that maxim, and assisted in incarcerating the Island strikers in jail.

This was the story Comrade Walker had to tell and he told it, but it was not the purpose of his mission. He was there to point out that just so long as the worker was content—just so long must he endure. When he would realize the power of knowledge—then he would lead, when he realized that Might was Right, and the latter but an ethical expression, then he would grasp the reins of government and be fitted for the high office of executive.

The ostrich-like attitude of the worker who refuses to become conscious of a class distinction between employer and employe, and who is so under the thralldom of capitalism, so permeated with superstition and prejudice, is such that he can be armed by the master class with modern instruments of destruction and relied upon to kill his fellow worker, provided always his conscience is appeased by an oath of allegiance to the Crown or authorities. If, in addition, you wave a flag, he will shout with delight—cheer and laugh! What a sight for the gods! No, reader, his victim need not be of another race, tickle and appease his conscience with an oath to obey and he will shoot his nearest and dearest. He will fight for the pure lust to kill and gratify his most bestial passion.

Do you think the soldier boy who left his counter or ledger in Vancouver or Victoria understood his position? Do you credit him with possessing an unwarped mind, of being sane and conscious? Do you think he believed in the great omnipotent, omnipresent Creator and Redeemer whom he called to witness his oath? We who realize the position of soldier and slave know that if they do not understand and it is our duty to acquaint them.

The soldier is not one degree less conscious than the worker who deliberately refuses to support a candidate of his own class, and by his action places the power in the hands of those who can only be his enemies.

COAL CREEK YARDAGE DISPUTE

Owing to a delay in the arrival of cuts from engravers, we are prevented from publishing the president's argument, etc., in this finding, but trust next week to give our readers the full text illustrated with line plan of the workings connected with dispute.

OUR COMPETITION

We have this week succeeded in arranging part of our prize list for our heading contest, which will close on December 15th, by which date all returns must be complete.

To avoid delay, we would ask all competitors to send in their headings week by week and thus help us in deciding contest. If this is done we can publish the standing of competitors in each camp. The competitors' names will not be published until end of contest, but they will be given a number. Next week we hope to complete our list of prizes for Fernie and other camps.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the generous response of advertisers in certain camps, especially Bellevue and Coleman, and to the handsome prizes they are donating.

The competition is the simplest we could devise and offers an opportunity to all. It does not necessarily mean that the greatest number of headings will get the prize, but the highest total of added numbers on the heading. A regular subscriber with three or four headings may secure a prize, in fact, there is an opportunity for all to secure a handsome Christmas present.

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

BEAVER MINES—(Continued)

the ground for its erection has been cleared this week. Carl Smith got the contract for sinking the basement and commenced operations on Tuesday. The site chosen is next to Tom Moore's store, nearly opposite the Beaver Mines Post Office. The Hotel was very badly needed here, as strangers visiting the camp and stopping over night had to patronize the Hotel de Bunk—the Bunkhouse.

Save your headings and win one of our handsome Christmas presents.

Robert Brown, our master mechanic, spent most of last week in Moose Jaw witnessing coal tests on behalf of our company. Bob reports work to be very scarce at the "Jaw," and says the town at present is crowded with immigrants from the Old Country, who are unemployed. Whether his mission will have the effect of securing orders or not we cannot say yet, but the mine has been idle two days this week from slackness of trade. We learn today, however, that sufficient orders have been secured to keep the mine running steadily for some time and we are hoping that the report will materialize.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

Saturday was pay day at the mines and the management say it was the heaviest pay roll in the history of the Galt mines. The result of it could easily be seen by the crowded stores in the city, which brought pleasant smiles to faces of various merchants, as they hustled around attending to the wants of the miner who spends his money so freely.

The Co-operative came in for its share of the good time, and so much so that it was found necessary to call in assistance by way of another clerk, who, with their white suits and the well lighted, polished and commodious premises, was a treat to all.

W. Alford, President of Trades and Labor Council, left Sunday night for Medicine Hat to attend the International convention of Masons and Bricklayers as delegate from the local branch of bricklayers. There are many questions of great importance to be dealt with and it will take the full week to get through.

Miss L. Wheelan pulled out on Sunday night for Scotland, where she intends remaining six months on a visit to her parents and many friends.

Jim Brown pulled out on Monday's local for Bellevue to join his father, who has started to work in the mines there.

D. McNab, ex-Board Member of District 18, has accepted a position at the brewery.

The ladies of St. Patrick's Church held a jumble sale in the Miners' Hall Thursday of last week in aid of the new Church, which was fairly patronized by the ladies in the surrounding country.

The Hungarians of Diamond City, Chinook and Lethbridge held a reunion in Miners' Hall on Saturday evening, when a happy time was spent by all.

George Szarko, who has been on his farm for the last four years, has rented same and started to work in No. 6 mine by way of recreation (?).

The voters' meeting of the North end of the city held in Burgman's Hall Tuesday of this week to consider the advisability of putting a candidate in the field for public works commissioner, was the best meeting ever held on this side, the hall being taxed to its utmost capacity. After the chairman announced the object of the meeting, he left the meeting open for the expressing of opinion, either for or against. The ball was set rolling by Mr. Simmons pointing out where we in the past had not got a square deal in accordance with the south side. The Merchants' Association also came in for a deal of criticism from some of the gentlemen and also from some of the prospective candidates who were present. Parliamentary ruling was not the order of the meeting but, all being in good humor, any little mix-up that occurred was taken in good part. The final motion, "That we do not nominate any candidate until we hear the views and capabilities of the candidates already stated," finished an discussion. The three candidates present were allowed 15 minutes each to put their views and platform before the meeting, after which questions were invited, when Dr. Lovering, present alderman, came under the heaviest fire on the stand he took in the Council meetings, which went to show that a majority of the ratepayers were conversant with what transpired at Council meetings and were interested therein.

A general meeting of all workers in and around the mines was also held in the Miners' Hall Thursday evening of last week to discuss the advisability of removing the library to a more central place. The present premises belong to the company.

Save your headings and win one of our handsome Christmas presents.

A motion was passed instructing the Executive to try and procure lots adjoining Adams' Park, which was considered the most central place for all. After considerable discussion on how to raise sufficient funds to build their own place, it was decided to increase the monthly contribution from 10 cents to 30 cents. This is a step in the right direction, as the out of the way situation of the library prevents the majority from taking advantage of such an institution.

Lethbridge Local Union Notes

At the regular meeting of above Local there were present International Board Member Rees and A. J. Carter, District Secretary. The latter gave a brief outline of the financial standing of the District and their labors in the Taber field in an effort to organize that part of the District.

Bro. Rees gave a graphic description of the strike zones in the different parts of our organization, especially Vancouver Island, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner the assessment had been dealt with by the members of this Local.

Save your headings and win one of our handsome Christmas presents.

The pit committee reported the result of their interview with the management re the raising and lowering of the men at No. 6 mine. Report was accepted as satisfactory.

Secretary reported the action taken in regard to the checking of cars at No. 6 mine. The report was accepted as satisfactory.

A communication was read from the District Secretary requesting the signature of our members in support of legislation governing co-operative stores before the house at Ottawa.

A considerable amount of discussion took place in reference to the installation of the electric lamp and agreement with regard to same.

It was regularly moved and seconded that a special meeting be called for Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9th, and Secretary be instructed to write President Smith requesting his attendance on that date.

Applicants for the week were twenty-one, received and obligated.

COLEMAN NOTES

The Rev. Dr. Donnelly, O. M. I., of London, England, gave a lecture on Socialism before a large and distinguished audience in the Coleman Opera House on Friday, the 31st Oct. Mr. John Moor occupied the chair. The Rev. Father De Lestre was one of the platform party. The Rev. Donnelly, in his opening remarks, said he was the nearest approach to a Socialist in the hall as he owned no property or money and the nature of his calling was a guarantee that his life's work was in the uplifting of humanity. His subject, though large, was treated in masterly style. He spared neither the capitalists nor Socialists of the Marxian or Engels or Herr Bebel school. The workers, he said, didn't get a fair return for their labor, but he chided them that the remedy lay in their own hands. They had the vote and evidently did not know how to use it. He quoted, for example, the Lever Brothers, of Port Sunlight, England, as a system whereby the workers get paid trade union wages, also participated in the profits at the end of each year. The Rev. Dr. Donnelly was awarded a hearty vote of thanks for his lecture.

The Rev. Dr. Donnelly is conducting a mission in the Catholic Church during the week. His subjects are explanations of Catholic doctrine.

The Coleman Football Club and officials were photographed on Sunday last with the Crahan and Mutz Cups.

A wrestling match took place in the Coleman Opera House on Monday night, Nov. 3rd, between Frank Saxon, late of Lancashire, England, and J. Clements, of Edson, Alta., for a side bet of $300. From the moment the men took the mat it was seen that Saxon meant business and after a determined effort on the part of Clements, Saxon brought his man to the mat, after 13 minutes, with a full Nelson. After a short interval the men faced one another for the final bout, which fell to Saxon after nine minutes had been ticked off, thus winning hands down.

Jack Johnston and other brother Owls paid a visit on Sunday, Nov. 2nd, to brother Owls in Bellevue and exchanged cocoats.

Richard Parker has removed to his residence in West Coleman.

A. M. and Mrs. Morrison, of Coleman, are paying a visit to Calgary and Medicine Hat and points east.

Save your headings and win one of our handsome Christmas presents.

Correction

Allow me to point out a mistake which occurred in your last issue. Coleman Local contributed the sum of $100.00, not $1.00 as stated, to Vancouver Island fund.

Coleman Football Club are making arrangements for a huge smoker at an early date, when cups and medals will be presented to the winners.

Mr. Skinner, of Fernie, was a Coleman visitor on Monday, Oct. 3rd.

A Socialist meeting was to have taken place in the Opera House on Sunday, Oct. 2nd, but the speaker failed to turn up. What's the matter with the Socialists in Coleman?

Mr. J. Gregory has returned to his home in Coleman after a sojourn in Banff, where he had been for the good of his health.

The Coleman Opera House, under the management of Mr. Jack Johnston, is doing great business. What with picture shows and travelling shows it is booked up to the end of November.

While at work on Tuesday night an accident occurred whereby John Beveridge, employed in the McGillivray Coal Company's mine at Coleman, was injured. A stone fell on him, injuring his back and shoulder. He was taken to the hospital, and attended by Dr. Connely and is now progressing favorably.

Saturday last, being pay day, passed off quietly as usual. Coleman has a great reputation for orderliness on the day the men cash their checks.

The Town Council met on Tuesday evening and transacted routine business. No further action has been taken as yet by the C. P. R. in reference to the sidewalk over the right-of-way to West Coleman.

Numbers of new houses have been erected in town and on the outskirts of the corporation during the past six months. About a dozen have been built in West Coleman and a score or more have sprung into existence immediately east of the town in what is known as Bushtown—along the road to Blairmore—and on the bench above that road, while a number of residences, some of them of the better class, were constructed "on the hill" section. It is conservatively estimated that fifty or more families have been added to the town's population during the last twelve months and the housing of these has made for considerable building activity.

W. S. Black, B. A., the new principal of the Public School, arrived on Saturday and began his duties on Monday morning. Since taking charge several new pupils have applied for admittance, which is another omen of the continuous growth of Coleman's school population. Mr. Black has taken the house on Third Street recently occupied by Mr. Parker, and will shortly bring his family to town.

Mrs. J. MacNeill, of Calgary, but a former resident here, was in town on Monday from Blairmore, where she has recently accepted the position of local manageress of the Government telephone system. Mrs. MacNeill succeeds Miss M. Sunstrum, who recently resigned the position.

T. D. Brown, of Lethbridge, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday, returning on Wednesday's local.

Miss D. Stuart, of Blairmore, was a Coleman visitor between trains Wednesday morning.

W. A. Montgomery, of Vancouver, was a guest at the Coleman Hotel during the week.

A social evening was held on Tuesday at the Institutional Church Club Rooms, the object of which was to promote interest in Bible study and the reorganizing of the Bible Class, which was formerly held Sunday afternoon in the Church. A short program was heard with appreciation and some time was spent afterward in sociable conversation with cake and coffee provided by the young ladies. Musical numbers were contributed by Miss Macauley, Misses Allen and Mr. Evans, and short addresses by Mr. Fairhurst and Rev. T. M. Murray, who acted as chairman.

Thomas. Ede, barrister, of Blairmore, visited our burg on Wednesday. Mr. Ede is much impressed with Coleman's stability.

E. Morino, of Blairmore, was in town between trains on Wednesday.

Save your headings and win one of our handsome Christmas presents.

The Coleman Mercantile Co. have decided to discontinue business on the 17th inst. and pending the wind-up of its affairs will go out of business. W. L. Ouimette will take over the balance of the stock after that date and will move his present stock to the premises now occupied by the Mercantile. Mr. Ouimette (our mayor) has met with success as a business man and has thus demonstrated his faith in Coleman's future.

A Correction

We regret that a rather serious typographical error should have occurred in the Coleman notes in our issue of last week. In reporting the amount contributed so generously by the Coleman Local Union to the Vancouver Defence Fund, there was a discrepancy of $99, the amount of cheque sent being $100.

The success of the Stokes benefit concert was in large measure due to the committee of the Carbondale Local, who were responsible for it and to whom congratulations are due. It consisted of Jas. Hilling (chairman), J. O. C. McDonald, D. Roberts, J. Dinny, A. Derbyshire, Wm. Burns and J. McDonald.

A. J. Hughes and M. J. Brodley, of Bellevue, were Coleman visitors on Saturday last.

H. H. Roberts visited Blairmore on Wednesday, returning on the evening local.

Mr. Lank, of Blairmore, was in town on business about the middle of the week.

Mrs. A. E. Porter will leave with her daughter Helen about Thursday next for Fergie, near Edson, where they will join Dr. Porter and at which place the doctor has been located for some time. While regretting their departure, they will carry with them to their new home the best wishes of a large circle of Coleman friends.

Jas. Howell made a business trip to Calgary early in the week.

"The Barrier," which was Wednesday night's attraction at the Opera House, received a fair reception from the audience present.

J. Pidgeon, of Crow's Nest, was a Coleman visitor during the latter part of the week.

Madam Howells, who received a great ovation at the Stokes concert, is meeting with success in securing pupils for instruction in violin. Coleman is fortunate in having as residents ladies so talented as Madam Howells and her sister, Mrs. Davies.

MacKeen Hunter was up from Bellevue on Sunday last, visiting friends in town. Mac says it is not true that he and Mrs. Hunter recently attended a ball at Blairmore.

A Correction

Dear Sir,—Would you please correct the statement that you had in your paper last week concerning the silverware on exhibition in Mr. Goodeve's window being for the benefit of Mrs. Kilgannon? It has nothing at all to do with her and the proceeds are not to be given to her. I wish you to make this plain in your paper of this week.

I am, yours truly,
MRS. JAMES KILGANNON.
Coleman, Alta., Nov. 4, 1913.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

M. Rosse and family, who for the past twelve months have been residing in Calgary, have returned to Blairmore. Mike thinks Blairmore the better town of the two.

The Oddfellows of Blairmore, Lodge No. 68, will hold their annual banquet on the 27th of November at the Alberta Hotel.

W. A. Beebe and Mayor Lyon were business visitors to Calgary and Edmonton this week.

Mr. Heinks, representing the Western Canada Agency, was in town on Tuesday.

Messrs. Fetters, Smith and Olson returned from the South Fork on Monday afternoon, where they had been hunting deer, at least that is what they tell us although they did not bring back anything to verify that statement.

A. I. Blais was around town on Thursday.

Billy Malcolm, of Malcolm & Irmis, was in town this week. Billy states that the snow has driven them out of their camp north of Lille. They are now camping about one mile north of Frank.

Angus MacDonald, of Coleman, drove into town on Tuesday.

The boys had a great time on Hallowe'n, or anyway, they though so. Tom Cyr states that the car that he has been trying to put in motion for the last six weeks absolutely moved, on its own account, from Dearborn Street to the brickyard.

James Burroughs will open up a roller skating rink in the Opera House. He expects the skates in this week. Walter Howe has been secured as caretaker and promises to keep the floor clean for beginners.

A. A. Sparkes has purchased four large pictures of scenes in the Canadian Rockies. They are quite an improvement to the already elaborate

Save your headings and win one of our handsome Christmas presents.

Never Again

Such a sale as this. The pins knocked from under high prices. Mail order houses undersold—factory prices shattered.

Read this announcement from start to finish; it will pay you handsomely. Test each statement word for word, and what may here resemble exaggeration will resolve itself into the gospel truth. In order to avoid all confusion and misunderstanding, we ask you to read this document often, then bring it with you to our sale of this immense stock, so there cannot be the slightest mistake regarding the prices, etc. Original tickets remain on goods unaltered—see what you save.

Bargains galore—genuine bona fide sale.

It is impossible to describe the many hundreds of different articles contained in this store. Such prices as we quote cannot be called cut prices or reduced prices. That does not fairly express what an extremely small outlay it will take to purchase your entire supply for the year. Your dollars will do double work. Cold type cannot express, falls to describe values.

Stewart Sure Selling Service
Selling stock of
R. M. BRISCO Blairmore

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, tell us.

THE
Coleman Hardware Store
COLEMAN, Alta.

F. M. Thompson Co.
"The Quality Store"

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, Boots and Shoes

3 Carloads this week of Apples, Potatoes and Groceries

We buy in large quantities and are therefore able to sell cheaper than many other stores.

F. M. THOMPSON CO.
The Store That Saves You Money

Phone 25 Victoria St. Blairmore, Alta.

News of The District Camps

T. M. BURNETT
Bellevue, - Alta.

Groceries
Dry Goods
Gent's
Furnishings

$20-For You-$20
SPECIAL PRIZE

Watch this space for special announcement

See Our Heading Competition on Page 3

A. I. BLAIS
Groceries, China & Glassware

FREE TO YOU

A Handsome Tea Set

Watch this Space. See our window

Special Announcement next week
(See our Heading Competition on page 3)

Stores at
BELLEVUE & FRANK
Alberta

See Our Heading Contest on page 3

BELLEVUE NOTES

Charlie Burrows had a live time with a gee gee which he wished to drive to Burmis. John Teresca was called upon to assist and lend his persuasive influence, but the horse resented the interference and expressed same so forcibly that John has been incapacitated since. Too bad—the horse!

J. R. Macleod and Tom Phillips were at the North Fork this week, but report game scarce.

Joseph Fursboug, an old timer, of this camp, returned here this week to take over the barber's chair at the Cole pool room.

Paddy Hughes, of Fernie, was in camp early this week visiting friends.

Hallowe'en was celebrated here, the boys having a good time. Several of the out houses were rolled over the hill into the coolie.

President J. E. Smith was in camp on Sunday on business.

There was a Belgian miner, named Vandorp, hurt at No. 2 mine on Friday while following his occupation. He had his shoulder broken. He is doing as well as can be expected but it will be some time before he will be able to work again.

Mrs. Stephen Humble was visiting friends at Burmis this week.

Billie Cole expects his new billiard table this week. He reports things good.

Mr. Donald McMillan, who has been working in camp for some time, moved his family to camp this week.

Jas. Naylor has something special in the rubber line this week, price 50 cents. Compare 'em with out of town prices. They are sure bargains.

Mr. Fred Wolstenhome is now occupying the house at the Rosedale Dairy.

James Naylor has just received a new shipment of ladies' and children's underwear.

The Bellevue Brass Band gave the first of a series of concerts in the Lyric Theatre on Sunday evening last, the building being packed to capacity. Following is the program: Band, "The Cossack," "Bohemian Girl," "The Challenge," "Queen's Guards," "Sun of my soul," "Sons of Victory," "Advance and Retreat," "Joyful Christian." Several vocal and instrumental solos and duets also helped brighten the program.

The mines were idle for two days this week, a break in the fan being the reason.

Mr. Joseph Stephenson represented Bellevue Sunday School at the Alberta Provincial Sunday School Convention held at Lethbridge last week.

The Rev. W. Irwin is conducting his second week of educational talks at Michel. The People of Michel are taking a great interest in same.

Joe Stephenson, fire boss at No. 2 mine, was laid up the greater part of the week with a bad cold.

Mr. William Galimore sang a solo at the service in the Bellevue Methodist Church on Sunday night which was much appreciated.

The Junior Epworth League met in the Methodist Church on Monday afternoon as usual, Mrs. Gilbert Cousens in charge. Miss Simia Lechti read a very interesting paper.

Miss Grundy, of Fernie, is visiting in camp this week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hutton.

Mr. Wallace Raynor left camp Wednesday on a business trip to Medicine Hat.

There is no more acceptable gift than a heater, and when this is one of the best and most serviceable on the market the gift is doubly acceptable. Mr. Humble is giving you one of the best heaters for the money obtainable—ask him to show you what he is doing.

When you started housekeeping your crockery pantry was filled possibly by friends who desired to express their appreciation, but since then you have watched your stock gradually diminishing until now it sadly needs replenishing. Mr. A. I. Blais has a handsome ten set that he wishes to give you—just take a look at it. This will be useful and serves to remind you of what you need in the grocery line.

Dont neglect to see James Naylor and secure your Christmas suit. Also take a look at the handsome suit he is giving away in our competition. Values in this store will compare favorably with any catalogue house in the country. Ask James to show you what he is giving in our competition.

If You Found $20.00,
What Would You Buy?

Win the $20.00 order on his store that T. M. Burnett is offering and you can answer this question. Think what you buy in dry goods for $20.00! Mr. Burnett will give you this absolutely free to buy what you like in his store—no restrictions.

Our Competition

No more aching backs or tired arms if you win the splendid washing machine that the Goodeve Co. are giving absolutely free in our heading competition. The wife goes cooking while the machine goes washing. It is absolutely the last word in labor-saving machinery. It will save your laundry bill, save your clothes, save your money and save your wife.

WATCH the screen at the Lyric Theatre for announcement about our competition.

There will be some special features at the Lyric Theat next week. Watch the screen.

The LYRIC THEATRE
Bellevue - Alta.

Proprietor, J. C. JOHNSTONE

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAM NIGHTLY

A nice, clean, comfortable hall—up-to-date pictures—expert projection.

A house where you can spend the evening and be sure of comfort.

WATCH FOR OUR FEATURES

Bellevue Local Union Notes

Our regular meeting convened with a little larger attendance than usual, probably accounted for by the fact that Pres. Smith was known to be in the neighborhood, and had made known the fact to us through the columns of the Ledger his intended visit, which, by the way, is his first visit to the Local since election to office. There being nothing of much importance, only the usual quantity of mistakes in our measurements, Pres. Smith took the floor and told us how we came to get that munificent price for a three piece set, which in some cases took quite a bit of driving home, especially that of a reduction of $1.40 per set. But eventually it got home, especially after hearing of the Coal Creek finding. Well, the Local, on a motion which was unanimous, declared Pres. Smith had done his part. We then had the pleasure of hearing him recount his experiences since taking office, also the continued growth of the U. M. W. of A. in District 18 in spite of the Lethbridge Herald's assertion to the contrary. He also touched on his visit to the Trades and Labor Congress, "with which you are all familiar by this time, as the delegates' report is out in pamphlet form." Pres. Smith's address was very favorably received. We shall be pleased to see him again at any time or any of the officers.

Next item of note was a motion to hold our meetings every Sunday instead of every other, so that we can use more often a sadly neglected clause of our ritual, viz., "Discussion in the interest of organized labor," which carried. But time will tell how it carries out.

Next a motion was to the effect that we get Pres. Smith to call a meeting of the Executive Board to discuss and, if possible, find some means of offsetting the findings of the two last boards re Bellevue and Coal Creek.

PASSBURG AND DISTRICT
By Observer

We are pleased to see our old friend Mike Nimek, practically recovered from the very severe accident which befel him whilst following his occupation as miner at the Police Flats mine. However, after being laid up for a few months, Mike is once more in harness and prepared to take another chance in order to be among the other boys at the dining table.

Two of our old friends, Nat Evans and Ben Lewis, blew into town last Monday from the mountains, where they had been prospecting for some time, and report things looking pretty blue just now out at the prospects. The company having no more improvements to do until the spring, this has put the shutters up, thereby causing our old friends the inconvenience of rustling a new home. Nat claims he has not been long enough in any one place around this country to have the opportunity of finishing the song he is so well acquainted with, namely, "Home, Sweet Home."

Dick Beard and Nat Howells took a trip into the mountains Saturday last in quest of deer. The best they could do was to get one bad cold each and had it not been for their whisky flasks they claim they would never have made the grade home.

Mrs. T. Tonge was a visitor here at Passburg last Monday morning, leaving for home on Monday night. Mrs. Tonge declares there is no place like Lundbreck.

Mrs. Cartwright returned home from Lundbreck last Saturday night, where she has been for two weeks on a visit to her relations, who own a fine ranch near Lundbreck.

A fine concert and dance was held at the boarding house, Police Flats, last Saturday evening, which was well attended, there being present about fifty ladies and gentlemen. The chair was occupied by Mr. Harry Blake, who conducted the proceedings in a very able manner. The music was supplied by the Passburg Orchestra, who filled the bill to a nicety.

Mrs. Duncan and Miss Bell, school teachers here, gave the kiddies quite a treat on Hallowe'en day, which the kiddies very much appreciated, some of the tough ones declaring that it was better than the best licking ever they had and are anxiously waiting for the next good time.

Mrs. Chambers was visiting her many friends at Coleman last Friday, returning home on Friday night.

The boys here are wondering whether they are going to have a good bath this side of Christmas or not. The wash house is practically finished, but there does not seem to be any great hurry to put the finishing touch on. However, the company has certainly built a substantial one this time and every one is waiting for the signal to dive. A person not having a good bath for about two years would certainly appreciate the dive.

The workers at Burmis are once more idle. Through some reason or other they cannot get supplied with cars, so the coal company decided to shut down until such time as the C. P. R. can accommodate them with sufficient cars. We trust that such difficulties will soon be adjusted as the workers of Burmis have certainly had a bad run this last three or four months.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of Elko, were visitors here to Passburg last Tuesday, leaving for home Wednesday.

Mrs. Hope and family, who were residents of Passburg for a number of years, have been visiting their many friends here. Mrs. Hope and family left Passburg about eight months ago to take up the saloon business in the vicinity of Calgary and report business good.

It is reported that Mr. Welch, the young fellow who got crushed between the cars at the mines here a week or so ago, is progressing as well as might be expected and we hope to see him alright again in the near future.

Although the miners here at Passburg are favored with steady work, it is not so with the haulage crew. It seems that they haul too fast or the miners dig too slow, as they may be seen returning home pretty often of late.

It seems that the government has seen fit to extend the chicken season another month. According to information received by the Observer they would much appreciate the extension if they had the privilege of a chance to hunt, seeing that the majority of the working slaves have to work six days each week in order to exist, and then on the seventh day are denied the chance of using that day as they like, such extension will not appeal to those who cannot afford to lose a day's work. Why not give the slave the privilege of spending Sunday in the church or in bush? That would go a long way towards freedom of thought and action which we are supposed to enjoy.

We have had no report up to date of any big game brought to Passburg. All the boys seem to have the same complaint upon reaching home, empty stomachs and cold feet. Never mind, boys, better luck next trip.

FRANK NOTES

Mrs. J. J. Thomas returned to her home here on Monday night after a long holiday at Pocahontas.

Mr. and Mrs. Weist left on Thursday for Milwaukee, U. S. A., where Mrs. Weist is going to spend the winter.

A new night operator has arrived for the C. P. R. telegraph station to take the place of Mr. McColl, who was driven back to Californian weather by the sight of the snow on the mountains. Mr. Dooley, the new man, hails from Lundbreck, and has taken up residence in the house vacated by Mr. W. J. McGowan.

Mr. McGregor, a brakeman on the C. P. R., moved his family to town last week.

The building at one time used as a residence for the president of the coal company, is now being temporarily used as a hospital and will continue to be till the new hospital in Blairmore is completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham, of England, arrived in town on Tuesday morning and are the guests of Mr. Graham's sister, Mrs. Geo. Pattison, of Lime City.

A little boy of about eight years of age was brought to the hospital here the early part of the week, having had his leg taken off by a freight train. It was recess time and two boys had jumped on the train for a ride. This should serve as a warning to others, especially around Frank, because nearly every day children can be seen climbing into empty cars on the mine switch, picking up grain that remained in the cars. Unless parents take a warning an accident may be expected any time. The children going to and from school constantly climb under the cars rather than go to the crossings at either side.

Married, at the Methodist parsonage, Frank, by the Rev. W. T. Young, on Monday evening, Nov. 3rd, Joseph Isaac Lathem, of Frank, Alta., to Miss Dolly Stenson, of Reston, Manitoba.

Mr. Gerald Gardiner passed through town west on Wednesday evening.

Hallowe'en has come and gone and the most of the people are glad. The boys and girls were all out for a big time and the usual happened when a crowd of youngsters get together. They went too far; ordinary jokes were too tame for them, and considerable damage was done. As a result the policeman was out after evidence next morning. However, the smaller boys can't be blamed so much. Those who were responsible for them getting out at all have to bear their share of it. We hope that when next Hallowe'en arrives neither the parents nor the boys will have forgotten the objectionable features of such actions.

BEAVER MINES

The smoker held on Saturday night for the benefit of the new Sick and Accident Club might be written a failure so far as the benefit was concerned, and this was due to the time of starting being far too late. On the Sunday previous, when it was decided to run a smoker, the management of the New Hall were present and gave the committee two options: They would run their Saturday night pictures off on the Friday evening and rent the hall to the Local on the Saturday night; or they would run their pictures off an hour earlier on the Saturday evening and let the Local have the free use of the hall for the smoker after 9 p.m. The committee, thinking they were getting something for nothing, accepted the latter option, but it only confirmed the truth of the old saw, "Things got for nothing are generally worth what they cost." The picture hall was packed and the pictures were good, so the management, to make the most of things, showed their first picture twice. This brought on ten o'clock and as it was then bed time, those who had seen the show had sufficient entertainment for the night and retired. The majority of those who were waiting outside for the smoker to commence got tired of waiting, and as the night was cold went home also. About half the number provided for attended the smoker, but as the takings scarcely met the expenses there was no "bone" left for the Club. However, the boys spent a jolly night entertaining each other. The singing, as is usual at smokers, was good, so the fun was kept up till the sma' hours on Sunday morning. Many and great were the sore heads next day owing chiefly to the supply of booze being far in excess of reasonable requirements, whilst those who were suspected of having "something in the bottle for the morning," had their houses besieged with hunters after eye openers.

A long felt want is about to be supplied at Beaver. On Oct. 16th last Messrs. Shaw and Abrahams, Pincher Creek, secured a license for a saloon to be known as the Beaver Hotel, and

(Continued on page four.)

J. H. Naylor

Gent's Furnishings, Boots and Underwear

See special announcement next week

$20.00 SUIT
Absolutely Free

Watch This Space Next Week

Bellevue - Alta.

Stephen T. Humble

$15.00 Heater FREE!

We are giving a handsome heater to you free

WATCH OUR WINDOW

Ranges, Heaters, Baths
Tinware, Carpets, Guns
Rifles, Paint, etc.

Everything for the home.
A complete stock and prices to compare with Calgary and Winnipeg

THE
Bellevue Hardware Store
BELLEVUE, Alta.

See Our Heading Contest on page 3

Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

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

Noble Grand, A. Prentice.
Secretary, J. B. Meiklejohn.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

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

John M. Woods, Secretary.
Fernie, Box 657.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

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

C. C., G Barton.
K. of R. S., Chas. Buhrer.
M. of F., Robt. Dudley.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

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

Dictator, T. Uphill.
Secretary, W. F. Vance.

DR. JOHN BARBER, DENTIST
Office: Above Bleasdell's Drug Store
Phone 121
Residence: 21 Victoria Avenue
FERNIE - - - - B. C.

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

F. C. Lawe Alex. I. Fisher
LAWE & 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?
When you can own your own home?
We have for sale Lots in town and Lots in subdivision in Coleman at all prices. We can suit your income. Call and see us.
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.

SOCIALISM: Promise or Menace?

Rejects Socialism Offers Alternative

My opponent's general statement of the methods that we have agreed to follow in the discussion now beginning leaves nothing under that head for me to add, subtract, or otherwise modify. He is to defend Socialism in the ways that seem best to him, and I am to oppose it with whatever weapons I choose. His generous personal references to me are naturally gratifying, even though strict candor would compel me to admit that they are not entirely deserved. In the spirit as well as the matter of his first article he sets a standard of courteous, dispassionate writing which I will at all times emulate. The debate will be one of issues, not of personalities.

Mr. Hillquit's delimitation of the subject matter and his conception of the sources and standards for argumentation are on the whole the same as mine. Not any of the minor schools and varieties, but International Socialism is the thing that we are to debate. The doctrines and policies of this system as set forth in national and international conventions, "constitute the most indisputable authority on the subjects with which they deal." Nevertheless "there are certain other sources which can not properly be left out of account." For the living thing called Socialism is underlaid and permeated by a fairly definite social philosophy, and "is not devoid of ethical and spiritual implications."

These elements are to be found in the pronouncements, whether by voice on the platform or by pen in books and journals, of the recognized authorities and representatives of the Socialist movement. What they say and do must be taken as the legitimate expression of the movement until it is formally repudiated. Some of the most important of these authoritative persons are named and others are alluded to in Mr. Hillquit's article. They would be accepted as adequately representative Socialists by any intelligent student of Socialism. His conception of the limited sense in which they are recognized as authorities by their fellow Socialists is likewise unexceptionable.

There is, however, one statement made by my opponent concerning the competency of these authorities which is not entirely adequate. They are, he tells us, authorities only "on the subject of Socialist economics and politics." Their opinions on all other topics must neither be credited nor charged to the Socialist movement. For example, the views of Bernard Shaw concerning the drama do not necessarily reflect the Socialist thought on that topic.

I admit the correctness of this contention, and for three good reasons: first, Mr. Shaw's notions on this subject are apparently peculiar to himself; second, they do not appear in those of his writings which deal specifically with Socialism; and, third, they are not placed by him in any definite relation to Socialism or Socialist philosophy.

When, however, Mr. Hillquist thus continues: "and, perhaps in a minor degree, it is similarly unwarranted to claim that Engel's religious beliefs or Bebel's views on the institution of the family represent the Socialist conceptions on these subjects," he understates the importance and relevance of these particular utterances. As I shall try to show at length in the proper place, such non-economic opinions as these have a direct and significant bearing on Socialist philosophy and the Socialist movement.

Socialism—A Threefold Theme

We are, Mr. Hillquit states in his closing paragraph, to discuss Socialism under a threefold aspect. We shall consider it not merely as an economic and political system, but also as a social philosophy and a living social movement. Were we to do less than this, our treatment of the subject would be partial, misleading, and inadequate. Every social ideal pursued by a social group involves a movement and a philosophy. If there be exceptions to this rule they do not include in their number the subject of this debate. Adequately considered, Socialism is an end, a means, and a set of fundamental principles. The end is the Socialist State, or Socialist reorganization of society; the means is the concrete Socialist movement with its organized political party, its literature, and its general propaganda; while the principles or philosophy consist mainly of an interpretation of history, and a theory of social forces and social evolution.

Although the Socialist State might conceivably be cherished and striven for by a different kind of movement from that known as International Socialism, and might start from and be motived by a different social philosophy, the fact is that the movement and the philosophy with which we have to deal are those which Mr. Hillquit has outlined. It is this living reality and not some imaginary or artificial Socialism that we are to discuss.

A Threefold Rejection

Thus far we are in agreement. Thus far, and no farther. For I reject and oppose Socialism in all three aspects. As a social philosophy, it reaches some glimmerings of truth, but is in the main false. As a living movement, it involves and disseminates so many and such baneful errors, social, religious, and ethical, that it is a constant menace to right principles and a right order of society. As a contemplated economico-political scheme, it would bring in more and greater evils than it would abolish.

While holding these rather decided views regarding Socialism, I would have the reader understand that I am not an undiscriminating apologist of the present industrial system. In many of its elements it is far, very far, from satisfactory or tolerable. It has in it the possibilities of immense improvement. Hence we are not compelled to continue it as it now is or to fly to Socialism. There is a third alternative, namely, the existing system greatly, even radically, amended.

And this I believe to be the only reasonable choice, and the only enduring outcome.—Everybody's Magazine.

MR. HILLQUITT: MOST MODERN SOCIAL EVILS ARE DUE TO CAPITALISM; SOCIALISM IS THE ONLY FUNDAMENTAL REMEDY.

That the world needs mending, is generally conceded. It is the tacit assumption from which proceed all modern social and political activities, even those of the most conservative character. The divisions in public opinion arise only over the question of the extent of the needed improvement and the methods of accomplishment.

The old-line politicians and statesmen and the conventional philanthropists and church workers take it for granted that the prevailing order of society is fundamentally sound, and that its workings are on the whole just and beneficial. The few social flaws which they discern they consider as purely accidental, something in the nature of a slight bruise or troublesome pimple on a healthy body.

The more modern political reformers and social-betterment workers have a somewhat wider range of social vision, but they too do not question the foundation of the body social and politic. The difference between the most advanced reformer and the most conservative "stand-patter" is one of degree, not of substance. The distinguishing feature of Socialism as a social philosophy lies in the fact that it is more scientific in its criticism and more radical in its remedy.

Socialism proceeds from a thoroughgoing analysis of the practical workings of the existing economic, political, and social institutions. It refuses to treat their multiform shortcomings as accidental and unrelated phenomena, but endeavors to establish their mutual bearings and to discover their common source. Its attack is directed primarily against that source, the underlying social wrong, which is the root and fountain-head of all minor and specific complaints.

The most serious social problems which confront the present generation may be grouped under five main heads, which together cover practically all phases of our communal existence—the economic, cultural, social, political, and intellectual. Of these the economic problem is by far the most important, and deserves our first attention.

Industrial Anarchy

The striking feature of the modern plan of industrial organization in its early phases of development is the lack of plan and absence of organization. In the most vital function of associated human beings, the "production of wealth," which means the process of sustaining life, anarchy reigns supreme. The necessaries and comforts of the community are not produced on an intelligent plan based on the needs of the population and the available supply of raw material and productive forces. They are created and thrown into the market pell-mell by an indeterminate number of individual competing and unorganized manufacturers.

The system involves an insane waste of human effort in duplication of plants and machinery, in soles-forces, advertising, and other unproductive factors of competitive warfare. Work is unregulated and uncertain, periods of strenuous and taxing activity alternating with seasons of enforced idleness. The planless and casual mode of production often results either in a scarcity or in a superabundance of supplies.

In the former case the price of products rises to a point which puts them beyond the reach of the needy consumer, and the latter is apt to inflict on society that most fearful of capitalist scourges—the industrial crisis.

When the market is stocked with such an excessive quantity of commodities that the consumers have neither ability nor means to absorb them, industrial paralysis ensues. The wheels of production cease to turn, the arteries of trade are clogged. Millions of workers are thrown out of employment, thousands of business enterprises collapse. Men, women, and children succumb for want of food and clothing, and all the time food and clothing are piled up in prodigious quantities, rotting for lack of customers.

The competitive system of private capitalism erects an insurmountable barrier between the workers and their work, between the people and their food.

These glaring defects of competition in manufacture and trade ultimately lead to its partial suppression. The capitalists begin to organize. The individual merchant and manufacturer yield to the corporation, and the latter rapidly grows into that most modern of industrial monsters—the trust. The trusts succeed in eliminating some of the evils of unbridled competition, but they exact a terrible price for the service. With the control of the market in each important industry they acquire practically unrestricted powers over the workers as well as the consumers, and they do not hesitate to use and abuse these powers to the utmost.

To the trusts furthermore belongs the credit of having perfected the most pernicious of modern methods of financial malpractise—the "watering" of stocks. In creating by their mere fiat new income-bearing "securities" to the extent of billions of dollars, they impose a heavier tax on the people of this country than the combined organs of government ever dared to exact.

And the nation, as at present organized, is helpless before them. No amount of denunciations will shake their massive foundation, no penal legislation or court decrees will curtail their tremendous powers, as the sturdy corpses of the Standard Oil Company, the Tobacco Trust, and other dissolved and disemboweled combines eloquently attest. In the face of popular clamor and indignation they stand like huge giants, complacently grinning at the impotent ravings of excited pygmies, and the chances are that they may even pay little heed to the well-meant suggestion of my opponent that all monopolies "should be forthwith abolished."

The trusts have largely abolished industrial anarchy. They have reared in its place the formidable throne of industrial autocracy.

Economic Iniquity

The economic ascendancy of the capitalists places them in a position to apportion the annual product of the country among its inhabitants. To be sure, they do not discharge that function consciously or planfully—they operate indirectly, each within his own sphere; but the collective result of the process amounts to an effective division of wealth, periodically accomplished by the capitalist class.

And the plan upon which the division proceeds is exceedingly simple:

The working population as a whole gets 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.

The balance is retained by the capitalist purveyors as their just share of the "national" wealth.

It is this method of wealth distribution which rears our thousands of powerful millionaires, our proud mansions and magnificent social entertainments, and it is this method also that breeds our millions of paupers with their disreputable dwellings, their filth and rags. To this capitalist system of wealth distribution we are largely indebted for our libraries, our hospitals, rescue missions, and charitable institutions of all descriptions; also for our pauperism, child-labor, trade diseases, white slavery, and many other forms of destitution and its twin-sisters, crime and vice.

The "Corner" in Culture

The monopoly of material wealth inevitably involves a corresponding monopoly in education and culture. If the degree of civilization attained by a community is to be measured not by the heights of accomplishment reached by the few, but by the general diffusion of culture among the masses, then indeed our modern civilization is a miserable feallure.

The large masses of the people participate to some extent in the benefits of the practical achievements of modern science, but the general culture influences of the marvelous scientific discoveries of recent times pass by them with little effect. Millions of mine workers, factory hands, and street laborers still live in the fifteenth century, and as to the fine arts, the drama, literature, music, painting, and sculpture, and all the things that go so far toward ennobling and embellishing the life of the cultured individual, they simply do not exist for the vast majority of the people who have neither means nor leisure to cultivate them.

Social Warfare

But the most disastrous effect of the system of private capitalistic industries is the division of the population into distinct social and economic groups with conflicting and hostile interests. The prevailing system of industrial ownership and operation arrays the producer against the consumer, the tenant against the landlord, and the worker against the employer.

Most far reaching in social consequences is the war between the latter two classes. For these is war and nothing but war between the capitalist and the worker, in spite of the conventional cant about the alleged harmony of their economic interests. The capitalists' profits stand in inverse ratio to the workers' wages and vice versa. So long as the industries of the country are operated for the private advantage of the individual capitalist, so long will the latter strive to secure the maximum of work for the minimum of pay; and so long as human labor remains a mere commodity to be sold to the capitalist in open market, so long will the worker strive to save and conserve this his sole valuable possession, and to obtain as large a price for it as he can.

There is no more harmony between privately owned capital and wage-earning labor than there is between the wolf and the lamb. The modern capitalist extracts his profits by dint of his economic power, the ownership of the tools of work. The modern toiler does his share of the world's work under protest. When he does not strike or boycott or destroy his employer's property, he renders his services grudgingly. Instinctively he hates his employer, for he feels that the latter is robbing him of a large portion of his legitimate product by means of an artificial social arrangement.

The employer feels and fears that hatred, and is always on the watch for open outbreaks of the sentiment, prepared to quell the ever-anticipated revolts of his "hands" by a course of starvation, enforced, if need be, by the clubs of the police, the rifles of the militia, or by court injunctions. "Industrial disputes" are not the exception, they are almost the rule, in the relations of employer and employé. Our industrial derangement, miscalled "system," operates through a state of permanent industrial warfare, in which the true producers of all wealth are treated as prisoners of war.

This general and relentless social strife is not fomented by malevolent "agitators." It is rooted in the very foundations of the system of capitalism and is the most damning indictment against it.

Political Corruption

Nor are the direct economic faults of the existing order its only or even greatest curse. The diseased germs of the system are bound to infect all organs of the body politic with their insidious poison. For, after all, modern politics is mainly concerned with affairs of business within the municipality, state, and nation. Franchises and grants for public-service corporations, supervision of certain quasi-public business concerns, regulation of rates and charges of others, and rules with respect to certain employments—these constitute the largest items on the calendar of every legislative body, and all such legislation has a direct effect on the capitalists' ledger.

The capitalists are likewise vitally concerned in the personnel of the executive and judicial officials. The favors or disfavors of such officials often mean dollars and cents to them. The big business interests have thus a direct and practical motive in seeking to direct and practical motive in seeking to influence or control politics. And therein lies the main cause of all contemporary political woes. The national campaigns of the old political parties are financed, hence controlled, very largely by the national trusts through their individual representatives; the state campaigns by the principal railroad lines of the state; and the municipal campaigns by the local traction, gas, or other "public-service" corporations.

Under these conditions politics becomes a lucrative calling exercised by a large army of professionals trained in the fine art of trafficking in votes, public offices, and legislative enactments. The Spartan band of our honest but simple statesmen may continue exerting their ingenuity toward the elaboration of an ideal Corrupt Practises Act and perfect primary laws, and our public-spirited municipal reformers may remain on their life-job of purifying local politics; they may even succeed in curbing the raw methods of open barter and in introducing greater outward decency, as has been the case in the last presidential campaign; but they can not change the substance.

So long as politics has a direct bearing on private profits, there will always exist a commercial alliance between the capitalist and the politician, the former having a constant incentive to corrupt, and the latter being in the business of being corrupted.

And what is true of politics holds equally good of the effects of capitalism on all fields of the intellectual and spiritual life of the nation. The general state of public enlightenment in the last analysis determines all social and political developments of the country.

Intellectual Corruption

The natural and direct impulse of every individual or group or class of individuals is to act in a manner most conducive to the promotion of his or their interests. But in order to make the action effective, the interests must be intelligently understood. If the majority of the people clearly perceived their needs and rights, and realized their power, a minority would ever rule. The fact that all ruling classes in history have been in the minority is to be largely accounted for by their ability to impose on the rest of the population such views and notions as were required to preserve their rule.

Not that the rule of any dominant class was ever based on purely intellectual concepts—on the contrary, they are always supported by brute physical force in the shape of strong armies; but nevertheless they depend ultimately on popular sanction. In the absence of such sanction the ruling classes could not even recruit and maintain their armies in the long run.

The capitalists are no exception to this historical rule. They constitute a minority in the population of every civilized country. Their rule is based on their ownership of the tools of work, the laws which sanction and protect such ownership, and the government organized to enforce such sanction and protection. But in a political democracy the laws will change with every change of the popular notion of justice and expediency, and the government is always the football of contending forces of diverse material interests. To preserve their economic power the capitalists must retain their political control, and the latter presupposes the support of a majority of the people.

Modern capitalism depends on popular sanction even in a larger measure than the ruling classes of the past, because that sanction must be renewed and solemnly attested every few years at the ballot-box.

The capitalists are thus vitally concerned in the state of enlightenment, social views, economic doctrines, and ethical conceptions of their fellow-citizens, and they spare no effort to shape them in conformity with their own notions and interests. The press, the pulpit, and the school are largely under their influence, if not directly in their service.

The most influential part of the daily press is either owned outright by them, or mortgaged to them, or dependent on them through advertisements and similar bonds of friendship, and the average editorial writer quite naturally views the world and its problems through the colored spectacles of his masters.

The churches, especially the larger and wealthier, are also supported by the money interests, and their ministers in most cases quite innocently and sincerely deliver the message of Christ in the version of the factory superintendent.

The public schools suffer from the same malign political influences which corrupt the city councils, and the colleges and universities are founded, endowed, or supported by benevolent capitalists, on the tacit condition that science is at all times to remain respectable and respectful.

The existence or some "independent" and the occasional type of the progressive preacher and the radical college professor only prove that exceptionally vigorous spirits may assert themselves in spite of the corrupting influences of capitalist economic pressure. They justify the hope of Socialism, but do not mitigate the evils of Capitalism.

(To be continued next week.)

MOTHERS! DO YOU KNOW—

That when you put a salve onto your child's skin, it passes through the pores and enters the blood, just as surely as if you put it into the child's stomach?

You would not put a coarse mass of animal fat, colored by various mineral poisons (such as many crude salves are) into your child's blood by way of the stomach? Then why do so by way of the pores?

Take no risk. Use always the pure herbal essences provided in Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal oil or fat, and no poisonous mineral coloring matter. From start to finish it is purely herbal.

It will heal sores, ulcers, abscesses, eruptions, varicose ulcers, cuts, burns and bruises more quickly than any other known preparation. It is antiseptic, quickly stops the smarting of a sore or cut, cures piles, inflamed sores and blood-poisoning. It is a combination of healing power and scientific purity. Ask those who have proved it.

All druggists and stores 50c box or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

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Meet every Tuesday evening in the Athletic Hall at 7.30. Sick Benefit Society in connection.
W. Balderstone, Sec.
Box 63, Hosmer, B. C.

MICHEL LOCAL
No. 2334
Meet every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Crahan's Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.
H. Elmer, Sec.

PARK LOCAL
No. 1387
Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.
N. D. Thachuk, Sec.
Canmore, Alta.

HILLCREST LOCAL
No. 1387
Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.
J. Gorton, Sec.

CARBONDALE LOCAL
No. 2227
Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.
J. Mitchell, Sec.
Box 105, Coleman.

BANKHEAD LOCAL
No. 29
Meet every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock in the Bankhead Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Fund attached.
Frank Wheatley, Fin. Sec.
Bankhead, Alta.

COALHURST LOCAL
No. 1189
Meet every Sunday afternoon in Miners' Hall, 2.30.
Frank Barringham, Sec.
Box 112, Coalhurst P. O.

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

PASSBURG LOCAL
No. 2352
Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Slovak Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.
Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

BURMIS LOCAL
No. 949
Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in School House, Burmis. No Sick Society.
Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

MAPLE LEAF LOCAL
No. 2829
Meet every first and third Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in Union Hall, Maple Leaf. No Sick Society.
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LETHBRIDGE LOCAL
No. 431
Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North.
L. Moore, Sec.-Treas.

BELLEVUE LOCAL
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Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Socialist Hall.
James Burke, Sec.
Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.

BEAVER CREEK LOCAL
No. 481
Meet every Sunday at 3 o'clock p.m.
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Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.
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Lots in District Lot 121. Prices and terms reasonable. Lots from $150 up, not in Townsite but adjoining; within one and a half mile circle.
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COLEMAN, Alta.
Best of Accommodation
We cater to the workingman's trade
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The Original and Only Genuine

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400 RUDARJEV JE NAŠLO SMRT

Čez 500 rudarjev so na z velikim Trudom rešili iz gorečega rudnika

Cardiff, Wales, 16. oct. — Angleški rudarji so zdaj v globoki žalosti.

Okrog 400 njihovih bratov je našlo pri predvčerajšnji katastrofi v univerzalnem premogovniku pri Senkhenydu svojo smrt.

V sredo zjutraj se je podalo v dolčni jami 935 ljudi na svoje vsakdanje delo.

Takoj nato se je izvršila grozna eksplozija, vsled katere je začel del premogovnika goreti.

Tako strašna je bila eksplozija, da je vrglo več posameznih strojnih delov celo skozi vhod na prosto, da je bilo celo nekaj oseb, ki so zunaj delale, smrtno ranjenih ali pa takoj mrtvih.

Vsled junaških, neumornih rešilnih prizadevanj so rešili čez 500 premogarjev živih, vendar je mnogo njih v zelo slabem stanju.

Več tisoč jokajočih žen, mater in otrok se je zbralo pred vhodom v jamo in tu so se odigravale sicer pri nas, proletarcih, že navadne, a tem groznejše, žalostnejše scene jadikovanja in obupa.

Razume se, da je bilo na nepopisno veselje onih, ki so ugledali rešene svoje najdražje.

Naval razburjene, v strahu in trepetu se zbirajoče množice je bil tako velik, da je oviral obširna rešilna dela in zato je morala biti poklicana policija, da se je mogel vzdržati red vsaj v neposredni bližini vhoda.

Iz vseh delov valeškega rudokopskega distrikta je z največjo naglico prihajalo junaško rešilno moštvo.

Po poslednih vesteh so našli šele 29 trupel, vendar se z gotovostjo sklepa, da je našlo še najmanj 368 pogrešenih delavcev, mučenikov — svojo smrt v požrešnem plamenu v jami.

SOCIALISTI NA DELU

Socialistična uprava v Schenectady, N. Y., je ustanovila municipalno izdelovalnico ledu in prodaja led brez vsakega dobička. Ko je trust ledu izposloval sodno prepoved proti municipalni izdelovalnici ledu so se združili socialisti v mestni upravi v privatno družbo in nadaljevali s prodajanjem ledu po nizki ceni ter na ta način porazili trust ledu, kateri je dolgo odiral mesto. Župan Lunn je odpravil stari pogodbeni sistem za javna dela in s tem prihranil na snaženju in tlakanju ulic tisoče dolarjev mestu. Uprava je dalje ustanovila centralno nakupovalno postajo za nakup mestnih potrebščin, s čemur je bilo zopet prihranjenih tisoče dolarjev. Ustanovljena je tudi mestna lekarna, kjer se prirejajo zdravila zastonj. Vsem učiteljem in učiteljicam javnih šol je zvišana plača. Otroci dobe šolske knjige in druge potrebščine brezplačno. Socialistična uprava je dalje prepovedala importacijo oboroženih barab in puškarjev v slučaju štrajka. Ustanovljena je tudi mestna prenočevalnica in brezplačna posredovalnica za dobavo dela.

Vse to in še veliko več je izvršila socialistična uprava tekom dveh let, odkar je na krmilu. Kapitalisti seveda ovirajo in omalovažujejo delo sodrugov z vsemi sredstvi, kakor so to delali kapitalisti v Milwaukee. Toda delavci stoje na strani svoje uprave in pri bodočih volitvah bodo brez dvoma ponovno izvolili župana Lunna in ostale sodruge v upravo, kljub združitvi demokratov in republikancev.

The Boiler Works

By Eliot White

The pouring room is a huge sooty dungeon, in which voices half echo and are half muffled.

Here fourteen workmen are fitting the cover of a great flask eighteen feet long, containing a casting; while seven lift from each side, another man kneels where he can see by aid of the torch he carries whether the descending lid is exactly meeting, pins to holes, the base of the mold.

In the flickering illumination the lines of laboring backs as they mastudies for a group to represent "Effort" or "Power."

A member of the firm is overseeing the work—his neck collarless, his eyes bloodshot from lack of sleep and the smoke, and the heavy lines of his cheeks about the mouth showing deeply shadowed under the arc lights; his calls on the men by name are peremptory, and he issues his commands with arm and pointing finger stretched stiff as a steel billet.

Now flame spurts from a vent of the furnace as the blast begins, and when one of the foundrymen thrusts away from the orifice the rubbish of the last melting, it emits a gorgeous shower of pronged and crystal-leafed sparks; these are called the "foam" of the metal, and have little power to burn, so that the men walk heedlessly to and fro through the glittering spindrift.

Ever louder becomes the roaring and whistling of the pent dragon, and the sparks from its nostrils increase in splendor, assuming now the shape of pine cones or tiny trees with delicately needling branches.

At last the man at the test-guage announces that the melt is ready, and from the vent where the candescent metal overflows, the pourers fill their iron bowls fitted into carrying frames with the vicious, silently-flowing and terrible syrup.

On the men's faces and bare chests smites the upward scarlet gleam, while they swiftly but vigilantly advance in pairs, wait till their vessel nearly brims, and then yield place at the outlet to the next receivers of the roseate lava.

So the furnace comes to seem the black trunk of some giant maple pierced for its profuse and rutilant sap, or the spur of a Vesuvius or Etna cleft by the insurgence of its fierce lchor.

In each full bowl sand is sprinkled, to collect the impurities of the metal, and when as much of the contents as possible has been poured into the flasks, there remains a crust of refuse at the bottom of the bowl, like a pitted red scab.

But now the overseer growls in disgust at seeing the iron boil on the filled molds, for this is a sign of something amiss with the melt or the core-sand. "It'll have bubbles so it won't be any good!" one of the men exclaims, and all the toilers look as disappointed as might a turret crew on a warship after a failure at target practice.

One of them with a crowbar breaks open an offending flask, and while he is wrapt from sight by the ascending steam, rolls the sand-clogged, dull-glowing casting out on the floor, and then issues from the cloud coughing and with face glistening with sweat; then he crashes his bar into a frail spot, which he is skillful to detect as a dentist a cavity under the surface of a tooth, and the defective product, shattering crisply under the blow, reveals a deep bubble-hole within.

The furnace is fed from the story above, where the "keeper" hurls into the unappeased monster's flaming maw its tiger's meat of broken grates, bars, stove doors, spikes and plates; seen from this height the foundrymen striving in the stifling and almost opaque smoke of the pouring room below might be firemen dragging hose through a burning tenement.

Leaving the works by way of the cleanly wainscotted office, the last sound I hear is the swift clatter of the typewriter's flat strokes—just as vital a part of the establishment's total work as the deafening hammers on the boltheads, or the dull splash of the molten iron into the flasks, in those sooty caverns below.

Rrefreshing is the cold air afterward, out in the factory yard, where under a clear twilight sky pools are freezing solid among the mammoth bulks of finished boilers, engine cylinders, fronts and plates, and in the pale violet of the west glows the brilliant white jewel of the evening star, with a kind of calm rebuke of the furnace's crest of foam that flaunts its ragged orange pennons against the hyaline indigo of the zenith.

OPERATORS OPEN WAR ON STRIKERS WITH GATLING GUNS —KEATING DEMANDS PROBE— AMMONS STARTS INVESTIGATION.

The first victim of the "Death Car" of the Baldwin-Feltz thug agency was buried from the Trinity Catholic Church at Trinidad, last Monday. Three thousand strikers, bowing their heads in grief, accompanied the last remains of Lucca Valherni, whose head was blown off by shots from the Gatling gun mounted on an armored automobile, last Friday. The shooting, which occurred at Forbes, was a cold blooded massacre, planned and executed by the imported gunmen of the coal corporations. It was not fired in defence against any attack of the strikers, but the high powered automobile was speeded to within range of the tented city of the strikers, and the death dealing gun turned loose on men, women and children. That this could take place in free America, is to the shame of the peace officers of Colorado. Of the sheriff, we expected nothing in the way of protection or a square deal, as he is owned body and soul by King Coal. We did think, however, that Governor Ammons would at least curb the murderous intent of the notorious thugs, who are in the field in the guise of deputy sheriffs.

The streets of Trinidad were crowded on Monday when the body of the victim of this outlawry was being conveyed through the street, and eye witnesses tell of the bitterness that broke forth in their expressions. The miners and their wives at Forbes are in daily fear of another night attack at the hands of the mine thugs in their armed car, whose light can be seen almost any time of night, skulking like some evil spirit in proximity to their camp. Last Sunday night Town Marshall Davis, of Aguilar, arrested an engineer named Curtis for shooting at the miners' tented city at that place, Davis being released on bail furnished by the operators Monday morning. The strikers are in deadly fear of their lives, while the machinery of government, itself, seems turned against them.

The governor, his private secretary, Attorney-General Farrar and a representative of the adjutant-general's office, are reputed to be conducting an investigation of the conditions in the strike district this week, but as the visit was heralded in advance by the press, it is not likely that anything of a sensational nature will be found against the operators. That the governor is conducting a personal investigation at all can be attributed to the efforts of the independent press and a few friends of the miners, as pressure has been constant in demanding the immediate sending of the militia. The coal operators have exerted every possible effort to secure the soldiers to aid them in driving the striking miners from the field, and the governor would possibly have wavered, had not the demand for a first hand investigation been so imperative.

Meanwhile, Congressman Edward Keating, of Colorado, has introduced a resolution in congress, calling for a federal inquiry into the situation. As this resolution was introduced following an independent investigation conducted by Keating, he will be in a position to tell of the conditions as he found them, which will probably insure the inquiry. This inquiry, in case the resolution passes, will take in the question of the companies combining in restraint of trade, their control of state and county officials and their importation of guns and ammunition for their gunmen. The refusal of the operators to meet with Special Investigator Ethelbert Stewart of the department of labor, may have a large bearing on the threatened investigation. The conditions that maintain in Southern Colorado are so un-American and inhuman, it hardly seems probable that the inquiry can be forestalled. With all their able counsel and their political control, it will be hard for the coal barons to hide from an unprejudiced committee, the evidences of their open outlawry. The operators have seemingly declared warfare not only on the strikers but on the laws of Colorado and nation as well.—Wyoming Weekly Labor Journal.

ENGLAND LEFT BREATHLESS BY LIBERAL PROPAGANDA

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lloyd George's Swindon speech leaves England breathless. Men realize that it spells the beginning of an economic social revolution which must extend far beyond the land.

Already town tenants are advancing their claims to continuity of tenure and freedom from the landlord's restrictions.

The speech has shattered all hope of non-partizan treatment of the land question. It has been received enthusiastically by the entire body of the Liberal press.

The Daily News describes it as providing simple, sufficient machinery for the painless extraction of landlordism as it exists today.

The Unionists realize that they have been caught napping and are now placed at a technical disadvantage by the mildness of the chancellor's first speech. Their first criticism deals with the great powers to be given to the new land court.

The Yorkshire Post says there has never been in the history of the world a court so constituted and given greater constitutional powers than this court is to have, excepting only the famous revolutionary tribunal set up in Paris during the reign of terror.

History Searched for Comparisons

The Birmingham Post says the new department will have powers despotic enough to be resented by a Russian Moujik. The Daily Mail is driven for comparison to Jack Cade.

Meanwhile, Unionist organizers are debating what counter program they can announce.

The Unionist proposals which may be expected at an early date will probably include small freehold holdings, obtained by state-aided purchase of land, banks, agricultural co-operation, better wages and housing for laborers partly to be paid for by the landlord, measures to facilitate the transfer of land and free landowners from the restrictions of ancient settlements.

The Daily Citizen, the Labor organ, significantly declares the labor party and Lloyd George now apparently see nearly eye to eye on the land problem. The public are slowly realizing the real significance of the appointment of Sir Sydney Oliver, the most prominent living Socialist and official of the Fabian Society, as permanent head of the board of agriculture, and therefore, future administrator of the coming act.

MISS GRACE WHITCHER
Leading Lady, Geo. H. Summers Stock Co., at the Grand Theatre week of November 10th.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 640 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"I Grow Hair, I Do"

Fac-Similes of Prof. Geo. A. Garlow

Bald at 26 Restored at 30. Still have it at 55

Young Man, Young Woman, Which do you prefer.

A NICE FULL HEALTHY head of hair on a clean and healthy scalp, free from irritation, or a bald head and a 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 scale commonly called Dandruff, originates from one of the following Parasticial Diseases of the Capillary Glands, such as (Seborrhea, Sicca, Capitis, Tetter, Alopecia, or Excema) 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 positicly have the only system of treatment so far known to science that is positively and permanently curing diseases of the hair and promoting new growth. The hair can be fully restored to its natural thickness and vitality on all heads that still show fine hair or fuzz to prove the roots are not dead.

I HAVE A PERFECT SYSTEM of treatment for out of the city people who cannot come to me for personal treatment (WRITE 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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off your bill any item of lumber not found just as we represented. There is no hocus pocus in

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When you want spruce we do not send you hemlock. When you buy first-class lumber we don't slip in a lot of culls. Those who buy once from us always come again. Those who have not yet made our acquaintance are taking chances they wouldn't encounter if they bought their lumber here.

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A "Ledger" adv. is an Investment.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Authorized .. $10,000,000 Capital Paid Up 6,925,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... 8,100,000 Total Assets 72,000,000

D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Gold en, Kamloops, 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., LL.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 satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

L. A. S. DACK, Manager. FERNIE BRANCH

List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnstone, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2178	Diamond City	J. E. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	H. Elmer, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mines	Wm. Hynd, Elcan P. O., Taber, Alta.
2252	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Authorized Capital $5,000,000
Subscribed Capital 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital 1,938,208
Reserve Fund 650,000

Branches and Connections throughout Canada

HEAD OFFICE AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO JAMES MASON General Manage.

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager

VICTORIA AVE., -:- -:- FERNIE, B. C.

Good Values For Saturday

Men's Overcoats

Special Sale of Overcoats for Saturday and Monday

Imported Tweeds in Greys, Fawns and Brown.

Beavers and Meltons in Black, Steel Grey or Dark Navy.

Chinchillas in Navy, Brown and Grey.

Double Texture Ulster Cloths in all the new shades.

These Overcoats are all hand tailored garments, made with shawl collar or convertible collar, and with belted or plain box backs. We invite you to see our immense range of styles and colors in 1913 Overcoats and Ulsters.

Our big window will be devoted to the display of special values at **$10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $16.50, $18.50, $22.50, $25.00,** and up to **$35.00.**

Men's Fur Collars in Marmot, Otter, Beaver or Persian Lamb. Priced from **$6.50** to **$25.00.**

Mufflers, in wool or silk, in all the new weaves and styles. We have colors to suit every taste. Priced at **50c** to **$5.00** each.

We make Suits or Overcoats to order and guarantee perfect fit.

Sale of Trimmed Hats

$5.00, $7.50 and $10.00

THE FIVE DOLLAR HAT comes in French Felt, Velvet and Velours, trimmed with ribbon and fancy mounts. For $5.00 you are justified in expecting the usual $10.00 article.

THE SEVEN-FIFTY HAT is a representation of a smart Hat for street wear. It carries out the idea of tailored lines.

THE TEN DOLLAR HAT, in consequence of its higher standard of millinery art, claims its place among the original models of extreme style.

We specially invite a criticism of these Hats on display.

See our Special Coat Values $5.00 to $50.00

CALL AND SEE OUR SPECIAL COAT VALUES

It is the only way to appreciate the splendid styles and remarkable values that go to make up these exceptional offerings. They are made of the newest weave, fancy materials, such as Storm Worsted, Blanket Cloth, heavy fancy Tweeds and Astrakan. No better, newer or more correct styles can be seen in the trade. No quality or more solid values have heretofore been offered.

COATS $5.00 TO $50.00

LLAMA WOOL CASHMERE HOSE FOR WOMEN

An exceptionally good stocking at the price in the LLAMA WOOL CASHMERE for it is made up of very fine wool, full-fashioned, with spliced ankles and seamless feet, and it is soft and warm. Comes in all sizes in black and will give excellent satisfaction.

Per Pair 50c

FUR TRIMMINGS

Fur Trimmings are particularly popular and smart for dress garniture. We are showing several widths in white, natural and black, at per yard **35c, 50c and $1.00.**

$1.25 TO $1.50 FLANNELETTE NIGHT DRESS FOR WOMEN, SPECIAL EACH 95c

Bought a sample line of Flannelette Night Dresses in white, pink and blue. They are made of extra heavy quality English Flannelette, cut full and neatly trimmed with embroidery. Priced specially for Saturday at each **95c.**

15c STRIPED FLANNELETTE, 8 yards for $1.00

This Flannelette is of extra quality, 32 inches wide and fast color. It comes in all the good staple stripes and is really worth 15c per yard.

Saturday Special, 8 yards for $1.00

Our Shoe Department

We will be expecting you in very soon to get your winter supply of Rubbers and warmly lined Overshoes. Our stock is complete in every line.

For Women we have all the new and different style Rubbers to fit all style Shoes, with low, medium and high heels; also a large assortment of warmly lined Rubbers and Overshoes.

For Men we have the largest assortment yet, in heavy lumbermen's Rubbers, one and two buckle Rubbers, three four, six, eight and twelve hole lace Rubbers, leather tops and all rubber tops; railroad Overshoes, with four buckles, also same style with one buckle and three straps. These Overshoes will stand the test.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

For the Girls and Boys we have a large variety to choose from. High storm rubbers, with good thick soles; Rubber Boots, strongly made; High buckle Overshoes in different styles; warmly lined Rubbers with stocking tops; one and two buckle German Rubbers for Boys and Youths.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

New Season California Dried Fruits in now.

California Figs, 1 lb. packet	2 for	.25
California Figs, ½ lb. packet	3 for	.25
California Figs, 1-3 lb. packet	each	.05
California Cooking Figs	2 lbs. for	.25
California Choice Peaches	2 lbs. for	.25
Sunkist Peaches	2½ lb. tins	.30
Sultana Raisins	10 oz., 3 packets for	.25
Braid's Best Coffee, fresh ground, 2 lbs. for		.85
Lowney's Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.20
Heinz Tomato Catsup	pints	.30
Tip Top Pink Salmon	1 lb. tins	.10
Prairie Pride Flour	100 lb. sack	3.00
Spearmint Gum	3 packets	.10
Imperial Jelly Powder	4 packets	.25
Queen Quality Pickles	20 oz.	.25
Red Cross Pickles	quart sealers	.35
Heinz Pork and Beans, medium size	2 for	.35
Siam Rice	4 lb. for	.25
White Rose Toilet Soap	6 for	.25
Albert Carbolic Soap	6 for	.25
Baby's Own Soap	per box	.30
Diamond Brand Maple Syrup	quarts	.25
Diamond Brand Maple Syrup	gallons	.85
Special Blend Bulk Tea	3 lbs. for	1.00
Lyman's Talcum Powder	2 tins	.35
Kelowna Tomatoes	2 lb. tins	.10
Kelowna Pumpkin	3 lb. tins, 2 for	.25
Carrots	16 lbs.	.25
Turnips	18 lbs.	.25
Beecham's Pills	per box	.20
Robin Hood Porridge Oats, 5 lb. packet with China		.25
Tetley's Tea, 3 lb. Brown Label	per tin	.75
Eno's Fruit Salts	per bottle	.75

NEW RIBBONS JUST IN

Ribbons were never used more extensively than they are today and we have a wonderful assortment for you to choose from. Ribbons of beauty as well as the more severe plain effects are here in plenty.

We offer special values for Saturday in ALL SILK TAFFETA RIBBON, 5½ inches wide, in 50 different shades at per yard, **25c.**

Fancy Ribbons for fancy work, extra values at from **25c** to **75c.**

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

Blairmore—(Continued from page 4.)

reading room of the Cosmopolitan.

A social evening was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Pinkney, on State Street West, on Monday evening, to which a large number of friends gathered and spent a most enjoyable time. After the usual games and jollifications, a sumptuous supper was partaken of, after which the party dispersed to their various homes in the wee sma' hours.

Bargain sales were the order of the day on Saturday last. Each store was selling out their dry goods at prices that would have staggered Tim Eaton himself. Stuart, the Yankee wizard, has Brisco's stock in hand, while next door B. Segal, of Calgary, has opened up with a large sale. F. M. Thompson, not to be out of the running, also put up bargains, and judging by the crowds that poured in and out of the doors, we suppose they did more than their usually brisk business.

Everybody was loud in their praise of "The Barrier," which was played at the Opera House on Tuesday night, the house being packed to the doors.

N. A. Barker, of Calgary, was a business visitor to Blairmore on Tuesday.

J. Furshong, at one time the leading barber of Blairmore, came to town from Cranbrook and registered at the Cosmopolitan on Tuesday.

Born, on Tuesday, Nov. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Dutil, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lank were in town on Tuesday evening and took in "The Barrier" at the Opera House. They returned to Lundbreck on Wednesday, where they propose spending a month or so before leaving for the East, where they will spend several months with their relatives.

The Orangemen's Lodge of Blairmore held their annual banquet at the Cosmopolitan on Wednesday night. Tables were spread for over sixty guests and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

A sad accident occurred on Tuesday morning, when little Leon Vassar attempted to cross the railway track by crawling beneath a box car which was standing on the track, when the train moved and knocked him down, passing over one of his legs. He was hurried to Dr. Baker's surgery, but it was found necessary to amputate the leg just above the knee. He was taken to Frank hospital, where Doctors Baker and McKay performed the operation.

Mr. J. Cartlidge

Teacher of Piano and Organ

Specialist in Tuning & Pianola Works

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

TABER NOTES

The mines in this vicinity are working steadily and there does not seem to be any shortage of box cars so far. The Canada West mine is hoisting more coal than in any previous season.

On Sunday last occurred the death of Joe Urban, after only three days' illness. He was buried the following day. Deceased was of Hungarian nationality and had been in this country for about twelve years and worked for some time at Michel.

The work of organizing the small camps is going on, all, with the exception of Rock Springs, having agreements drawn up, which were presented to the operators today (Wednesday). The men will have an opportunity of showing their mettle this week. We are very sorry to say that the men employed at Rock Springs do not seem favorably inclined towards the organization, but they will fall in line after a while when they get skinned some more.

Joe Winwood spent last Monday distributing the new buttons and rounding up all the newcomers to sign the checkoff. Joe is some hustler all right, and in a camp where there is no paid secretary it would be a good thing if we had a few more like him.

Comrade Fisher, of Lethbridge, was to have delivered an open air speech on Socialism last night, but he did not show up. A great many people were disappointed.

C. M. O'Brien is expected to speak here on the 23rd of this month.

A meeting of the farmers north of town will be held in the Council Chamber on Saturday. They are to discuss the irrigation question.

A meeting of the Sick and Accident Society will be held on Sunday. Some important business to discuss and all members would do well to attend.

HOSMER NOTES

The Oddfellows' annual ball took place Friday last in the Opera House and was well attended. Hautzinger's Fernie orchestra supplied satisfactory music. All present seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

The masquerade at the Queen's the same night was also well patronized, and though probably not quite so "tony" as the I. O. O. F. affair, was none the less enjoyable to a large crowd, mostly foreigners.

A [illegible] was responsible for Mrs. Laba's appearance before Justice of the Peace Brown on a charge of breach of peace. Instead of making broth of the principals, Mrs. Laba started a row with the owner of the rival rooster and got too expressive in her argument with the result that she paid five and costs.

P. L. Naismith and party, of the C. P. R. Natural Resources department, stopped off at Hosmer in their private car Saturday.

A Socialist lecture was given in the Opera House by R. Walker, of Nanaimo, on Monday last, and was well attended by the local reds. Comrade Walker, who spoke on the political history of the inland strike, handled his subject very creditably and made a good impression. Comrade Rees, of Fernie, also gave a short account of his experiences on the Island and a successful meeting ended with a resolution being unanimously carried calling for the immediate liberation of the imprisoned Island miners.

Two Fernie Slavs were jointly charged before Justice of the Peace Brown with creating a disturbance in the restricted area and resisting arrest. Their short sojourn in Hosmer cost them thirty and costs.

A yellow circular, which to a certain extent explains the high cost of "beef especially," and other necessities of life, has been going the rounds. Speculation is rife as to the author, but whoever he was he certainly raised some "furore."

An expectant Board of Trade meeting was held Monday in Labelle's pool room. It only needs "something" to get a crowd. However, no one dared to be a Daniel and the meeting fizzled out with a resolution asking the coal company for a cheaper rate for lighting.

The citizens' meeting which we reported in last week's notes gave form to their idea of helping the Island strikers' kids this Christmas in the shape of a basket social and dance, which will be held in the Opera House Tuesday, Nov. 25th. Paste the date in your hat. A good musical program will be arranged, also the best of dance music is to be obtained. An enjoyable time is guaranteed for all. The price of admission to the lot is to be 50 cents. Seeing that the industry of the town is identical with that of the strike zone, the whole of the townspeople should support this worthy object, for which the above is being given, en masse, as, after all, the real victims of any strike are the women and children.

The Board of Examiners met Monday to hold the usual monthly sittings for the purpose of issuing miners' papers. Owing to various complications that have arisen recently the miners had two representatives turn up. This put things in a chaotic state so Inspector Williams suggested an adjournment until things could be straightened out.

We are asked to give a still further hint re the raffling of a certain gramaphone. Know anything?

It's up to the ladies of Hosmer to make the basket social a success; the men are just itching to buy them.

Chas. [illegible] is probably to be sympathized with in the death of two of his children, both from the same complaint, scarlet fever, within a few days of each other.

MICHEL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. M. Joyce and family, from the Yellow Head Pass, are here visiting their relatives.

Two accidents happened in 8 South Mine on Tuesday, John Trantra meeting with a serious injury to his eye and Mike Dudash having his foot crushed through a fall of rock. Both men are being attended to by Dr. Weldon and are progressing favorably.

A banquet was given last week at the home of Mr. Harry Gregory to celebrate the coming of age of his eldest son, George. A large number of friends were present and George was the recipient of quite a large number of presents and expressions of goodwill. The chief entertainers in the evening were T. P. and J. Waddington, the former singing "You can't have it all your own way," and the latter giving a step dance in good old Lancashire style.

Frank Roberts was a visitor here on Sunday last, returning home to Hillcrest the following day.

The following subjects were ably dealt with at the Methodist Church during the week by Rev. W. H. Irwin from Bellevue: Monday, "The purpose in Jesus' life"; Tuesday, "The social organism, an analysis of our present social system, and our social problems"; Wednesday, "Suggested remedies, a psychological study of the slum and his redemption"; Thursday, "Reform movements, an investigation of movements at work reforming society and saving the race, treating with Socialism, syndicalism, single tax, anarchy, etc."; Friday, "The work of the Christian and the Church, showing the purpose of our institution and what she may accomplish."

On Saturday last W. Savage was prosecuted by Game Warden Frank Armour for shooting an elk during the close season. The case was tried before Judge Burns and was dismissed owing to lack of evidence.

Mr. Harry Evans, who has been a resident of Michel for the past seven years, left here for Hillcrest, where he has secured a job pipe fitting.

Mr. Murphy, our station agent, left for a vacation and during his absence Mr. J. Halsal is our agent.

The yardage question that has been pending since the last strike has been disposed of in a very unsatisfactory manner as far as the miners are concerned. The decision given by Mr. Jas. Muir, of Calgary, the independent chairman, was altogether in favor of the coal company. Some of our members who are class conscious anticipated this result, as they were aware that Mr. McNeill and Mr. Muir would not look at this matter from the miners' point of view and it was impossible for Pres. Smith to win the case, there being two to one on the other side. It is time that our membership woke up to the fact that we shall never be able to improve our condition or get any lasting redress until we become strong enough to demand it and strong enough to fight for it.

Mrs. Mickey McLean, from Hosmer, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jenkinson, at the boarding house.

COALHURST NEWS

Fred Gullett was visiting friends in Coalhurst this week and having a look around some of the old haunts. He says the place looks just the same but there are lots of strange faces around.

Colin McLeod, of McLeod, was on a business trip to Coalhurst on Monday in connection with the Carson trial.

Quite a change has been made in the yard engine crew. Duncan McNabb, the man who held the throttle, having secured a job on the C. P. R., left Coalhurst on Saturday, his duties now being carried out by Tommy Steel, the former brakeman of this famous crew. Louchie McMillan attends to the air brakes and couplings, etc. We were looking for a different change, however, the fireman must be satisfied with handling the pan.

The Coalhurst Theatre is now doing good biz. The manager is a hustler and gives good value for money received every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, with a dance thrown in on Friday night to remind us of olden times.

A collection was made at the pay office on Saturday for John Digman, the shotlighter who received serious injuries about the eyes some months ago. We understand a goodly sum was collected to hand over to the unfortunate man to cheer him up a bit.

A rumor went around the camp a week ago that Geo. Garoluk, the driver who got hurt on the 27th of October, was dead in the hospital, but on phoning down to that institution it was found that he was getting along very nicely, that his injuries were only slight and that they expected to have him out in a few days. Still, some of the boys would have their own way and stayed home to bury him on Saturday. They must like this kind of business.

We believe some of the homesteaders in and around this district should be put on the same list as the Indians are in the hotel bars; perhaps the rich harvest of green feed and No. 2 oats is getting on their nerves a little. No doubt Mr. Bates, of Kipp, thought so as he had a very unpleasant experience by being run into by a prosperous out grower on the Diamond City road last week and lost a very valuable mare belonging to his neighbor (Mr. Start) as a result.

Johnny got through with the threshing and is again seen working at his old occupation in the blacksmith shop.

Mrs. Fred Phillips left on Tuesday for her home in the Old Country.

Nick Slanko returned to Coalhurst on Monday. Nick says the month's rest at the Government's expense was alright and if the soup was more plentiful he would like to stay a while longer, but he thinks his father-in-law will like him better now and Nick is willing to take it all back again. Good boy, Nick.

The green and white looks good on the Union Hall now. All we need is a big red flag to make the bull mad.

BE A TRAINED NURSE

Earn $15 to $35 Weekly

THE DEMAND FOR TRAINED NURSES is ever increasing and Doctors will not assume responsibility without a Trained Nurse. The HOME STUDY COURSE in Nursing which the Rochester Nurses Institute gives students appeals to thousands. Their graduates command from $15.00 to $35.00 weekly. The Rochester Nurses Institute will thoroughly train any one from 18 years to sixty, and give Diploma when Course is completed. Write today for Free Booklet.

ROCHESTER NURSES INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE BLDG.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

509

NOTICE

Land Registry Act

In the matter of an application for the issue of duplicate Certificates of Title to Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 19, Town of Michel, Map 702.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereof duplicate Certificates of Title to the above mentioned lots in the names of Frank Campbell, John Marsh and Thomas G. Harries, as trustees of the Michel Local No. 2334, United Mine Workers of America, which Certificates are numbered 14716A, 14717A, 14718A.

Nelson, B. C., 1st November, 1913.
SAMUEL R. ROE,
District Registrar.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church have made arrangements for a sale of fruits, cakes, plum puddings, mince meat, shortbread, salted almonds, cookies and candy, special boxes of which will be sold for 50c, 75c and $1.00, on Wednesday, Dec. 17th, in the Church basement. Leave your orders early with any member of the aid society and make sure of something good for Christmas.

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

YOUNG LADY wants general store work. Apply Box 380, City. 104

WANTED for winter months, small furnished house, central. Apply Box 380. 105

GOOD PLAIN COOK wants position. Apply Box 380, City. 104

UPHOLSTERING AND FURNITURE REPAIRS—G. Furlong, of Cranbrook, will be at Trites-Wood Co. Nov. 10th to do all work of this description. Charges reasonable. 107

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

FOR SALE—An Edison Concert Phonograph with 150 records; this is a Mahoney Phone, almost new; can be heard by appointment. Apply A. Baggeley, Box 313, Fernie. 101

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and book-keeper requires situation; considerable experience in law offices. Apply Box 380. 100

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

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

ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

PICTURES CHANGED DAILY

Special Saturday Matinee and Evening

THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO

"101" Bison War Drama. A thrilling picture built about the spectacular and historical feat of the arrest of the Filipino leader by U. S. General Funston and his scouts. A feature that will hold you spell-bound by the realism of the scenes and the intensity of the situations.

SOME OF THE FEATURES FOR NEXT WEEK

Tuesday, November 11.
Robinson Crusoe
3 REELS DeFoes adventures Classic — The wonderful tale of the ship-wrecked mariner told in film

Wednesday, November 12.
The Dread of Doom
3 Reels—The terrible experiences of a Doctor who has accidentally become inoculated with the germs of a dreaded disease.

Friday, November 14.
Trapped in the Death Pit
Or the Great Bullion Robbery. See the sensational flip scene, scenes at the bottom of the sea.

Saturday, November 15.
Fugitives
3 reels. Great Northern Feature.

FEATURES LIKE THE ABOVE CAN BE SEEN ONLY AT "THE ISIS"
Saturday Matinees at 2.30. Saturday Evening Show at 7.00. Other Evenings at 7.30.
NEW PICTURES EVERY DAY AND A FEATURE EVERY DAY