The District Ledger

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

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LABOR URGES MANY CHANGES IN WORKERS' ACT

J. W. Wilkinson Appears Before Labor Commissioners

VANCOUVER, March 11.—A clear and comprehensive statement of the position of organized labor in matters pertaining to the interests of the working classes, was presented to the labor commission, which resumed the hearing of testimony in Vancouver at the court house yesterday by Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, present secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, and former president of the B. C. Federation of Labor.

Several drastic changes in the legislation that affected the interests of the workers, particularly the Employers' compensation act, were touched upon by the witness, who eloquently supported his contentions with a fund of facts and figures, most of which had been divulged at various meetings of labor organizations throughout the province. There were also several instances of deplorable conditions imposed on the workers that were brought to light and received the closest attention on the part of the members of the commission.

Some of the more important matters that were forcefully presented by the well known spokesman of organized labor were:

1. The enactment of a law compelling the payment of wages in cash, instead of cheques.

2. Suggesting a method of traveling registration of voters that would give them the right of suffrage in whatever section they might be located at the time of election.

3. The abolishment of private employment agencies.

4. Creation of a workmen's compensation commission, the effect of which would be to obviate the necessity of bringing an action at law to receive damages.

5. Striking out the clause of the compensation act which limits the heighth of a building where the worker can obtain compensation for an injury.

6. The appointment of an inspector of scaffolding to ensure the safety of the employees.

7. Discounting the practice of subsidizing immigration.

8. Extending the supply of free school books to all grades.

9. Segregating Asiatic school children from the whites.

10. Removing the property qualifications necessary for municipal elections and abolishing the requirements of an election deposit.

11. Advocating the general improvements of sanitary conditions in camps.

CAN A GIRL LIVE RIGHT ON $8.00?

Chicago Department Store Man Says So—Girls Give Pathetic Testimony

CHICAGO, March 10.—William C. Thorne, vice-president of Montgomery, Ward & Co., a mail order house, told the vice commission today that a girl can live on $8 a week thus:

Room rent $3; breakfast (coffee and rolls) 40 cents; luncheons 90 cents; dinners $1.40; car fare 60 cents; clothing and incidentals $1.70.

The witness gave the following statement to show that the commission's idea that there should be a minimum wage scale for women of $12 a week is too high. The figures given, he said, were the actual expenditures of one of his 1,973 female employees. Another girl employee disbursed her wages as follows:

Room and board $3.50; laundry 20 cents; car fare 20 cents; clothing and incidentals $3.80; savings 25 cents.

The statement fails to account for a surplus of five cents, but this was not explained and Senator Beall remarked that the girl probably spent it frivolously.

Many witnesses were heard today in addition to Thorne, all representing department stores employing thousands of girls and women. There were no witnesses from the underworld. The commission which expects to pursue its work for the next two years, adjourned until further notice, which probably will be within the latter part of next week. One senator told Thorn that girl after girl had been on the stand and had testified that she had "gone wrong" because she could not make a living otherwise.

ALBERTA MINES ACT STILL UNDECIDED

(Special to District Ledger)

EDMONTON, March 14.—The Mines Bill has not yet been brought before the house for final argument, and it is likely it will be held up for a few days yet on account of proposed amendments.

ENGLAND AVOIDS GENERAL STRIKE

Directors of Midland Railway Reinstate Switchman to Prevent Trouble

LONDON, March 8.—England sighed with relief last night when the directors of the Midland railway company announced that they would reinstate Richardson, the guard who was discharged for refusal to obey an order, and would otherwise meet the demands of the railway men's union, which had taken up his case and threatened a national strike in case of non-compliance with their demands.

Public opinion is entirely on the side of Richardson, whose refusal to obey the oral commands of the local superintendent in disregard of the printed regulations of the company is generally approved. The press without exception for two days past has been calling upon the company to give way.

SOCIALIST DEPUTIES AROUSED

Introduction of Military Bill in French Chamber Results in Unusual Scene

PARIS, March 7.—The introduction in the chamber of deputies yesterday of Premier Briand's new military bill increasing the term of service in the active army to three years instead of two was made the occasion for a big demonstration of anti-militarism by a band of Socialists under the lead of Juares, Colly, Vaillant and Lauche. These deputies and their followers refused for several minutes to permit Eugene Etienne, minister of war, to address the chamber in behalf of the measure, using the flaps of their desks to create a deafening din.

The efforts of M. Deschanel, president of the chamber to restore order were not successful until the manifestants had exhausted their energies, after which a brief debate took place, and the bill was referred to a committee.

The Socialist demonstration aroused widespread patriotic indignation last night on the boulevards, in clubs, and cafes.

THE DARROW JURY DISAGREED

New Trial March 31st---Addresses Jury for two Hours

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 12.—Clarence S. Darrow's second trial on a jury bribery charge ended in a disagreement of the jury. Eight jurors were for conviction, four held out for acquital Darrow immediately demanded a new trial and District Attorney Fredericks granted it. Judge Conley of Madero county, who presided, set March 31 as the date for the beginning of the trial.

Darrow, nervous under the strain of waiting 38 and one-half hours for the jury to report, seemed to regard the disagreement as a relief. He met reports that the prosecution might not press the case again, with the declaration that he would not rest content with freedom, his character smirched by the "not proved" character of the result.

"I have not decided whether I shall go ahead with the case or move the dismissal of the indictment," District Attorney Fredericks said, "and I will not think about it at all for some time.

LOS ANGELES, March 8.—When Clarence S. Darrow, charged with the bribery of jurors in the McNamara trial, began the closing argument in his own defense in his own trial which has just been concluded, crowds tried to obtain admittance to the court room which could accomodate comparatively few.

Conditions approaching a riot were reached when the doors were thrown open. Several women fainted and so blocked the way that few obtained seats, although a throng of men and women charged into the court room in great numbers.

In the beginning Mr. Darrow bitterly assailed former Judge Wheaton A. Gay, special prosecutor, who yesterday scored Darrow.

Evil Forces Would Destroy Him

"Only once before," said Darrow to the jury, "have I had the occasion to speak to a jury for myself" (referring to the former trial which resulted in his acquittal) "and one feels on such an occasion that he may say too much or too little. So I will try to forget that I am a lawyer and will talk to you as man to man, fairly, honestly, as I have always tried to talk and tried to live.

"Had I been a robber or burglar or a defaulting bank cashier and had been tried once and acquitted no one would have dared to place me on trial again in a community of intelligent men.

"But I had to be tried again because the forces which control this United States—the great forces of evil—want to destroy me. They have bribed every gutter snipe and every sewer rat they could to testify against me so that their masters might 'get me.'"

Compares Case to Dog's

He proceeded to belittle the prosecutors and the evidence they had mustered against him, saying:

"There isn't enough evidence against me to warrant any of you whipping your dog, if you have one, if that evidence were against that dog.

"I don't fear you jurors. I have been here too long. I know you too well. I no more doubt the result than I would if my brothers and sisters were passing judgment upon my guilt or innocence.

"Any conscientious man, knowing the infamy of the plot against me, would acquit me on that account, even if he thought me guilty."

Before Darrow began his arguments, former Judge O. W. Powers of Salt Lake City, a member of the defense, concluded his. After denouncing Bert H. Franklin, the former McNamara detective, who confessed jury bribery; John R. Harrington, the Chicago attorney associated with the McNamara defense, who became a state's witness, and Guy Biddinger, an employee of Detective William J. Burns, Powers launched into a eulogy of Darrow.

"Clarence S. Darrow is a great man" asserted Powers; "he belongs to that great army of noble souls that in all ages have paved the way for liberty and for human freedom."

Darrow spoke for more than two hours.

FRANK RYAN, PRES. OF IRONWORKERS

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—Frank M. Ryan of Chicago, one of the labor leaders in the dynamite conspiracy trials here, was re-elected president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at their convention here last week.

Other officers elected at the session, which was held behind closed doors, were:

Harry Jones, New York, secretary-trensurer, succeeding Herbert S. Hocklin, who now is serving six years in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for his part in the alleged dynamite conspiracies.

James E. McClorey, of Cleveland, who has been acting secretary-treasurer, first vice-president, and P. J. Morrin, St. Louis, second vice-president.

The executive board will be composed of Patrick Vaughn, San Francisco; John A. Johnson, Newark, N. J.; D. J. O'Shea, Niagara Falls, N Y.; and Frank McKinney, Globe, Ariz.

Ryan was opposed for re-election, but the vote was not announced.

The convention passed a resolution to raise $50,000 with which to care for the families of the men convicted of conspiracy in the dynamite trials and also voted to raise whatever amount of money is needed to defend the convicted men in case a new trial is granted them. The families of all the men will be cared for until after the cases have been finally decided.

The next annual meeting will be held in Peoria, Ills., in September, 1914, it was decided before the convention was adjourned.

TWO CHINAMEN EXECUTED FOR STORING OPIUM

Chengtu, Szechuen, China, Mar. 1.—Two merchants were executed here yesterday for storing opium. Four officers were killed at Kienchow by the militia while they were attempting to force farmers to destroy their poppy crops.

Twenty Men Killed By Explosion of Dynamite

Forty Stevedores Are Missing and May Be Dead—British Steamer Wrecked

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—The British steamer Alum Chine, loading dynamite for use on the Panama canal, was wrecked by an explosion followed by fire this morning in the lower harbor off Hawkins Point. According to the police, 20 men were killed and 25 injured. The rest of the people on the steamer saved themselves by jumping overboard. They were picked up by launches and tugs.

A barge lying alongside, containing 340 tons of dynamite being transferred to the Alum Chine was completely destroyed and sunk. It is believed the explosion occurred on the barge.

The force of the explosion swept away the upper works of the United States naval collier Jason, killing three men and injuring 20 others. The Jason was about 700 feet away at the time. She had just been completed by the Maryland Steel company and was soon to have had her government trial trip.

The latest report places the number of dead at 20 and the injured at 40. Of the latter ten of the Jason's people are said to be fatally hurt.

Don't Forget to Register Before April 7

OR YOU WILL HAVE NO VOTE—OLD LIST CANCELLED

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

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

Remember, this was not done for your benefit.

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

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

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

COAL MINE IN CITY LIMITS OF LETHBRIDGE

Efforts Will Be Made to Have Government Lease It to the City

LETHBRIDGE, March 12.—Somewhere, under the city of Lethbridge at a depth of about three hundred feet, there is a coal deposit on which the Dominion government has not yet granted a lease. The city wishes to lease the coal land, if the government can be induced to consider the application favorably.

Very few people know of the deposit, but at the council meeting yesterday, Mayor Hardie, introduced the subject, intimating that it would be a good idea, if the city council were to try to obtain it.

Mayor Hardie stated that it was part of the Lethbridge deposit which was not leased to the A. R. and I. Co., when their original lease was granted. He said he knew the exact location of the coal, and that it could be worked from the entrance to the existing city coal mine.

That the coal is known to some people is evidenced by the fact that not long ago the government granted a lease to a private individual, but on finding that it was within the city limits, it was cancelled, and the government will refuse to grant any further applications to private individuals However, the Mayor thinks that if the city were to ask the government for the land for city use only, the application would probably be granted, and the necessity of buying a coal mine in another place would be averted.

TEN THOUSAND FOR LOSS OF A LEG

WINNIPEG, March 12.—A. E. Bickering, former Canadian Northern fireman, has been awarded $10,000 for the loss of a leg. This was the result of a claim against the Grand Trunk Pacific for $20,000 in the civil assizes court.

IMPRISONED FOR TRYING TO REACH KING'S CARRIAGE

LONDON, March 11.—The five suffragettes who yesterday attempted to reach the king with petitions while he was on his way to parliament were today sent to prison for periods ranging from 21 days to one month. The five young women gave their names as Lillian Wilcox, Dorotay Smith, Kathleen Paget, Gertrude Vaughan and Grace Stuirt.

PROTESTS TO BE SENT BY TRADES COUNCIL

Resolutions Addressed to Provincial and Federal Authorities Re Labor Matters

VANCOUVER, March 12.—The use of the provincial police in the Cumberland coal mine strike will be the subject of a protest on the part of the Trades and Labor Council to Premier Sir Richard McBride. A resolution embodying the protest was drawn up and passed at the meeting of the council last evening. It was also decided to direct a protest against the refusal to admit to this country an I. W. W. organizer because of language which he is said to have used to officials. The objections of the council on this matter will be forwarded to Mr. H. H. Stevens and to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

IT DOESN'T WORK THAT WAY

BOSTON, March 13.—That the producer should receive at least 65 cents out of every dollar paid by the consumer, was the statement made by George M. Twitchell, of Auburn, Me., president of the Maine State Grange at the annual meeting of the New England conference on rural progress today.

Commissioners Appointed Under the Elections Act

Fernie

Daniel McDougall, O. W. Ross, Robt. Dudley, George F. Johnson, H. A. Wilkes, J. R. Wallace, Robert Reading, Thomas Beck, Walter T. Haynes John B. Smith, Wm. A. Wilmot, J. P. Lowe.

Michel

William Forsythe, James E. McCool, George Mitchell, James J. Scott, Andrew P. Winters, Thomas Corkill, John McKinnon.

Coal Creek

David Martin, Thos. Mitchell, Robt. Fairclough.

Hosmer

Wm. T. Watson, Thos. Cole.

Crows Nest

Malcolm McInnes

In addition to the above the mayor or any alderman can register you.

Mine Work will Be Curtailed To Avoid Over-Supply

NEW YORK, Mar. 14.—The Lehigh Valley Coal company announced on Thursday that because of the large accumulation of coal and the poor demand caused by the mild weather, the operations of its mines will be suspended for three days each week for the present.

BIG DEAL IN TABER COAL

Mayor Reports Transfer of Monarch Collieries and Large Tract

TABER, March 11.—A deal in coal mines and coal lands which will be of some importance to Taber has just been completed by Mayor W. W. Douglas, who returned from a trip to Vancouver on Friday, says the Taber Times.

The deal involves the transfer of the Monarch Collieries, on the south bank of the river, and a tract of coal land across the river, which will now be controlled by a company under the name of the Consolidated Monarch-Collieries, capitalized at $500,000.

The new company includes several Vancouver capitalists, who have become interested in the coal industry in Taber. It is their intention, according to Mr. Douglas to develop their new properties here on a large scale, and they will instal a plant sufficient to handle 400 or 500 tons per day.

This deal brings new capital into the field and gives an added impetus to the industry here.

Dynamite Explosion Wrecks Scotch Town

Number of Dead is Not Known but Injured Number Hundreds

GLASGOW, Scotland, March 10.—A terrific dynamite explosion today wrecked the town of Irvine, in Ayrshire. The number of dead is not yet known. It is said that the injured number hundreds.

The explosion occurred at Nobels explosive works, at Arder, 20 miles from Glasgow. For a radius of several miles it had the force of a destructive earthquake.

The town of Irvine was shaken to its foundations. Many houses, churches schools, and public institutions were destroyed. Ceilings fell everywhere partitions collapsed and scarcely a window in the town was left intact.

People walking on the streets were thrown to the ground and were seriously injured. All the inhabitants rushed from their houses in consternation. The water front and the harbor were masses of wreckage.

There were three distinct explosions followed by an immense column of smoke two miles high.

Ten Killed in France

VERINS, France, March 10.—Ten persons were fatally injured and 40 seriously injured in a panic caused by the explosion of a moving picture apparatus in a small upstairs theatre late last night. The audience numbered 120.

In the rush to get out the people choked the stairway and many jumped from the windows. The fire, which followed the explosion, was promptly extinguished.

ALBERTA APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been announced in the Alberta government gazette:

Justice of the Peace—Duncan Christie Morrison, of Diamond City.

Commissioners for Taking Affidavits—Norman M. Morrison, Beaver Mines; John Norman Powell, Passburg; George Stewart, Chinook.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Annual First of May Demonstration will be held in Lethbridge

LOOK FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONDUCTORS DEMAND CONCILIATION BOARD OR THREATEN STRIKE

WINNIPEG, March 10.—Canadian Northern railway conductors, not having received a satisfactory answer from Vice-President Sir Donald Mann, in response to their demands for higher wages and better working conditions, asked the Dominion government tonight for a board of conciliation previous to declaring a strike on the company's system in Canada. If the railway company declines to name a member of the board a strike immediately will be declared, it was said tonight. An answer is expected tomorrow.

B.C. Federation Voting On Representation

Amendments to the constitution of the B. C. Federation of Labor, as adopted at the recent Victoria convention, have been submitted to affiliated unions for endorsation or rejection. The outstanding item is that pertaining to representation, the amendment reading as follows:

"That the basis of representation shall be one vote for every hundred members, no delegate to have more than five votes."

The old system of representation was one delegate, one vote.

Kootenay End of Road to be Rushed Through

Contracts Awarded---Will Reduce C. P. R. Mileage to Coast---Means Much to the Pass

It has been announced that the C.P.R. has awarded contracts aggregating $3,000,000 for the completion of the Kootenay Central branch, otherwise known as the Jukeson-Golden cutoff. The work will be rushed, and will be completed by the fall of 1914.

Twenty miles of this road, which is just 100 miles in length, and will connect up the Crows Nest branch with the C.P.R. main line, have been completed in the past year, the end of steel being at Fort Steele. The contracts just let comprise the balance of the road to Golden, some miles west of the big hill at Field, on the main line.

Burns & Jordan, the contractors, will start work on the new contract immediately, will employ about 2,000 men, and will keep about five or six steam shovels at work. They will have about twenty camps, and it will require two seasons to complete the undertaking.

The Boomer-Hughes contract is for the Fort Steele end of the road, and this firm will also make a start immediately with a view of completing their part of the work this season.

The completion of the Jukeson-Golden cutoff is fraught with great importance to Fernie and the Crows Nest Pass, considerably reducing the C.P.R. mileage through to the coast and providing a route approximately a thousand feet lower through the main mountain range than is the main line.

Congress May Pass National Minimum Wage Law

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, Will Urge Legislation for Relief of Working Girls—Chicago Investigation Stirs Whole Country

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The [illegible] bills will be introduced early in the special session of congress and passed at every opportunity for the establishment of a minimum wage scale, to apply nationally, was the declaration today of Senator Poindexter, of Washington, in commenting upon the disclosures of the Illinois state legislative committee in Chicago.

"Protection of women, through the minimum wage scale, upheld by law, is one of the essentials in the progressive national platform," he said. "It is one of the things to be dealt with by an industrial commission, which shall have broad powers and duties in this field. As a reform it is coming and an early coming is inevitable.

"Investigations are not so necessary now as definite action.

"The condition of industry is pretty well known. What we want is a law enabling the national government to enforce the payment of at least a living wage. That that law needs enforcement. The investigation will come up early in the session and will be pressed at every opportunity. It will probably not succeed in the house in the special session on account of the tariff and currency debates, but will stay up until it is acted upon."

Ballot Versus Bullets

By Job Harriman

Job Harriman is an Indianian by birth but a Californian by long residence. His activity in the Socialist movement covers a period of almost twenty years, and in 1900 he was the running mate of Eugene V. Debs in the first campaign of the present Socialist party.

In the fall of 1910 Mr. Harriman made a record breaking campaign for the mayoralty of Los Angeles, in which the whole body of organized labor was lined up under the Socialist banner. It was generally believed that he would have been elected, but for the shock caused by the disclosures of the McNamaras' guilt, three days before election.

Mr. Harriman has always stood for the closest co-operation between the labor union and the Socialist party, holding that for the workers to depend on either form of action without the other would be as futile as for a man to try to walk with one leg or fight with one arm.

The present article, it should be noted, was written early in December.

A new gospel of social emancipation has ben much preached in this country within the last two or three years. It goes under the name of 'Direct Action.'

"Discard political action. Abandon the patient and laborious methods of the Socialist party. Disregard the ballot. Cease to strive for labor legislation and immediate partial reforms. Cease to think of winning control of the public powers through the ballot and transforming society by peaceful and orderly means. Go direct to the goal. Take and hold the industries. All or nothing, in defiance of the law and all its powers."

This, in brief, is the advice that is being given to the working people in many quarters.

No doubt it appeals to some of the workers—especially to those least trained in organized thought and action. But it seems to have a special fascination for the idealists—for persons whose relation to the working class movement is one of sentiment and not of action, of sympathy and not of participation.

It is a suicidal policy that they counsel.

It means catching bullets from the muzzle of the gun—an impossible task. It will be a sad day for the working class if any considerable number of them are ever led to make the attempt.

Not for the sake of any sentiment or theory, but for the sake of the future welfare of the workers, I protest against the preaching with all my heart.

An Invitation to Disaster

Will wisdom urge a host of untrained, unfed, unarmed men to such a task? Let us not forget that the capitalist class is possesed of tremendous power; the army, the navy, the militia, the police, the power to increase this force by conscription, the public treasury, the public credit upon which to borrow, the power to tax, the billions of wealth in the hands of the rich who stand ready with their cash in hand to deliver it when needed for their own defense; also the law, and the courts to set the machinery in motion.

Will they use this power? Have they not used it whenever occasion called? Is it not natural that they should? Will not every organization defend itself whenever its very vitals are being attacked? So long as democratic privileges exist in the form of the ballot, are they not acting under color of right?

Lead your more or less nebulous democracy up to the muzzle of the nation's guns, all of which are well equipped, organized, mobilized, and directed with the greatest skill, and you will quit the battlefield in disaster, leaving it strewn with the dead and wounded, and with democracy defeated, and plutocracy better organized and more tyrannical than before.

When I think of the desolate field after the battle is over, and the still more desolate hearts and homes of those left behind, and how little would be accomplished by such a cataclysm, I shudder in amazement at what seems to me to be a short-sighted policy of impatient men.

"Impatient! Are not the fields of industry sufficiently desolate?"

Indeed, they are. Better, however, that the fields of industry should be strewn with the suffering bodies of living men than that the battlefields should be strewn with the bodies of the dead. In life there is hope and power to act, but the grave is silent and fruitless.

"But direct action does not mean a cataclysm. Passive resistance avoids this."

How childlike! How superficial! How ingenuous! Are we not told that we cannot vote into existence the desired change? How then can it be ushered in by passive resistance?

Will the cannon roar and the bullets pierce the political actionists, but remain silent and harmless when confronted with the passively resistant direct actionists?

Do not be impatient. Nature is no respecter of impatience nor of sentiment. She is prodigal of time and of her children. She respects only power, and only such power as is orderly and able to stand the test of endurance.

The feudal system was not extinguished in a day nor with one blow, but by the gradual development of more efficient industrial institutions and commercial methods. Likewise will capitalism be supplanted by such gradual change in the methods of conducting both our industrial and commercial establishments and by inaugurating such new industrial and business methods as shall be advantageous to the working class. Around such advantage alone will grow a powerful and enduring working class movement.

JOB HARRIMAN

Let not the direct actionist hug to his bosom the illusion that he alone proposes to overcome his difficulties by mass action. Mass voting also is mass action—the same mass, the same power, the same interest, the same goal, but a better method.

Which End of the Gun?

The one follows the pathway that leads to the muzzles of the nation's guns, and while there proposes to act in violation of the law.

The other follows the pathway that leads to the breech of the guns, and while there proposes to change the law, and thus open the way to, and make lawful, the desired changes in industrial and commercial methods.

"But our people are disfranchised."

Is this the excuse? This begs the question. The vast majority of the voters now belong to the working class By voting together they can bring about such legislation as will enfranchise all disfranchised persons by permitting them to vote wherever they may be. We strike at the very foundation of democracy whenever we refuse to vote and to abide by the rule established by the majority. Is it possible or even probable that the working class will pursue such a course? Or is direct action merely the nightmare of temporary despair? Will not every class develop in the direction of its greatest efficiency? Are the workers not strongest in democracy and the capitalists strongest in militarism?

Do not the capitalists proceed upon the theory that they have an unquestionable right of absolute control over the property to which they hold title? In this theory lies hidden the germ of a monarchial form of government. Every capitalist is a little tyrant within his own little realm. Every trust is a federation of little tyrants in a more extended realm; and a federation of trusts, under private control, would mean a monarchial tyranny co-extensive with the government over which such federation held sway.

In the business affairs of the powerful capitalists there is no democracy In their political platforms there is no tendency toward democracy. Absolute control over property is the parent of monarchial ideals and institutions. In corporations stock votes. In politics the heavy owners of stock stand for property qualifications. Their property is their power-house. By it they are able to force others to work for and contribute their energy to the increase of capital, and thus they multiply and extend their power, their privileges and their luxuries; and their ideas and theories of government flow therefrom and conform thereto.

Among the middle class an opposite tendency is developing. They have met the large combinations of capital, are fighting industrial and commercial battles, and are losing in the struggle. The balance is gradually shifting from the credit to the deficit side of their ledger. Their property is being absorbed by high interest, high rents, high freight rates, high prices for the products of monopolized industries, while they are ever receiving lower prices for their own output. Seeing their inability to pit their small power against the enormous financial and economic power of the trusts, they are beginning to rebel and are refusing to abide by the rules made by the large capitalists and are advocating a more extended democracy. In many states they are beginning to champion woman suffrage, the initiative, the referendum, the recall.

Thus we see the germs of democracy developing as the individual loses control over his own property, or is being dominated by property in the hands of others.

The Roots of Democracy

Among the propertiless class, democracy is the rule of action. There being no extreme power by which their affairs can be dominated, the voice of the majority necessarily prevails. So also must democracy reign supreme whenever the interests of those in control of property are equal and mutual. In such case no other means can be devised, because each vote has equal weight, being supported by equal power.

Industrial development, by expropriation of small owners, has forced democratic institutions and methods upon the working class, and is now forcing the same upon the middle class; while directly the opposite results are being produced among the more powerful and opulent capitalist class.

Mobilized capital will ever be more efficient than scattered capital; hence trusts will continue to form and democracy to spread.

If the present industrial and commercial methods are pursued, the economic power of trustified capital must eventually meet face to face in a titanic conflict with the democratic power of the dispossessed.

Upon this hypothesis the direct actionists proceed, assuming that the climax is here and the cataclysm is taking place.

The fact is, the climax has not arrived, and the cataclysm is not present and will never develop.

Democracy, being a product of industrial evolution, will of necessity keep pace with it, and be forced onward by it.

Already woman suffrage and direct legislation have become powerful issues, not only of the dispossessed but also of the middle class. They are becoming issues because we see in them a means of defense against the very economic power that is forcing the issues upon us.

It is by means of these democratic methods that our forces are being mobilized. By their use we are discovering our more general mutual interests and are learning how to act in unison regarding them. Ability to act in unison leads to the discovery and adoption of such industrial methods as are productive of the greatest benefit. Having discovered the most beneficial methods we cling to them with all the tenacity of life, and thus the mobilization of democratic forces takes place.

By direct legislation we can force issues to public attention; take over or establish industries; divert funds from the trust to the public treasury, and thus turn to our benefit the forces that have been devouring us. Around and by means of these benefits will the apparently nebulous democratic force rally, organize and grow. By this normal process we eliminate the elements of a cataclysm and set in motion the elements of evolution; we get behind the guns and at the same time avoid the necessity of using them; we marshal our democratic forces around permanent advantages and our mobilization becomes as permanent as are the advantages gained—and the capitalist class bows in respect and obedience to this power.

Who ever heard of a water company using the police force to resist the citizens while in the act of voting bonds with which to take the water plant?

"But the courts resist."

Then let us recall the judges and elect better ones. How far is it from the water plant to the woolen mill?

"But the people will not vote to take the woolen mill."

If that be true, they will not take it by any other means.

"But the law forbids public management of such industries."

Then let us initiate and pass new laws.

"But they will use the army to prevent such action."

Then will they not use the army to prevent the direct actionist from seizing the mill contrary to law? In the former case we will be in power and the army will be ours; in the latter case the reverse is true.

"Then you would do away with the strike and the boycott? They are direct action."

No, they are not direct action within the proper meaning of that term. The strike and the boycott were employed long before the term "direct action" was coined. The workers propose to better their conditions in the factory by the strike and the boycott, and at the same time to build up their power by political action; the direct actionists propose sabotage and the taking possession of the factory by force.

"Do we propose to bond and buy and pay interest?"

Well, we have usury laws. It is unlawful in some states to charge more than six per cent per annum. May the maximum rate not be reduced to four per cent or three per cent or to two per cent? Do you not see where this leads? Being in power, can we not also employ the income tax? Do I hear you say "unconstitutional?" Then amend the constitution, or take from the courts the power of annulling laws, or recall the old judges and elect new ones. Will not this lead to a haven of peace rather than a cataclysm drenched in blood?

Impatience brings nothing. We cannot move faster than our power to move develops; and the organization and efficiency of our power will develop no faster than perceived possible advantages can be made to accrue.

Patience Brings Power

Though temporary, superficial, and conflicting interests make difficult the task of organizing and mobilizing this ever increasing and somewhat nebulous democratic force, yet we must not forget that this task must be accomplished or else democracy will fail and plutocracy will remain on the throne. However great the potentialities of democracy, yet while the producers remain in divided camps they exert their power, for the most part, against one another and are easily defeated by the common enemy. A small power well mobilized and directed is more efficient than a larger, dispersed power.

Capital rushes to the defense of all favorable interest, rent and profit laws as naturally as a flower blooms, for it is by these methods that it is fed and nourished, and by which it has grown into the veritable monster that it now is.

Interest, rent and profit are the avenues through which human energy, in different forms, pours in a constant stream through the various industrial and commercial establishments into the coffers of capital. The strength of those from whom it flows is diminished by the process, while the power of capital is multiplied. This ever-increasing fund constitutes the great reservoir upon which the capitalists draw for military support.

Take warning, Direct Actionist.

Plutocracy's greatest power and advantage is in the bullet. Democracy's greatest power and advantage is in the ballot.

They organize the army by diverting funds from us. We organize democracy by diverting funds from them.

We are strong in peace. They are strong in war.

The plutocrats never fight. They hire the workers to fight. The workers will quit fighting whenever it becomes more profitable to live in peace.

Let not democracy be pitted against the shot and shell of a plutocratic mercenary army. Let us not pit force against force in an open field of battle, but turn our backs upon the paths that lead to cataclysms, bloodshed and disaster, and take shelter in the irresistible and abiding evolutionary processes.

Do we conserve our forces, the lives of our people, by warfare?

Democracy and altruism are the essential products of the labor movement; democracy, because the power of each individual is limited to himself; altruism, because the efficiency and hence the advantage of each, is increased by combining with his fellows.

Individualism and militarism are the essential products of capitalism; individualism, because the power of the capitalist is co-extensive with his capital; militarism, because the efficiency of the army is co-extensive with the military fund.

Our task is to prevent the accumulation of this fund in private hands. This fund grows by the assimilation of the products of the working class.

Individuals and classes grow by nourishment and not by warfare. Sometimes warfare becomes necessary in order to get nourishment. But the processes of growth are checked and sometimes even stopped and decay sets in during the period of warfare.

By cooperation and direct legislation the producers will yet learn how to turn the fruits of their own labor from the coffers of the rich to the common or public treasury. Around this common treasury or surplus fund, the forces of democracy will gather and feed and grow and organize and function as naturally and as efficiently as does capital now grow and function upon the same food. It is by the exercise of democratic privileges alone that democracy can learn to conserve its power and to organize and mobilize into an abiding and growing civilization. By such a process every individual, having adjusted himself to the new institutions, may not only rise into a position of abiding comfort, but may bask in economic and social opportunities unknown to the fondest dreams of plutocracy. The elements of war will disappear from a democratic organism which develops upon the foundation of mutual economic interests. But such an organism must be the result of growth, of evolutionary processes, and not of a cataclysm.

A child cannot leap into manhood nor a movement into maturity. Movements, like man, must grow.

The girl who has a chronic case of the ideal is apt to develop into a spinster.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

The leading features of the Directors' Report for 1912, as presented to the Annual Meeting of the Company, held in Montreal, March 4th, 1913, are as follows:

ASSETS as at 31st December, 1912	$49,605,616.49
Increase over 1911	5,704,730.51
CASH INCOME from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc, in 1912	12,333,081.60
Increase over 1911	1,775,746.08
PROFITS PAID to policyholders entitled to participate in 1912	691,975.84
ADDED TO SURPLUS during 1912	614,008.09
TOTAL SURPLUS 31st December, 1912, over all liabilities and capital, (according to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances, the Om. (5) Table, with 3½ and 3 per cent. interest, and, for annuities, the B. O. Select Annuity Tables, with 3½ per cent. interest.)	5,331,081.82
DEATH CLAIMS, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1912	4,732,463.29
PAYMENTS to policyholders since organization	34,402,734.66
NEW BUSINESS (paid for in cash) during 1912	30,814,409.64
Increase over 1911	4,377,628.45
ASSURANCES IN FORCE 31st December, 1912	182,732,420.00
Increase over 1911	18,160,347.00

The SUN LIFE OF CANADA now occupies the premier position among Canadian Life Assurance Companies.

Outside of Companies issuing industrial policies, the SUN LIFE OF CANADA now does a larger new life assurance business than any other company incorporated in the British Empire.

The Company's Growth

Year	Income	Assets	Life Assurance in Force
1892....	$ 48,210.93	$ 96,461.95	1,064,350.00
1872....	1,108,680.43	3,403,700.88	23,901,047.00
1902....	3,561,509.34	13,480,272.88	67,181,602.00
1912....	12,333,081.60	49,605,616.49	182,732,420.00

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE

REAL ESTATE **M. A. KASTNER** FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

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

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

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

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

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

Pianoforte Tuition

Pupils prepared for Academic Examination at reasonable terms

Miss M. H. Williams, L. A. B.

FERNIE, B. C. Box 531 — BLAIRMORE, ALTA. Care of W. P. Williams

Thomson & Morrison

Funeral Directors — Fernie, B. C.

Local Agents

Orders taken throughout the Pass

H. G. GOODEVE CO., Ltd.

The Complete House Furnishers of the Pass

Hardware — Furniture

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

Coleman, - Alta.

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

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The finest in the world

When ordering **ask for Dr. Price's by name,** else the grocer may forget the kind you are accustomed to.

GIRL COAL HEAVERS

At Japanese Port Great Mail Steamers Are Coaled By Girls.

Imagine a great mail steamer "bunkering" 2,300 tons—that is a lot— of coal in six and one-half hours, the work being accomplished, not by labor saving machinery, but by girls! It sounds incredible; but it is a fact and one that may be witnessed almost any day at the Japanese port, Nagasaki, where the coaling is done entirely by girls. When a ship approaches to have her bunkers filled, big coal barges bear down upon her, and as soon as she comes to anchor, the crews place a rough ladder between the liner and the foremost barge. On each rung of it a girl takes her place. Men on the barge quickly shovel the coal into shallow baskets holding half a bushel each to the sound of a monotonous chant, and these baskets then pass from hand to hand up the living ladder with marvelous celerity. Each girl seizes one and swings it straight up in front of her, above her head, when it is caught by the next girl. Down a second ladder, likewise packed with girls, the empty baskets pass in similar manner back into the barge to be refilled. Barge after barge is emptied in this way. The monotonous chanting never ceases; the living elevator goes on hour after hour with its never ending stream of baskets, until the last bunker is full, when the ladders disappear as if by magic and the ship is ready to proceed on her voyage.

As has been mentioned, a large steamer will coal 2,300 tons in six and one-half hours, or 353 tons per hour, which works out at nearly six tons per minute.

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 115 International Trade Unions with their 27,000 locals; 39 State federations; and 632 city central bodies.

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Subscribed	6,000,000	Capital Paid Up	6,460,000
Reserve Fund	6,460,000	Total Assets	72,000,000

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

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.

FERNIE BRANCH — GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

JOINT ACCOUNTS

Joints Accounts opened in the name of two or more persons, each having the privilege of making withdrawals or deposits over their own signature—a most convenient arrangement between members of a family, or between partners in an uncorporated business.

Toronto 23rd January, 1913. General Manager.

Head Office TORONTO Branches and connections throughout Canada

J. F. MACDONALD, Manager, FERNIE, B.C.

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

TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, by reason of its large number of branches in every Province of Canada, with direct representation in London, Eng., New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Mexico and St. John's Nfld., with Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world, is able to offer unsurpassed facilities to the travelling public, enabling them to obtain money in the simplest way at any point on their journey the world over. The Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued by this Bank overcome the annoying difficulties of obtaining funds abroad, especially in places where identification is difficult.

Cheques and Drafts on all the countries of the world, drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, etc., can be cashed or purchased at reasonable rates. 8.6

L. A. S. DACK, Manager FERNIE BRANCH

KENNEDY & MANGAN

Lumber for all Purposes

here at any time and in any quanity. You cannot swamp us with a large order, or give us so small a one that we will not attend to it.

THERE ARE BOARDS, BEAMS JOISTS, SHINGLES, Etc. for any kind of building you may be at work upon. Have us send you what you want when you want it.

OFFICE and YARD, McPHERSON AVE., OPP. G. N. DEPOT, FERNIE

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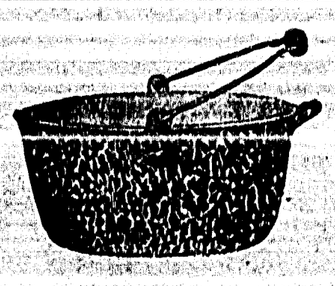

J. D. QUAIL

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to

Electric Wiring in Mining Operations

Constant Supervision Necessary

BY C. M. MEANS

It is well known that all electric wiring in mines carries a certain potential danger if it carries current at a pressure in excess of a few volts. Up to about 200 volts the danger is limited to fires, due to the ignition of gas or dust setting fire to the coal, timber or other combustible material. Above 200 volts, and in rare cases below, there is danger to life, due to accidental contact as well as the fire hazard. If the potential of the current is such as to only produce a severe shock it may result in the victim falling in the way of moving cars or machinery, with disastrous results. There has been more or less agitation for legislation that would place limitations on the use of electricity under ground, and in some States legislation has already been enacted that limits the voltage and places the limit so low as to work a hardship in many cases.

The tendency today is toward safer wiring, as the fact becomes more and more apparent that mining companies can not afford to assume unnecessary hazards. Money spent in safe-guarding employees and reducing the probability of fires due to careless wiring is a good investment. If mines were properly wired there would be no occasion for the enactment of laws placing limitations on the use of electricity underground; but so long as there are accidents due to the use of electricity it is only natural to expect that regulations will be imposed.

Electricity is being used more extensively each year in the production of coal, because of its econmical transmission and ease of application. In turn, greater danger is introduced because of larger operations, which call for more comprehensive systems, deeper mines and the increased possibility of igniting gas. In many cases thinner seams are being worked, which places wires in nearer proximity to the workmen.

When any material increase of power is installed the entire system should be revised to properly handle the increased output, and proper protection should be given all underground circuits. It is important that all circuits be of sufficient cross-section, and the resistance low enough so that the circuit breaker or other protection devices will be operative in case of an overload or short-circuit on any part of the system. This can be accomplished by splitting the circuits on the switchboard in the power house and using separate protection devices for each circuit. In the interest of economy of transmission it is sometimes advisable to carry a large feeder to a centre of distribution inside the mine, and to supply the proper protection at that point.

Underground wiring, whether feeders, trolley, machine or light wiring, should be thoroughly protected at all points where there is a possibility of men coming in contact with them. It is not sufficient to protect crossings on authorized traveling ways; the safe-guarding should be extended to places where it is at all likely that employees might come in contact with the wires. Neither is it sufficient that only the trolley and feed lines be protected; exactly the same precaution should extend to machine and light wiring, as they carry the same potential danger so far as injuries due to shock from accidental contact are concerned.

The possibility of the current igniting gas is great in mines where gas is generated unless the wiring is maintained in proper condition. The danger of igniting coal, timber, etc., is present in all mines where electricity is used, and the degree of hazard is dependent entirely upon the character of wiring and protection given it.

Not only must the wire be put in proper shape—it must be so maintained! In order to secure proper maintenance it is essential that a system of inspection by competent men be maintained of all wiring, and reports made covering all details.

The application of electrical equipment to mines has been undergoing an evolution ever since the first installation, and what was considered good practice last year may be obsolete this year; it is something that requires constant supervision, and will continue to do so until such a time as thorough standardization takes place.

What Happens When Shot-Firers are Performing Their Work

In one of the magazines Joseph Husband is publishing a continued story in which is portrayed the life and daily experiences of a coal miner. From late chapters of this story, entitled "A Year in a Coal Mine," we purloin the following comment and description:

Death comes frequently to coal miners from a "blown-out shot." When the blast is inserted in the drill hole cartridges are packed in for tamping. If these are properly made and tamped the force of the explosion will tear down the coal properly; but if the man has been careless in his work the tamps will blow out like a shot from a gun-barrel, and, igniting such gas or coal dust as may be present, kill or badly burn the shot-firer. The proper tamping is wet clay, but it is impossible to convince men of it, and nine out of ten will tamp their holes with coal dust—itself a dangerous explosive—scooped up from the side of the track. Again, powder cans are sometimes opened in a manner which seems almost the act of an insane man. Rather than take the trouble to unscrew the cap in the head of the can and pour out the powder through its natural opening, the miner will drive his pick through the head of the can and pour the powder from the jagged square hole he has punched; these are but two of the many voluntary dangers which a little care on the part of the men themselves would obviate. * * * *

Beside the track, in a black niche cut in the wall of coal, two men were working. Twenty feet from them their lighted pit lamps flared. Round black cans of powder were tumbled together in the back of the alcove; a pile of empty paper tubes and great spools of thick, white fuse lay beside them. We sat down on the edge of the track at a safe distance from the open powder, and watched them as they blew open the long white tubes, and, with a battered funnel, poured in the coarse grains of powder until the smooth round cartridge was filled, a yard or two of white fuse hanging from its end.

A few minutes later, as we neared the heading, a sudden singing "boom" came down strongly against the air current and bent back the flames in our pit lamps. Far off in the blackness ahead a point of light marked the direction of the tunnel; another appeared. Suddenly from the thick silence came the shrill whine of the air drills. A couple of lamps, like yellow tongues of flame, shone dimly in the head of the tunnel, and the air grew thick with a cloud of fine coal dust. Then below the bobbing lights appeared the bodies of two men stripped to the waist, the black coating of dust that covered them moist with gleaming streaks of sweat.

Slowly the two men pulled the long screwblade from the black breast of the coal, the air hose writhing like a wounded snake about their ankles. The driller who had spoken wiped his sweaty face with his hands, his eyes blinking with the dust. He picked up his greasy coat from beside the track and wrapped it around his wet shoulders.

"Look out for the gas!" he shouted, "There's a bit here, up high."

He raised his lamp slowly to the jagged roof. A quick blue flame suddenly expanded from the lamp and puffed down at him as he took away his hand.

In the back end of the tunnel six small holes, each an inch and a half in diameter and six feet deep, invisible in the darkness and against the blackness of the coal, marked where the blasts were to be placed. On the level floor stretched from one wall of the entry to the other, the undercut had been ground out by the machine men during the afternoon, and as soon as the blasts were in and the fuses lighted the sudden wrench of these charges would tear down a solid block of coal six feet deep by the height and depth of the entry, to fall crushed and broken into the sump cut ready for the loaders on the following morning.

Selecting and examining each cartridge, the shooters charged the drill holes. Two cartridges of black powder, tamped with a long copper headed rod; then dummies of clay for wads, leaving hanging from each charged drill hole a yard of white fuse.

We tramped down the tunnel and squatted on the track fifty yards away. Down at the end of the tunnel we had just deserted bobbed the tiny flames of the light in the shooters' pit caps. There was a faint glow of sparks. "Coming!" they yelled through the darkness, and we heard them running as we saw their lights grow larger. For a minute we silently waited. Then, from the far end of the tunnel, muffled and booming like the breaking of a great wave in some vast cave, came a singing roar, and the black end of the tunnel flamed suddenly a solid square of crimson flames, like the window of a burning house, and a roar of flying air drove past us, putting out our lights and throwing us back against the rails.

"It's a windy one!" yelled Wild; "look out for the rib shots!"

Like a final curtain in a darkened theater, a slow pall of heavy smoke sank down from the roof, and as it touched the floor a second burst of flame tore it suddenly upward, and far down the entry, the trappers' door banged noisily in the darkness. Then we crept back slowly, breathing hard in an air thick with dust and laden with the smell of burnt black powder, to the end of the tunnel, where the whole face had been torn loose, and a great pile of broken coal lay against the end of the entry.

Often bits of paper from the cartridges lighted by the paper, will start a fire in the piles of coal dust left by the machine men, and before the shooters leave a room that has been blasted an examination must be made in order to prevent the possibility of fire.

All night long we moved from one entry to another, blasting down in each six feet more of the tunnel, which would be loaded out on the following day.

BRITISH COAL EXPORTS FOR 1912

Exports of British coal in 1912 amounted to 64,445,004 long tons valued at $197,066,942, as against 64,599,266 long tons valued at $177,729,777 in 1911. In addition to these exports the coal shipped for use of steamers engaged in foreign trade amounted to 18,291,370 long tons in 1912 and 19,264,189 long tons in 1911. Aside from this coal for bunkering, exports were divided as follows in 1912:

Anthracite, 2,547,712 tons; steam, 46,539,983, tons. gas, 10,559,845 tons; household, 1,639,571 tons; other, 3,157,893 tons. Coke to the amount of 1,026,021 long tons was exported in 1912 as compared with 1,059,876 tons in 1911, and exports of manufactured fuel totaled 1,565,432 tons in 1912 and 1,612,741 tons in 1911.

Coal imported into the United States from Great Britain in 1912 amounted to 5,382 long tons as compared with 6,946 long tons in 1911.

British coal was exported to 28 different countries. France led all others in quantity with 10,190,948 long tons; Italy came second with 9,180,208 long tons; Germany third with 8,394,864 long tons. Then came Russia, 4,441,523 long tons; Sweden, 4,115,551 long tons; Spain and the Canary Islands, 3,441,523 tons; Argentina, 3,365,699 tons; Egypt, 2,925,825 tons; Denmark, 2,780,957 tons; Norway, 2,201,305 tons; Netherlands, 2,096,494 tons; Brazil 1,625,780 tons; Belgium, 1,546,768 tons; Algiers, 1,054,786 tons; Portugal, the Azores and Madeira, 125,417 tons.

In view of prospecting for foreign trade by American producers as a sequel to the opening of the Panama canal it is perhaps interesting to learn how much coal South American countries bought from Great Britain in 1912. The quantities, as officially reported, sent to those countries were: Argentina, 3,365,699 long tons; Brazil, 1,625,780 tons; Chile, 522,589 tons. Uruguay, 870,313 tons. It should be remembered that Germany and Belgium also export considerable quantities of fuel to these countries, but mostly in the form of briquets.

In this connection it is pertinent to give the figures of exports for the calendar year 1912 from the United States, which were: Of anthracite 3,088,789 net tons; bituminous, 14,459,978 net tons. This is exsluisve of the quantity of coal put aboard vessels engaged in foreign trade for bunker use, which amounted to 7,340,100 tons. The total value of all coal sent abroad was $79,845,494. In addition there were exported 814,800 tons of coke, valued at $3,002,742.

All imports of coal were of the bituminous grade, and amounted to 1,608,350 net tons, valued at $4,509,636; and of coke 110,347 tons, valued at $488,691; so that the value of exports shows a tidy increase in values over imports.

NEGLIGENCE IS CHARGE AGAINST MINE MANAGER

Warrant Issued for Arrest of Biedler —Responsible for Miner's Death

COBALT, Ont. Mar. 12.—A warrant was issued for the arrest of E. W. Beidler, manager of the Canadian Gold and Silver Mining company, on a charge of criminal negligence. The charge was laid in connection with the death of Thomas Andrews, a miner, who was killed at the Alexandra mine, which was under the management of Mr. Beidler.

The warrant was sworn out as the result of the verdict brought in at the end of the inquest here, when it was unanimously decided that Andrews came to his death by the falling of a cross head in the shaft of the Canadian Gold and Silver Mining company, due to criminal negligence on the part of the management.

"Mr. Grimes,' said the rector to the vestryman on the Sunday morning before Christmas, "this morning we had better take up the collection before the sermon."

"Indeed!" answered the vestryman. "Why?"

"Well," answered the rector. "I am going to preach on the subject of economy."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Grand Union Hotel

COLEMAN, Alta.

Best of Accommodation

We cater to the workingman's trade

G. A. CLAIR — Proprietor

Stephen L. Humble

Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves & Ranges

Fancy Goods and Stationery

BELLEVUE — Alberta

A. C. LIPHARDT

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

FERNIE, B. C.

On a Five Acre Farm

That's Where You Really Live

British Columbia needs men with ambition, energy, and backbone today. Men who have grit in their make-up; men who have faith in themselves.

Are you such a man?

Are you willing to work—for yourself?

Are you willing to make money—for yourself?

Do you want to be healthy, happy, carefree?

THEN LISTEN TO THIS:

Right at your door in the Creston District are a number of small farms, with the richest and most fertile soil on this continent. Where crops are BIG, where demand is steady, where markets are handy, and where success is sure.

These farms are waiting for men—the right kind of men. Men who will work and make good, as dozens have done before them.

You can do as well as these men. Even without practical experience you can start saving from $1500 to $2000 after your first year.

THIS IS NOT HOT AIR BUT COLD FACTS

Write us for more particulars, it is to your interest and ours and you are under no obligation to purchase.

We are not philanthropists, neither are we hogs, and are willing to share a good thing.

E. Ross Mackenzie

Sales Agent for the Owners

J. W. BENNETT and JOS. GRAFTON

P.O. Box 519 — Phone 89

Fernie, British Columbia

Why Don't You Take A Good Spring Tonic?

You need it—Everybody needs it—We all need a Spring blood cleanser, nerve tonic and bracer. When you get up in the morning, tired, lazy—at the breakfast table no appetite for food—at your daily work no ambition or ability—nothing accomplished all day but yawn and stretch—your system needs bracing, your nerves need settling; your energies need reconstructing. Let us show you the best Spring tonics for all ages and under all conditions, the kind that will cleanse your blood—restore your appetite—brace you up—give you desire and ability for work, play or study—a treatment in every respect that will keep you well and happy all Summer.

A. W. BLEASDELL

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER — FERNIE, B.C.

PANTORIUM TAILORS

Over McLean's Drug Store

Our new Suitings are here. Splendid wearers, handsome tweeds and worsteds. Drop in and inspect them.

SUITS TO MEASURE FROM $15 UP

Latest New York and Paris Styles

Genuine French System of Dry Cleaning

Ladies' Fancy Garments a Specialty. Feathers, Furs, Gloves, Ladies' or Men's Hats cleaned or dyed and blocked, any style.

PRESSING AND REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

At reasonable prices.

Out-of-town work attended to promptly

Ledger Advs. Bring Results

THE Bellevue Hotel
COMMERCIAL HOUSE
Best Accommodation in the Pass.—
Up-to-Date — Every Convenience.—
Excellent Cuisine.
SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
J. A. CALLAN, Prop. BELLEVUE, Alta.

Capital Paid Up $3,000,000.
Reserve $3,750,000.
Total Assets Over $48,000,000.
BANK OF HAMILTON
Your Opportunity
IF a very promising proposition were submitted to you tomorrow, one that required a little capital, would you be in a position to accept it, or would you be forced to step back and allow someone else to grasp your one chance?
There are few opportunities for the man with nothing, but at the door of the man with a bank account fortune knocks often.
Start an account with this bank. One dollar is enough. Add to it regularly, and you will soon build up a substantial balance.

Waldorf Hotel
P. V. WHELAN, Manager.
Rates $2.00 and up
Hot and Cold Water
Electric Lighted
Steam Heated.
'Phone in every room.
Sample Rooms on Main Business Street.
Meal Tickets, $7.00
Special Rates by the week and the month and to Theatrical parties. Try our
Special Sunday Dinner
The finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars served by competent and obliging wine clerks.

KING'S HOTEL
Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars
DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION
W. MILLS, - Prop

Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.
Beer and Porter
Bottled Goods a Specialty

Central Hotel
Large Airy Rooms & Good Board
Ross & Mackay Props.

CLUB Cigar Store
W. A. INGRAM
Wholesale and Retail
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Nowhere in the Pass can be found in such a display of
Meats
We have the best money can buy of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, "Imperator Hams and Bacon" Lard, Sausages, Weiners and Sauer Kraut.
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The General Strike

XIII—THE VIEW OF TRADE UNION AND SOCIALISTS LEADERS

By Robert Hunter

(Courtesy of The National Socialist)

"When one does not want to play upon words," says Van Kol, the veteran Socialist of Holland, "the general strike is but an anarchistic Utopia, an idea that springs up in countries where the Socialist movement is feeble or still in its infancy. It is a dangerous fantasy of badly organized workers. For a general econmic strike demands a powerful class organization, an immovable solidarity, an invincible discipline, and with that powerful trade unions, commanding large sums of money, as well as numerous resources of rich co-operative societies. And the day when the proletariat possesses all these means of combat, a general strike would be the worst of methods because it would possess other weapons which are more efficacious, less dangerous to the working class and more to be feared by the capitalist class. As long as the bourgeoisie can dispose at will of the armed force—of the police, of justice and of legislation—this anarchistic dream will not be realized, and still less will one ever succeed in replacing by this means capitalistic production by the Socialist regime, which is a result of long social transformations, of an economic evolution more or less hastened."

"Let us then repudiate," continues Van Kol, with all our might the general strike, that harmful and murderous weapon for the working class, condemned in advance to defeat; let us repudiate this method of combat which increases the misery of that proletariat, decimates its forces and afflicts it with powerlessness. Let us repudiate the general strike as well when it has an economic end in warring against the capitalist class as when it will have a political character and will be a question of the conquest of the State. Let us cast far from us this ill-fated idea which discloses all Socialist Democratic action and stakes all on a throw of dice—all to lose or all to gain—with the certainty of losing.

"When the day will at last dawn when we shall have with us the majority of people, even without having a majority in the Parliament, and in the government, when the working class organizations shall form an invincible revolutionary phalanx, in that day shall we know how to conquer without a single strike, which becomes superfluous as soon as it is possible. For as soon as we shall have such a force, the working class will reorganize the State and the means of production, the hour of deliverance will have rung. But in awaiting that hour, which must come, we must not resort to a device which is sonorous but empty, which dates from the earliest times of the working class movement and causes its efforts to diverge from our old methods of warfare that have withstood the test of fire. It is our duty to unmask this anarchistic method, this ill-omened tragedy, and to warn the working class against this dangerous weapon that is harmful and powerless.

"I do not know if I may be considered an authority on this subject," says Vligen, also of Holland, "because I have been a member of a committee which proclaimed and directed a general strike. In any event, I shall put aside this peculiarity, forget it as much as possible. In my opinion, however, it is already remarkable enough that this experience transformed me into an adversary of the general strike—I who was a partisan of it. It is significant, furthermore, that my opinion is not determined by the secondary circumstances which caused the loss of the strike in which I played a part, but it is based upon facts which appertain directly to the general strike, itself, and which will consequently repeat themselves in every general strike.

"What is the general strike? How does it intimidate the dominant class? They answer us: By the arrest of production. When production ceases, *all social life becomes impossible. No* article of food is placed upon the market, navigation and communications by railroad are interrupted, famine appears. If it is in winter, there is no more fuel. And so on.

"Yes; but who will be the first to suffer from the famine? The proletarian. And who from the cold? The proletarian. Evidently it is society as a whole that struggles in such a terrible crisis. But as in all kinds of crises it is the proletarian that suffers from the beginning and the most severely.

"We saw that at Amsterdam, in April of the preceding year. The dockers were on strike, and the transportation of provisions by railroad was completely paralyzed. The bakers were unemployed. What followed? The bourgeois sent their servants to buy provisions even into the working class quarters, and the wives of the workers saw around them the prices *of food supplies mount alarmingly.* The gas fitters were on strike. The reserve of gas being almost exhausted, provisions of petroleum and candles were made. But who was able to make these provisions, and who, on the other hand remained without light?

"Here is what one might say as a resume: If the general strike renders life impossible for everybody, it menaces first the proletarian. Whatever branch of production one may care to look at, if it immobilizes itself, it will hurt the proletarian first of all. For its own salvation, the proletarian will be obliged to resume work."

"I consider the general strike," says H. M. Hyndman, the veteran English Socialist, "as a remedy proposed by men who have never reflected upon the economic situation and upon social conditions. It is a kind of sentimental attempt to hasten arbitrarily the development of humanity. And, like all sentimental tendencies, this one also is in vain."

"Organization and discipline," says Harry Quelch, also of England, "are indispensable to the success of all strikes, but a general strike would necessitate the most vast and the most perfect organization, and the strictest military discipline, if it should succeed in a serious struggle.

"In a general strike," he continues, "if a minority of workers persist in remaining at work, that will suffice to paralyze the whole movement. With only a minority organized, the danger is that it may be the majority who may want to remain at work. That would be fatal, because it should be necessary to the success of such an enterprise that there be a complete organization capable of making work cease completely on a given day, with whatever end in view, if that were possible, and I doubt it! It would be magnificent. But when the workers shall be sufficiently organized, determined and disciplined to make such a declaration and to execute it in that manner, there will be no need for a general strike—they will be the masters of the situation. That is why I think that although we should not discard the general strike as a possible weapon for the future, it is very probable that we shall never have occasion to use it."

"I am of the opinion," says Kier Hardie, "that a strike, even when it is prepared, may only constitute a last resort, and—I insist again upon this point—it can only be an auxiliary to a political movement strongly organized. The failures in the attempt at a general strike, for which Holland and Belgium have been the theaters in the last years, prove that the strike is a weapon with two edges, a weapon which is shortsighted, and unskilled hands can inflict serious wounds on whoever uses it."

"I am persuaded," says Hueber, the Austrian trade union leader, "that a general strike of the workers in one branch of industry is possible with the end in view of trying to obtain by means of a most intense struggle and by the complete interruption of production, an amelioration in the conditions governing the duration of work and salary. But, in order to be sure of victory, it is necessary that the trade union organization in question be strongly centralized, that it should unite 60 per cent of the workers of its branch of industry, and that its adherents should have taken care to prepare for themselves in time of peace a very rich treasury of war.

"To the question of knowing if the general strike is good to bring about the social revolution and consequently the Socialist regime of production, I answer plainly with the negative. The social revolution is not a war cry, a fashionable byword; it is the ultimate manifestation of a phrase of economic development, a phrase toward the achievement of which we are working in the breast even of the capitalist world.

"Let us create," he continues, "for all the trades, powerful centralized organizations, fit to overcome all obstacles; let us occupy ourselves in joining the trade unions to the co-operatives; let us see, to begin with, that the co-operatives resulting from this union are able to satisfy the daily needs of our adherents, and let us strive, at the same time, to rally to us the associations of rural producers. We shall thus have facilitated the passage from the present regime of exchanges to that which the future *promises us. Let us agitate* at the same time on the political field. Briefly, let us take possession of all the positions that offer themselves as useful and accessible, and we shall in this way have got through a great deal of the revolutionary Socialist work in acts and not in words."

"The Socialist congress, assembled at Dordrecht," says Vandervelde, the Belgian, "last Easter, voted, as we know, the following resolution:

"The condition necessary to the success of a strike in mass is the strong organization, and the severe discipline of the proletariat.

"The absolute general strike, in the sense that at an appointed moment all workers abandon work, is impracticable, because it would render all existence impossible, commencing with that of the proletariat. The emancipation of the working class cannot be the outcome of this sudden rising of all forces; but it is possible that a *strike, spreading over a large number* of industries, or over industries particularly important for the economic life, may be an extreme means of obtaining important social transformations or of defending oneself against *reactionary attacks.*"

"It is to analogous conclusions that I arrive, basing my views principally upon the experiences which we have gone through in Belgium since the constitution of the working class party.

"A general strike, in the exact sense of the words," says Destree, another Belgian, "is the concerted suspension of all work whatsoever. It is useless to demonstrate that a strike of this kind is radically impossible. If such a strike could even speculatively be conceived, it would be evidently useless, because the day when the proletariat would be powerful enough, enlightened enough, organized enough, to realize such a strike, with a view toward a determined end, it would not need to have recourse to this roundabout method, but would be strong enough to accomplish directly the object of its will.'

"The question is," says Anseele, also of Belgium, "if Socialism should aspire to organize the general strike in order to snatch from the capitalist regime that which it cannot give us at this moment. Evidently no. We do not want any utopian general strike; we know whither we are going, we want to go there surely and stoically, with the consciousness of the difficulties which may arise on our way."

"In my articles on the new party program of 1891 (Neue Zeit, 1880-1891, No. 50, page 757)," says Kautsky, of Germany, "I pointed out the possibility that 'under certain conditions when a great decision is to be made, when great events have moved the labor masses to their depths, an extensive cessation of labor may easily have great political results.'

"Naturally, I am not using the idea of a general strike in the sense that the anarchists and the French trade unionists use the word. To these latter the political and especially the parliamentary activity of the proletariat is to be supplanted by the strike and it is to become a means to throw the social order overboard.

"That is foolish. A general strike in the sense that all the laborers of the country at a given sign shall lay down their labor presupposes a unanimity and an organization of the laborers which is scarcely possible in present society, and which, if it were once attained, would be so irresistable that no general strike would be necessary. Such a strike would, however, at one stroke render impossible the existence, not simply of existing society, but all existence, and that of the proletarians long before that of the capitalists and must consequently collapse uselessly at just the moment when its revolutionary virtue began to develop.

"The strike as a political weapon will scarcely over, certainly not in any time now visible, take on the form of a strike for all the workers of a country. It can also not have the purpose of displacing the other means of political struggle, but only of supplementing and strengthening them. We are now entering upon a time where opposed to the overwhelming power of organized capital an isolated non-political strike will be just as hopeless as is the isolated parliamentary action of the labor parties opposed to the pressure of the capitalistically dominated governmental powers. It will be even more necessary that both should grow and draw new strength from co-operation."

"Toward this abyss of a revolutionary general strike," says Jaures, of France, "the proletariat is feeling itself more and more drawn, at the risk not of ruining itself should it fall over, but of dragging down with it for years to come either the wealth or the security of the national life. If the proletarians take possession of the mine and the factory, it will be a perfectly fictitious ownership. They will be embracing a corpse, for the mines and factories will be no better than dead bodies while economic circulation is suspended and production is stopped. So long as a class does not own and govern the whole social machine, it can seize a few factories and yards if it wants to, but it really possesses nothing. To hold in one's hand a few pebbles of a deserted road is not to be master of transportation. The working class would be the dupe of a fatal illusion if it mistook what can be only the tactics of despair for a method of revolution."

Such are the opinions of a few notable leaders of the working class movement in Europe. There is not one veteran in the International movement who dissents from the view that the general strike will be a dangerous and perhaps futile weapon in the struggle for working class emancipation.

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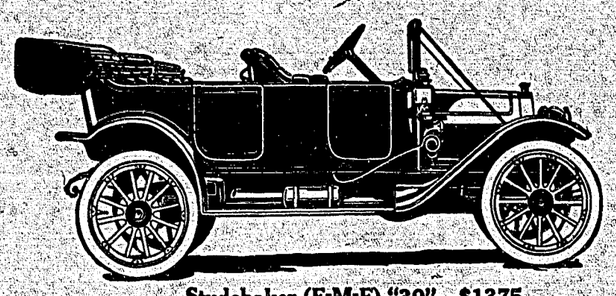

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Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

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.

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IN THE ALBERTA HOUSE

(From our own Correspondent)

There is a law in the province of Alberta to the effect that railroads whose bonds have been guaranteed by the government are exempt from taxes to municipalities, all other railroads having to pay such taxes. The Alberta government guarantee the bonds of the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. so they are exempt, but the C. P. R. do not have their bonds guaranteed by the Alberta government and therefore they have to pay. The Conservatives introduced a resolution asking the government to revoke the law and make the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. pay said taxes. They spoke in moral tones of how unfair the existing law was and how much it would enhance the government treasury and thereby lighten the burden of the farmers if the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. were compelled to pay such taxes. The members on the government side replied to the effect that while the Conservatives were formerly in power at Ottawa the C. P. R. gobbled up so much of the country's resurces and thereby made themselves so powerful that no other railway company could compete with them unless they had their bonds guaranteed and were exempt from taxes, and that by guaranteeing the bonds and exempting from taxes, they, the government, had made it possible for these other railways to relieve the long suffering inhabitants of Alberta from the greed of that horrible monster, the C. P. R. The Socialist member for the Rocky Mountain constituency took a hand in the debate and said:

"It is evident to me that if the Conservatives ever got control of this government the C. P. R. will make the other railroads pay some taxes." (Loud applause from the government side.) "But this brings us to the question of who pays the taxes. There has been an effort to show that the farmers and the working people of this province would be richer if the government treasury was enhanced by the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. paying more taxes. I know that such would enable the government, (if they so desired,) to build more roads and bridges, but railroads, wagon roads, and bridges are not built to bring the market to the slaves. On the contrary, they are built to take the slaves to market, hide and carcass, wife and family. Speaking in a general sense, farmers do not own farms, no more than miners own mines. The title deeds that a very few men have free from debt are but certificates to a steady job. The real owners of any property are they who get the benefits of that property. Railroads, steamships, factories, etc., are the main arteries of modern wealth production and the class that own these main arteries virtually own everything that is tributary. Anyway, they are the class that gets all the benefits of modern wealth production, owning that which all others must have access to in order to live. They also own the non-owners; they are our masters, we their slaves. It doesn't matter to a cow or a horse whether the price of feed is high or low, if you are going to milk the cow or work the horse you must feed them. We, being the slaves to the capitalist class they must return to us out of what we produce enough to enable us to continue to produce. If they make us pay taxes then they must give us the wherewithal to pay such taxes and owing to the complex make-up of modern society, that is exactly what they are compelled to do when we sell our life-force, i.e., our power to labor, to the capitalist class. It is no longer ours, we have eliminated it by sale, therefore, the wealth that is produced by the application of said labor power cannot and does not belong to us, the slaves. That which our masters give us in return is neatly adjusted the world over to a slave's portion, that is, enough to enable us to continue to slave and bring up young slaves to take our places when we are worn out. This is evidenced by the fact that where slaves can live for less than they can here there they get less than we do, and where it costs more to live than it does here, there the slaves get more than we do; in places where taxes are more than they are here the slaves are not any worse off than we are and where taxes are less than they are here the slaves are not any better off on that account. Taxes are but a part of our cost of subsistence; if they could arrange it so that we would not have to pay taxes it would cost us that much less to live and what we got would be reduced to that extent as is evidenced in the places where our fellow slaves get less than we do. And then the little bit we do pay is a mere nothing as compared with what it costs to keep up a modern government. Our masters pay the taxes out of the surplus values that they exploit from us by enslaving us with their ownership of the means of wealth production. This fight in this assembly is a fight between our masters as to which shall pay the big share of the taxes to keep up the government to hold us slaves in subjection."

The division was taken and O'Brien voted with the Conservatives.

When asked by a reporter for his reason, he said, "I neglected to explain that I intended to support the resolution, for in the near future the slaves will have control of this government, and while transforming the ownership from the capitalist class we may need all the revenue we can get."

Immune

Mother: Now, Franklyn, if I hear of your playing football again I shall chastise you.

Franklyn: Well, mother, a chap who's afraid of a licking would be no earthly use at football.

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How Zam-Buk Delivered Him.

At 215 Fraser Ave., Edmonton, Alta., lives W. P. Mahy, a former member of the local fire brigade, who has wonderful cause to be thankful for the curative powers of Zam-Buk. He says: "A serious skin disease broke out on my face, and spread until I was in a terrible state. The spots and little ulcers were frightfully irritating, and yet when scratched or rubbed they bled and smarted. Shaving caused me agony, and sometimes I would have to go two weeks without a shave. I tried home-made remedies, herb salves, and various other preparations, but the sores got no better. When Zam-Buk was mentioned I had little faith that it would be able to do me any good. My case seemed such an obstinate one. I gave it a fair trial, however, and the first box made such a wonderful change for the better that it gave me encouragement to continue. I did so, and to cut a long story short, Zam-Buk, in the end, quite cured me. My face is now clear of all traces of the terrible disease, which troubled me for so long."

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THE MINERS' STRIKE

The strike of the Kanawha Valley miners is commanding the attention and the admiration of organized labor the country over. West Virginia has ever been called the "scab state" in labor circles, especially among the union miners of other sections of the country. Strikes for better conditions in the Pennsylvania, the Ohio, Indiana Illinois and various other organized fields, have invariably been weakened by the fact that the coal operators could have their orders filled in the non-union mines of West Virginia almost as cheaply as they could mine the coal from their own preserves. In addition to this West Virginia has been the recruiting camp for scabs and strike-breakers and a cursed and deadly menace to every struggle the slaves of the grewsome dungeons the country over have ever engaged in. Now that West Virginia miners are proving to their fellow workers in other states that they are made of real fighting material and that in the desperate struggle now going on they are determined to win, spontaneous sympathy and material assistance is greeting them from every mining hamlet in America. The Kanawha coal miners are fighting bare-handed against the most powerful odds ever confronted by struggling labor. They are fighting with the spirit born of desperation, not only against the coal barons private army of thugs and assassins but against the entire powers of the state government, both civil and military, which are being used to the limit to encompass their defeat. With the undivided support of the United Mine Workers of America, the largest labor organization of the land, and the Socialist party, the political union of the workers, the industrial and political unions working together, as they should, the Kanawha miners are going to win the fight that will wash from West Virginia that unenviable title, "The Scab State of the Union."
—Labor Argus, Charleston, W. Va.

CHILD SLAVES WHO WORK IN GAY PAREE

Italians and Spanish Imported Into the Country Under False Pretences

"Forty children, aged between 10 and 13, taken from a glass factory!" This was the announcement that shocked Paris, the gay capitol of France, the other day. Absorbed in pleasure the citizens had failed to note that a brutal system of child labor, or to be more exact, "child slavery," was flourishing in their midst until awakened to the fact by the announcement quoted above. The investigation that has followed has revealed a state of affairs even more horrible than was at first suspected. To begin with the little "slaves" are not French, but Italian and Spanish. They are imported into France by agents known as "padrones," who promise to be fathers to the children, and the parents are induced to part with their little ones on the understanding that they will be apprenticed to good trades in big factories, where they may even become millionaires. Instead of being taught trades, however, the little ones are brought to Paris far from their parents' ken, and thrust into glass factories at St. Denis and other places in the vicinity, where they earn something like 40 cents a day for the "padrones." The "fatherly" interest the latter take in the children entrusted to their care may be gathered from the fact that they herd the little ones in filthy, dark, stuffy holes, where they sleep three in a bed, often without any sheets. Their dress consists of rags and they are fed on such refuse that their food, clothing and lodging cannot possibly cost more than five cents a day.

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Spend a Million to Break Strike

Colorado Legislature Investigates Coal Strike in Northern Fields

DENVER, Colo., Mar. 12.—That the coal operators of northern Colorado would spend a million dolaars to break the strike was the sworn statement of former Sheriff M. P. Capp of Boulder county before the legislative investigating committee; he testified he was offered a bribe through a man named Alvin Baker, former chief of the guards for one of the coal companies, if he would assist the operators in quelling the strike. The coal companies will spend one million dollars to fight union labor. "This man Baker told me," declared Capp, "that I ought to get some of it; he offered to 'fix' things so that I would get a dollar a day for each deputy that I swore in to aid the operators; he said they wanted at least four hundred deputies. I refused to accept."

Sheriff Capp also testified that seven men were killed during the strike and none of his officers could get a man out of the stockade inclosing the mines without a warrant carrying the charges and true name of man or men wanted; he said that one of his deputies who attempted to get into the stockade to arrest a man on a "John Doe" warrant was told that he would be killed if he persisted in the attempt.

That the average wage of the miners in the northern Colorado coal field is from $350 to $500 a year was sworn to by J. R. Lawson and other members of the United Mine Workers of America.

James Kiroff, George Evans, Frank Snyder and two Slav miners who were imported to Colorado as strike breakers and since having quit the employment of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, testified to the conditions existing inside the stockade.

Coercion, it was asserted in the testimony of the five witnesses, is being practiced by the operators; miners are forced to purchase supplies from company stores or lose their jobs, and that miners were compelled to work from eight to fifteen hours a day.

The witnesses also declared that miners were not allowed to leave the premises of their mines under threat of guards, and that many who wanted to quit were prevented from doing so by coercion. This testimony was corroborated by Eli Grosse, state factory inspector, who was sent into the strike district to release seventy miners who were being held by the coal company against their will by force of arms.

James P. Miller, a banker of Lafayette, and P. Quarterman, general sales agent, both being connected with the American Fuel Company, testified that their experience with non-union labor added 10 cents per ton to the operating expense, this expense being created by the maintenance of guards at the mines.

The American Fuel Company entered into a contract with the United Mine Workers of America on March 5, 1912.

Charles E. Baum, president of the Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, and E. E. Shumway, president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, were the chief witnesses for the coal operators. Baum said that the operators probably would have arbitrated their differences soon after the strike was called in 1910 if the selection of a third man of the arbitration board had not been left to Governor Shafroth.

"From our conferences with Shafroth and from information gathered by our detectives," said Baum, "we did not care to leave the selection of a third and deciding member of the arbitration board to Shafroth." Baum stated that the United Mine Workers tried to hire a man by the name of Wilson to destroy their property with dynamite.

Officers of District No. 15 declare that Wilson was imported to Colorado from Kentucky as a strike breaker and later was employed by the coal company as a detective.

Mr. E. E. Shumway endeavored to defend the position of the operators in refusing to recognize the United Mine Workers, declaring that they could not operate their mines at a profit if they conceded the demands made upon them by the union. The miners were asking for the advance laid down by the special convention held in Cincinnati, March, 1910, yet Mr. Shumway corroborated the testimony of J. P. Miller that it cost not less than 10 cents per ton for the maintenance of guards.

The committee expects to make a report within two weeks and the miners are hopeful that the report will be favorable to the cause of organized labor.

Let the general assembly of the State of Colorado consider the testimony offered before the investigating committee, and they find enough evidence to convince any fair-minded body of men of the necessity of passing the bill, abolishing the guard system, now before the legislature.

ADAM WILKINSON,
International Board Member, District No. 27.

What Common People Have Achieved

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

When Karl Marx, 60 years ago, voiced the shibboleth, "Workingmen of all countries, unite," he was animated by the universal spirit, and he foresaw with prophetic vision the triumphant march of the hosts of labor into the universal republic.

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

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

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

The Socialist party is a political factor of increasing importance. It is now a national party in fact as well as in name. It is organized in every

(Continued on Page 8)

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

Easter Holidays Fare and One-Third

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

SPECIAL FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS AND PUPILS
FARE AND ONE THIRD
Going March 10th to 24th
Returning up to April 7th

J. S. Thompson, Agt.
P.O. Box 305. Tel. 161

See America First — Great Northern Railway — National Park Route

At The Grand — REX — Vaudeville Company

3 NIGHTS COMMENCING

Wednesday, Mar. 19

Seven Acts and Moving Pictures

Dave Caston
The Man with the Flexible Face

Marion Yale
Dramatic Soprano

Teddy Halsall
Concert Pianist

Clarice de Haven
Comedienne

Dolly le Roy
Refined Musical Act

Harry C. Willis
Australian Versatile Ventriloquist

A Screaming Farce Comedy
WHAN-NO-TEE
"The Indian Chief"

Admission 25c & 35c Children 15c

Two Shows Nightly, First Performance at 7.30

ISIS THEATRE

PICTURES ALWAYS THE BEST : ADMISSION ALWAYS THE SAME

Friday and Saturday Evening
and Saturday Matinee

"CAPRICES OF FORTUNE"

ECLAIR, Two Reels. Intensely interesting Drama, beautifully staged. Adapted from the German saying "Why wander far from home and over seas in search of gold, when most likely a fortune is at your door. Eclair Films are of the best and this one is a treat.

"CHILD LABOR" Every father and mother may be called upon at some time to face this problem. An important subject treated dramatically, giving a true-to-life picture play which will interest everyone and from which much benefit may be derived. See it.

— OTHER PICTURES —

A Pair of Fools, Comedy	Crystal
The Blond Lady, Comedy	Crystal
The Hater of Women, Comedy	Solax
A Shot in the Dark	101 Bison
His Career	Powers

First picture Saturday evenings at 7
Matinees, 3 :—: Other evenings 7.30

ISIS

— COMING —
Mon. and Tues., March 17th and 18th
"Old Mam'selle's Secret"
Two Reels
From the famous story by Eugenie Marlitt. One of the most popular old-time novels. A pretty story well played.

Big Shows : : Prices Never Changed

WATCH THE CROWDS : EVERYBODY HAPPY

The District Ledger

Published every Saturday morning at its office, Pellat 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.

H. P. NERWICH, Editor.

Telephone No. 48. Post Office Box No. 380

LOADED DICE!

A CAREFUL and critical analysis of the act to amend the Provincial Elections Act, or as it is now better known, the Bowser Disfranchising Act, will convince one that this is about the most bare-faced and brazen piece of political chicanery ever pulled off in any "free" or enlightened country. The fact that it was rushed through in the dying hours of the session without any time for discussion, hardly giving the members time to know what they were voting for, is proof that the move was of so low and dirty a nature that the attorney general and premier were even afraid of their own solid thirty-eight behind them and ashamed to face it in the light of scrutiny. It is evident that the real motive is to hang on to power a little longer and to help "our friend Borden," at the other end, to do likewise. The reason given for this act, as explained by the government, is the necessity for a new voters list. This may be a matter of opinion, but there can be no two opinions on the fact that the legislation is so framed as to place the present government in the position of the gambler who plays with loaded dice, a sort of "heads I win, tails you lose" proposition.

A few illustrations will suffice:

Should an election, Dominion or provincial, be held before the printing of the new list, the old list must be used, and as the new list will be in the hands of the provincial secretary without any restriction as to time, the result is that the government may choose which one best serves its purpose. Moreover should there be either a federal or provincial election this coming summer and the old list used, there would be no opportunity to revise it, and the thousands of electors throughout the province, who have filed application since last November would find themselves debarred from exercising the franchise.

The machinery for getting names on the list is so inadequate that it is doubtful if half the names in the rural districts can be secured in the time limit. The time for applying for reinstatement as voters will have gone by before hundreds of men in remote camps and ranches will even hear that they have been disfranchised and inasmuch as application must be made in person many of them will not be able to reach the commissioner before the expiration of the time limit. Men cannot readily travel twenty-five or fifty miles for such a purpose.

An amendment to the act provides that it is no longer necessary to publish the names, of persons objected to, in the newspapers. The result will be that there will be no intimation to the party or parties of the names objected to and hundreds of persons are likely to be struck off the lists.

No provision for printing the list, except by order-in-council is made, so that no printed lists need be available till the last moment before an election. Meantime written lists can be had for 25 cents per hundred words, which would make a list for the Fernie riding cost about $25.00. How many lists will the Socialist local be able to buy at this price?

Section 11 of the new act, the registrar of voters —a government official—if he is not satisfied that any applicant, although he may swear he is duly qualified, is entitled to be on the list, may summon the applicant before him and call upon him to produce more satisfactory proof, or if he fails to attend in answer to this demand his name may be struck off. It would appear that by the use of this section the right to vote at all may be denied one duly qualified by some unscrupulous minion of the government.

Well! The government has certainly fixed things pretty nicely. The public, whether they be of the machine or not, cannot fail to see that every change that has been made has been made with the object of holding on to office, and that every provision of the bill is an outrage on common decency. Every government road master, fire warden, and other heelers who are generally commissioners, will no doubt do their work well, at our expense. They will have every facility for doing so. But, then, Bowser and McBride are, for the moment on top and consequently call the tune, altho' it is generally recognized that the man who pays the piper should have the privilege of joining in with the dance. Still, the day of reckoning is fast approaching; our inning's next.

In another column of this issue will be found a list of commissioners for the Fernie riding. Puzzle, find a Socialist among them. However, they are bound to accept your registration, whether they know you to be a Socialist or not, for which small mercy we are duly thankful. But don't leave it at that. Follow it up by watching closely and seeing that you are on the voters roll. You might not get there if you don't. Also be at the court of revision to be held in May, otherwise anything can happen.

Don't forget to be registered on the voters roll before April 7th.

INVESTIGATE, DON'T INDIGNATE—STUDY, DON'T SQUEAL!

THE remark is often made: "I could do with those Socialists if they used nicer language, but they are too harsh; I don't like being called a slave." No, and neither do we enjoy using it but knowing that 'soft words butter no parsnips' we urge one and all to look into the question if they would ascertain how they are to escape being correctly described by the term 'slave.'

Take for instance some wage-earners whose occupation is such that they must wear good clothes in order to hold their positions and although we do not by any means decry the wearing of good clothes, but on the contrary we believe with Polonius in his advice to his son Laertes that they should be "as costly as the purse can buy," nevertheless the fact remains that the majority of those in clerical positions delude themselves into the belief that they are superior to the worker whose outer standard of life is plainer than theirs. Many of them are practically "neuters" so far as individuality is concerned and usually it is an inappreciable quantity; to call them 'slaves' arouses their ire unless, perchance, it is a prospective customer when they either smile vacuously or else show a discreet silence. Personally we prefer the one who shows some mettle as there is at least a glimmering of possibility that he may be amenable to argument upon the subject.

We have used the word 'slave,' now let us examine its meaning from various angles. If a man be COMPELLED to work for a livelihood (note well the word 'COMPELLED') how can he be otherwise than a slave, because Freedom and Compulsion are contradictions to each other. The argument (if such it may be termed) may be advanced that a man is FREE to look for another job; 'free' is incorrectly applied as the search for another job means another master and one subject to a master can by no stretch of imagination be called 'free' or he would not be 'subject.'

The great mass of humanity allow themselves to be hood-winked by words without taking their application into account at all. Often in a gathering when patriotic (?) songs are being yelled lustily some of the benighted warblers are so close to the starvation line that two weeks without a master puts them into the middle circle, upon the outer fringe of which is constantly standing the great army of producers. One of the stock arguments of the 'anti' is the "survival of the fittest." Taking this as correct then does it not follow that as intelligence is increasing among the workers to such an extent that they are realizing the folly of allowing their class (the majority) to remain 'slaves' to a minority that the day is not far distant when they will decide to see that society is administered for its useful members and parasites both at the top and bottom of the ladder are eliminated? The real stumbling blocks on the road to Freedom are among the workers themselves; those who are fighting to retain their present system are either conscious of their interests or ignorant of them, in the former class are many apologists of the existing regime because they are doing well for themselves and those belonging to them; ignorance and indifference are resposible for the continued slavery of the workers and it is to enlighten them on the one hand and to arouse them on the other is the only REAL mission of every labor and Socialist publication.

We would say to every worker, whether employed in the department of production or assisting in its distribution, "forget all petty jealousies and stand together with a determination to make the word 'slave' consigned to the limbo of the once-was-but-now-isn't."

THIRTY YEARS

On March 14th, 1883, there died in London, England, one of the most remarkable men of the nineteenth century, and one whose teachings are playing no insignificant part in the twentieth century. This man was Karl Marx, who was born of Jewish parents at Treves, May 5th, 1818. He studied at Bonn and Berlin and began the practice of law, which he gave up to become editor of a radical newspaper. Because of his attacks on the Prussian government the paper was suppressed. He moved to Paris, but was expelled in 1845, and went to Brussels where he founded the German Workingmen's Association, and issued, with Engels, his famous "Manifesto." He again became editor, of the Rheinische Zeitung at Cologne, but it was again suppressed and he went to England, which became his headquarters for the rest of his life. The International Workingmen's Association was founded in 1864, and the first volume of Das Kapital was issued in 1867.

This remarkable man was buried in obscurity after a strenuous life in the service of the working class, for it must not be forgotten that Marx was not simply a theorist but took an active part in the fights of the workers.

It is only thirty years since Marx died, and yet we can see the rapid strides the workers have made in their fight for control of the means of production within that time in strict conformity with his theory of the class nature of that struggle.

The rapid concentration of capital has taken place, as Marx predicted, resulting in the trustification of industry, and now the internationalizing of the Class Struggle is being prepared under our eyes. No Utopian visions stare the workers in the face—there is no time for dreams in the struggle for supremacy—and, anyway, the climate of Canada, at least, is not conducive to those "who dream dreams."

If the doctrines of Socialism have spread so rapidly in thirty years, and this through the strenuous opposition encountered, what may we not look forward to in the future?

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A. A. Gammon of Winnipeg was a visitor in the city for a few days.

Mrs. A. Baker of Michel has moved to Fernie and is opening a maternity home on McPherson avenue.

J. Peroni, who was charged with the killing of a horse in the Coal Creek mines, has been discharged.

At 4 o'clock p.m. today (Friday) there were over 500 names on the new voters roll for Fernie riding.

A "coon" from Michel was up for assaulting a girl, but the evidence being insufficient, he was acquitted.

A. Wolfe of the Rex Vaudeville company, was busy in town during the week making arrangements for their forthcoming visit.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will hold a sale of home cooking in the schoolhouse on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The postponed annual meeting for election of officers of the Fernie board of trade will be held on Monday evening next at 8 p.m.

Friends and acquaintances of Bert Woodhouse will regret to learn that he is seriously ill with blood poisoning. He has gone to Calgary for special treatment.

Constable Collins, who, together with Constable Crawford, took Sam Hartley to the hospital for the insane at New Westminister, has returned and leaves for Waldo this afternoon.

Two new constables have been added to the local provincial police force, Charles O'Connor and Dan McRae both from Nelson. O'Connor will go to Hosmer and McRae to New Michel.

A special meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Christ church will be held at the home of Mrs. F. C. Lawe on Monday, March 17, at 3.30 p.m. A full attendance is desired.

Mr. F. Waters was committed for trial at the May assizes.

On Sunday evening next, the 16th, a general debate will take place in the basement of the Miners hall on the question as to where the workers are robbed under the wages system. This question arises out of the theory of surplus value, and those who object to the principle of dividing up should be able to demonstrate their side of the question on this occasion.

T. S. Cassidy of Winnipeg, organizer for the Socialist party of Canada, will speak in Fernie on April 9th. Details of meetings will be published later. The schedule of his tour comprises Frank on April 1st; Blairmore, April 2; Coleman, April 6; Michel, April 7; and Hosmer, April 8. He will speak at Burmis on March 28th; Passburg, March 29; Bellevue and Hillcrest, on March 30th.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETS

A meeting of the school board was held on Monday evening last, Trustee Henderson in the chair Others present were Trustees McBean and Lancaster.

The deputation, consisting of Dr. Bonnell and Ald. MacDonald, to the minister of education in Victoria, resulted in a further grant of $10,000 being made towards the building of the new school addition.

The estimates for the current year amounting to $17,500, were adopted and will be submitted to the city council.

Principal's Daniel's salary has been increased to $150 per month.

BIRTHS

NERWICH—On Wednesday, March 12, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Nerwich, a daughter.

BARNES—On Thursday, March 13, to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Barnes, a son.

CIVIL MARRIAGE

For the first time within four years has a civil mariage taken place in Fernie this week. The parties were Chas. Bayard Messeter, a retired military officer, and Olive Blanche Moore, both of Waldo. The bridegroom is a Christian Scientist and the bride belongs to the Church of England. This is the first mariage of this sort in Fernie since August 17, 1909, when Cesare Torchia and Maria Teresa Childo were married.

DEATHS

FABBRO—On Sunday, March 9, Frederick Fabbro, of typhoid fever, aged 20 years. Funeral took place on Tuesday, Rev. Fathers Michel and O'Neill officiating.

LACHOWICZ—On Sunday, March 9, Michael Lachowicz. Deceased was working at the Riverside Lumber co., McGillivray, and was struck by a falling tree which fractured his skull. Remains are being held at the undertaking parlors of Thomson and Morrison, pending instructions from a brother of the deceased, who is working somewhere around Bull River.

THE ISIS THEATRE

"Why wander far from home and over seas to fickle moutainsides in search of gold, when most likely a fortune is at your door?" is the motif for an interesting two reel feature film to be shown at the Isis on Friday and Saturday of this week. A dramatic subject, "Child Labor," also figures in the program and is timely in view of the publicity this phase of the labor question is receiving in those parts of the country in which it is the vogue. The program is completed with "A Shot in the Dark," His Career," and the comedies, entitled "A Pair of Fools "The Blonde Lady," and "The Woman Hater." The two reel subject for Monday and Tuesday is "Old Mam'selle's Secret," a rendering of the famous story by Eugene Marlitt. Another feature that is promised patrons of the Isis is a two reel film entitled "Her Masterpiece."

THE PATON MEMORIAL FUND

Acknowledgments

Bonnell and Corsan	$10.00
Kimberley Miners Unoin	25.00
N. E. Suddaby	5.00
H. P. Nerwich	5.00
H. Wilmer	5.00
W. R. Wilson	25.00
Grand Theatre	33.60
Thomson & Morrison	5.00
	$113.60

AT THE GRAND

The Allen Players

Te Allen Players, now appearing at the Grand, have taken hold of the public fancy and as a consequence large audiences are present every night to witness some fine plays excellently produced. So far "The Girl from Texas," "The Third Degree," "A Contented Woman," and "Madam X" have been shown, the latter, a stirring French drama appealing to the public, perhaps, the most. Miss Verna Felton is here seen in the leading role to great advantage and much credit to herself. Tonight will be played "Allas Jimmy Valentine," tomorrow matinee, "Ready money," and in the evening, "The Deep Purple."

Rex Vaudeville Company

Patrons of vaudeville and light comedy will be pleased to learn that the Rex Vaudeville company has been engaged to appear at the Grand for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next wek. The bill has been augmented since the company's last appearance here by two new "turns," a monologiste and comedienne, and Miss Dolly le Roy, reputed to be an expert drummer and zylophonist. In addition to these will be seen Dave Caston, a London comedian and dancer; Marion Yale, dramatic soprano; Harry C. Willis, ventriloquist and baton wielder. A sketch, entitled "Whan-No-Tee," will also be produced. The company as a whole is versatile and above the average generally seen around here. The prices of admission are only 25 and 35 cents and packed houses should be the rule. As the program is a long one, for the benefit of Coal Creek residents, the first performance will start each evening at 7.30 o'clock and will finish in time for residents to catch the 10 o'clock Coal Creek train.

P. W. Pollock of the Vancouver Amusement company, whilst in the city during the week purchased half interest in the Grand theatre. Mr. Pollock is well known in the moving picture business in the west and will give the Grand patrons the benefit of his experience. He will return here next week and take an active part in the business.

George Place, who is now appearing in Calgary, is said to be a keen rival to Harry Houdini for the title of "Handcuff King." Some of the stunts of Place are said to be better and more interesting than those shown by Houdini. Place will appear at the Grand for one week commencing Monday, March 24.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

On March 13 at the provincial government office, John Connors of Fernie and Sarah Ann Weaver of New Michel.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—"Votes for Women" won its first victory in the Massachusetts legislature today.

LONDON, March 13.—The dark blue crew of Oxford university won today the annual eight-oared university boat race from Cambridge, on the Thames, by a quarter of a length.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

TO RENT—Large house. Apply to W. Minton, Lindsay ave., Annex.

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

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

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED—Apply in writing to Manager, Home Bank, Fernie, B.C.

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

FOR RENT—Seven roomed house, fully modern, hot water heated. Furniture for sale. Apply "G", care of Ledger office. 30-1

HOUSE FOR SALE—Four rooms, on half acre of ground in West Fernie Also 92 chickens. Price $800. Inclusive. Half cash. Apply to George Alexander. 28-3t

LOST—One bundle of papers containing title deeds, etc., on Howland avenue. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to Mrs. Kate Bolayte, Howland avenue. 30-1

HOUSE FOR SALE—3 room shack and skeleton of house of eight rooms. Verandah. Lot 40x140. Will sell cheap, $400, half cash. Apply to Jas. Meek, West Fernie. 29-3t.

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

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

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

Grand Millinery Announcement

TUES., MAR. 18

On Display Latest New York, Paris and American Styles

MRS. E. TODD FERNIE, B. C.

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK

The Coal Creek club is running an Easter tournament. All entries close on March 18th. Buck up, boys, and get busy.

The executive committee of the football club has decided to purchase a rig-out for the club. Oh my, what swank!

Mrs. Green beck and Mrs. Proudlock and their respective families were visiting Mrs. W. R. Puckey. Keep your eye on the Ledger man.

Fred Leyland returned to camp on Saturday, and reports having had a good time down home in Wabash, Ind. Still, there is no place like the "wild and wooly" west. Fred, the boys were sure pleased to see you.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Billsborough entertained a few friends and acquaintances on Sunday. The occasion was the birthday anniversary of R. B. Everybody spoke of having enjoyed themselves.

The mass meeting to consider the doctor question held last Sunday in Fernie, was well attended by Creekites.

A special meeting of members of the club is called for Sunday, March 16th, to receive the company's reply re the opening of the bar. Now, boys, rally around and let us have a good representation.

The amateur dramatic society are hard at work, preparing for the Linn benefit concert. We hope that no unforeseen circumstances will prevent their appearance. Now, Jack, get wise and take a tumble.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crabbe are holding a whist drive and dance at the club hall on Monday, March 24th. Invitations are now being sent out and the recipients are looking forward to a good time.

A runaway occurred on No. 1 north incline on Monday, which caused the afternoon shift to go home again. Fortunatly no one was hurt by the mishap.

Freddy Percy came out of the hospital on Monday feeling much better after his treatment.

Bill Green came out of the hospital where he has been undergoing an operation for appendicitis. We are sure glad to see him around again.

The agent for the Somerville Monumental company of Calgary, paid a visit to this burg during last week-end. We understand quite a piece of business was done. Moral—A Ledger advertisement pays.

The stork visited the camp again this week, calling first at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lowther Morton on Sunday, leaving a fine daughter. Lowther is now wearing the smile that won't come off. On Wednesday Mr. Stork visited Slav town and left a fine daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Sangali. All doing well. Steve still smiling. Congratulations to you both.

Hugh Brown, driver in No. 3 mine, received a nasty kick from a mule on Monday. He is doing very nicely now.

John Southwaite had his ankle crushed on Tuesday night by a boom falling on it. He was carried to the hospital by special train.

BRISCO'S

BLAIRMORE, ALTA.

Dry Goods
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings

Ladies' and Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes
Children's Clothing and Boots and Shoes

Some of our Exclusives Agencies

Carhartt Working Suits and Gloves
Peabody Working Suits and Gloves
H. B. K. Shirts and Gloves
Penmen's Hose (Ladies', Gents' and Children's)
Invictus Slater Shoes, (Ladies', Gents' & Children's)
Brandon Shoes for Men
C. C. Legran Corsets
Tooke's Outing Shirts
Fit-Reform and Art Clothing

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

COLEMAN Billiard and Pool Parlor

Two Billiard Tables
Three Pool Tables
Bowling Alley
Hairdressing
Cigars

J. Graham, Prop.

COLEMAN NOTES

A local resident has been sent to Macleod on the serious charge of incest. The whole matter is of an unsavory taste and details are therefore unnecessary.

Duck shooting season opened in Coleman on Saturday last. For the convenience of local sports, the ducks were brought right into town and released on the main street. George Clair, who was never known to miss, took the prize for the best bag.

W. H. Murr, A. M. Morrison and J. Stephenson, paid a visit to Medicine Hat, and bought up everything in sight.

All who attended the ball given by the Odd Fellows in the opera house Friday night report having had a most enjoyable time.

On Friday last the arriage of Dave Roberts took place at Blairmore, the lady being Miss Fyfe of that town. The happy couple returned to Coleman on Saturday and took up their residence in the west end of the town in the house formerly occupied by Bob Jones.

Tommy Roberts, who put up a splendid, was forced to acknowledge defeat at the hands of Mr. "Bock." He says that he had not long enough training, but by the time this particular gentleman calls around next year, he will be in much better condition and thinks he can win out.

George Clair of the Grand Union hotel returned on Wednesday night from a business trip to Medecine Hat.

The annual general meeting of the Coleman football club was held in Graham's billiard rooms on Wednesday evening, when the following officers were elected for the coming year: Honorary president, O. E. S. Whitesides, Esq.; honorary vice-presidents, W. R. Riddell, W. H. Murr, R. S. McKibbin, R. B. Buchanan, George Kellock, W. Bosworth, G. Clair, and D. Davis; management committee, C. Makin, R. Makin, D. Hall, J. Graham, A. Anderson, J. W. Barnes, T. Smith, chairman of committee, C. P. Willmott; treasurer, E. Barnes. As J. Graham, who has acted as secretary for the past five years, wished to resign, this position was left open until the next meeting which will be held at the billiard room on Monday next.

G. Clair, who received a telegram that his mother was seriously ill, left on Thursday morning for Vancouver.

Bob Jones is on a visit to Lethbridge and George Murr is officiating as dispensing clerk until his return.

J. Rushton of Michel is now assistant at the P. Burns store.

Sid Burt of Michel was a visitor in town this week.

A football game will be played on Good Friday between the picked teams representing England and Scotland.

Sam Moore and W. Banks will be in charge of the representatives of the rose and thistle, respectively.

PERSONAL

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

CORBIN NOTES

By "Onlooker."

Mr. Roberts, general manager of the Corbin Coal and Coke company, was in town this week. He got the snow plough out and tried hard to get the Big Showing, but sorry to say the snow was too hard.

Thomas Corkell is in town this week. Tom must be making a good thing in Corbin.

Mr. T. Williams and Mr. Devilling inspectors of this district, are here this week.

Now that the sun has begun to show itself over the mountain tops, a large crowd is seen pulling their checks.

There is a bunch of men shovelling snow off the railway track that leads to the Big Showing. The Coal company is going after it early this year.

Sam Davis has arrived back from Blairmore where he has been attending the sulphur baths.

The stork was busy this week in Corbin. He left a daughter at John Maguire's. Mother and daughter doing well.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and left a fine baby girl. Mother and child doing well.

Some unscrupulous persons are busy these days as quite a few dogs have been reported to have picked up something that is not good for their health. The person or persons should be caught and severely punished.

Tom Richards took a trip to Michel this wek.

Mike Williams, an old-timer in the Pass, went to Coleman for a few days this week. He reports things too slow for any young fellows like himself.

David Welsh moved into the house vacated by J. Sharpinsky, who has gone to the old country for a trip.

Young couples can be seen parading up and down the track these fine evenings in Corbin.

"Shorty," the cook, returned on Tuesday, feeling happier than when he went away. He reports Frank very, very slow these days.

The mines here have not been working for the last week on account of fire in the prime seam. The mine is expected to be going full swing again in a few days as the fire is now pretty well under control.

How's chances for a drink of bottled beer, Bob? We can hear talk of you hawking it around town.

John Perpich has left Corbin for pastures new. Jack will be greatly missed around the boarding house.

We are expecting to have a big dance at Corbin on the 17th, St. Patrick's day.

William Sproule returned quite safe from his trip to Hosmer and Michel.

We are sorry to report the death of the infant child of Charles Romania.

HILLCREST NOTES

Mr Ed. Clough suffered a slight injury in the mine last week. A piece of cap rock fell bruising his foot.

Mr. Tom Hall is preparing for a trip north. Mr. Hale is an old-timer in Hillcrest and we wish him success.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brown was visited by the stork on Friday. Mother and child doing well.

Mr. M. J. McKinnon of Frank was visiting friends in town on Sunday.

Joseph McMullin paid a flying visit to Frank on Monday.

OFFICIAL

March 12, 1913.

To the Officers and Members, Local Unions, Sub-District, No. 3.

Greeting:

We beg to advise you that John Lawson, having received the highest number of votes, has been duly elected as board member for your sub-district.

The report of the tellers was as follows:

J. Lawson	335
H. Brooks	278
R. McAckern	93
Spoilt	8

Yours fraternally
C. STUBBS, President
A. J. CARTER, Sec.-Treas.

A grand dance will be held in the union hall on the 17th. It is hoped that everyone will attend.

Mr. John Dudley resigned his position and took his departure for Fernie where we understand he is going to shake clear of the single blessedness. Mr. Dudley will make his future home in Fernie. We wish to congratulate you, John.

James Wallace and James McPhail left in company with William Ryan for Brazeau last week.

We regret to state that sanitary conditions are almost unbearable in certain parts of the town. We may state that some of the tenants in this section of the town have used all reasonable means in order to better these conditions, but the parties who are responsible don't pay much attention to them so far. We would suggest that someone should draw the attention of the authorities to this disgraceful condition.

(For other Camp News see page 8)

MEMORIAL TO THE VICTIMS OF THE 1902 EXPLOSION

Veterans' Association Will Take the Matter in Hand

A meeting of the Veteran's Association was held in the basement of the Christ church on Sunday, March 9th, Colonel Mackay occupying the chair.

The official auditors submitted their report which was as follows: "We, the undersigned, have examined the books of the Veterans' Association and find them to be correct. W. S. Keay and J. F. McIntosh, auditors." The auditors' report was received and accepted as satisfactory.

A communication was read from the vice-president of the C.P.R., relative to the employment of veterans for positions which they are qualified to fill on the C.P.R. system.

The secretary gave a financial report of the annual banquet which was also received and accepted as satisfactory.

A discussion arose as to the payment of annual fees. It was mutually decided that this matter be left in abeyance until instructions from headquarters are received.

Memorial to Explosion Victims

A suggestion was offered by the president that a memorial be erected in the city of Fernie in commemoration of those who lost their lives in the disastrous explosion at Coal Creek mines on May 22nd, 1902. A discussion arose as to what would be the best form of memorial. The president suggested that a sanitary drinking fountain, erected on one of the main thoroughfares of the city would be a good thing. Various other suggestions were offered, after which it was finally decided that the matter be left in the hands of the executive committee to find out the approximate cost of the same, and to report at the next meeting. With regard to ways and means for the purpose of erecting this memorial, it was resolved that the funds be derived entirely from the proceeds of concerts, no other subscriptions to be asked of the public for this purpose. The executive committee were empowered to make arrangements for a concert.

A short discussion arose as to the advisability of having an annual outing and it was decided that the secretary be requested to get in touch with the secretaries of the neighboring companies of veterans and find out from them if it is possible to have an amalgamated re-union at a central locality some time during the coming summer.

NEW LABOR DEPARTMENT FORGOTTEN BY CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 8.—That congress completely forgot to supply funds to run the new department of labor was discovered today by Secretary Wm. B. Wilson. The temporary quarters of the department are in a little room containing a desk and a few chairs in the headquarters of the department of commerce.

A stenographer, borrowed from another department, pasted on the office door a slip of paper bearing the words "department of labor."

The special session of congress probably will vote funds for the new department immediately

C. N. P. FOOTBALL LEAGUE ELECT OFFICERS

Jos. Grafton, President; A. J. Carter, Secretary

The first meeting of the season of the Crows Nest Pass league was held in Fernie on Saturday, the 8th., inst. Six teams were represented, Bellevue, Coal Creek, Hillcrest, Hosmer, Fernie, and Michel, sending their representatives.

The first business transacted was the election and appointment of officers for the coming season. Joseph Grafton, of Bellevue, was unanimously elected president, and A. J. Carter, of Fernie, secretary of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, was appointed to look after the secretarial work of the league. The appointment of honorary officers then took place, the appointments being principally of the managers of the different collieries as vice-presidents. Thomas Crane, of Michel, honorary president, the following honorary vice-presidents, J. Shanks, Coal Creek; B. Caulfield, Michel; W. Shaw, Hosmer; J. L. Gates, Fernie; J. S. Quigley, Hillcrest; J. R. McDonald, Bellevue. The election of officers can leave no room for complaint from either the Alberta or British Columbia teams, as they are fairly well proportioned out according to the competing teams

Considerable annoyance was expressed at the action of the Coleman team in not handing over the Crane cup. To numerous requests for this cup they have made no response, and the feeling of the meeting was that unless this trophy was handed over forthwith the Coleman team should not be allowed to compete in the Crows Nest Pass league this year.

The next meeting of the league committee takes place at Bellevue on April 12th. League committee meetings are held in turn in the different home towns of the competing teams, the order of these metings being arranged by drawing lots for the Alberta and British Columbia teams and combining the two lists.

The delegates present at the meeting were: M. Clark, of Fernie; S. Patton, of Hillcrest; J. McGovern, of Michel; W. Rankin, of Hosmer; R. Livett, of Bellevue; and S. Sharples, of Coal Creek.

GREEDY BARONS

LONDON, Ont., Free Press:—"The coal barons of the United States who took $13,000,000 out of the coal-consuming public in a single season because required to increase the wages of the miners $4,000,000, will not appreciate the exposure given their actions in the report submitted by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel. The extortion of a sum equal to more than three times the wage increase of the miners was a crime against the workingmen of the United States and Canada who were compelled to buy the product of the anthracite fields. The barons have much more wealth than they can use, but the craze for gaining money which seizes upon men and makes them its slaves took possession of these multi-millionaires."

The largest union in existence is the Mine Workers of England, which has a membership of 640,000.

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

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Hosmer Industrial Association Ltd.

FROSTLESS ORANGES at the Hosmer Industrial Association, Ltd., store.
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR, a car just arrived. A guarantee with every sack.
APPLES, APPLES, at the H. I. A. Ltd. store. See our stock before purchasing your supplies
FINEST RANCH EGGS at the H. I. A. Ltd. store.

HAVE YOU A FRIEND WHO DRINKS TO EXCESS

Tell Him He Can Be Cured in Three Days.

The Neal Treatment at the Neal Institute Will Quickly Restore Him to Self-Mastery.

The Neal Institute

Cranbrook, B.C.

Box 325. Phone 273

A. I. BLAIS
Grocer

We carry a full line of
Red Feather & Tartan Canned Goods
Prices Right
Satisfaction guaranteed or money back

Phone 103 :: Frank, Alta.

Don't forget to try Easton's

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

Coleman Bakery

Alex. Easton, Prop.

"The Store the People Own"
COLEMAN

GROCERY SPECIALS

Robin Hood Flour, 98s.... $3.45
Robin Hood Flour, 49s.... 1.75

Canned Goods

Tomatoes, large, per can.... .17
Tomatoes, large, per case.... 4.20
Corn or Beans, green or wax per can.... .12
per case.... 2.80
Peas, per can.... .13
Peas, per case.... 2.95

Canned Fruits

Strawberries, Raspberries, 2s, per can.... .22½
2s, per case.... 5.25
Peaches, Pears, per can.... .20
Peaches, Pears, per case.... 4.60
Union Brand Tea per lb.... .35, .40
Specially packed in the gardens of Ceylon for the store the people own.
Fresh Gathered Eggs, doz.... .40
Every one warranted

Ripe Oranges, doz.... .40, .45, .50
Free from frost.

All goods of the highest standard and warranted fresh from week to week.

The largest stock of wearing apparel for children, women and men (made under fair conditions of labor) in the Pass.

Art Clothes — Slater Shoes (Union label)

Carhartt's Overalls and Gloves

King of the Road Overalls and Smocks, King of the Road Shirts. Made for the true sons of labor who care about the other fellow.

Annual Trade Exceeds One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Keep the Money in Coleman

THE WESTERN CANADIAN **Co-operative** TRADING CO., LTD.
COLEMAN

John A. McDonald
FIRE INSURANCE
Special Representative
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
Agent
Singer Sewing Machine
$2.00 per month
Phone 120 BLAIRMORE Box 22

NOTICE

Schedule Provincial Elections Act

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

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1913.

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

Stylish Young Fellows

The masterful styles of Hobberlin Made to Measure Clothes appeal to the "Stylish Young Fellow" as no other kinds can. There is a style without "freakiness" fit, and quality that mark the wearer as a well dressed young man. And they cost no more than the commoner sort.

GET THE HOBBERLIN IDEA OF STYLISH CLOTHES

Our Shoe Department is Complete

Fine Shoes from $3.00 to $6.00
Mine Shoes from $2.75 to $6.00

Our regular fine shoes and Leckie mine shoes are second to none. Quality and style absolutely guaranteed.

F. M. THOMPSON CO.
Blairmore, Alta.
Sole Agency The House of Hobberlin, Limited

Common People

(Continued from Page 5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our Big Sale Still Continues

We intend to carry this sale on until our whole stock is disposed of. Our store and showroom have been crowded with customers every day since we have started this sale. This is without doubt the biggest sale ever held in the Pass.

FOR PAY DAY

For Saturday we are going to give away in premiums TWENTY BEAUTIFUL PARLOR LAMPS; to every purchaser of one dollar or over will be given a ticket. If you are lucky it will be marked LAMP with number of same.

Everything in our store has got to go and must be cleared out within the next three months.

Now is your time to buy Furniture and Hardware at less than wholesale prices.

If you are getting ready to go to your ranch this spring, don't forget that we have everything in **HARNESS, ROPE, NAILS, SPIKES, AXES, SAWS; everything in BUILDERS' HARDWARE.**

Our Store is Open Every Evening

CROW'S NEST PASS HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Frank, Alberta

News from the Camps

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

BELLEVUE NOTES

Bob Levitt was a delegate to the football meeting this week at Fernie, representing the Bellevue Athletic association.

Mr. Arthur Shearer and family, who have been in camp for some time, left this week for Blairmore where he has secured a position.

Inspector Aspinall was in camp this week on his monthly inspection.

John R. McDonald, the superintendent at the Bellevue mines, was at Lethbridge on Sunday.

The Bellevue brass band held a meeting on Sunday in the school house for the purpose of re-organizing the band. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Mr. G. W. Goodwin, bandmaster; Mr. Wallace Rainer, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Fred Chappel and Mr. John Brooks, auditors. The band meets next Sunday for a short practice and public meeting. Everybody interested invited to attend.

Bellevue local, 431, held a short meeting on Sunday to hear the delegate finish his report which was a lengthy one.

Organizer Budden of the Socialist party was in camp on Thursday last. He was billed for a lecture in the afternoon, but there being so many on the afternoon shift the lecture was not given.

Mrs. Albert Hallworth returned to camp from Royal View on Tuesday.

Sam Shone has been laid up for a few days, but is around again.

The local church is holding its Sunday school anniversary on Sunday and Monday next. The afternoon service Sunday will be largely in charge of the children and there will be a large choir of children in attendance. On Monday evening the children will entertain the public at a first class concert.

FRANK NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Patmore of Cranbrook were visiting in town last week.

Mr. Beach, who was suddenly called to Ontario some weeks ago on account of the sickness of his wife, returned to town Tuesday and reports that Mrs. Beach is better.

The town has commenced to move again. Mr. Palmer and his gang of men are now getting the remaining buildings in the business part ready for the journey.

The union has moved its hall from over the brick building in which the wholesale liquor store is. The new quarters are in the co-operative store building.

Pete Soliat, an Italian from near Lille, who had his leg broken some time ago and later developed pneumonia, died in the Frank hospital on Monday. His body was taken to the Blairmore union hall, from where the funeral was held on Wednesday.

Mr. Allan Moore, who at one time, was manager of the Frank Lime company, was in town for a few hours last week.

Miss Berry has resigned her position as primary teacher in the school here. The people of town as well as the children express regret at her leaving. She has been here five years and has made a great success of teaching a room that is cosmopolitan in its character. The new teacher commences work the beginning of next week.

G. V. Grace is now bartender at the Sanatorium hotel.

A number from the outside towns have been coming to our burg this past week to attend the big hardware sale of the Crows Nest Hardware Co.

The hardware people are leaving the Pass for pastures new as soon as the sale is over.

Harry Roberts, our lawyer, has had his rest disturbed this week by having the place where his office was located lifted on to a set of trucks by the contractor. He is now occupying the old office of the customs.

The report has been confirmed this week that the Ottawa government has appointed Rev. J. F. Hunter, Baptist minister at Blairmore, as sub-collector of customs. He was installed in his new position on Tuesday.

Miss Lillian Thomas of Frank has received a position in the Calgary hospital and leaves on Friday for that city to take up her new duties.

Germaine Giblen, a little fifteen-months old child died here last Friday. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Vincel Ruzicka on February 28th, a son.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. MacIntyre of Blairmore on March 7th, a daughter.

It is reported that the miners here are to be paid their October and November wages this week. It is almost too good to be true.

The Keystone Cement company are getting ready for the erection of their plant, which is just outside the Frank new townsite. They already have the ties on the ground to put in the switch tracks and as soon as Spring opens up work in general will begin.

Tony Poch of North Fork is in town again.

The water system was frozen near the hospital last week and several houses were shut off from their supply. Frank Cory secured the job of digging up the pipe and soon got the frost out.

Rev. W. T. Young went to Macleod on Wednesday to attend a "Livingstone convention." It is now one hundred years since Livingstone was born. Papers were read showing what he accomplished by his great work in opening up Africa.

REPLY OF BELLEVUE SCHOOL TRUSTEES TO UNTRUE ACCUSATIONS

Bellevue, Alta., Mar. 10th.

To the Editor, District Ledger,

Sir:

We have been instructed by the trustees of the Bellevue School District, No. 1336, to contradict the statements made in the "Bellevue Times," issued February 7th and 14th, and as we do not wish to trespass too much upon your valuable space, we will endeavor to state facts in reply to each statement made, and allow the ratepayers to make their own deductions.

The statement that the secretary was re-elected for 1913 by the ratepayers, shows at once that the writer knows very little, if anything, about school matters, as the officers of each district are appointed by the trustees.

The statements that the 1912 trustees appointed three teachers to do the work previously handled by one, and also that 50 per cent. of the children of Bellevue could not find accomodation in the school are, in addition to being erroneous, not consistent. The 1912 trustees were aware that about 40 children were not attending school, owing to lack of accomodation, and arranged for the equipping of a THIRD room, as the TWO rooms used throughout 1912 were both full.

The statement in regard to the increase of salaries, and the salaries of the new teachers, is erroneous in all respects but one, and that figure was only "HIT UPON" by chance, as the salary of the teacher in question was not decided at the time the article was written.

The statement that Bellevue cannot dispose of its debentures, because it is not a village, is another imagination as far as school matters are concerned, BELLEVUE IS A VILLAGE; the general reason given by financial agents is the "tightness" of the money market. One agent stated plainly that investors were not in favor of debentures issued by a district that was almost exclusively "mining."

In reply to the statements that the 1912 trustees made use of every cent they could grab, and also that the rate of taxation would be increased to meet the additional liabilities, we beg to say that we have gone fully into this question, and find that after all outstanding accounts for 1912 are paid the books show a surplus sufficient to meet any increased liabilities, and also pay all current expenses to August, 1913, which practically means that the new board will have one year's revenue with which to meet four months' expenditure. In arriving at this decision we have not taken into consideration any "UNKNOWN" arrears of taxes.

The statement that men with families have left Bellevue, to locate in other places where better educational facilities obtain, is absolutely false, and we challenge the writer to mention a single case.

The writer of the article in February 14th issue, was careful enough to keep clear of statements which could be contradicted by facts, so he made a sweeping statement of the deplorable (?) conditions of the district, which statement is about on a par with one made by a resident of Bellevue, to the minister of education stating that there were 300 children of SCHOOL AGE not attending school, whereas a census of the district taken at that time, showed 312 children ranging in age from ONE DAY TO FIFTEEN YEARS.

In conclusion we beg to say that we have gone fully into the matter of the conditions of the district, and find that finances, school equipment and accomodation are in much better shape than for some time past, and can only be improved by the sale of the debentures, and the building of a four-roomed school.

We beg to draw the attention of the rate-payers to the fact that if they are in any doubt whatever as to the truth of the statements made herein, we are prepared at any reasonable time to verify the same by extracts from the books of the district.

We beg to remain,

Yours truly,

W. Y. COLE, Chairman

W. H. CHAPPELL, Jr.

Sec'y-Treas.

AUSTRALIAN LAND POLICY WORKS WELL

ADELAIDE, Aus., Mar. 10.—The success of the policy of the South Australian government in repurchasing large estates for closer settlement is demonstrated in the annual report of the surveyor general.

It is pointed out that the total area repurchased for the purpose of plans mentioned to June 30 last, was 619,468 acres at a cost of $9,447,220, and that of this, excluding 52,024 acres, the holders of which had completed purchase, the area then held from the crown was 257,349 acres by 1700 individuals. The only estates repurchased during the year was North Bundaleer, comprising 22,320 acres. This was subdivided into 54 blocks and the whole area with the exception of 1500 acres surrounding the homestead, which was withheld, was allotted.

"Before the government acquired the estate for closer settlement," states the surveyor general, "the number of persons resident and employed on the whole area would not have exceeded 500, while from the information from the proprietors when the estates were repurchased it was found that there were 346,000 sheep, 818 horses and 3120 cattle on the land, and very little cultivation was being carried on.

"On June 30 last, on the area still held from the crown (the holders of 52,024 acres had completed purchase of this area would represent a population of at least 400 persons, or about 70 families) there was a population of 4900 persons including children, 121,012 sheep, 8259 horses and 8908 cattle, in addition to between 7000 and 30,000 pigs and nearly 36,000 poultry.

VANCOUVER'S COAL TROUBLES AIRED TO COMMISSION

Domestic Difficulties Caused by Bad Coal Are Related—Cost at the Mines

VANCOUVER, Mar. 11.—After hearing further and numerous complaints about the coal trade as conducted in Vancouver, the Royal Coal Commission, Mr. W. E. Burns, adjourned its hearings.

The witnesses heard yesterday were Mr. J. H. McVety of the Trades and Labor Council, Mr. George Urquhart, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. R. H. Gregor and Mrs. Elizabeth Moore who told of her troubles in trying to cook and heat with the material furnished her by dealers under the guise of coal.

Many complaints were voiced about the dishonesty of the drivers whom the dealers employed and their proneness to cheat customers by not delivering the proper number of bags.

The price paid to the miners at the various coal-producing centres on Vancouver Island are as follows: stated Mr. McVety: At Cumberland, the miners get 82 1-2 cents for mining 2340 pounds; at Ladysmith they get 82 cents for 2359 pounds; at Nanaimo in the upper seam 74.8 cents a gross ton of 2240 pounds, and in the lower seam 85 cents a gross ton. These men have to buy their own powder, he stated, which costs them 20 cents a pound in Ladysmith, 30 cents in Cumberland and 16 cents in Nanaimo.

He estimated that it cost the mines $1 a ton to mine the coal, wash it and screen it; that it costs 25 cents a ton to bring it from the island to the mainland and gave as his opinion that $1.50 would be sufficient to cover the cost of delivery in most parts of Vancouver, making the total $2.75 per ton for the cost up to the finished delivery.

He went on to state that he thought the coal companies were taking advantage of the peole and dumping screenings and slack on the public, using the plea that the strike was responsible for this state of affairs.

The trials and tribulations incident to trying to heat a house and do cooking were graphically told by Mrs. Elizabeth Moore. She stated that she had ordered some coal for which she paid $7.50 a ton and when she burned it the stove was left full of clinkers. When asked by Mr. Burns what amount in a ton went into clinkers she stated that it nearly all burned up that way. Asked as to the burning qualities of the coal, Mrs. Moore said:

"It was so poor that I couldn't even cook a bun or warm a pan of milk."

The first witness was Mr. John B. Croly, C. E., who told of conditions in Fort William, where the price of bituminous coal in the buyer's cellar was $5 a ton. This coal came from the United States, he said, and had to pay in addition to the duty, a freight rate of $1 a ton. The same coal here, he stated was $7 to a ton inside a certain area.

Professor Odlum advocated the establishment of a commission similar to Canada's railway commission, outside the influences of politics and of a permanent nature to keep tab on the cost of production, transportation, price to the consumer, in fact all matters pertaining to the industry so that the people would get fair treatment.

He also came out in favor of having the English method of each coal wagon carrying a scale to weigh the coal in the sacks before being dumped into the house, so that shortages could be discovered by the consumer. The consumer, at present, he stated, had no check on the coal companies from the time the coal left the yard until it was delivered and it was common knowledge that the drivers were pilfering one and two bags at a time and selling them to the street hawkers.

Professional Mid-Wife

When in Spokane see Dr. Mary Swartz, Specialist in Female Troubles. Expert confinement cases; good home for patients.

Dr. Mary Swartz

Galena Blk., Room 5, Post and Riverside, Spokane, Wash.

The Hotel DALLAS

One of the **Best**

C. J. ECKSTORM Prop.
Lethbridge, Alta.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN - Passburg

P. Carosella

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, 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.

The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.

A. McDougall, Mgr.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber

Send us your orders

Fernie Hotel

Best Commercial House in the Pass
Excellent Cuisine

Fernie Cigar Store and Hairdressing Parlor

Billiards and Pool
Lunch Counter

Ben Wallace - Mgr.

COLEMAN Liquor Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines
Liquors
Cigars

Mail Orders receive prompt attention

List of Locals District 18

No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	D. Komp, Beaver Creek, via Pincher.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue Alta.
2168	Blairmore	W. L. Evans, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	J. Derbyshire, Burmis, Alta.
2327	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1887	Canmore	N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	W. R. Hughes, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alt.
2178	Diamond City	J. E. Thornhill, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2197	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1059	Hillcrest	Jas. Gordon, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge.
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2329	Maple Leaf	John T. Williams, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2324	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
14	Monarch Mine	Wm. Hynd, Elcan P. O., Taber, Alta.
2352	Passburg	A. Zuskar, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal View	Geo. Jordan, Royal Collieries, Lethbridge, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.

For our Foreign Brothers

French

QUAND ON VOTE POUR DU PLOMB IL NE FAUT PAS ESPERER DU PAIN

Dans ce journal nous avons toujours maintenu que la classe ouvriere devait s'organiser sur le terrain politique comme sur le terrain économique; que le fait d'etre actif dans un syndicat ne devait jamais empecher un ouvrier de combattre avec la meme activite les exploiteurs dans un parti politique de sa classe; qu'une administration socialiste pouvait aider les ouvriers dans leurs luttes contre le patronat alors que l'on était toujours sur de trouver une administration capitaliste contre la classe ouvriere.

Depuis des années nous soutenons cette these et a tout moment il survient des incidents dans la lutte des classes qui prouvent d'une facon indéniable que nous avons raison.

La semaine passée, a Paterson, N. J., 10,000 ouvriers des manufactures de sole se sont mis en greve. Le maire de cette ville, élu pourtant par les votes des ouvriers, est un ennemi acharné de la classe ouvriere et naturellement son chef de police lui ressemble. Ils se haterent d'arreter plusieurs représentants de l'union industrielle venus a Paterson pour encourager les grévistes. Les réunions, meme dans les salles, furent défendues.

A quelques minutes de marche de Paterson se trouve le village de Haledon dont les habitants moins hetes que ceux de Paterson ont élu un maire socialiste, le camarade William Bruekman.

Alors que le maire de Paterson, le protégé des exploiteurs, faisait arreter les orateurs ouvriers et défendait aux grévistes de se réunir, le maire socialiste de Haledon invitait les grévistes a se rendre dans sa municipalité pour tenir leurs réunions leur promettant que si les cosaques de Paterson venaient les déranger il les ferait chasser par la police de Haledon.

Oh non, il n'y a pas de différence entre les élus.

Le maire de Paterson envoie la police jusque dans la salle des grévistes et fait arreter les orateurs. Il fait en outre confisquer quelques milliers d'exemplaires d'un journal socialiste qui avait commis le crime de prendre fait et cause pour les grévistes et fait arreter son rédacteur.

Le maire socialiste de Haledon invite les grévistes a se réunir chez lui et promet de les faire protéger par sa police.

Pourquoi la police de Paterson persécute-t-elle les grévistes alors que la police de Haledon prend leur défense.

Pour la simple raison que les policiers sont des employés qui suivent les ordres de ceux dont dépend leur emploi.

Si on augmente leur salaire pour avoir brisé des cranes de grévistes, les cranes de grévistes seront brisés. Si on augmente leur salaire pour avoir brisé des cranes de patrons ils briseront des cranes de patrons avec le meme entrain. Et c'est ce que trop d'ouvriers ne semblent pas comprendre.

Et c'est ce que ne comprennent pas non plus—a moins qu'ils ne le comprennent trop bien—les anarchistes qui aident a élire un candidat des patrons de préférence a un candidat de la classe ouvriere.

POUR LE SUFFRAGE EGAL

La ville de Washington, D.C., n'oubliera pas de sitot journée du 3 mars, 1913.

Le brillant et imposant cortege formé de milliers de femmes, descendant l'avenue Pennsylvanie, depuis le monument de la Paix jusqu'au Palais du Trésor; la foule immense de spectateurs enthousiastes dépassant tout ce que Washington avait pu voir jusque la meme l'inauguration des nouveaux Présidents, la bravoure et la dignité des milliers de femmes qui composaient le cortege devant les insultes et les quolibets mapropres d'une bande de voyous et de soulards qui s'étaient assemblés pour disperser la démonstration, le manque de protection de la part de la police de Washington, sont des faits qui ne s'effaceront pas de bientot de la mémoire de ceux qui les ont vus.

La conduite de milliers de femmes américaines, a Washington, lundi, ne peut manquer de hater considérablement le jour ou le suffrage égal sera accordé a tous dans ce pays.

Le suffrage égal pour les deux sexes n'est d'ailleurs opposé que par des réactionnaires qui ont le cerveau atrophié et par les éléments les plus vils de la population américaine.

Les gens sobres et honorables, a Washington, applaudissaient ou du moins traitaient avec respect les femmes qui composaient le cortege. La lie de la population, artie des égouts et des débits de boissons insultait les femmes et essaya meme d'arreter la parade.

Et la police, si active quand il s'agit de protéger des briseurs de greve, brillait surtout par son absence et semblait etre d'accord avec les voyous de la ville. Il faut croire qu'elle a peur que si les femmes venaient a avoir le droit de vote elle perdrait la belle source de revenus que sont pour elle les maisons de débauche et les maisons de jeu qui prosperent tant a Washington.

Une chose est certaine. Les milliers de femmes qui participerent a la démonstration a Washington, lundi, ont prouvé par leur conduite qu'elles sont plus capables d'employer le bulletin de vote dans l'intéret de l'humanité que les milliers de voyous qui se permirent de les insulter et de les attaquer.

Slavonian

VSA CAST ORGANIZIRANIM PREMOGARJEM!

Nobena delavska organizacija v Zedinjenih državah ni pokazala toliko napredka in toliko vspeha kakor organizacija premogarjev "United Mine Workers of America." Letno poročilo za 1912 predsednika John White-ja in ostalih članov eksekutive mora navdusiti in nadati s ponosom ne samo slehernega premogarja, temveč tudi slehernega delavca, kateri se zaveda svojih razrednih interesov.

Članstvo premogarske organizacije je stelo l. 1896, 9617; danes steje U. M. W. of A. 391,000 dobrih članov. Organizacija je neprestano napredovala v vseh državah. Kjer so vstale nove podružice, tam se je kmalo pokazal vspeh in izboljsale so se delovne razmere med premogarji.

U. M. W. of A. je ves čas od svojega postanka v neprestanem boju z baroni premoga. Ravno zdaj je imela organizacija hudo bitko v West Virginiji, kjer se premogarji neustraseno borijo proti premogovim družbom, oboroženim deputijem in milici. Prejalislej bodo premogarji v West Virginiji zmagali; delavci, ki imajo za seboj tako mogočno organizacijo, morajo zmagati kljub vsemu nezaslisanemu tiranstvu premogovih družb in vsem brigandažam krvižejnih pinkertovcev.

V minulem letu je U. M. W. of A. izplačala čez $700,000 podpore strajkarjem. Strajkov sicer ni bilo mnogo, toda če unija že gre na strajk, ne odnehajo premogarji zlepa.

Premogarska organizacija pa ni samo najvspesnejsa, temveč tudi najprednejsa—vstevsi Western Federation of Miners'—med vsemi unijami v Ameriki. U. M. W. of A. priznaje vasnost delavske politične akcije in nestetokrat je že pozivala premogarje, da naj ob volitvah glasujejo za kandidate delavske—socialistične stranke. Ne vrjamemo, če je v kateri drugi delavski uniji toliko socialistov, kakor je ravno v premogarski organizaciji in pa v W. F. of M., ki združuje rudarje na Zapadu. Premogarji in rudarji sploh tvorijo najbolj zavedno delavsto v Ameriki. U. M. W. of A. izdaje tudi svoje tedensko glasilo 'Miners' Journal' ki redno informuje člane o socialističnem gibanju.

Premogarji so si ustvarili veličanstveno organizacijo in ustvarjajo naprej. Kedaj jih bodo delavci drugih industrij dobili?

Vsa čast vrlim premogarjem!

"CHARITY"

Chicaski 'visji stiristo' so imeli pred kratkim 'charity ball,' to je veselico v dobrodelne namene.

Če je že kaj na svetu, da razpali kri normalnemu človeku, je gotovo "chartly ball," katerega prirejajo od časa do časa vsegasiti milionarji 'v korist revežem!' Ni dovolj, da brezdusni kapitalisti glojejo proletarce do kosti in jim sesajo kri kapljo za kapljo—temveč naznanuje se se krvavo norčujejo iz izsesanih revežov. V razkosno okinčani dvorani zbero se bogatini s svojimi ženami in hčerami, od katerih kar sijejo nakiti iz zlata in dijamantov. Mize se kar sibijo pod najdražjimi jedili in sampanjcem in ko se bogatini posteno nažro, pade na majhnem odru zastor in kinematograf pokaže na platno sliko za sliko iz življenja bednih ljudi. Gostje v frakih in dame z biserními ovratnicami zrejo rav nodusno na to sliko. No gre jim v glave, da je kaj takega mogoče in mislijo, da je sploh vse to domislija; ali pa vsamejo vse skupaj za sport kakor bi gledali football. Zastor pade in žretje se ponovi. Končno se kaj ostane od žretja, se izvoli odbor iz nekaj dam, ki ostanch z velikim pompom izroče uradnim charitanom, čes to naj gre revežom! In kapitalistično časopisje ptem bobna teden dni, koliko mestnih revežov je okoristil "charity ball!"

Na zadnjem "ballu" v Chicagi so gostje predstavljali skupno bogastvo 500 milionov dolarjev.

Vrednost prisotnih draguljov $10,000,000.

Obleke $1,000,000.

Lisp in kostumi $100,000.

Ovratnica Mrs. McCormick $250,000.

Za pijačo in jedila $10,000.

Dohodki "balla" $43,000.

Kupon stroski $29,000.

Ostalo za "charity" $14,000.

AVISSO!

Perche lavorare per una misera giornata o sotto il giogo altrui? Perche non comprare 10 acre di terra e lavorare per voi stessi da cui ne avete i migliori frutti e potete crescere la vostra famiglia adagglatamente?

Nell'uffizio abbiamo come pruove lettere da persone di fiducia da

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

Per informazione rivolgetevi

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

In teh 14,000 dolarjev so krvosesi dobili nazaj že drugi dan potom izkoriščanja svojih žrtev.

Kaznuj nas z gladom, o Gospod, če že moramo živeti pod kapitalizmom—toda "milosčine" iz rok prenažrtih pijavk nase kryi resi nas, o Gospod!!

Dol s charity!

—Proletaree.

THE BETTER HALF

The Lord of Creation in his own home is a very different body from what he is away from it. Out in the big busy world, he struts this mortal plane among the other forked radishes, just as though he were entirely responsible for himself. Out on the street, down on the job, or in his union meeting, with his chest swelling nigh to bursting with altruism which drips from his tongue just as easily as he forgets it, HE IS IT.

He speaks with glowing pride of the lot HE has bought, the house HE has built, and the family HE has raised, and out of the wealth of his capacity for self-deception finally comes a belief that he has made him what he is. If his type were the exception instead of the rule, opposition might chasten him to reasonable proportions; but his malady is a male affliction of nearly all his tribe. With his nicely creased pants, his spotless linen shining with eloquent testimony of wife and wash-tub, and his appearance of being well looked after, he is a beautiful piece of scenery.

So is the delicate moulding and tracery of a fine building beautiful, but the secret of its ability to be so, depends upon the foundation which holds it up. The secret and the foundation of the average man with all his barnyard antics is not himself, but his wife. In his heart he knows it and so do all his kind, but by mutual arrangement to tolerate each other's bluff, a conspiracy is established to hide the idol's feet. That's all very well, and the world passes it by with a smile as an integral part of its daily humbug.

"So may the outward shows be least themselves,
The world is still deceived by ornament."

But it is good that the working class should render to Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and give to their women folk the credit which in this matter is their's by right. The organized labor movement stands to gain more by that than many of those things it professes to prize so highly.

What does the wife of the average trade unionist know about trade unionism. Let union men answer that truthfully and they stand condemned out of their own mouths. They know their wives do not understand much about trade unionism, and the fault is not the woman's but the man's. He will attend the meetings of his union and wax eloquently enthusiastic over problems concerning his class interest. Then when he gets home his wife may ask what he does at the meetings, and what the men can find to talk about "until this time of night."

There is his chance, but nine times out of ten he will put her off by adopting an air of superiority which is peculiar to his kind, and he will say, "Oh all sorts of things, my dear, but nothing that you would understand if I told you, please get me something to eat." The poor fool is digging his own grave if he only knew it. By and by a strike comes on, his weekly wages cease to come in, and the family resources have to be administered with skill and carefulness—but by whom? The man? No, no, he is too busy with what he considers larger affairs, and the wife has to do all the scheming and planning which are the rules of the worst game on earth—making two short ends meet.

She does not see why the strike is necessary, because he has not done his duty by instructing her in the affairs of trade unionism. It is all very well for him to say that it is necessary she should exercise economy and frugality and providing that women understand and value the object for which those things are endured, they are capable of ten times the self sacrifice that men are.

But if they don't know because their husbands have not told them, then woe betide the worker for his negligence. Even the patience of wives and mothers has its limit, and the best temper on earth is likely to break with too much strain. Then comes nagging and bickering, and domestic discord dividing the house of the worker against itself in the hour of most need. Who shall say how many union men have broken their allegiance to their organizations and gone back to work as scabs rather than endure any longer the complaints of wives who would have stood with them to the last ditch if they had only been taught in time what trade unionism stood for?

It should be possible for the women folk of the workers to be in the closest touch with the trade union movement. It is not eloquence or enthusiasm, nor the magnetic atmosphere which pervades the union meetings at strike time which wins the strike. It is the bread reserve of the family which determines the ability of the worker to endure the struggle, and when the time comes to vote for strike or no strike, the ballot paper should be put into the apron of the wife, for she is the administrator of the family resources.

And in that hour, if she understands why the fight is necessary, and the great working class movement of which her husband is a unit, she can be relied upon to put forth all her resources in the effort to go one more step forward, not only in the interests of herself and her husband, but for the sake of the future of those who are looking at her in saucer-eyed amazement as to what the problem can be that Mother is so thoughtful about.

Men," in their abounding conceit, flatter themselves they understand the underlying causes which are responsible for the iniquity which makes a gamble of the lives and happiness of women and children; but if ever their wives get as wise as men believe themselves to be—then heaven help the hapless wretch who in his folly would hinder their work of redress.—B. C. Federationist.

RETURN ANDY'S $50,000 AND BUILD OWN LIBRARY

Plan Suggested for Vancouver—Labor Men Dislike Name.

VANCOUVER, March 11.—Andrew Carnegie's laudable determination to rid himself of his burdensome wealth before he dies promises to meet with a further obstacle, likely to be put in his path by the Vancouver library board. The board proposes to refund to the Laird of Skibo $50,000 which he gave some years ago for the erection of a library bulding here.

Vancouver's Carnegie library was erected 12 years ago, the millionaire advancing $50,000. Since that time the site has become immensely valuable through the development of surrounding territory, and it is now proposed to sell the site and erect a more suitable building on a less valuable location. It is felt that the only way in which this may be done is by paying back to Mr. Carnegie the amount he contributed towards the building, with interest for the period the city has had it. This would free the board from any obligation to maintain the present building for all time.

There is also a deep-rooted objection held locally to the designation, "Carnegie Library." In labor union circles there is a strong objection against the city being indebted for a public building to a man whom they believe to be opposed to organized labor. It is probable that a vote of the rate-payers on the proposition will be taken.

Some women make an effort to assert their independence by abusing their husbands.

A girl may toss her head even if she can't throw a stone.

ROYAL HOTEL

FERNIE

Bar Unexcelled
All White Help

Everything Up-to-date

Call in and see us once

JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.

RED-BLOODED MANHOOD

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

Write at once for particulars to

THE METZGER VITALIZER BATTERY CO.
David Building, 326 8th Ave., East
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Fine Neckwear, Sox, Caps, Underwear, Shirts, Suits, Trunks, Grips, Boots & Shoes, come to

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

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I CURE WHERE OTHERS FAIL

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

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

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Dr. Kelly
Expert Urologist
210 Howard St.
Spokane, Wash.

TRITES-WOOD'S WEEKLY STORE NEWS

The Easter season is now here, everyone wants something new, we have made special preparations to make every Department complete. The array of Easter novelties in our Ready-to-wear, and Gent's Furnishings Department would do justice to New York or Paris. We invite you visit our store and see the big stock of New Spring Goods we have just opened up.

Men's Fine Neckwear

Beautiful shades in the real poplin ties. Plain colors, new shapes at . . 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00

New ideas in Batwings, plain shades with bordered ends, at . . . . . 50c and 60c

We also have made-up knots and bows in great variety at . . . . . 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c.

The latest Novelty in Derby and Four-in-Hand Ties. Beautiful ties in plain colors with fancy Roman stripes on knot and end. These are distinctly new.

See the new Club Stripes we are showing. They are exclusive and very stylish made in tubular style, will slip through any collar. 65c

PAY DAY BRINGS YOUR CHEQUE AND PAY DAY BRINGS YOU MONEY SAVING BARGAINS AT "THE BIG STORE"

Men's Sox

Men's Fine Silk Sox . . 65c, 75c, 85c, to $1.50 pr.

Men's Lisle Silk Sox, all shades and patterns . . . . . 3 pairs for $1.00

Men's Cashmere Sox, pure wool 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c pair.

Special Sat. Only

Heavy Wool Sox, worth 50 cents pair, on sale one day only at . . . . 25c pair

Men's Sweaters

Made from very fine cashmere. Just the sweater for spring and summer weather. Made in grey, maroon, olive, navy and black. Also all the heavy lines.

Men's Coat Sweaters, made in fine cashmere in new color combinations.

Boy's Sweaters in all styles.

Men's Gloves

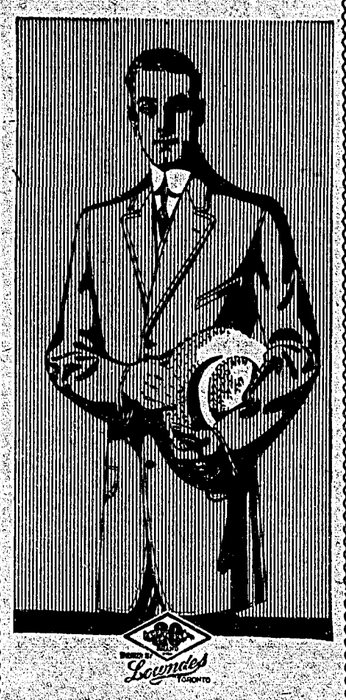
Fine Cape Dogskin Gloves . . $1.25, 1.50, 1.75 pr.

Fine Mocha, unlined and silk lined, perfect wear guaranteed . . $1.50, 1.75, 2.50, 3.00

Very Fine Dogskin and Mocha Driving Gauntlets . . . . . $2.50, 3.50, to 5.00 pr.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS IS COMPLETE

Men's High Class Hand-Tailored Suits



THIS style is known as Model 28 in the 20th Century Brand line for Spring, '13. It's a three-button style, with very smart lapels, fine shoulders and cleverly-draped skirt. The dressy young man will appreciate its fine lines, and will also appreciate the fact that it is 20th Century Brand

Shirts and Collars

WE ARE AGENTS For The FAMOUS CLUETT PEABODY SHIRTS

Our stock is complete in every detail. Try our new negligee with French cuffs and collars to match. Beautiful new designs and all guaranteed fast colors.

New negligees with stiff band, in great variety of patterns. Fast colors.
SPECIAL SATURDAY . $1.25
Other lines $1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, and 3.00

Men's Braces & Belts

All styles in men's and boys' Braces.
Police . . . . . 35c, 50c, 65c, and 75c pair
Fine Braces . . 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, and $1.25
Invisible, 2 point . . 35c. 4 point . . 50c.

Shoe Department

In this department we are particularly well prepared to meet the demand for the last word in fine shoes for both men and women.

It is just like dollars in your pocket buying the Invictus shoe. We have just opened up the most up-to-date lines of shoes that Canada produces. Fit and wear is guaranteed. Every pair is perfect fitting and really classy. These shoes cost more money but will outwear any other make.

The bargain table has been filled full of odd lines. The prices are cut in two. Don't overlook this money-saving opportunity.

SEE OUR OFFERINGS OF MEN'S & WOMEN'S Spring FOOTWEAR

New Shapes in the Best Brands of Collars

Cluett's Arrow brand
Austrian J Brand
W. G. & R. Elk brand
W. G. & R. Castle brand

Men's Belts

Men's Belts in every style and color, with great variety of trimmings. Sizes 32 to 46. Prices . . . . . 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00 to 1.50

Boys' Belts of all styles and prices.

Ladies' Shoes

A new line of ladies' blucher cut dongola kid shoes just received, sizes 2½ to 7 . . . . $3.00

Also a new line of ladies' button shoes in fine dongola kid, sizes 2½ to 7. Price . . . $3.25

Ladies' Tan Shoes in the newest lasts in both lace and button styles $3.85, 4.00, 4.25

Infant's Slippers

A few broken lines in Infant's Slippers, all well made in either tan or black. These are very special value . . . . Reg. 60c and 75c for 35c

We will put on sale Saturday and Monday only, a line of best Imported Tweed and Worsted Suits in all the new shades and cut on the latest 1913 models Every garment **ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED**, these suits are worth while.

Special Sale Price $15.00 (These suits will be shown in our Clothing Department) *Special Sale Price $15.00*

We are special agents for the 20th Century hand-tailored garments for men made to order, we guarantee a perfect fit and perfect satisfaction, prices are moderate. Call and leave your measure while our our range of samples is complete. :-: :-: :-:

Shepherd Check Dress Goods

New black and white Shepherd Check Dress Goods, full 36 inches wide. A material that will launder. Used extensively this season for ladies' and children's dresses . . . . . **Special at 25c yard.**

Another shipment of Cotton Crepes and Dress Zephyrs in all the newest patterns and colors, 28 inches wide. All fast colors . . . . . 15c yard

New plain colored Linene Suitings in white, tan, reseda, Copenhagen, navy, brown, and old rose. They are 36 inches wide and fast colors. A material in correct weight for summer suits . . . . 35c yard

Lace Curtains

Just 20 dozen pairs of real Lace Curtains, each 2½ yards long, taped edge, in neat patterns. Curtains that are serviceable and worth twice the money . . . . . **Saturday Special, 50c per pair.**

Bleached Sheets

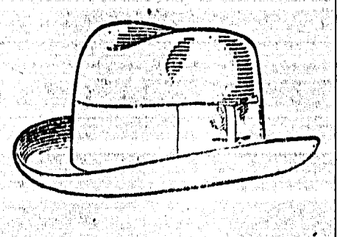
Sheets of extra weight of cotton. Made with neatly hemmed ends, free from dressing and full size $1.50 per pair

THREE SPOOLS SEWING COTTON FOR 10 cents

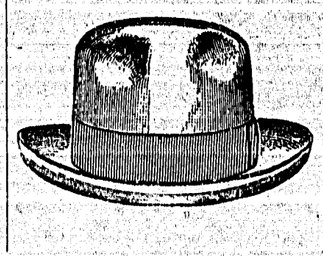
A real 6-cord smooth finish Sewing Cotton, full 200 yards on each spool. Extra strong.

Saturday Special 3 for 10c

New Spring Styles in Stetson Hats



We have just received a new complete range of Stetson Hats for Spring, 1913. All the new shapes and colors can be seen in our display. Look them over before Easter, and pick your choice.



PAY DAY GROCERY SPECIALS

Tuxedo Baking powder, 16 oz.	.15
2 in 1 Blacking, 3 tins	.25
Quaker Oats, 5 lbs. with china	.25
Rival Wheat Flakes, with china	.35
Rolled Oats, 8 lb. pkg.	.30
Robin Hood Flour, 98 lb. sack	3.25
Cowan's Maple Buds, 1 lb.	.40
Blue Ribbon Coffe, 1 lb. tin	.40
Tetley's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin	.35
Seeded Raisins, 12 oz., 3 pkgs.	.25
Sultana Raisins, 12 oz., 2 pkgs.	.15
Fancy Table Figs, 1 lb.	.15
Oranges, small sizes, 3 doz.	.40
Ben Davis Apples, 1 box	1.25
King Edward Sardines, 1 tin	.10
Domestic Sardines, 6 tins	.25
Holland Herring, 1 keg	1.00
Fresh Fillets, 1 lb.	.15
Fresh Finnan Haddie, 1 lb.	12½
Chicken Wheat, 100 lbs.	1.40
Tuxedo Jelly Powder, 4 pkgs.	.25
Crosse & Blackwell's Marmalade, 4 lb. tins	.65
Swift's Empire Hams, per lb.	.21
Angelin's Olive Oil, 1 gal. tins	2.25
White Rose Toilet Soap, 6 for	.25
Assorted Toilet Soap, 6 for	.25
Perfect Laundry Soap, 8 for	.25
Black Pepper, ¼ tin, 3 for	.25
Tetley's Special Bulk Tea, 3 lbs.	1.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins, 7 for	1.00
Holbrook's Marafat Peas, 2 pkgs.	.25
Turnips, 20 lbs. for	.25

We will have a large assortment of Cut Flowers and Plants for sale the Saturday before Easter.

New Lingerie Waists $1.50

New Embroidered Marquisette and Persian Lawn Waists, with hand-embroidered fronts. Made with long sleeves and both back and front fastenings. We cannot emphasize the value of this particular line too strongly . . . . . **Each $1.50**

New Spring Millinery

Never before has there been shown so many distinct styles of hats under one roof in Fernie. Hats of all shapes and sizes. Styles from Paris, New York, Toronto and Montreal. The color combinations are the newest. The shapes are the latest and the trimmnig of the best. Visit our ready-to-wear parlors and try the new styles on. Note the prices compare the values and convince yourself that this is the one store for millinery.

Hats from $2.50 to 25.00

New Buttons

The new Crystal Buttons in white and colors for trimming dresses and waists. All the new colors, shapes and sizes. Priced from . . 15c to 15c doz.

500 dozen assorted sized Pearl Buttons, with 4 holes . . . . . **Special 5c doz.**

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK