The District Ledger

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

No. 24, Vol. VII. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., FEBRUARY 7, 1914. — $1.00 A YEAR

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Provincial Library Jun 30 14

Dr. Young Threatens Firm for Printing Stationery with Pretty Sign Attached

VICTORIA, Feb. 1.—An amusing sequel to a question asked in the house last week by Mr. Parker Williams has developed here. Preliminary to continuing the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne, Mr. Williams read from a section of the revised statutes of British Columbia, dealing with the use of the provincial coat of arms for advertising, etc. He wanted to know if the government would take action in the matter of the Conservative convention as all the delegates' badges had the provincial coat of arms stamped on them. Speaker Eberts shut him off on a question of privilege, but the Hon. Dr. Young, who is a firm believer in locking the stables after the horses have escaped him, made a note on his shirt cuff to demonstrate that the government plays no favorites.

Seeking whom he may devour, he has selected big game for his first meal and David Spencer is in receipt of a letter from him threatening dire penalties unless Christmas cards sold by David Spencer, Ltd., are withdrawn from sale immediately. The cards, which have so aroused the ire of the provincial secretary, are quite artistic. One of them has a beautifully embossed coat of arms on the cover and on the inner sheet is writ the legend "Wishing you a Merry Christmas and bright, prosperous New Year." The other card is similar but the offending decoration is embossed in colors. Now that Christmas, 1913, is gone but not forgotten by the minister, speculation is rife as to what will happen December 25 this year.

Meantime, the young lady stenographers in the parliament building are in a flutter lest their belt buckles attract the doctor's attention and storekeepers, who are selling fobs and buckles with the arms of sunset and mountain sheep rampant, are in grave danger of not being able to meet the demand for such baubles.

Strangely enough nothing can be learned as to what legal steps are to be taken with those who issued badges to the Tory convention, but there is a rumor that Mr. W. H. Price is not at all comfortable, though, no doubt, his loyalty to the party will stand him in good stead should the doctor come his way.

Parker Williams Attacks System of Concentrating Powers in the Executive Council

VICTORIA, Feb. 2.—Today's session of the provincial house there was marked by a sharp attack by Mr. Parker Williams on the system of concentrating powers in the executive council. Premier McBride made a warm defense of the council, saying that the actions of the governor-in-council were always in the interest of the public. A discussion arose out of the amendments to the benevolent societies act which changed the right of appeal from the registrar's decision to the council instead of to the court.

Mr. Williams said that year after year more powers were being conferred on the council and he thought that such a procedure subversive to a representative government. It had the result of forcing the people having business with the government to make themselves known and to some extent putting themselves under obligations to the government.

Hon. W. J. Bowser said the object of the acts was to amend the milk act, charitable associations act, industrial and provident societies act, literary societies act, benevolent societies act, industrial communities act, and the investment and loan societies act, which were designed more to assure accurate annual returns to the government than anything else and Mr. Williams' objection was overruled.

In all, the session lasted just a little over an hour.

Examination of Mines for Gas

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 4.—Today's session of the legislature was a dull one, although the amount of formal business transacted in the way of advancing bills another stage towards their final enactment was considerable.

A bill brought in by message was entitled "An Act to Amend the Provincial Elections Act." Among its provisions is one to the effect that the lieutenant-governor-in-council shall appoint for each electoral district a person to be a registrar of voters who would furnish to anyone without charge the necessary forms and would receive from any person offering the same a sworn affidavit in writing in support of an application to vote. The registrar shall not insert upon such list the name of any applicant who is or claims to be a British subject by birth unless the said form as furnished is in accordance with this fact and shows such applicant to be a British subject by birth and to be entitled to have his name upon the register of voters.

In regard to naturalized British subjects the registrar shall not take his name unless the form is in accordance with the act and shows such subject to be a British subject by naturalization.

The list of persons claiming to vote shall be suspended from and after the first Monday in April and October in each year and all applications to vote received after these dates shall be held over until the sittings of the court of revision, which are provided to take place on the third Monday of Many and November of each year.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time: "An Act to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act," "An Act to Extend the Franchise to Women," and "An Act to Amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act."

J. Place, Nanaimo, introduced the three bills.

The proposed amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act provides that loggers should be included among those entitled to be reimbursed in case of accident. It also proposes to remove the Sunday exemption clause contained in the present act and to increase the maximum amount of compensation from $1,500 to $1,800.

The bill relating to the enfranchisement of women calls for the extension to be made along the lines of the present franchise legislation.

The amending act for coal mines ex-

The amending act for coal mines regulations provides that any competent man, whether employed in the mine or not, may be engaged for the purposes of examining the same for gas. Under the present act a gas committee is in charge of this work and the members of it must be employed in the mine.

The select committee on private bills and standing orders submitted a report that the time for presenting bills be extended from Feb. 5 to Feb. 16. The report was adopted.

Among the notices of motion was one by the attorney-general asking to introduce a bill to amend the "Sandon Receivership Act."

LABOR MEN PROTEST AGAINST ACTION OF BOTHA CABINET

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 2.—Heated altercations today marked the opening session of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa in the course of which General Louis Botha, the Premier, and the Cabinet Ministers are to be called upon to justify to the country the iron-handed methods they adopted in dealing with the recent strike of western men of labor leaders from this week deported secretly to England.

Viscount Gladstone, the Governor-General, in his opening speech, said the declaration of martial law by the Government had been an "imperative duty," but he made no reference to the deportation of the labor leaders.

General Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defence, sprang to his feet at the earliest opportunity to give notice that he would, on Monday, move a bill to indemnify the Government for all its acts under martial law and prohibiting the return of the deported men, thus ruling an effectual bar to the efforts of the representatives of the labor men to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss "the surreptitious deportation of citizens without trial."

Time after time, the labor members, in vehement language and amid a great uproar, tried to debate "the crime of kidnapping citizens," but the Speaker refused to allow them to continue, and finally, while the discussion was still in progress and the labor members were shouting taunts across the aisle at some of the House rose.

THE AMBULANCE

There was quite a discussion at the Council meeting with reference to staffing the ambulance with more suitable runners and the chief executive of the city, being in a rather parsimonious frame of mind thought that the present runners were good enough. However, when Mr. J. McNicholas explained how painful would be the consequences did his Worship happen to be an inmate of the ambulance when it capsized, the Mayor appeared to grasp the situation more readily and eventually allowed a hearty concurrence. The ambulance will be fitted with new runners. James is sure some diplomat.

GLADSTONE LOCAL

The Gladstone Local Sick Fund Committee will meet in the secretary's office, Fernie, on Sunday, Feb. 8, at 7 o'clock p.m.

T. UPHILL, Secretary.

L. O. O. M.

The above order will be holding another social on Feb. 16, and it is the intention of the committee to make this as successful as the last. There will be a short concert previous to the dancing, and it is hoped to secure the services of Fernie's leading artistes. Refreshments will also be served upon the same generous scale as hitherto. A small charge will be made for admission, but members will be allowed to bring a lady friend. This consideration will not be extended to non-members, who will have to provide a ticket for themselves and their friends.

IN LOVING MEMORY

Of Joseph Blakemore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blakemore, who was killed by the mine train on Feb. 7, 1911.

Three years have passed, but still we miss him.
Some may think the wound is healed.
But little do they know the sorrow
That lies within our hearts concealed.
Forget him? No, we never will,
We loved him here, we love him still.

—From the family.

The annual meeting of the Fernie Conservative Association will be held in Ingram's Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock. All members and those who desire to become members, are requested to be present.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

One of the most instructive and interesting evenings spent in the new Socialist Hall was experienced last Sunday evening by all those comrades who had sufficient energy to brave the elements and attend. The question under discussion was "The futility of the trade union movement," and William Minton, in the absence of the challenger, gave his views upon the subject. Comrade Minton pointed out the propagatory nature of trade unions with reference to Socialism, and gave many instances which substantially showed the affinity of unionism and Socialism.

In spite of the numerous queries all of which were directed at the speaker's contentions, it was conceded that Comrade Minton handled his subject exceedingly well, and if the party can secure one or two more lectures of this description, the movement will receive great impetus. Be on hand next Sunday evening if you are desirous of knowing your position both in the union and with regards to society today. It is hoped within the course of the next few weeks to have stationed in the Pass one of the best posted Socialists from the Coast, who will take up the duties of a permanent organizer and systematically organize the whole of the district.

NOTICE

The Socialist Party announce that the usual practice dance will commence at 7 p.m. instead of 8 p.m., as hitherto.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist Church intend holding a sale of home cookery and afternoon tea on Saturday, Feb. 14, from 3 to 6.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society will meet on Saturday, Feb. 7, at the home of Mrs. Trites, at 3.30 p.m.

TOM MARKS COMING TO GRAND

Coming to the Grand Theatre, next Monday, Feb. 9, for a week's engagement, is that genial, popular and versatile comedian, Tom Marks, whose noteworthy success and achievements of the past have earned him a large following of admirers, who will welcome the announcement of his engagement. Mr. Marks is supported by a most notable cast and the comedy he will present next Monday night may be classed as one of his best. The play chosen is "The Golden Rule," a play with a world-wide reputation. Numerous vaudeville turns are introduced between the acts and are a most pleasing part of the program and not merely a fill-in, and the cast throughout is the best that money and brains can bring you. There will be a complete change of drama and vaudeville each evening and for the Wednesday and Saturday matinees seats on sale in advance and during the engagement at the box office.

FIVE AND TEN PER CENT ADVANCES ARE SOUGHT

Check-off for Organization Through Offices of Operating Companies

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—A flat increase of five cents a ton on a mine run basis, a 10 per cent increase on all dead work, yardage and day labor, and a half-holiday on Saturdays were the principal recommendations of the scale committee submitted to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America today.

The report is the basis for work for the joint conference of miners and operators of the central competitive field which meets in Philadelphia next Tuesday. This field includes Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania. The report of the committee follows:

"That all coal be weighed before being screened and paid for on a mine run basis.

"That we demand a flat five cents per ton increase at the basing point.

"A ten per cent increase on all dead work, yardage and day labor.

"A proper readjustment of the machine differential at the basing point.

"That we demand that all inequalities and internal differences be referred to the various districts affected for settlement.

"That we demand a complete check-off for the miners' organization through the companies' offices.

"We demand that where the price or regulation of powder is made a contract provision, that union-made powder shall be furnished.

"That the miners work only one-half day on Saturday.

"That the company shall pay drivers for time from taking charge of stock until they, the company, receive same.

"We demand that our contract shall be in effect for two years."

First Clause Adopted

The first clause was adopted without debate. Efforts were made to amend the second section to provide for ten cents advance increase on the ton. It was opposed by several on the ground that the amount could not be won, and a compromise would have to be made. President John P. White, of the organization, spoke in favor of the five cents advance. He said the demand was reasonable and believed that it would be granted by the operators—Vancouver World.

WITH OUR CITY DADS

The fortnightly meeting of the City Council took place on Thursday evening in the old spot. All members of that august assemblage were present, and several citizens, including Dr. Bonnell on behalf of the hospital, William Morrison, Wm. Dicken and Jas. McNicholas (representing Geo. Barton), together with the superintendent of electric light and City Engineer Ramsay.

The minutes of previous meeting were read by the deputy clerk (Mr. Dicken, jr.) in the absence of the city clerk (O. W. Ross).

The Mayor asked if there was anything to bring before the Council, and Doc. Bonnell came forward with a request that the hospital authorities have special rates for electric light extended to the nurses' home and their laundry. It was pointed out by the doctor that during the Herchmer regime an agreement was arrived at whereby, in consideration for certain cut rates for the chargeable indigent sick, the city should grant a special rate to the hospital. He claimed that the nurses' home and laundry were concomitant parts of the hospital and should be subject to same rates. He also called the attention of the Council to the case of a man named Lancaster who had been in the hospital for some nine months and who was slowly dying from a malignant cancerous growth. The doctors had not received any remuneration from the city for keeping this man, and owing to the exceedingly obnoxious odor emanating from the sufferer it was found necessary to isolate his case and engage a special nurse. After some discussion the City Council agreed to go into the matter and grant the doctors remuneration for expenses incurred. This will cost the city over $400. The question of Dr. Anderson's charges was also discussed [illegible] matter could be adjusted. It was also agreed to place the nurses' home and laundry upon the hospital rate for light.

The City Engineer's report and recommendations with reference to the [illegible] Rizzuto displayed quite a knowledge of sanitary engineering, and was the "big noise" in this discussion. The Mayor expressed the opinion that the sewer had answered the purpose and he thought it would continue to do so. The Engineer pointed out, however, that the emptying of 14 and 15 inch pipes into a 12 inch main was not calculated to assist matters and his Worship, when he figured this out, agreed. The Engineer suggested the city spend $2,000 to temporarily remedy the state of affairs, which, he feared, would be detrimental to the school. To handle the situation thoroughly would cost about $11,000.

A communication from the city auditors to the effect that accounts be detailed was only partly read. It would certainly have done no harm to read the whole of this communication and its contents might prove interesting to the public.

The Cox Street subway did not seem to appeal to Ald. Rizzuto, who thought that it would only appeal to a very few. He advocated a crossing either at the depot or at the bottom of Jaffray Street. The Mayor pointed out that the G. N. trains were of considerable length and it would not matter where they put the crossing the people of the Annex would be held up. He considered Cox Street the logical spot and a committee, consisting of Thos. Uphill and Wm. Jackson, was appointed. Ald. Uphill spoke about the danger of crossing the G. N. track at the depot and suggested that a man should be stationed here while shunting was in operation.

There were several tenders for telephone posts and a deal of mystery seemed to hang around these tenders. The Mayor thought they should be discussed in private, as several of the prices were merely quotations and others sealed tenders. It was indeed refreshing to see the Council observe such scrupulous fairness with regard to this $100 tender and we hope they will exercise the same spirit when printing or advertising has to be tendered for. If the ratepayers' interests are to be studied so carefully over spending money on posts there does not appear to be any reason why they should not receive as much consideration when spending money for printing. We may have a little more to say with reference to this matter later.

Ald. Uphill also brought up the question of insurance agents' licenses and expressed the hope that the same treatment would be meted out to all without favor or distinction.

A communication was read from Dr. Anderson offering his services as health officer for $75 per month. The doctor's account for previous months was referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Jackson raised the question as to whether the city or the residents of Dalton Avenue should pay the cost of rearranging wiring to metres. The alderman, it must be admitted, was not altogether disinterested personally, but nevertheless it raised an interesting point and cannot be dismissed as lightly as some of the Councillors thought. The city has earned a profit by these people taking the light and if the consumers have had the advantage of the light the authorities have also had the advantage of profits—which, if the balance sheet be gone into, have been pretty considerable. For our part we cannot see why the city should not stand the expense, especially as there does not appear to be any understanding about payment for rearranging wires.

The Council adjourned about 10.10.

THE GAME OF THE SEASON

On Tuesday evening the shop clerks and store people journeyed to the rink, the occasion being the much-talked-of match between the Trites-Wood Company and the Crow's Nest Trading Company. The match was voted by all to be the best ever seen at the Fernie rink this year. Both teams had plenty of supporters, and if the players had followed the gratuitous advice handed out by those on the fence, there is no doubt but that the police magistrate would have had a rather busy time hearing cases of manslaughter and homicide. There was no ill feeling, not a bit, and most of the injuries sustained were caused by a too hasty acquaintance with the ice. All of the players presented a rather dishevelled appearance, and the nether garments of one gentlemen reminded one of the latest mode in slit skirts. It is not supposed, however, that the wearer cooled down sufficiently to appreciate the ventilative qualities of same. In spite of several attempts, we have been unable to find out who won. The referee said a draw; Trites-Wood bunch claim a victory of six to five, while the other team seem to favor the referee's decision. So far neither side has come through with a wine supper, an oyster supper, or even a packet of gum, but seem content to leave the other fellow to pay if he is foolish enough. The press is naturally looking for an invitation to the supper, but we fear that if we wait for the much-promised feast we shall assume the proportion of "Pharoah's lean kine."

Of the game itself there is little to say. The Nest boys knew most about the game—or about the "scrum"—while Giddings, for Trites-Wood boys, seemed the whole team. He certainly made the others look like five cents, so far as hockey was concerned, and time after time made splendid dashes through the Crow's Nest touch, in spite of sticks and heavy charges. If the lad were a few pounds heavier we fear that several more goals would have been added, as it was he was responsible for all goals scored for the big store.

Special mention should be made of the very tactful manner in which the referee, Harold Minton, handled this bunch of scrubs. His ingenuity and discretion were taxed severely on several occasions but he managed to hold them in check, and prevented what threatened at times to be a real fracture down-town.

The usual monthly tea of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Spankie on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 3.30 p.m.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE

Car Stealer at Coal Creek is Given Four Months Hard Labor

Nick Pabolak was charged at the Provincial Court this morning (Friday) before Mr. Burns, J. P., with stealing a car of coal valued at $1.00, from J. Arnold, miner, at Coal Creek, on January 27 last.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY FEB 14 1914 VICTORIA, B.C.

Upon opening the proceedings, it was discovered that the prisoner's knowledge of English was insufficient and the services of Mr. Rudincki requisitioned as interpreter. A. MacNeil appeared for the prisoner, and there were also present T. Uphill, Martin, Joe Lyons, J. Arnold, George Evans, Charles Hunt and J. Arbuckle. In opening the proceedings, Mr. McNeil called the attention of the magistrate to the frequency of car stealing at the Creek and the assertion made by Mr. Burns' successor (S. Alexander) that if he had a case fully proven, he would give the extreme penalty, namely, six months' hard labor. He (Mr. McNeil) was not there to persecute an innocent man, but if the accused was found guilty, he hoped that the magistrate would make an example of this case, and by so doing assist to stamp out what was a most nefarious crime.

J. Arnold, sworn, stated that he was working in No. 1 South, on Jan. 27, with his partner, George Evans; they loaded six cars from their place that day, three cars apiece. His partner was credited with two; he marked his cars with chalk on one side and placed his check on the other side; he did this because he had lost two cars in the fore part of the month, and the checkweighman suggested that he chalk his number on each car he sent out. The cars loaded that day were pretty full cars, about thirty-five to thirty-six hundred pounds. He made a complaint about the loss of the car to the checkweighman the following day. The accused was working in No. 5, right crossing, and he and his partner were working in No. 6 right. All their cars went to the same parting.

George Evans, partner to the previous witness, sworn, stated, that he was credited for all his cars, but Arnold was only credited with two; he was not using a chalk mark on his cars, but saw his partner mark his cars with chalk, and all their cars went to the same parting.

Mark Hugall, company weighman, was the next witness. He stated that he was weighing on the 27th; that he did not know the accused, and it was the first time he had seen him. He recognized the check which the boy brought him on January 27th; there was a chalk mark on this car No. 423, but the check number was 432. He noticed another car the same day marked with chalk 423, and the check number was the same; he did not know who was using check 423. His business was to weigh and check cars in company with a checkweighman, who on this occasion was H. Martin.

Harry Martin, sworn, stated that he was working in the capacity of checkweighman on January 27. Owing to complaints by J. Arnold of losing cars, he told him to chalk mark his cars on the opposite side to that upon which the check was fastened. On the day in question, he saw a car bearing the chalk number 423, but when the car came to the scale, the boy gave the number of the check as 432. He took the check from the lad. Next morning Arnold and his partner came into the [illegible] and laid a complaint about missing car. Martin produced the weigh sheet and explained the object and working of the same. The accused was credited with 42 cars and his partner 38 for the month of January. Two men working together would check cars alternately.

Replying to a query from Mr. Rudincki, with reference to the possibility of a car being returned to the mine with original chalk marks, Martin said that this was practically impossible. The boys had strict instructions to rub these marks off when cars came to the tipple. Replying to a query as to whether one man might have worked more shifts than another, and thus have secured more cars, the checkweighman stated that both men had worked every shift.

Charles Hunt, driver, was the next witness. He stated that he was driving in 5 right district on January 27. About 10 a.m. he saw accused at the parting and spoke to him, asking him how he was getting on; the accused answered him. He thought it strange that the accused was at the parting, for he had no business in that part of the mine. There were six loaded cars on that trip; he saw chalk marks on one of the cars and took particular notice that this came from Arnold's place. The accused could only have had one car on the parting at that time. Questioned as to whether anyone could change check numbers at the parting, witness stated that this was an easy matter; he knew nothing about the cars after he had placed them in the parting, and the rope-riders attended to them afterwards.

Replying to Rudincki, on behalf of the prisoner, witness stated that the car would be at the tipple about 10.40 a.m.

The next witness, Paul Costa, tipple boy, stated he was engaged on the tipple to secure numbers from the cars. He remembered taking check number 432 off the car, and had his attention called to the chalk number 423 on the opposite side; they always rubbed off the chalk numbers, either when they were on the scale or immediately afterwards. He could not recollect the exact date, but that it was about a week ago. There was present at the time, besides himself, Hugall and Martin.

The accused was asked if he wished to give evidence on oath, and upon being sworn stated that on January 27 he loaded two cars. He did not know whether he had one or two cars left over at the switch from the previous shift. He was credited with four cars, but he thought he should have only been credited with three. On the occasion that the driver saw him at the parting, he was there with his partner to assist in placing a car back on the track; that when he went to the parting his partner accompanied him.

Cross examined by Mr. McNeil, the accused stated that he was with his partner at the parting when seen by the driver. Asked if that was his

(Continued on page eight)

FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

A. Watchman, Victoria, President, and A. S. Wells, Victoria, Secretary-Treasurer — Nanaimo Chosen as Next Convention City.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 30. There were 120 delegates in attendance at the fourth annual convention of the B. C. Federation. President Siverts presided. There was an exhaustive discussion on the officers' reports. Last evening it was decided to hold its next convention at Nanaimo, B. C. Officers were elected as follows: President, A. Watchman, carpenter, Victoria (acclamation). Vice presidents—W. Dunn, electrician, Vancouver; H. J. Newman, carpenter, Vancouver; Geo. Hardy, carpenter, Nelson; J. W. Gray, miner, Fernie; H. Knudson, cigarmaker, New Westminster; H. Simmons, carpenter, Victoria; J. J. Taylor, miner, Ladysmith. Secretary-treasurer A. S. Wells, carpenter, Victoria. Leading discussions related to Workmen's compensation, the political complexion of the federation, the recent referendum on proposed 48-hour strike, the latter arising on the committee's report upon officers' reports, also the policy of The B. C. Federationist was debated. Regarding compensation for injured workmen, the committee recommended the amendment of the present act. The report of the executive committee, however, had asked for a definite declaration from the convention as to whether amendment or the acceptance of the principle of state insurance and administration should be the aim of the workers represented.—B. C. Federationist.

FIXED SCALE FOR SALE OF HONORE

Kekewich Confirms Statement That Political Party Sold Favors

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The sensational statements made by Sir George Kekewich on October 30, to the effect that there was a regular system by which honors were sold by tariff to political and other favorites, has been corroborated by D. A. Thomas, ex-M.P. for Merthyr and for Cardiff, and one of the largest coal operators in South Wales, who, speaking in London, said that of ten men who had changed their names since 1906, he was the only one who had not received either office, honor and title. One recipient had agreed to pay for his knighthood in three instalments, but unfortunately for the party fund he died after he had paid only one instalment.

He instanced the case of a whole family in which the father, mother, sisters, even the dog and cat, had changed their politics. Two peerages went to that family. Under the present system, said Mr. Thomas, "a member of parliament has to pay the party more than a [illegible]

Directory of Fraternal Societies

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

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

Noble Grand, H. E. Barnes.
Secretary, J. B. Meiklejohn.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

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

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

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

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

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

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

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

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

KING'S HOTEL

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

W. MILLS, - Prop

DR. JOHN BARBER, DENTIST

Office: Above Bleasdell's Drug Store
Phone 121
Residence: 21 Victoria Avenue
FERNIE - - - - B. C.

ALEXANDER MACNEIL

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc.
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Fernie, B.C.

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ATTORNEYS
Fernie, B. C.

IT WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY

No need having piles any longer! No need of suffering another day! Stearns' Pile Remedy (complete with tube) will help you or IT COSTS YOU NOT ONE CENT.

This remedy is a combination of the lately discovered, high-priced Adrenalin Chloride with other powerful curative principles, and IT STOPS THE PILE PAIN IN ONE MINUTE!

So sure are we that Stearns' Pile Remedy will benefit you that we will REFUND YOUR MONEY if *you are not satisfied.*

This is the only pile remedy that we can guarantee and we know you will thank us for telling you about it.

We have the exclusive agency.

N. E. Suddaby

FERNIE : : : B. C.

A skeleton washed up from the sea in California has a vertebra 25 feet long and correspondingly stiff. If all the workers had that kind of a back bone there would be something doing.

Report of W. F. of M. Delegates To The A. F. of L. Convention

To the Locals and Membership of the Western Federation of Miners:

We, your delegates to the thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, herewith submit the following report:

There is nothing in the proceedings of that convention that calls for a lengthy report, and we think a reference to the matters in which you are especially interested is sufficient material upon which to touch at the present time.

We think we are justified in stating that the long-drawn-out fight between the contending organizations of steam shovel workers seems to be nearing an end. Our interest in the matter arises from the fact that in some localities mining is done by steam shovels, and is under the jurisdiction claimed by, and allotted to, the Western Federation of Miners. One of the contending organizations denied us any right in the premises, as far as men working on steam shovels were concerned, and declared that it would recognize no strike or situation declared by the Western Federation of Miners. This organization is illegally affiliated to the American Federation of Labor through a charter issued by the Steam Engineers. The other organization is not affiliated, but has been seeking affiliation for several years. This, owing to objections by the Steam Engineers and the illegally affiliated steam shovel men, has been denied them. Conferences innumerable have been called, at which it was hoped the two organizations could be amalgamated, but invariably occurred that only representatives of the American Federation of Labor sent to assist in smoothing out the difference which held the unions apart.

The associated union, the one which is not affiliated, on any job on which its men were employed, and where our members came in contact with them, always co-operated with us in endeavoring to better the condition of the workers, and in case of strike always responded to the call and remained true to the cause. The Los Angeles aqueduct, the Bingham and Ely strikes are notable examples of loyal conduct by the members of the associated union where our members and organization were involved.

A charter is to be granted to an International Union of Steam Shovel Men not later than July 1, 1914; and this action, it is hoped, will end this long and sometimes bitter struggle.

The most bitter fight in the convention was that in which are interested the contending factions of the Electrical Workers. Each side designated the other as scab organizations, and claims were made that there was abundant proof of the contentions. If a small particle of the claims made by either organization are true, it is very likely that both organizations spent more time and energy in fighting each other than they did in trying to better the condition of their members. When the convention closed there seemed to be no improvement in this state of affairs, but since then, we are pleased to note, that a tentative agreement has been reached in San Francisco, signed and approved by those in authority in both factions, which is to be submitted to the members of both organizations for ratification or rejection. It is thought there will be very little or no objection to the proposed terms of settlement, which, if ratified, will end another of the bitter quarrels in the labor movement, and no doubt those who fought each other so viciously for the past several years will now, when they get working together, discover in each other qualities and principles they little expected to find in anyone so bitterly opposed to them. And now that their quarrel is ended, the combatants will be stronger in working for the interests of labor, and those associated with them will find their work no longer impeded by that demoralizing and suicidal struggle.

John Mitchell declined to be a candidate for re-election to the executive council. John P. White, of the United Mine Workers, was elected to fill the vacancy, and if our organization had had the selection of the man to hold this position, it could not be better pleased with the result. Frank Duffy was elected to fill the vacancy made by the declination of Wm. Huber to be a candidate. Both are from the Carpenters.

We believe that most of our members will be pleased to learn that Mart Donaghue, of the Montana State Federation of Labor, has been elected as fraternal delegate to Canada to represent the American Federation of Labor at the Canadian Trades Congress. Brother Donaghue is not a member of the Western Federation of Miners, but his friendship for it and his loyalty and work for it when occasion requires, is just as efficient and just as true as if he were one of our own members. The only regret your delegates felt at his election for that honor is that it is a no greater one.

For fraternal delegates to the British Trades Council, William D. Mahon of the Street Carmen's Union and Matthew Woll of the Photo Engravers' Union were elected, and it is safe to say that the American labor movement will be ably represented by them.

On the whole, the convention was a quiet one. Outside of the Electrical Workers' fight there was no serious contention.

The Colorado coal miners' strike was indorsed and the moral support of the American Federation of Labor was pledged to it, and a congressional investigation of the conditions out of which it grew and those existing since its inception demanded.

The strike of the copper miners of Michigan, which our organization is conducting, was indorsed, and the affiliated unions are urged to pay the voluntary assessment asked for its support by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. It was also urged that unions, friends and sympathizers raise money by other means and that further donations be made to the end that the struggle now being so heroically waged in Michigan be prosecuted to a successful termination.

Another resolution was unanimously adopted, calling on Congress to institute an investigation of the strike in Michigan, and for the proper authorities to investigate the methods by which the land on which are located the copper mines was obtained from the United States government, and that legal proceedings be instituted to compel the restoration of that land fraudulently obtained, and now the location whereon is being waged one of the most bitter struggles in the history of the labor movement. Attention is called to the congressional reports of 1884 and 1885 and to the records of the United States courts' reports (Chandler versus Calumet & Hecla, Vol. 149, pp. 79-95).

WM. DAVIDSON, Alternate.
WM. H. TOMS,
DENNIS MURPHY,
JOS. D. CANNON,
Delegates.

The cause of poverty lies mostly with those who live in poverty and especially is this true in a country where every man has a vote.

"The grand jury in the strike zone of Michigan brought in indictments against President Moyer, Vice President Mahoney and all the members of the executive board. Indictments were also found against all officials of the local unions. It is unnecessary to state that no indictments were rendered against the thugs and gunmen. The grand jury belonged to the copper barons."

"Comrade"

By M. Gorky
(From the Russian by M. J. Sellini)

Among the gloomy vanities of sorrow and misfortune; into convulsive struggles of greed and want; into the mud of piteous selfishness; into the cellars of houses, where lived the poor, who created the riches of the city, unnoticed walked dreamers, who were strangers to all, but full of faith in man, preachers of revolt, the sparks that light the fire of truth. Into the cellars they secretly brought the small yet always fruitful seeds of simple but great teaching. Sometimes sternly, with cold glitter in their eyes, sometimes tenderly and with love, they pencilled this clear burning truth in the dark hearts of slaves, turned by the might of the greedy, by the will of the cruel into blind and dumb instruments of profit.

This obscure, pursued people suspiciously listened to the music of the new words, the music for which long and vaguely their worn-out hearts had waited. Little by little they raised their heads and tore at the knots of lies with which powerful and greedy usurpers had tangled them. Into their life, full of deep though suppressed hate, into the hearts, poisoned by multitudes of motley lies and the "wisdom" of the mighty, into this hard, sad life, which had drunk deep the bitterness of degradation, was thrown a simple, bright word, "Comrade."

This word was not new to them. They heard and used it themselves. It sounded till this time in the same meaningless and dull manner, as words that had slight significance and might be forgotten.

But now this word, bright and strong, sounded in another way.

Another soul sang in it.

Something strong, flashing and many shaped like a diamond was in it.

They received it and began to utter it prudently, carefully, rocking it in their hearts, like a mother rocks a new-born child in the cradle, admiring it. The deeper they looked into the bright soul of this word, the clearer, grander and brighter it seemed to them.

"Comrade!" they cried.

And it was felt that this word came to unite the world, to raise up all the people to the heights of liberty, to bind them up with new ties and ties of respect of one to another, the respect for the liberty of man, and just for the sake of liberty. It sounded among false words of the present like joyous news of the future, about a new life, which is open equally to all, far or near. Upon the faces of those who cherished it in their hearts, who put into it their flesh and blood, and made it a resounding trumpet call to solidarity, upon those faces shown the proud feelings of young creators, and it was clear the might they so generously put into this living word is unexterminable, unconquerable, inexhaustible.

But against them began to gather gray, blind crowds of armed people; silently they fell back into the line. It was the malice of usurpers, preparing to repel the wave of justice. But in the straight narrow streets of the great city, among its cold and silent walls, built by the hands of unknown masters, already grew and ripened the great people's religion of brotherhood of all to all.

"Comrades!"

Here and there flashed a spark which will kindle into the fire of world-wide solidarity. It will embrace the whole earth and burn to ashes the malice, hatred and cruelty which disgrace us. It will embrace all hearts and join them in one heart of the universe, the hearts of the truthful, noble men, into a united, friendly family of free workers. On the streets of the dead city, built by the slaves, on the streets of the city, where reigned cruelty, grew and straightened the faith in man, in his victory over himself and over the evil of the world.

And into this vague chaos of troubled, inconsolable life, like a bright star, like the guiding light to the future, flashed a simple, deep, like a heart, word: "Comrade!"—New York Call.

With "Mother" Jones deported at Trinidad, Colo., by the troops; with Moyer mobbed by the "Citizens' Alliance" at Calumet, Mich.; with West Virginia being investigated for presenting the spectacle of "martial law" enforced in a "reality where the civil courts remained in full blast—with all that going on almost simultaneously at the opening of 1914, the year promises to be "stirring."—Daily People.

Huerta of Mexico should visit the coal fields of southern Colorado or the copper district of Michigan to get some advanced ideas as to the most barbarous methods of warfare. Huerta would not deport or imprison a woman 82 years of age. It required a soldier like Chase to imprison an octogenarian.

Huerta would not yell "Thief" at a children pathetically to sacrifice the lives of women and children. Huerta is a civilized compared with some brutes who call themselves American citizens.—Miners Magazine.

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SOCIALISM WOULD DESTROY THE HOME--NIT

One of the stock arguments of those who are out to down Socialism is, "It would break up the home." Wow! but it is funny! All of the evils that Socialism would usher in are right here in our midst under the glorious (!) era of prosperity. Instead of gobbling down what some spellbinder throws off his chest the Socialist says, "Don't accept what I say but examine conditions for yourself." Is not this the wisest plan to follow? Of course you'll say "Yes." Very well, let's do a little examining. What is the percentage of men and women living along the line of the Crow that have left homes on the other side of the herring pond? You don't know exactly, but this you do know—it is a big one. It was not Socialism that forced them to leave the land of their birth—now what? In Great Britain there have been Liberal and Conservative governments with a few hodge hodge Lib-Lab or Lab-Lib representatives. In Germany, although there are many Socialists in parliament, they do not hold the reins of government. The same holds good of Austria, Italy, France and other countries. Therefore is it not false to charge the Socialists with breaking up these homes?

There are hundreds in this district who send money to their loved ones in different parts of Europe. Did they leave their families because Socialism had broken up their homes? Not a bit of it. The struggle for jobs had become so keen that distant fields looked green, therefore they became exiles from their native countries. Really, if it were not so tragic one might smile at the simplicity of those who will persist in shouting "Socialism would destroy the home" in spite of the evidence noticeable everywhere that the job has already been pretty well accomplished under capitalism.

He that hath ears to hear, let him hear, and he that hath eyes let him use them. It is not necessary to travel to far-off lands to find out for himself what beautiful (!) palaces adorn the rear of the coke ovens! What samples of modern architecture meet the gaze when taking a trip to Coal Creek! These are the "homes" that capitalism has builded. Would it not be an awful calamity if Socialism should wipe them out of existence? That some of those who dwell in these shacks try to improve their appearance is shown by the attempts to grow a few flowers and sundry vegetables.

Do they live in these miserable dwellings because of choice? No, it is [illegible] the [illegible] of the mills, press and pulpit.

Now you who have read this far, ask yourself if the situation has been falsely stated, and hereafter, when some [illegible] cry that Socialism would destroy the home, tell him you are from Missouri and have already been shown what capitalism has done.

The case for increased railroad rates seems to be that stock speculators have loaded the roads with so much water the workers who manage them can't pay the enormous dividends demanded on the fictitious values without a raise in rates and fear they are going to lose their jobs. The case against increased rates is, the people can save all profits and hire the same men who now run the roads to manage them in the interest of all, at a saving of hundreds of millions a year. Take your choice.

From Colorado

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 2.—(Special.)—"No better attest of the success of the coal strike could be had than the operators' own figures furnished the state coal mine inspector for December which show that the production of coal in the strike zone was only 30 per cent of the tonnage taken from these same mines in December, 1912," said John R. Lawson, National Board Member of District 15.

"Probably the most surprising thing about the operators' figures is the fact that they absolutely prove that former newspaper statements made by them were absolutely false.

"Every scheme possible was used by the operators during the latter part of November to get scabs into the state. Hundreds of men were brought from the east on the premises that they were to work in a mine near Denver where there were no labor troubles.

"Another large bunch of men were brought from Joplin, Missouri, on the pretense that they were buying 20 acres of land in the San Luis valley near Alamosa and then taken under military protection into the Delagua mine several hundred miles away.

"With the aid of militia and hundreds of murderous mine guards these men were forced to work in the mines against their protests. At Tercio the guards took the men's shoes from them every night to prevent their escape.

"The operators made repeated announcements through their press that they had all the men they needed and that production would be normal for the month of December. Throughout the month they repeated these statements and said that so far as they were concerned the strike was broken.

"When, in the middle of December they were unable to produce enough coal to supply the penal institutions of the state and were forced to lease a mine to the state to produce its own coal, they made no effort to explain the shortage.

"Those citizens who have had any doubts about the success of the coal strike can find excellent food for thought in the figures for December.

"The non-union mines of Las Animas county produced 120,188 tons of coal in December, 1913, as against 399,348 tons in the same month of 1912.

"Huerfano county's non-union mines produced 7,585 tons of coal in December, 1913. The production in December, 1912, was 81,471.

"While the low production of the non-union mines is encouraging, the operators' figures also prove the efficiency of union labor. Five union mines in El Paso county produced 26,319 tons of coal in December, 1913, as against 23,657 tons in December, 1912.

"The operators' figures therefore prove that while non-union men were able to produce but 30 per cent of the normal tonnage, the union coal miners mined 112 per cent of the normal output."

HIS DAY OFF

He was the boss; was the first to come
When the day began—and he made things hum.
He would hustle around with impatient jerks
And instill some life in the lazy clerks.
It was fine to hear how he'd scold and scoff
At the thought that he ought to take a day off.

Why, he' doubt the clock when it chimed at noon
And he'd swear that the hour had come too soon.
Go out to eat? Waste that time at lunch?
Not he! He would sit at his desk and munch
And sputter the crumbs when he took a bite
And told the stenopragher what to write.

Year in, year out, he was on the go.
He said, "Too busy to rest, you know."
An . the dollars grew to a wondrous pile,
But still he would wear that sarcastic smile
When some one suggested a time for play
Or told of the need of a holiday.

It was yesterday that we met him last—
We were on the street, he was riding past.
And we stopped and looked as we turned to go.
For the wonder was that his pace was slow.
But the rig was new and the horses trim—
It was his day off, for they buried him.
—J. W. M. in Kansas City Journal.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

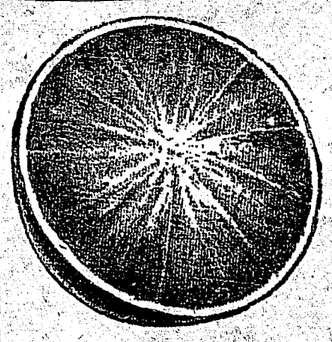
An eminent scientist, the other day, gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a single thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poison! Not one species of microbe has been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

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

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

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

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



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Carefully picked and packed by gloved hands.

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This elegant Rogers Orange Spoon sent to you for 12 "Sunkist" trademarks and 12 cents. "Red Ball" orange and lemon wrappers count same as "Sunkist."

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Frank Barringham, Sec.
Box 112, Coalhurst P. O.

LOCAL No. 3026
Max Hutter, Secretary.
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Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 2 p.m. in Slovak Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.
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BURMIS LOCAL
No. 949
Meet every second and fourth Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in School House, Burmis. No Sick Society.
Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

MAPLE LEAF LOCAL
No. 2829
Meet every first and third Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in Union Hall, Maple Leaf. No Sick Society.
Thos. G. Harries, Sec.
Passburg, Alta.

LETHBRIDGE LOCAL
No. 431
Meet every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall, 12th Avenue North.
L. Moore, Sec.-Treas.

BELLEVUE LOCAL
No. 431
Meet every Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Socialist Hall.
James Burke, Sec.
Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.

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

CORBIN LOCAL
No. 2877
Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.
John Jones, Sec.
Corbin, B. C.

Longhead or Roughneck?

Life and Liberty Message No. 49
By Ernest Untermann

Who will win the plain people's struggle for freedom from business rule—Longhead or Roughneck? Enduring Levelhead or aggressive Hothead?

"Hold on, there," interrupts a levelheaded roughneck, "you got this doped out wrong. All roughnecks ain't hotheaded, and some longheaded fellows are aggressive. You can't figure out things that way."

Hold on, yourself, levelheaded roughneck. We know we have this doped out right. Of course, some roughnecks are levelheaded like yourself, and a good many longheaded people have a devil of a temper. But that isn't the point at all. As a class, in the overwhelming majority, the roughnecks are people who want to force things through with a rush. It is either push or bust with them. You go into your roughneck meeting and offer your levelheaded advice, and what kind of a hearing will you get? You know the style of bouquet that will be handed to you.

The longheaded variety, in the large average, act deliberately, look before they leap, lay passion aside, don't want to force the hand of Fate. A regular roughneck in a longhead meeting can blow up as much as he likes; he will make no more impression than a puffball.

Our Two Extremes

These two types of people don't act together because their styles of doing things differ temperamentally. The aggressive roughneck will rather fight the deliberate longhead than stand in with him, and the longhead can't stand in with the roughneck because the roughneck won't let him, except at the sacrifice of better judgment. A hot tempered longhead, on the other hand, knows that he can't sway a council of his likes with his temper.

"Well, what's the drift of this talk, then," objects the roughneck philosopher. "If the working people can be divided into two great camps of longheads and roughnecks, who will never work together, then these camps will each go their own way, do things in their own way, and fight one another even to the last day of the Revolution and next day after it."

Sure enough, so they will. And the question still remains: Granted that both sides work honestly for the same aim, along different roads, which one of these sides will do MORE than the other toward winning the Revolution? Will the roughneck beat the longhead to it, or will the longhead shape things so that the roughneck won't get a chance to go into action?

Discussing the Future

"That will depend upon the enemy," guesses the roughneck. "If the business classes are dominated mostly by the roughneck type, then the right way to beat them is the roughneck policy, kick for kick. If the old party camp is dominated by longhead dodgers, the workers may get a chance to play the longhead game for a while, but in the wind-up there will be a glorious mix-up between the roughnecks of both sides and the longheads won't get a look-in on the fun."

Is that so? Suppose the real fun does not begin until after the roughnecks on both sides have scrapped one another to a standstill, who will decide the battle then? The fellows who have worn themselves out stopping bullets, or the fellows who let the enemy spend his strength in vain sallies and then dictate terms to him?

"Should" and "Must"

A longhead and a roughneck arguing things out between them will not come to any agreement. In actual life things are not argued out. They are acted out. To risk a good guess about the probable outcome of the race between longheads and roughnecks for honors in the modern Revolution, more is needed than a comparison of temperamental differences.

There is little use in arguing which policy people SHOULD adopt in the struggle. The fact that will tell is what people WILL do, not what they ought to do. Foretell correctly the method which people WILL HAVE TO adopt, and then let the facts do the arguing.

The roughnecks will always incline towards hasty action, or DIRECT action, as they call it. Longheads will favor POLITICAL action, that is, education and organization of the plain people for the proper use of the ballot and of governmental powers.

Can the roughnecks, by direct action, by great strikes, by the destruction of machinery, by loafing on the job, and similar tricks, do away with political government? Can they abolish the ballot box by striking at it with an axe? Can they change a longhead into a roughneck by manhandling him? Can they, by changing a "craft union" into an "industrial union," transform a political longhead into a nonpolitical roughneck? Can they smash the existing business order by scattering tacks on the railroad tracks?

"Sure they can," asserts the sturdy roughneck. "Wait till we get a majority. Then we will show—"

Other Considerations

Stop right there. You will never get the majority, you roughneck fighters. The predominating drift of human developments is away from the roughneck type, away from roughneck politics, away from the [illegible] idea! The majority of the organized and unorganized wage workers, self-employing farmers, little professionals the vast bulk of the modern army of revolutionists incline toward the longhead type and methods. The roughnecks in the camps of labor and business may continue to scrap among one another, but practically their [illegible] for the longhead types, who are the majority of both camps, will choose longhead methods of settling the trouble.

"Aw, wot kher givin' us?" growls the rattlebrained roughneck. "It's the other way round. Things is goin' more rotten. Workingmen are turned from specialists into unskilled laborers. They lose one job after another and wind up as blanket stiffs. A blanket stiff has no place to stay, loses his vote in every election—"

Or sells it for a glass of beer.

The "Only Revolutionists"

"Maybe some do. But most of us don't vote because we can't. Our number is growing all the time. Foreigners are imported as scabs. They swell the unemployed population. Voters are disgusted by the million and stay away from the polls. I tell you, the roughnecks are the only revolutionists. All the others are conservative. You political fellows are just compromisers. We roughnecks will settle this thing."

All the same, the roughnecks, with their violent talk, with their strikes, their fuss and bluster, are one of the great object lessons bearing out the longhead forecast. So are the indifferent voters. So are the nonvoting imported scabs who come mainly from countries where direct action is bred in the blood. Their hasty and hotheaded policies call forth savage repression, and when this has spent itself, the longhead type step in and settle matters quietly, peacefully, with greater persistence than ever for political action, for revolution by the brain road, not by the fang and claw road.

Lack of Staying Power

Roughneck policies cannot be carried through without keeping enthusiasm at white heat, and no one can maintain a high degree of zeal for any length of time. It is the steady, plodding, longhead who can endure the strain and win out.

The roughneck often complains that the modern working class is losing more and more of the vigor and snap of early days. He mourns over this and looks upon it as a sign of decay, a surrender to the existing business system, a meek toadying to unessential details of the hour.

The longhead sees the movement gaining in power and durability in proportion as its individual members get a firm grasp on the fact that a revolution cannot be made, but develops, and that the decisive step will not be a spectacular assault on the business classes, but the crowning of a series of steady transformations of the present into the future order. This is not a sign of decay, but of growth; not an evidence of surrender, but of conscious advance toward success.

It is a fact easily observed all over the world that the desire for direct action, and even the sentiment in favor of strikes for political ends, passes away in the same degree in which the political power of the workers grows through the Socialist party.

The Steady vs. the Furious Attack

The syndicalist, direct actionist, roughneck loses his ground wherever the Socialist party begins to enforce general demands of the working class by legislation. Strikes may be indispensable or unavoidable skirmishes of the workers against individual employers, but against the whole employing class they are futile. The drift of our times is not in the direction of a world-wide general strike for the overthrow of the existing business system, although great strikes will occur in the future, as they have in the past, to bring some particular employers to time. The drift is rather in the direction of a great political federation of the workers, which shall obtain for their labor unions, and for the unorganized, those things which they tried in vain to secure by industrial organization alone. Growing political power will reduce the necessity for strikes and finally abolish them altogether by capturing the governments of the world for the workers and running industry for the common good.

Scientific Fighting

The working class has steadily gained power from the time that its labor unions built up the Socialist party and used longhead methods. Industrial organization has improved under the protection of Socialist legislators. There is little sentiment among German labor unions for a general or mass strike, because they can secure more through the Socialist party than through strikes. Only where political rights are still restricted, as in Prussia, the great mass strike is advocated, but even there only for the purpose of getting more political power for the Socialist party through fair election laws. If a mass strike is called, it is not provoked by the German workers, but forced upon them. They know that vast strikes hurt the accumulated funds, collective property and organization of the workers more than any employer, and that the employing class as a whole is not shaken by great strikes. Neither do the German workers wish to destroy any railroads, or buildings, or machinery, because they are vitally interested in preserving and controlling these things for their own benefit.

In Other European Lands

In Belgium, where labor unions and co-operative stores have been built up more than the Socialist party, the workers are still compelled to strike for political rights, in order that by means of political rights they may be spared the necessity of suffering and expense for strikes in the future.

The syndicalist movement in France is abandoning roughneck methods in exchange for longheaded political action, because direct action has been paid for with blood, poverty, disease and disappointment.

In England, where labor organizations kept aloof from the Socialist party for a long time, and then formed labor parties that acted as tails to business men's parties, the necessity for Socialist politics is impressed more and more forcibly upon labor leaders. Direct action is advocated by roughneck philosophers of England at the very period when all facts combine to drive the workers irresistibly into Socialist politics. It is likely, under these circumstances, that direct actionists will make much headway in England?

Our Direct Actionists

In the United States many great labor organizations have learned that [illegible] strength, useless sacrifice and precious time lost. Old party heelers are still prominent in many American labor unions and preserve the policy of lobbying for things which can be secured by a steady advance of Socialist votes. In some places the Socialist party has grown so strong that it takes precedence over all attempted pure and simple labor union parties. With the continued growth of the Socialist party, there is no possible prospect of a brilliant future for the direct actionist. He may bluster and strut and carry himself off as the genuine revolutionist, but he will only succeed [illegible] the savage assaults of hopeless roughnecks, now and then [illegible] unsuspecting Socialists to the slaughtering pen of capitalist courts, and wind up by demonstrating his own apology for an existence and drive home the lesson of patience and action to those who mistake truculent gibberish for virile intelligence.

Systematic Education Needed

A labor organization that spends its force in attempts to break down the productive machinery of the nation under the illusion of destroying of destroying the business system, instead of preserving and capturing this machinery for the working class, does not bear the stamp of a pioneer blazing the way into the Co-operative Commonwealth. The workers' world will not be built by loafers, nor will the International Anthem of the workers ever be: "Hallelujuh, I'm a Bum!" Against the parasitic rhymesters who glorify the dignity of honest toil we may insist upon our right to be lazy, but the ideal of our future is not a workless world. It is a world in which work shall be a pleasure and a duty for all. The road into the new world does not lead across the arid sands of roughneck rampage. On the contrary, it leads along the line of patient co-operation with the bona fide labor unions, education of organized and unorganized workers in Socialist thought and methods, active participation in the popularization of government, and unceasing transformation of the machinery of life from a private profit mill into the common property of the people.

Slow but Sure

This work is tedious, not very showy, positively disgusting to the roughneck. Yet it must be done, for it is the most important work for the success of the plain people's revolution. Nobody can do it but the longhead. He will endure and survive in the struggle for honors in the Revolution, when the roughneck, no longer showing off his startling revolutionary virtue, shall make a noise far in the rear, where the mossbacks of the old order dwell in hoary oblivion. The work of the longhead will go on, a little differently, the "day after the Revolution," and the roughnecks will lag behind and knock the builder, as usual.—New York Call.

IT STRIKES

From the German of Martin Drescher
By F. A. Meyenschein

A shriek, a millionfold, has pierced the air,
Wild as the world, before this, ne'er heard it.
A shriek, which even now gives us despair,
Dispels our rest at night and makes us sordid.

Dear children murdered! Thus the cry rings,
All choked and trampled on at Christmas Day
(They say that peace on earth it brings).
Nigh seventy killed, and at a Christmas play.

The toilers' children: their poor fathers, went
Since months on strike; shook off their torpor,
From blindness now the hoodwink's rent,
And faced the cudgels of the vile usurper.

Steadfast and brave, they heard the bullets hiss,
Faced cudgels, cell and thought of no receding.
They thought of home and children, their sole bliss,
And seventy of them lie dead and bleeding.

The world's appalled! This wretched deed
E'en gave the unions' foes a sickly pallor.
They came together in this time of need,
Resolved: "Console them with the mighty dollar.

"For in our money to oblivion sinks
The hatred which is their acts' molidings."
But lo! The union man said, "Ah! It stinks,
As all things which your greedy hands are holding."

It stinks! 'Tis rotten here in this fair land,
Not only Calumet. The legal brawler
Is everywhere at the oppressor's hand
And swings for him the law and order mauler.

E'en this, the children's murder, stands for naught.
What help is there when crime so foul now happens?
O toiler! Know thy strength and what is wrought!
The last means always are: fair weapons.

The above poem, in its German original, appeared in the Miners' Journal immediately following the horrible Christmas catastrophe in Calumet, Michigan, when the striking miners refused to accept any aid other than that offered by organized labor.

For the excellent translation of this poem we owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. F. A. Meyenschein of Chicago, Illinois.

Vice President Marshall, in an address before the Woman's Missionary Society in Washington, said:

"What this country needs is not laws, police, nor large armies. It needs men with backbones—men willing to stand for something more, and men who do not try only to make money. I say make money, and I would like to make all that I possibly could, but I would have it made so cleanly that your babies could cut their teeth on it, and never be polluted."

The above language sounds well, but if Marshall desires men shall have backbones, then the system must be destroyed that leaves things called men without a spinal column. The great combinations of wealth that have monopolized the means of life have converted men into servile creatures who render obedience to a master's voice. If men are to be healthy physically, the sanitary conditions must be good, and if men are to be strong morally, they must live in an atmosphere that is not polluted by the malaria of "predatory wealth."—Miners Magazine.

The special investigators of the federal government, who were sent to the copper mines of Michigan to survey the situation, have made reports that ruffle the plumage of the copper barons. Walter B. Palmer, John A. Moffit and John B. Densmore could find nothing in their investigations that reflected credit on the industrial autocrats who have supplanted the constitution with mob law.

These men, clothed with federal authority, have reported as they found conditions, and because they told the truth, the copper barons and all their young lickspittles and henchmen have shown their teeth, but truth and facts cannot be crushed or smothered by the power of an oligarchy that is blinded by greed and drunk with the dividends that have been minted from overworked and ill-paid toil.

Great combinations of wealth may for a time be able to cover up the wrongs that have been imposed upon the workers, but the mutterings of rebellion are growing louder year by year, and presages the time when humanity shall be the victor in the battle for justice.—Miners Magazine.

The Dangers of Indigestion

You simply can't be well—that is, really well—if your digestion is bad, for your very food may poison you unless it is digested. That is why indigestion (imperfect digestion) is the root cause of nearly all our minor ailments and of many serious ones too. Food should nourish your body, and make good the daily waste which never stops, but it can't do that unless your stomach digests it. No wonder dyspeptic men and women are always weak and ailing—they're starved and often poisoned too. Starved, mind you, not for lack of food, but because they don't digest the food they eat. Poisoned, not by eating bad food, but because their stomachs are weak and their bowels inactive, and so the food they eat ferments and gives off poisonous gases which are carried by the blood stream to every part of the body. It is because Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup possesses in a remarkable degree the power to tone, strengthen and regulate the action of the digestive organs—the stomach, liver and bowels—that it is still, after forty years' testing, the best known and most successful remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many distressing ailments which are traceable to a weak or disordered condition of these important organs. Success breeds imitators, and there are many so-called substitutes for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, but none of them contain the combination of more than ten herbal extracts upon which the restorative and curative value of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup depends. If you suffer from indigestion, and wish to give Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup a trial, be sure you get the genuine article.

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

THE BACK TO THE LAND SOLUTION

Last week we criticized the Liberal policy of encouraging the worker to take up land and work the same and raise stock or grain; we also expressed grave doubts as to whether this would really reduce the cost of living. Since writing last week, we cannot admit conversion to the Liberals' contention, neither can we agree that "back to the land" will help matters to any extent. Granted that it may in a few individual cases produce good results, and as a consequence, politicians may glean a modicum of satisfaction, but, of course, a maximum of political publicity.

The other day we happened upon a statement in The Victoria Times credited to Pat Burns, of meat packing fame, wherein Pat is given as stating that if people would return to the land and invest their money in agricultural pursuits, and quit "swapping" real estate, they would better their conditions, reduce the cost of living and save him (Pat) sending to Australia and New Zealand for butter, eggs, etc.

To the superficial observer, this may sound excellent logic, but it has been worn so threadbare, that little is required in rebuttal. However, there is one very saliant point, and this gives considerable encouragement to the political economist who has realized for some time that wealth is produced only by labor, from a bountious nature. This is one of the surest signs of progress that we have met with, and it certainly infused us with hope of enlightening the petty bourgeois who is invariably very confused in his knowledge and interpretation of values.

Some years ago, before reaching this Dominion of Canada, we will confess that our own pipe dream of the future was a small holding of ten or twenty acres, a portion alloted to raising those marvellous crops which the publicity man and lecturer described to us; another portion to be devoted to the raising of thoroughbred poultry, while the sale of henfruit, grain and sundry other produce was to amass us a fortune within five or six years. It was a beautiful sylvan picture, in which independence, freedom from the thralldom of service, and a neat competence for old age, figured. Now, to make another confession, we candidly admit that the imbibing of emigration literature was responsible in no small degree for our unsophisticated condition of mind, and further, a slight acquaintance with the small holder in the south of France may have also been responsible in a lesser degree.

To return to Pat and his contention that the small holder will reduce the cost of living. In the first place, Mr. Burns is not going to buy Canadian produce if it costs him more than what he pays for the same article, whether it be from Australia, New Zealand or Timbuctoo. He is going to purchase in the cheapest market, not so much because he wants to, but because, good business man that he is, he will be compelled to. This eliminates the sentimental element of Mr. Burns' contention, and brings us back to the concrete.

Of course, we do not presume that Mr. Burns ever made any money at "swapping" real estate; we do not even know, and certainly do not care, but even he will admit that his business has been affected, and not unfavorably, by the increased value of real estate. No doubt the balance sheet of the Burns company makes a generous allowance for the increased value of sites whereon their business houses are built. As a result of advertising, more people have come to Western Canada, and consequently more meat has been sold, therefore Pat should not have much kick about the worker gambling in real estate. Of course, Mr. Burns is in a position to be virtuous so far as the necessity of gambling is concerned, but we are not at all in the same position. It is not strange that a man worth millions of dollars should realize that the gambling in real estate is likely to reflect upon the nation's credit, and were we in Mr. Burns' position, our views and expression would be in accord, but we are not, and the bulk of the population on this continent is not, therefore their views are divergent

Mr. Burns, or his ancestors, originated, no doubt, from that most "distressful counthry" to the west of Breat Britain, and here, strange to say, in the south of Ireland, agriculture reigns supreme, and likewise distress and discontent. Granted this is not the same in all agricultural countries, but it is the condition that prevails in the majority. In the south of France climatic and soil conditions are altogether different from those existing in Ireland. The French peasantry have a climate as nearly ideal as possible to get on old Mother Earth; their frugality and thriftiness is acknowledged by all. Here the farmer can raise two, three, four, and in some cases even five crops a year, and it must be admitted that the agriculturist in this part of the world gives a splendid example to other countries. The marketing facilities for the French peasantry are also remarkably good, and he has not only the whole of France, but a considerable portion of his produce finds a ready sale in London and other towns in Great Britain. Still, while it is admitted that conditions from an agricultural viewpoint are as nearly perfect as possible, there are very few moneyed among these small holders, and were it not for their remarkable perspicacity in placing their savings in gilt edged loans and securities, many of them would not be in the position of semi-independence they are today.

In spite of this, the cost of living in France is advancing more rapidly than in any other European country, and only last year the French woman arose in revolt and demanded of the government that they take immediate action to reduce the cost of necessities, and so vigorous was their protest, that the government was compelled to call out the militia to handle the situation. This, in itself, should convince those advocates of the Liberal policy, that "back to the land" does not reduce the cost of living. Just so long as Pat Burns has sufficient cold storage in which to preserve his eggs, butter and meat, so long will he and other packers be able to tide over the bad crop periods, and control the markets. They will pay the purchaser not what he wants, but what market conditions will allow them, or a little less.

We have personally no feeling against Mr. Burns or any other member of his cass. They have reached that stage when virtue is not a necessity, but a luxury. They are able to point out to the worker the evils of speculation, although daily engaged in the same themselves. Their speculations have gone beyond the wild catting scheme. One million dollars invested by them at five per cent will produce a very comfortable income. Five hundred dollars invested by the worker at five per cent will secure him a decent suit of clothes. That is the position of both parties today.

Pat Burns knows that it will not pay the small agriculturist to produce potatoes and sell at $6.00 to $8.00 per ton F. O. B. That is what many sold their potatoe crop for last year. It does not pay at present, for the railway companies have to get their pickings before "Pat" gets a look-in. And the land speculator has grabbed his bunch before the agriculturist got a start, and if he has not, well the latter is just a "renter," or a little better. No, Mr. Burns realizes that there is something deeper than the reasons he gives for the present conditions, but like many more he jibs at the remedy.

THE CONVENTION

It is an inspiring sight to watch the representatives of the working class deliberating upon, intelligently discussing and finally deciding on the best method to pursue on the many difficult questions that come before them; significant of the future of that class, for it is in such great deliberative meetings that they will equip themselves for the responsibilities that must eventually rest upon their shoulders.

We find in this twenty-fourth convention an utter absence of that factional feeling that unfortunately marked some of our former meetings. Differences of opinions there are, many of them; and we would deplore the absence of such; but they are based entirely on the views of the disputants as to the best policy to pursue on the particular question in debate. There is not a sign of personal animus of factional or sectional prejudice.

The high plane on which the present convention is being conducted will inevitably accelerate the forward march of the hosts of labor.

United, we can give all of our attention to the great work still before us. We can give all the power of our combined forces to aid those of our brothers who are still struggling in the abyss of industrial anarchy.

The intelligent, dignified discussions challenge the admiration of our friends, the respect of the unprejudiced onlooker, and the fear of the enemies of organized labor; for these last realize that from this convention will ensue policies that are bound to advance the cause, not only of the United Mine Workers, but of every like militant labor organization.—U. M. W. of A. Journal.

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

up until 5 next morning. As is customary on such occasions, a reason- [illegible] but it was used with such moderation that no one could be charged with indulgence.

Tom Broadhurst, who for the past two months has been employed on Jack Eddy's ranch, blew into camp this week and got started on the tipple in the place of Billy Brown, formerly of Corbin, who is at present seriously ill.

Harry Drew's singing of illustrated songs at the Lyric picture hall has been an attraction lately, but for a time at least the Lyric will only show "movies" on Saturday nights.

The mine has worked steady for the past few weeks, but very few fresh men were started.

Billy McCulloch, sr., visited Beaver on Friday and ably assisted the orchestra with his solo cornet during the entertainment.

Beaver Mines Local Union Notes

For the past three months the regular meetings of this Local were held on the days following pay Saturdays. Instead of weekly, and as a rule they have been better attended. Owing to business in connection with the annual convention having to be dealt with, however, it was deemed advisable to meet a week sooner on this occasion. When the president convened the meeting at 3 p.m. on Sunday, a good bunch of members were in attendance, and after initiating two new members the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The only question of importance arising out of the minutes was the bonding of secretaries as recommended by the District, and it was agreed that our financial secretary take out a bond as recommended.

After the reading of correspondence, the alterations and amendments to preamble and constitution were considered, and the following were appointed as a committee to deal with the matter and instruct the delegate which to support or oppose at the conference: Sam Nicholson, Wm. Davies and Rob Stenhouse.

The next item was the election of a delegate and both the president, Sam Nicholson and the secretary, John Loughran, received nominations, but as the president withdrew and there were no further nominations the secretary was declared elected by acclamation.

The question of Local 181, Beaver Mines, appearing on the delinquent list was next considered. The correspondence on the matter however, showed that the Local got listed somewhat accidentally.

Owing to the mine being idle during the month of November an application for exoneration was made in the usual way and mailed on Dec. 10 last, per the District office, Fernie, to Wm. Green, International secretary-treasurer, Indianapolis. By mistake, however, the application got filed at the District office, and as Secretary Green did not receive it before Jan. 10 the Local was put on the list of delinquents. Since then the matter has been straightened out and, of course, it will be missing from the next list.

Owing to Dr. Delaney leaving here a few weeks ago, a resolution was passed instructing the secretary to write Dr. Connor, Pincher Creek, who holds the practice, urging him to place a medical practitioner other than Dr. Delaney here at his earliest convenience.

MICHEL NOTES

We are sorry to announce that Mrs. H. Murphy has taken a chill and is again confined to her bed. A speedy recovery is the desired wish of her Michel friends.

Richard Beard arrived in camp from Passburg. We are informed he intends staying if he is fortunate enough to strike a job. Nothing doing down the line, says Dick, everything very quiet.

Look out for the football basket social concert and dance Feb. 24. Ladies get busy with your baskets, as everything points to good competition. The boys are getting up a good program for the concert and we hope to see the Michellites rally round the leather chasers and give them a bump. They intend this season to be in first honors.

The grand masquerade ball on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, will take place in Crahan's Hall. Prize for best dressed gent, prize for best dressed lady, prize for best represented gent, prize for best represented lady, prize for best dressed comic. Admission $1:50 couple, 50c spectators.

Mrs. Tylor left here to visit her parents at Hillcrest, as her mother, we are informed, was taken very sick. We hope to hear of her recovery.

Mrs. Frank Owen, of Natal, presented her husband on Saturday morning with a fine big daughter. Mother and baby are doing well. Frank is all smiles.

We are pleased to announce Mrs. Thomas Cunnliffe is progressing very favorably. She is able to leave her bed and walk about a little.

Lots of theatrical talent this week. We had "The Rosary" on Tuesday night, the cast of characters being as follows: "Father Brian Kelly," Frank Ireson; "Bruce Wilton," James Bysel; "Kenward Wright," Carrol Ashburn; "Charley Harrow," Wallace Howe; "Vera Wilton" and "Alice March" (twin sisters), Grace Johnson and Agnes Marshall; "Kathleen O'Connor" (Father Kelly's niece), Marion E. Houser. The Opera House was packed and the company took their respective characters in good style. The audience was well satisfied with the interesting way the artists fulfilled their engagement and everybody was well pleased.

Matt Reece, in his 20th century spiritualism second sight reading with cards, was giving the people some of his mystifying performances when our reporter was closing his notes.

John Waddington was taken very sick last Thursday with congestion of the lungs. We hope to see him around again soon. Johnny, we wish you a speedy recovery.

Michel Local Union Notes

Regular meeting held at 2 p.m., M. D. McLean in the chair. The usual routine of business was gone through. Bellevue sent some amendments to the constitution which were read out and carefully dealt with, the Local concurring in most of them. The delegate will have quite a lot of business on his program and we feel assured that he will try and deal with it to the best of his ability.

The Sick Committee gave in their report, which was satisfactory to the Local.

It came to our notice that we have not satisfied all the membership with the two weeks off work before claiming sick benefits. But pointing to some facts, namely, the small membership and the large amount of sickness that has prevailed for a long time, the members who are complaining, if they would attend every Local Union meeting, would not doubt for one moment that it was a difficult matter to keep it existing on 50 cents per month. We pointed out a few weeks ago what the deficiency each month was, and we are pleased to say the membership is increasing a little, which may probably put us in a better financial position. Well, we hope so.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

We are certainly having winter weather. Since the incoming of this month the glass running from 5 to 25 below and leaves the men little inclination for travelling far.

Saturday last there were many disappointed that it wasn't pay day. The bells seemed to be general that it would be so; so much so that there was considerable betting going on, way or now the rumor got broadcast it is hard to say, but quite a number turned up at No. 3 colliery office, that mine not having been running for the last eight days, owing to a breakdown in the haulage machinery. It seems that after putting on a new rope the train was such that three spokes of the large cog wheel gave way, not to a certain extent that it might have been repaired by the blacksmiths to do for a time at least, but it was decided to try the new welding system by acetylene gas. It was a costly experiment, for the men working in No. 3 mine. It may be that coal is not required at a time, but No. 6 mine is running every day.

What might have been a serious accident occurred at the crossing at Staffordville. The engine leaves here for No. 6 at 3 o'clock, and it was just drawing up when Archie Tennant, a trapper, made to jump on whilst it was still in motion. The steps being covered with snow and frost he missed his footing and slipped under the cars. The corner of the car must have hit him on the shoulder and side of head, where there was a slight abrasion, his coat being torn. This was all the damage done, further than giving the engineer a mighty scare, he being the only one to notice the incident.

It was reported in Monday's Herald that the commissioners had under consideration the putting in of a subway at 5th Street instead of 13th Street on the recommendation of Mr. Tracey, the commissioner, as he said that if it was put at 13th Street and not at 5th Street it would practically cut out that the only business part of the city. This seems as if things are to be carried out according to the dictates of the merchants on that particular street. Whether this is just a feeler to find out how the people on the North side, especially the merchants on 13th Street, will swallow it, we will leave for the commissioners in whom we have the fullest confidence to decide. But it would appear as if this subway at 5th Street was for the benefit of that great corporation the C. P. R., who has considerable holdings for sale in direct line with the proposed subway. Far from this being beneficial to any of the people presently residing in or around the city, it would possibly be like the overhead bridge at 9th Street, money ill spent, unless, of course, it might injure that business part of the city if it was not done.

The members of the North side ratepayers' association are credited with being a wide awake bunch and we wonder if they are going to lie quiet and let this one be slipped over on them.

HOSMER NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shaw entertained their friends to a social evening in the Opera House, Friday, Jan. 30. A fine musical program interspersed with dancing kept the guests busy enjoying themselves till early morning, everyone present voting the affair one of the most enjoyable ever given in Hosmer. The following ladies and gentlement contributed to the musical part of the program: Messrs. J. T. Puckey (Fernie), comic songs; H. Brooks, J. Morgan (whose song, "Take your perambulator with you, John," seemed to find especial favor with the ladies), N. T. Kendall, T. Doty (mandoline solos), J. Browne (recitation), Miss M. Rankin (song), Messrs. Marlatt and Banton (pianoforte solo). A Fernie orchestra supplied the music for dancing to the satisfaction of all. Mr. W. Robson catered for the refreshments.

The following night (Saturday) the Athletic Club held a smoker in the Club Hall, Queen's Hotel. A fair sized crowd put in an appearance and a capital evening's entertainment was given. Mr. W. Shaw occupied the chair and kept things going in a lively manner. The following gentlemen rendered the musical part of the program: Messrs. Kendall, Macdonald, Brooks, Shaw, A. Adamson, C. Singleton, T. Doty (mandolin solos), and their efforts were thoroughly appreciated. Two or three boxing bouts were also staged, which included an exhibition by Frank McCormack (Fernie) and his sparring partner. Cigars and liquid refreshment in plenty were on hand. The committee evidently intended to give a big "four bits" worth and they certainly succeeded. The final act of the evening was the singing of "God save the King." You talk about loyalty—come to Hosmer.

An accident which was at first reported fatal occurred on B level Monday. An Italian miner with two backhands was retimbering some old workings when a small fall of roof occurred, knocking him off a plank on which he was standing and evidently stunning him. The backhands took to their heels, telling everyone they came in contact with a miner killed in chute. On Fire Boss Clarkson investigating, he found the miner lying covered over lightly with coal and apparently dead. However, on artificial respiration being applied he came to not much the worse. In the meantime, however, word had been telephoned to the superintendent that a man had been killed and he in turn got in touch with the undertaker, mine inspector, doctor and coroner, who all arrived on the scene post haste, only to find to their amusement that the report had been a little premature. Tabby says he's the first guy he went after that he never got.

A youth lately in the employ of the El. Lumber Company was given a preliminary hearing before Judge Brown on a charge of forgery and committed for trial. He seems to have been swiping some other lumberjack's time check and getting it cashed. He was committed for trial.

A vag was also up charged with having no visible means. He applied to P. C. O'Connor for relief, saying he was slammed and near frozen, and was accommodated with a bed and meal. He was let out with instructions to travel.

Mr. H. B. Walker, the company accountant, was taken sick with an attack of appendicitis on returning from a business trip to Calgary and had to be taken off the train at Macleod. We understand he is to undergo an operation in the near future.

The Board of Trade held their usual monthly meeting in the sample room of the Pacific. Business was light, only two or three matters of minor importance coming before the meeting.

A general meeting of the Athletic Club is to be held on Monday in the Club Hall, to commence at 7.30 p.m. It is to be hoped that the members turn out full force.

Say, what's the matter with the billiard sharks. Only eight entries for the handicap yet. It's up to you to get a move on, boys. It looks like being a frizzle.

The special meeting of the Local held Sunday was fairly well attended and various matters of importance disposed of. It was also decided to again hold the meetings Sunday afternoons, it being felt that better attendances would result. Maybe, yes; maybe, no; the best way is to leave it to a few and then kick if things don't suit. Also air your grievances every place but in the meeting.

The same old story was told about clothes and tools vanishing. It is strange we are supposed to have such a brotherly regard for one another and yet we have to use an extra lace to tie our shoes on with.

A record number went up for their miners' papers at Monday's sitting of the board, nearly all being successful.

Travelling round Hosmer is rather a dangerous proceeding these days. If you happen to get off the summit it's ten to one on a flop. Where's good roads "Taylor" come in at? He'll lose his reputation pretty soon. Surely this greatest government of modern times could keep a man or two employed making the sidewalks fit for travel.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.
50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

ORPHEUM
HIGH CLASS PHOTO PLAYS
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
WELL HEATED AND VENTILATED

FRIDAY
VITAGRAPH SPECIAL FEATURE IN TWO PARTS
THE FUEDISTS—Comedy
With John Bunny and Flora Finch in the leading parts A side-splitting comedy
HIDDEN TREASURE RANCH—American
A beautiful Western picture
THE LETTER'S MISSION—Essany
THE BASEBALL UMPIRE—Majestic

SATURDAY
THE CLOWN'S DAUGHTER
RELIANCE FEATURE IN TWO PARTS
A powerful drama of circus life in two acts and 57 scenes
AS THE TOOTH CAME OUT—Edison
A man recovery from the effects of gas taken to have a tooth extracted imagines that the tooth has grown to enormous size and pursues him
THE MUTUAL WEEKLY
Events of interest in New York, Glasgow, France, California, Brooklyn, Oregon and Colorado
KEYSTONE COMEDY
THE FATAL TAXICAB
All Keystones are good, but this is a crackerjack. One thousand feet of laughter
SATURDAY MATINEE—2.30—5 and 10 cents
Let the kiddies see the big circus picture
THE CLOWN'S DAUGHTER
It will please them

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th
GAUMONT TALKING PICTURES
ALWAYS A GOOD PROGRAM AT THE ORPHEUM
USUAL PRICES

Stephen T. Humble
For Skates, Hockey Sticks, Heaters Ranges, Furniture, Stationery etc
BELLEVUE - - - Alberta

COLD WEATHER
Is the time for those heat producing breakfast foods

Quaker Oats	Puffed Rice
Robin Hood Oats	Cream of Wheat
Oatmeal (fine or coarse)	Shredded wheat
Cornmeal	Grape nuts
Corn Flake	Etc. Etc.

ALWAYS FRESH
A. I. BLAIS - Grocer
Frank, Alta. TWO STORES Bellevue, Alta.

CROW'S NEST BUSINESS COLLEGE AND ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES
DAY AND NIGHT CLASSES
COURSES

Arithmetic	French
Bookkeeping	German
Shorthand	Italian
and	Spanish
Typewriting	English for
English Branches	Foreigners

Special attention paid to out of town Students in matter of board, discipline etc.
Sensible reduction to all who enroll before Feb. 15. Mark with a X the course desired and mail to
J. W. BENNETT, Principal
FERNIE, British Columbia
write for full particulars

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

A party of men left here this week for the mining districts of Wyoming. They included Tom Marsh, Tom Longworth, Alt. Tristrem and Fred Parker, while several others left for their homes in the Old Country.

Mr. Thomas Bardsley, who has been a resident of this camp for some time, moved his family away to Hillcrest this week.

The hockey match between Frank and Bellevue on Friday night was a good one. The game was fast, the Bellevue boys having the first goal in short time after the opening of the game. The game consisted of three 20-minute periods. The first period ended 1-1; the second period was Bellevue's, they being the only team to score in this period, which ended 2-1 in favor of Bellevue; the third and last period was fast, both teams scoring. Bellevue found the net three times and Frank scored two. The game ended 5-3 in favor of Bellevue.

The junior hockey team went to Hillcrest on Sunday and gave the boys at Hillcrest the time of their lives. The game was in favor of the Bellevue team; score, 2-1.

The carpenters have been busy this week putting up an ice house for Billy Walsh, of the Bellevue pool hall. There will be lots of ice cream this summer if things get better.

Streeter, a well known pugilist in the Pass, was in camp for a few days on business.

Mr. Stephen McDonald, of Coalhurst, is in camp this week on business.

The hockey club masquerade carnival on Bellevue rink on Monday evening brought out a large crowd from Bellevue and environs despite the cold weather. The judges were given an interesting time in deciding the prize winners among the large variety of contestants. The prize list was as follows: The best dressed man on the ice, Jack Allanby; dressed dressed lady, Mrs. Charlie Howard, of Hillcrest; best couple, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, of Passburg; best comic man, Alex. Moorhead; best original woman, Maggie Burrows; best dressed girl under 16, Sadie Niven; best dressed boy under 16, Willie Goodwin; best comic girl under 16, Sima Lichtl; boys' race under 16, Oscar Gosse; obstable race, John Crawford; men's race, Leslie Scott. The hockey match between the suffragettes and the sundowners resulted in favor of the sundowners 4 to 3. The Bellevue Band rendered an excellent program of music and skating was kept up until a late hour.

Mrs. Robert Dicken is confined to the house with la grippe.

Luther Goodwin celebrated his birthday on Sunday.

J. P. Westman, of Calgary, is expected to hold anniversary services for the Methodist Sunday School on March 1. All who heard Mr. Westman last year will be glad to hear of his proposed return.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Woodward, of Passburg, were up to Bellevue on Monday and took in the carnival on Monday night.

The sacred concert held in the Methodist Church last Sunday evening was much appreciated. This was the first of a number of pleasant Sunday evenings. Next Sunday a social will be held commencing at 8.45.

James Ford, of Coleman, was a Bellevue visitor on Sunday.

A quiet wedding ceremony was solemnized at the Methodist parsonage and incidentally a surprise was sprung on the camp last Wednesday, when one of Bellevue's most popular young ladies became the wife of Mr. John Milnes. Mr. Milnes has been in Bellevue for about a year and has made himself popular among the boys, who congratulate him upon his choice of Miss Vina Goodwin. The groom was assisted by Mr. Watts Goodwin, brother of the bride, and Mrs. Watts Goodwin assisted the bride. The Rev. W. H. Irwin performed the ceremony. The happy couple left on Sunday evening's train for Denoby Main, in Yorkshire, England, where they will make their home.

The McCloskey Tabloid Company visited this camp this week and gave two shows in the Lyric Theatre to good houses. The company is one of the best that have ever visited this camp.

The stork visited the camp again on Monday, this time leaving a fine daughter at Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott's. Mother and child doing well.

The Bellevue hockey team are having a dance on Monday, Feb. 16. Keep the date open.

LYRIC THEATRE
Bellevue - Alta.
Headquarters for the Best Motion Pictures Money Can Buy
We are now giving a coupon with every 25c ticket, which entitles the holder to a chance on the $5 bill which we are giving away February 16th. The only condition is the party holding the winning ticket must be present on the night of the drawing.
LYRIC THEATRE CO.
C. W JOHNSTON, Manager

Stephen Humble has just received a large shipment of crockery. Come and examine it. Prices to suit your purse.

Bellevue Local Union Notes

Our meeting convened as usual at 2.30 p.m. with the vice president in the chair. There was one thing very noticeable, even to the most casual observer, viz., the number of members present, this being a record breaking crowd, which would not be excelled at the hockey match and many asked the question "What's wrong?"

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted without comment and as there was no correspondence we proceeded to committee's reports.

The Measuring Committee's reports from both mines were accepted. The Pit Committee reported with what ease they had been able to settle the question of stripping the gangway, as the superintendent had decided to stop it.

The next item of note was a unanimous protest against what the company have been selling us for coal lately. The victims were of the opinion that they were buying dirt, and that a more appropriate place for it would be the dump heap. The Pit Committee were instructed to convey to the management our grievance.

Moral: Is it at the point of production where we are robbed?

The secretary was also ordered to notify the general manager that our agreement was still being violated in respect to employees paying more than $2.50 per ton for their coal. The officers were instructed to look up the agreement between ourselves and the doctor as some were of the opinion that they were being charged doctor's dues when their earnings did not warrant it.

At this stage it looked as if our meeting would end, as all the business seemed finished, but someone remembered the object of our weekly meeting was for discussions in the interest of organized labor.

The floor was taken for the purpose of explaining why the burg of Bellevue should be incorporated. Just as the subject was waxing eloquent a protest was heard that this was no place for such discussion, as we had more pressing matters to deal with and that if there were a sufficient number interested a meeting could be held immediately following this one. The protest being sustained by the chair the more important matter came on.

Now as things have been and are now looking blue in Bellevue, and as No. 1 mine is practically shut down indefinitely, some of our members not having worked for a month, it was thought time we, as an organization, took some steps to help those who stood in need. No. 1 mine has not worked steady for some time and there are many of us nearing the bread line, that is, would be if it were not for our tradesmen carrying us over these bad times. The first move was a motion for the secretary to seek exoneration for members not working. Move number two was a motion for the secretary to write to headquarters explaining the situation to them, and to see if it would be possible for the assessment to be removed for the time being. Motion lost, as were also other motions, but ultimately a committee of three members and officers were selected to handle the situation and to report to the next regular or special meeting.

Meeting adjourned, also the enthusiasm for the incorporation of Bellevue.

The Bellevue hockey team are going to have a masquerade carnival on Feb. 11 and there is a good time in store for all who come. There will be a grand challenge hockey match between the West Canadian Colliery office staff and the Union Bank staff. See posters.

The Coleman hockey team are coming here again on Monday, Feb. 9, to replay the game played here Jan. 29. Last time the game was a tie after playing for one hour overtime. Come and help the boys win.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

Rev. J. F. Hunter returned on Monday evening from Lethbridge, where he had spent the week end.

H. Pinkney, of the F. M. Thompson Co., spent a few days in Calgary last week, returning on Sunday morning's passenger.

The talking moving pictures which were shown in the Opera House on Friday night proved a great attraction and were well worth seeing.

The game between Blairmore and Coleman at Coleman on Friday night [illegible] to see one of the fastest games of the [illegible] a win for the Coleman team by a score of 3-2.

Born—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, a daughter. Now Jack's smile is broader than ever before.

Gus Howe was in Bellevue on Wednesday last in the interests of the Blairmore Trading Co.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Trono returned on Friday night from Banff where they have been spending a short holiday.

Another victory was gained by Blairmore at the rink on Saturday night, in the game with Frank, which was the last league game of the season. The game was very fast from start to finish and some fine play was in evidence, but despite the hard fight put up by Frank the Blairmore boys came out winners by 10 goals to 2. Their numerous victories go to prove that Blairmore have well earned the first place in the league.

Tom Marks Co. played two nights in the local Opera House this week. On Monday night a pastoral comedy, entitled "The Golden Rule," was put on and greatly appreciated by a very large audience. On Tuesday night "The Irish Attorney" was played and proved another huge success.

Born—At the State Street hospital, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Harrison, a nine pound daughter.

Rev. W. H. Muncaster paid a visit to Lethbridge last week end and occupied the pulpit in the Knox Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

An exciting game of hockey took place on Thursday night last between the West Canadian penpushers and the Blairmore scrubs. The game was fast and furious from beginning to end and finished with a score of 7-3 in favor of the scrubs.

Wilfred Wolstenholme was a Bellevue visitor last Sunday.

A dance was given on Wednesday night under the auspices of the Blairmore Band and was very largely attended.

The Thompson-Bartlett piano contest, which has caused so much excitement during the last three months, came to an end on Saturday night. The final summing up of the votes took place on Monday morning with the following results: 1st, Miss Nora Lees, 2,521,650; 2nd, Miss Maggie Patterson, 2,375,545; 3rd, Mrs. James Wilcox, 2,015,465; 4th, Miss Nellie McVey, 1,749,555; 5th, Miss Beatrice Baird, 583,815; 6th Miss Frances Stannage, 561,655; 7th, Mrs. W. Hilton, 421,125; 8th, Miss Linda Shorne, 328,635; 9th, Miss Lena Fraser, 195,225; 10th, Master Joseph Vasseur, 172,770; 11th Miss Hilda Doubt, 149,550; 12th, Miss Autora Pavan, 84,180; 13th, Miss Marjorie Mason, 51,865; 14th, Miss Beatrice Hinds, 48,510; 15th, Miss Grace Turner, 34,885; 16th, Mr. Jean Furneau, 25,000. The first prize was a splendid $300 piano. The next four candidates can receive a similar piano on payment of $90, $100, $110 and $120 respectively. The sixth prize was a handsome solid gold Elgin watch, No. 7 received a case containing a set of Rogers silverware, and the last nine were awarded consolation prizes such as brooches and several other articles which in themselves were well worth a little trouble to obtain.

See the F. M. Thompson Co. ad. in this issue re hard time specials. Their low prices on groceries are going some.

FRANK NOTES

Chris McDonald left for Calgary on Monday morning's train.

J. Dunlop left on a three weeks' trip up to the Pass to play hockey. His place at the hospital is taken by his brother Dan.

Mr. Mansel, of Hillcrest, was brought to the hospital here on Friday. A fall of rock where he was working in the mine resulted in a broken leg.

Mr. Joseph Latham, a brakeman on the C. P. L., had his two feet badly frozen last week and is now in the C. P. R. hospital, Macleod.

A wedding was solemnized in Hillcrest Church on Feb. 2, by Rev. Wm. S. Young, the contracting parties being Mr. Joseph Vohradsky, of Hillcrest, and Miss Rozn Poderaskey, of Michel, B. C.

The subject of the address in the Church next Sunday night will be "The Life of John Huss, the Bohemian martyr," being a survey of social conditions that made his actions necessary.

A number of Frank young people attended the masquerade carnival at Bellevue on Monday night, amongst them a bride, a hockey girl, an angel, Red Riding Hood and a driver.

There were two hockey games last week in which Frank took part, one at Bellevue on Friday night an exhibition game. It was one of those games that the players never stopped from start to finish, as there were no offsides. The players discovered a new referee in the person of Mr. Helly, who looked after the goals scored. Result: Bellevue won. Frank took part in a game at Blairmore Saturday night, which was a good game even though the score was very one-sided, being 9-2 in favor of Blairmore.

COLEMAN NOTES

(Received too late for publication last week)

On Wednesday the stork paid a visit to the home of Mrs. and Mr. Alexander Derbyshire and left a nice little baby boy. Mother and child are doing well.

On Wednesday night, Jan. 28th, the Blairmore Band gave a concert and dance in the Coleman Opera House. Owing to the inclement weather it was not very well taken advantage of. The male [illegible] six-round exhibition of the manly art between Nick Shiranai and H. McDonald, of Coleman. McDonald is of the lightweight order, but nevertheless is a fast and very clever boxer and fears no man in the Pass at his weight and is quite willing to take on all comers [illegible]

The cuists of Coleman would like to make home and home matches with any of those who fancy they can play billiards within fifty miles of Coleman. Apply to Mr. D. Rogers, Grand Union billiard parlors, Coleman.

COLEMAN NOTES

Fred Beddington, a motor driver in the employment of the McGillivray Creek Coal Company, accidentally slipped between the motor and a car and received a rather severe crush to his foot. He is doing nicely.

The Misses Mackinnell, from Winnipeg, are visiting Mrs. and Mr. T. B. Smith, agent at the C. P. R. depot.

The stork paid a visit to the home of Mr. Alex McDicken and left a fine baby girl. Mother and child are well.

On Friday night, Jan. 27, the Coleman hockey club and Blairmore met in a league game in the Coleman rink. After a good and very exciting game Coleman ran out winners by the score of three goals to two.

Miss Snow, nurse at Dr. R. T. Ross' private hospital, has returned and taken up her duties there after a holiday of about two months spent with her people in the East.

The McCloskey Tabloid Comedy Company occupied the stage at the Opera House on Monday night and gave a very clever and entertaining two hours of mirth and mystery. The company comprised Mrs. McCloskey and Mr. McCloskey and Mr. C. Brown, step dancer.

Mr. Hugh Dunlop, from Kilwinning, Saskatchewan, is visiting his brother Charles in Coleman.

Miss Blanche Hilling has gone to Lethbridge to the business college.

On Saturday, Jan. 28, the trustees of the Coleman School Board in conjunction with the medical officer of health, Dr. Donnely, met to devise some means to stop an epidemic of scarlet fever that is somewhat more or less prevalent just now in Coleman. On Monday night, the trustees had the school fumigated under the supervision of Mr. Percy Willimott and Mr. Stokes, the janitor. As a consequence the school has been closed for two days.

A charge was laid against Mrs. C. Walholm for allowing her little daughter Olga to go into a house quarantined for scarlet fever. The magistrate imposed a fine of $2 and costs. He also asked that the matter be published, pointing out to the public the seriousness of violating the Health Act and stating that any future convictions of this nature would be more seriously dealt with.

On Saturday night there appears to have been some lively doings in Bushtown and it was not pay day either. Four Polanders got into a serious mix up for some time and made matters hum, and for endeavoring to knock one another out a la Gunboat they appeared before the magistrate and each was fined $3 and costs.

On Monday night, Feb. 2, a painful accident occurred in the McGillivray Creek Coal Company's mine (Carbondale Local), whereby a miner named Mike Kneish lost his life. It appears he was in the act of getting ready for a prop when some of the coal came down, striking him on the head, dislocating his neck. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss, but no children. The funeral took place from his residence in Slav town to the Roman Catholic Chapel, where the funeral service was held, the Rev. Father Delestre officiating, and was buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery Wednesday.

Coleman Local Union Notes

The regular meeting was held Feb. 1 and was very well attended on this occasion, the president, J. R. Moore, presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. There was practically no correspondence to deal with.

The Resolution Committee submitted several prospective changes in the constitution for the approval of the Local. In all instances the Local concurred with their finding.

A considerable number of resolutions from various Locals were read and carefully gone into by our Resolution Committee. They are being put before the Local.

The secretary of the Sick and Accident Benefit Society reported that some progress had been made in relation to rules governing this body.

Matters are going somewhat smoothly in Coleman just now and the mine is running fairly good at present for those employed just now.

Vice President W. Graham was a visitor for the week end, leaving on Tuesday night's local for Fornie.

Quite a number of our members are laid off at present, though the outlook is none too bright yet the darkest cloud has a silver lining.

PASSBURG AND VICINITY
By Observer

The Conservative party of Burmis (consisting mostly of the Davenport Coal Company officials) engaged the hall from our secretary. The business of the meeting is to us "no savvy."

We are sorry to report that Bro. Steve Bonuisk lost one his little girls on Saturday. It seems the little one had only been sick a few days. The body was interred at the Passburg cemetery.

Now we are all aware what a constitution is, and after digesting some of the proposed amendments sent in and read out by our secretary, it will be a tough proposition to define our once simple laws after all the corners have been torn down. In our opinion [illegible] them we shall be in a position to say that we are in possession of a constitution, anyhow, for 1914, regardless of what we will possess on the 31st of March 1915. I think that we may as well outline in our constitution who the scale committee shall be to draft a schedule [illegible]

At the regular meeting of Passburg Local Union, which was held on Jan. 25th, the Local decided to cancel the Sick Benefit Society until working conditions have become normal again, owing to the fact that the present situation does not permit a large number of our fellow workers to earn sufficient money to pay their board bill. How long the existing condition of affairs will prevail we are not in a position to predict.

The above meeting was very poorly attended. We presume that the majority of the members were inclined to have one of these tired feelings after participating in a three days' holiday. The value of the United Mine Workers' organization has not as yet been realized.

The Passburg colliery has been closed indefinitely since week last Wednesday owing to shortage of orders, but there are a few miners working on development work.

It seems strange that we cannot find out through the columns of the Ledger the true position of each camp, whether they are working full or half time. I believe that the information required would be beneficial to a large number of our membership, who are minus a job. We trust that the correspondents of the District Ledger will in future endeavor to publish a correct report concerning their individual camps.

The Passburg Male Voice Party are making strenuous efforts to come to shape for the Welsh Eisteddfod, which is to take place in Calgary next March. It is undoubtedly the intentions of the above party to hold various concerts throughout the Pass in order to obtain a little finance to carry them through and we hope that they will be well patronized.

The Passburg mine has been idle since the 22nd of January, with the exception of a few men, and the haulage worked about three days since closing down. It seems that the position of the coal mines is rather a severe one this winter, because nearly every camp is only being operated two or three days a week and there are plenty of miners in each camp waiting to be accommodated with any kind of work.

Mr. Richard Beard was a visitor to Michel, B. C., last Friday. We are given to understand that Dick intends to take his family and stay permanently at that camp.

Mr. J. Warulligan, accompanied by Miss B. Lee and B. Willibie, came in from the North Fork Saturday evening to participate in the hard time dance. But when the truth was told that it took place on Friday evening, they were greatly disappointed but nevertheless they stayed until Sunday afternoon.

The hard time dance, which was held at Passburg on the 30th of January, was a huge success. It is difficult to find any other word to adequately express how successful it was. The best of patronage was given by the outside camps. The judges were for the best hobo and gipsy, Mr. J. Kerr, J. B. Thomas, T. Leyshon awarding the silver prize to Mr. Jack Howells, and for the best gipsy award given to Mrs. T. Leyshon. The judges in the prize waltz were Mr. J. Kerr, R. C. Beard and T. Leyshon, awarding the prize to Mr. Nat Evans and Miss Jessie Duncan, but Mr. Evans declined to accept the prize and the judges had no alternative but award the next best with the prize, and it was presented to Mr. Evan Hughes and Mrs. T. Knowles. Supper was served at 12 o'clock and dancing continued for some hours later. The Coram Picton orchestra was in attendance.

Mr. T. Duncan, of the Passburg Hotel, is still unable to leave his bed, suffering with acute rheumatism in the legs.

A miner of Passburg was taken to the police barracks at Bellevue on Friday last on suspicion of robbing a friend of $640. It seems that the evidence given on Saturday at the police court was strong against him, and finally the prisoner was taken to Macleod to take his trial at the assizes.

Bill Mudri, a Russian of Passburg, was fined $17 at the police court on Friday last for threatening to shoot his friend, who lost $640. This they call friendship in reality.

Mr. Fred Fowler, the Passburg hair dresser, took a flashlight picture of the well dressed audience who were in attendance at the hard time dance. Hello, Fred, know any of them?

What the Observer observed was this: A tramp undertook the pleasure of accompanying a gipsy to the hard time dance, who naturally, under the circumstances, wore a pair of spurs, and while dancing the gipsy found out that they were dangerous to wear while taking in the dances and finally removed them. The tramp was removed as well and he is convinced now that love is hard, never mind the times. (All is well that ends well.)

Saturday night at Passburg was a miserable one, to say the least. Owing to slack time in the mining camps around here the Passburg Dancing Company decided to discontinue until such time as they can see their way clear to obtain sufficient money to pay expenses.

The Burmis mine was idle all last week, but they started up again on Monday. One shift in about two weeks looks well on paper, until placed alongside the score bid, which is always on the high water mark.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Elsham, of Burmis, were visitors at Bellevue on Saturday last.

Mr. J. B. Thomas, of Passburg, was visiting Bellevue and Hillcrest on behalf of the Male Voice Party last Saturday and brought back some good [illegible] satisfactory.

It seems that Mr. Nat Evans after two months of washing dishes, is capable to take up any position in the hashing line. [illegible] goods.

We shall soon be able to boast of a lady barber in business here, namely, Miss A. Daniel, who is nearing the completion of her course with Mr. F. Fowler, the Passburg hair dresser.

The Observer was listening to one of the judges who undertook the job of classifying the hobos and gipsies at the hard time dance [illegible] that he was receiving Cain for his judgment at the dance. The Observer told him that if he could not judge without accepting the compliments of all those who did not [illegible]

Owing to the stringency in the money market an [illegible] on the bum, the livery barn of Maple Leaf, including some valuable [illegible] is for sale.

The Maple Leaf colliery worked two days, Friday and Saturday, of last week, and the mine superintendent is not in a position to say when they will start up again.

We have in our midst a Nova Scotia miner who is not very favorable to unionism, but nevertheless when he signed the check-off agreeing to become a member of the United Mine Workers of America afterwards refused to pay any dues. If this individual has not sufficient letters behind his name to become a good union man, he has sufficient I. A. M. I. E. to become a professional sucker to any coal corporation in this district. We don't care to dirty a union paper with his name, but a good roasting may do him some good; civility and persuasion with actual facts cannot move him.

Our secretary was with us here on Friday last organizing, but there is little work to be done since the slack times commenced. If this is going to continue we will have to visit the soup kitchen.

The industrial struggle which we are involved in is undoubtedly a struggle between the rich man and the middle man, the former endeavoring with all his energy to squeeze the life out of the small capitalist and as a result the weakest is forced out of his share and accepts what is offered to him. We can readily see that the weakest of the rich are joining the ranks of the proletariat daily and consequently we shall find ourselves in the grip of men, monopolizing every industry in the country. This seems to be favorable to our present government, and it is noteworthy that in all forms of government final authority in determining the relations of man to man, in determining what a people may do and what they may not do, is vested in from one to a few persons who are in no wise directly responsible to a constituency. It is the function of the beneficiaries always in command of the organized powers to see to it that no such authority is bestowed upon the masses. We are today living in a land of plenty but forced to accept a pittance for our labor power, and the only commodity which we do possess is not required today, therefore we have the right to starve. However, the unpractical government of the dominion are unable to overcome and assist the indigence state of the masses. But the politician will tell you that this is not indictable, so therefore it is up to everyone to think and come to a definite conclusion in order to abolish the present system of production and exchange for use only and not for profit.

BEAVER MINES NOTES

(Received too late for publication last week)

The anniversary of the Bard of Caledonia was celebrated here for the first time last Friday evening, and although the audience was not quite so large as some admirers of the plowboy poet would like, yet the entertainment was a great success and what they lacked in numbers was more than made up in enthusiasm. The program was a lengthy one, and with the exception of the Misses Malcolm, who journeyed from Coleman and kindly gave their service the piano and was assisted by the orchestra. The mirth and fun was kept up by the Misses Malcolm, who journeyed from Coleman and kindly gave their services, all the talent was local. John G. Prentice, fire boss, made an excellent chairman, and the audience showed their appreciation of his services by according him a very hearty vote of thanks at the close of the concert. In his opening remarks the chairman referred to Burns as the most genuine poet that ever lived, for he not only possessed the natural gift to string rhymes together, but whatever touched his heart, or jarred his nerves, by a sort of necessity in his nature found utterance in verse, song or satire as the occasion called for.

Following is a list of those who assisted: Miss Janet Malcolm, Harry Drew, Mrs. Stenhouse, John Crawford, Misses Boutchflier, Wm. McCulloch, sr., Miss A. Malcolm, Mrs. Moore, Jim Loughran, Mrs. Muir, J. Crawford, the Misses McDonald, Miss Smith, John Loughran. Most of the above artists were encored and responded. Votes of thanks to the committee and others brought the entertainment to a close.

The concert was followed by an excellent supper and the repast was so arranged that one half of the audience were dining while the other half were dancing. Mrs. Cameron presided at

(Continued on page four)

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Can The Capitalist Create or Avert Industrial Crises?

By Joshua Wanhope

(Author's Note.—This article is reproduced in response to numerous requests from Call readers for its republication. In its original form, some six months ago, it was an answer to a communication on the question received from a Socialist local, and for that reason the opening paragraphs have been recast and the communication omitted. A few paragraphs have been added in the concluding portion of the article, but the main body of the argument is reproduced in the exact form in which it originally appeared.)

Under ordinary circumstances of labor and production, when what is called "prosperity" exists, and there is no marked volume of unemployment, it is difficult to interest any considerable number of people, especially workingmen, in great economic questions. This indifference, however, quickly disappears on the advent of one of those periods which we have come to designate by the general and none too exact names of financial panic, commercial crisis and industrial depression. At such times the interest of the workingman in economic questions is suddenly aroused, and the discussion of what has happened and the causes therefor, is participated in by millions of people, who hardly recognize that the economic conditions, and who under normal conditions of production would exhibit a general indifference to the subject if brought to their attention under that terms.

[illegible] periods of depression the subject forces itself upon them [illegible] The working man who has lost his job, or fears the loss of [illegible] and most lively [illegible] at every turning point [illegible]

Who—Not What—Caused the Crisis?

And as might be easily accepted from our settled industrial mechanism of thought, the general tendency is to place the responsibility upon the shoulders of some great capitalist or group of capitalists, and attribute what has happened to something they [illegible] or refrained from doing.

So strong is this habit of attempting to fix what is called "individual responsibility" that many Socialists who [illegible] the orthodox Socialist position that the industrial crisis is a natural, inevitable result inherent in capitalist production find it difficult to keep entirely clear of this idea, which we believe and will attempt here to demonstrate, is nothing more than a popular delusion, the power of the capitalist or capitalist groups of [illegible] industrial depression that invariably [illegible]

There are many apparent reasons for the adoption of this view, it must be admitted, though we are confident that they are superficial ones, and that an examination going below the surface of the subject will bring very different conclusions to light. Undoubtedly the entire mass of public odium and denunciation visited on such financial world figures as Rockefeller and Morgan springs from this fixed belief in their power. It is also in complete accord with the individualistic philosophy generally upon which capitalism is based, and from which viewpoint it is practically always discussed, except in Socialist literature. There is not so much difficulty in perceiving the petty capitalist as the sport of economic forces, but it is much more difficult to see the greater capitalist financier in such a helpless role and that his accredited power is equally illusory so far as the control of economic evolution is concerned.

The Theory of "Artificial" Causes

The discussion of this question is now a favorite topic in Socialist locals, and is probably stimulated by a widespread and perhaps only too well founded fear that we are approaching another of these periods of depression. The writer has taken part in many of these discussions, and has noted on all such occasions the persistence with which this idea of individual responsibility intrudes itself into the subject. While all who take part agree that our modern crisis is a natural result, an inevitable manifestation of overproduction due primarily to the wage system under which the laborer receives but a fraction of the value of his product in wages, there is at the same time a persistent idea that the cause of such periods is "artificial" as well as "natural."

One of the strongest and most persistent of these "artificial" explanations is the idea that in the crises of 1893 and 1907, especially in the latter, the crash was brought about by those in control of finance deliberately withdrawing money from circulation by refusing manufacturers of the money necessary to carry on industry. The writer has heard this statement made almost verbatim in Socialist locals on several occasions, and always permitted not only to pass unchallenged but almost without comment, this in turn [illegible] various ways as to whether the modern crisis was not fundamentally a "money" question, and that the perfection of our monetary system might [illegible] all future crises. The discrimination between "natural" and "artificial" seems to continually persist without the contradiction being generally perceived.

Natural Versus Artificial

[illegible] such that one cause excludes the other. If the so-[illegible] must be [illegible] a contributory cause. If the crisis is an inevitable outgrowth of capitalist production, it is clear that while that form of production exists, whatever the capitalist may do or not do, will not avert it, and that no juggling with money will prevent it either. The object of this essay is to demonstrate by a casual examination the correctness of the Socialist position and the falsity of all others; that the crisis is "natural," not artificial. In such case, evidently our first task is to attempt to define these terms, as shortly, but as broadly and comprehensively as possible.

The definition of natural as applied to the crisis may be stated in these words: Modern industrial crises are produced by causes over which any one capitalist or group of capitalists have no control; which may be stated, in other words, that the fundamental nature of the capitalist system cannot be changed by its beneficiaries or any part of them, nor its natural results be avoided or averted.

On the other hand, the term "artificial" clearly involves the opposite conception, which in relation to the modern industrial crisis may be stated this way: That whether society shall or shall not be visited with a crisis taking the usual form of a financial panic and an industrial depression, is a matter of choice with at least the more powerful capitalists. That they can set these conditions going, or prevent them from appearing. If the term artificial does not mean this, it has no meaning.

Reductio ad Absurdum

There is a form of argument which consists in admitting as correct a position or assertion advanced, and examining the results that must follow from such admission. If these results are contradictory and palpably absurd, it follows that the position they are logically deduced from is untenable. This method is usually known as the reductio ad absurdum. Let us try it by accepting the statement that modern crises are "artificial" in the sense above postulated. And let us confront this statement with the Socialist interpretation of economic evolution.

In the first place, it is plain that if a certain group of men—capitalist financiers—have the power to create the crisis, they have the power to refrain from exercising it, in other words, anything they can of their own will create, they can when refrain from creating, or forbid the creating. If they have the power to loose and stop the modern [illegible] it to the pos[illegible] and keep it there. Which is another way of saying that the capitalist system can endure forever, if these men will that it shall endure. Capitalist industry can go on interminably.

If this is absurd [illegible] Socialism, because [illegible] overthrown, and Socialism [illegible] by the board. [illegible] evolution in general may be thrown into the discard. These men, we are the masters of economic evolution, these capitalist supermen. Nay, there is no such thing as economic evolution, except as they say. Whatever in the way of economic evolution they loose, shall remain loose; and what they bind shall remain bound. Here at last is the capitalist St. Peter with the key that may either allow economic evolution to play around in the open, or lock it in its dungeon cell for a billion years.

The Socialist Position

And what does Socialism say? It does not matter, of course, in the least, if all this is true, but we might note in passing, the Socialist view to the contrary.

Marx, for instance, declares that in the final days of capitalism, the productive forces control their owners instead of being controlled by them, and that the capitalist debacle comes when these forces become utterly uncontrollable. Production, he continues, will not stay within the fetters in which capitalism has confined it. It will burst them as frost bursts and disintegrates the solid rock. It will burst them despite the capitalists. The fact that Marx declares that in those days "one capitalist kills many," undoubtedly connotes power, but not necessarily power over the capitalist system itself. That is a different matter. That one capitalist kills many, is not, by any means, the same thing as saying that the same capitalist has power to keep the capitalist system alive.

We refer our readers to the standard Socialist literature on this subject, the works of Marx, Engels, Kautsky and others, which, for lack of space, we cannot quote here verbatim. The economics of Socialism literally teem with this idea—the irresistible force of economic evolution—in fact, Socialist thinking may be said to be built squarely upon it as a foundation.

Then, if this contrary power of the capitalist is accepted, Socialism goes, foundation and all—vanishes into thin air, so to say.

The Case for the "Artificial" Theory

And yet we admit that is no demonstration of the error. Socialism may be all wrong. We cannot show that the capitalist has no such power by merely asserting that Socialism says he hasn't. It will take further inquiry. We merely mention this matter to show that the entire theory and philosophy of Socialism falls if this view stands and stands it certainly does. And look let us state the case for the affirmative and the apparent reasons for the belief in it.

This is the era of big capitalist finance. For the sake of conciseness in designating the man or group, or wherever it may be, which is credited with this power—let us call it [illegible] Nemo or Abracadabra or anything else, but let us call it Morgan—the name is familiar and has popular connections in these matters that the others have not. Morgan, then, is the financial capitalist, the uncrowned king of America, the Deux ex Machina that pulls the wires of the puppet of economic evolution and decrees whether we shall or shall not have the crises panics and industrial depressions.

The Omnipotent Morgan

Our Morgan, then, is an enormous figure, and always represented as of gigantic proportions at all times. Multitudes of journalistic scribes continually chant the praises of his might, majesty and dominion and depict him as the Colossus between the monstrous feet we pygmies, as well as the pygmy "Economic Evolution," crawl around seeking dishonorable graves. And bigness connotes power. And when we attribute power to Morgan, we don't discriminate—we attribute all earthly power to him, anyhow. And where money, property, markets and other components of the economic process are concerned, we admit his unlimited domination. He owns these things, or controls them, which means that he can and does order other owners of them to do with them as he says.

People that hate and fear this alleged omnipotent Morgan say he caused the panic. Morgan himself denies it, but, then, of course, he may be an omnipotent liar also. Still it is well to note his denial. On that point he agrees with the Socialist.

On the Trail of Omnipotence

Concentration, we all know, is taking place, and the wealth thus centralizing is flowing in the direction of Morgan, and from it he gets his power. Yet that wealth was formerly held by a multitude of other people, from whom it flowed to Morgan, consequently, what Morgan holds is power that has come to him from his fellow capitalists, and from nowhere else. Now, it follows as an obvious fact that the power to stop panics and industrial depressions, if such power exists at all, was once in the hands of a multitude of capitalists, but the panics and crises came in recurring order. That power was never used to stop panics in the past. And it has not been used to stop them in the hands of Morgan, either, since it passed to him. It is no greater than before, it is merely the same power in fewer hands. So this is how the matter stands.

When the power that is now in the hands of Morgan was in the hands of a multitude of smaller capitalists, the crisis came just as it does now, with Morgan wielding the power.

Consequently, this must have been because of some of the following reasons: That the capitalists aforementioned did not use their power to stop panics; or that they did not want to use it for that purpose; or that they deliberately brought on the crisis with it, as Morgan is now charged with doing; or that the power they had was not sufficient for either purpose; or, finally, that they had no such power, that their fancied power was an illusion.

And as it is the same alleged power and the same quantity of it, the same reasons may be applied to crises occurring under Morgan's alleged domination.

All this is the old persistent illusion of "free will," with which so many Socialists, as well as non-Socialists, are still obsessed.

Identifying the Plunderer

Morgan looks big enough to start a panic; when it comes we see him grab everything that lies around loose; and when it is over we see him in calm and secure possession of the swag. The rest of us have lost. He is the only apparent gainer. The conclusion is, therefore, almost irresistible from the free will, individualistic point of view, that he must have started the thing for the purpose of profiting by it. When the burglar is caught with the loot, and the householder identifies his property, and we find his kit of tools and the mark of his "jimmy" on various parts of the premises, we simply laugh to scorn his preposterous denial that he didn't willfully, deliberately and with malice aforethought, against the peace of the state, etc., break into our premises. And the evidence against Morgan seems practically as clear and convincing to most of us. We have no difficulty in convicting him, but the law would never dare to—which shows that the two matters, although they apparently look about the same, in reality are not. Now, let us see what the differences are.

The Individual and the System

In the first place, Morgan is a capitalist, in no way, except size, different from his fellows—the same in kind, but not in degree. And he, like them, is bound by the capitalist system and operates within it. The system itself is primarily based on extracting wealth from labor, by means of the wage system and in the form of profits. Secondly, it involves the process of one capitalist relieving another of the surplus he has extracted from labor, in short, the extraction of surplus value and the struggle between capitalists to get it away from one another after it has been extracted from the only source—labor. These things are the basic laws of capitalism. Capitalists always obeyed them and always will. They must, if they are to remain capitalists. Possession of the means of production under capitalism are also means of exploitation. At its inception, capitalism deprived the laborer of his petty means of production; at a later stage capitalists deprived one another of their means of production, through competition. Now they absorb one another's means of production through concentration and combination of productive power—the trust. And in these later days, when finance is the crown and apex of the capitalist system, the financier is swallowing the industrial capitalist, and the things we have called Morgan sits enthroned above the entire capitalist crowd—but, as we shall see, this is an altogether different thing to declaring him superior to the system. The assumption is always superior to him.

Now, it must be borne in mind that the financial capitalist in most cases was at first an industrial capitalist. The latter, as he succeeds, evolves naturally toward finance. Those who call Rockefeller a money king usually forget that he first started out with the control of industry—as an oil refiner, not as a banker. There are some who do not, of course, but nevertheless the power of the financial capitalist is always based on his control of industry, on his control of the means of production.

At this point it may be well to note that a financial panic and an industrial depression must be differentiated one from the other. It is altogether possible for a financial panic to occur, unaccompanied by an industrial depression. Because the industrial depression in this country has generally been preceded by a financial panic, superficial observers easily reach the conclusion that the latter must be the cause of the former. But it must be noted that previous industrial depressions occurred long before any one or two groups of capitalists controlled finance, and also that industrial depressions occur in European countries, such as Germany and England, without being preluded by financial panics. In these latter countries the idea of holding any particular capitalist financier responsible for the industrial depression is never thought of. Germany and England experienced the same industrial depression in 1907 as in this country, and as that condition in those countries was not precluded by a financial panic before a period of industrial depression, is due mainly to what the monetary sharps call faulty banking systems, lack of elastic currency, and so forth, and that, these things remedied, it is not at all a necessary prelude to a period of industrial depression, much less the cause of it

A Feast as Well as a Famine

It must be borne in mind that every such period in this, and, for that matter, every other capitalist community, is the open season for the bigger plutocrats to devour their weaker brethren. Leaving the effect upon the wage workers aside for the moment, such periods may be described as the cannibal feasts of capitalism. This has always happened, but it has not become a matter of general notice in previous crises, for the reason that the eaters were fairly numerous. There was a large number of fair sized capitalists devouring a larger number of little ones. But now that the eaters are fewer in number, and much larger in size, we notice them more particularly and accuse them of deliberately planning the feast. When Morgan appears to be almost the sole gourmand, naturally the accusation seems still better founded. In short, the crisis is the period when the process of centralization is most rapidly put through, and centralization is the natural, inevitable tendency of capitalism. The industrial depression is not the result of concentration, but vice versa, concentration is one of the results of industrial depression.

Answering an Assumption

And now the question may be asked, Why did "those in control of money capital deprive manufacturers—industrial capitalists—of the money for the conduct of the industry, and thus bring it to a halt"? Is not this deprivation and the ensuing panic and industrial depression to be clearly laid at the door of our hypothetical Morgan?

Now, let us see. Passing over the wrong use of the word "deprive" here, and substituting "withhold" instead, why did the financial capitalists do it?

Is it true that a financial capitalist loans money to an industrial capitalist for the primary purpose of "conducting industry"? No. It is not true. The primary purpose of the financial capitalist is to secure profits for himself. He is only interested in that object. The conducting of industry by the other fellow is a secondary consideration to him altogether. The financial capitalist is, first of all, concerned with conducting his own industry and getting the most from his loan. He is looking after his own profits, not the other fellow's. He doesn't care whether the other fellow makes any profits for himself or not. If the other fellow can make profits for him, that is about all he cares for.

But it must be borne in mind that if the other fellow cannot make profit at all, either for himself or his creditor, the latter will not loan money at all. He must first be satisfied that his interest and principal are secure before he will advance money. If he is not so satisfied, how is he to be blamed, according to the laws of business, if he does not advance it? No business man, great or small, from Morgan down to the pettiest loan shark, will advance cash to a concern which he sees is failing. He knows he runs a risk of losing the cash. And in every case where he does loan he must have the property of the industrial capitalist—his plants, machinery, mines or what not, as security. If the loan cannot be repaid he must take them, just as a pawnbroker holds on to the unredeemed pledge.

(Continued next week)

The National Association of Manufacturers, which has been convicted of seeking to corrupt congress in the interest of big business, has set aside one mayor in Indianapolis, its national headquarters, and put another in that will do its will more perfectly. Government by big business seems to be the idea of those who oppose political and industrial democracy.

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29	Bankhead	P. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
681	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. C. Christophers, Blairmore, Alta.
[illegible]	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2653	Coleman	J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	J. Jones, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
[illegible]	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
[illegible]	Hillcrest	Jas. Groton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge
1185	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2371	Michel	H. Elmer, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2026	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hueter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.

For our Foreign Brothers

37 STRAJKARJEV OBTOZENIH

Komedija veleporote v bakrenem okrožju. Moyer tudi med obtoženimi. Vsi so "krivi zarote" ker so organizirali unijo! Kongres na delu za preiskavo. Kongresnik McDonald tozi v zvezni zbornici, da ustavne pravice v Mich. ne eksistirajo več. Rudarji vodijo boj naprej.

CALUMET, Mich., 15. jan. — Slavna veleporota v Houghtonu, katera sestoji iz rudniških bossov članov zloglasne meščanske zveze in McNaughtonovega šoferja, je danes obelodanilo obtožbo proti štrajkarjem, katero je skovala sekom zadnjih treh tednov. Obtoženih je 37 štrajkarjev odnosno organizatorjev in odbornikov W. F. of M. in sicer so obtoženi—čujte in strmite!—"groznega zločina", namreč da so se prvič "zarotili proti rudniškim dražbam s tem, da bi odvrnili delavce (skebe!) od dela"; drugič, dá so se "zarotili, da bi preprečili importirane delavce (skebe!) od delo" in tretjič so se "zarotili, da skrajšajo pravice (!) delavcev (skebox!)". Ali ni za počit! Take krvavo smešne komedije še ni odigrala nobena veleporota v Ameriki. Edini "zločin", katerega so delavci obdolženi, je ta, da organizirali unijo. Cudno, da niso vsi rudarji obtoženi zato, ker so se predrznili iti na štrajk! Prav ima sodrug Berger iz Milwaukee, kateri pravi, da dotična postava, na koje podlagi je izrečena ta naravnost škandalozna obtožnica, je stara že sedem sto let in najbrž so jo uveljavili indijanski glavarji še preden je beli človek stopil na ameriško zemljo.

Med obtoženemi 37 štrajkarji so vsi tajniki krajevnih unij in brez malega vsi organizatorji. Med hrvatskimi štrajkarji so obtoženi: Kulich, Jos. Gasparic, Louis Sodar, Tom Strizič in Janko Terzič, član eksekutive W. F. of M. (Med slovenskimi štrajkarji je obtožen le Valentin Kral, znani dopisnik našega lista. Ostali so Finci in Italijani. Iz med eksekutive so obtoženi Moyer, predsednik; Mahoney, podpredsednik; J. C. Lowney in Guy Miller. Moyer in ostali člani eksekutive so vsi že nad teden dni v Denverju, kjer se vrši letna seja eksekutive W. F. of M.

Večina obtoženih je že bila aretiranih in izpuščenih pod varščino. Pravni zastopniki W. F. of M. izjavljajo, da če kedaj pridejo obtoženci pred sodišče, proces ne bo kočan v Houghtonu, temveč pojde če treba tudi pred najvišje zvezno sodišče v Washington. Med pričami, ki so omogočile obtožbo, so navedeni Jim McNaughton in cela vrsta ostalih rudniških bossov. Magnatje bakra so torej postavili svojo poroto, sami so pričali in izrekli obtožen žbe. Med tem, ko je Moyer obtožen "zarote", ni pa slavna veleporota — nikogar obtožila radi napada na njega in radi njegovega protipo stavnega izgona iz države Michigan. Zločin izvršen nad Moyerjem, kateri je bil največji zločin za božično katastrofo v italijanski dvorani — ta zločin je veleporota do danes popolnoma prezrla, pač pa je hitela s fabrikacijo zločinov napram štrajkarjem! Porota se izgovarja, da ne more dobiti prič, ki bi videle napad na Moyerja! Great Scott! Na stotine ljudi je spremljalo Moyera, ko so ga vlekli poldrugo milijo daleč po cesti malone pri belem dnevu — a sedaj pa pravijo, da ni nihče tega videl! Ali se je McDonald lagal, ko je v zvezni zbornici trdil, da v Copper Country ustavne vlade ni več?

Senator Ashurst govori

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Ashurst je 12. t. m. predložil v senatni zbornici resolucijo za preiskavo v okrožju michiganskih bakrokopov in če želi nižja zbornica storiti isti korak, lahko se pridruži senatu in vpelje skupno kongresno preiskavo. Ashurstova resolucija, katera je po svoji ostri vsebini naperjeni proti lastnikom rudnikov povzročila veliko senzacijo v zbornici, predpisuje strogo preiskavo stavke same, rudniških družb in sodišč v Michiganu. Preiskati se mora cela zgodovina runikov od začetka pa do danes, kako so se organizirale rudniške družbe, kako so prišle do posestva bakrenih žil, kake razmere so vladale med družbami in rudarji ves čas, koliko so družbe naredile dobička itd. Dalje dali obstoji peonaža dandanes, dali so bili kršeni pošini, priseljniški in drugi zvezni zakoni; dali obstoji korupcija med družbami in sodišči itd.

V utemeljevanju svojo resolucije je Ashurst kvotiral kongresnika McDonalda iz Calumeta, kateri je izjavil, da v bakrenem okrožju Michigana ne obstoji več ustavna vlada. Proti resoluciji sta govorila dva senatorja Townsend iz Michigana in Lodge iz Massachusetts. Resolucija je bila izročena odseku za delo in izobrazbo in pride na glasovanje še te dni.

"Rudarji opravljajo živinsko delo," pravi Palmer

Walter B. Palmer, kateri je po naročilu tajnika za delo preiskaval položaj v Michiganu je zadnji teden objavil nekatere stvari iz svojega poročila, ki jih je tajnik Wilson izpustil v svojem splošnem poročilu. Palmer je izvedel:

1. Milicarji so bili pijani in v pijanosti so se klatili oboroženi po ulicah;
2. importerani oboroženi deputiji so povzročili največ nasilja;
3. Mnogi rudniki so brez varnostnih naprav, sanitarnosti in brez pitne vode za rudarje;
4. rudarji, ki so postavili svoje hiše na najetem zemljišču Calumet in Hecla Co., izgube lastniške pravice od hiš če so odpuščeni od dela ali če pusti delo v rudnikih.
5. delavci, ki opravljajo tramersko delo v rudnikih opravljajo živinsko delo, katero jih tako izdela, da niso v par letih za nobeno rabo več.

IL MARTIROLOGIO ITALIANO DEL LAVORO

Colla mina, esplosa, giorni sono nei lavori dell'acquedotto di New York, [illegible] la prima battuta che ha strappato [illegible] il cordoglio di Ashokan e l'estrema stazione di Brooklyn: costa [illegible] tagliò dell'Istmo e la costruzione del Canale di Panama. Cent'ideata [illegible] gliaia e mezzo e New York avrà la quantità d'acqua adeguata e acqua pura, veramente potabile. Il corso d'acqua misura cento miglia: le difficoltà incontrate e superate nello scavo, nelle difese di muratura, nella collocazione dei condotti ecc. in aperta campagna, fra monti e piani, ma specialmente sottera, nel cuore della città, fra la intricatissima selva di cento diverse tubazioni, mentre nelle strade ferveva ininterrotta la febbre del traffico, sconfinano ogni concezione umana: il costo totale fu di Centosessantadue Milioni di dollari: il tempo, Nove Anni e gli operai, che vi furono impiegati, oscillarono dai 17,000 ai 23,000. Naturalmente gli infortuni sul lavoro non mancarono, lamentandosi 300 morti e 9.000 feriti moltissimi dei quali ridotti alla impotenza pel resto della vita. Non occorre osservare che di quell'esercito, piu' della meta' lo componevano italiani, perche' e' il nostro proletariato, che alle imprese americane fornisce braccia, petti e schiene forti e resistenti: perche e' il sudore e il sangue del nostro proletariato, che solidifica e cementa le grandi compagnie dell'industrialismo e delle comodita' pubbliche in questo paese: perche' senza il nostro proletariato non sarebbero possibili le trasformazioni edilizie delle metropoli, il traforo delle montagne, le reti ferroviarie da mare a mare, i dissodamenti, le bonifiche ecc.

Nella gloria dell'odierno trionfo che volge un pensiero a questi martiri, spesso vittime non di accidenti inevitabili e fatali, ma della negligenza criminale accoppiata alla sordida ingordigia degli appaltatori: ai martiri oscuri e di cui non si sa ne' pur il nome, giacche' quando i giornali narrano le tragedie, nelle quali caddero spenti o dalle quali escono miseramente mutilati, li designano o col numero di matricola registrato nel "payroll" delle Compagnie o, tutt'al piu', colla designazione vaga di "Italian Laboners" . . . . ? Nessuno.

E pazienza l'ingratitudine! Si sa che borghesia, capitalismo e strati superiori non hanno l'inutile ingombro del cuore ne' sono affetti dal male della riconoscenza; ma v'ha di peggio. Difatti e' contro quella classe della nostra immigrazione che i dottrinari dell'economia e della sociologia, i maneggioni della politica sciovinista e le buone lane dell'unionismo alla Samuel Gompers e soci in succhionerla preparano le armi dell'esclusiane affilandole sulla cote imbecile ed ipocrita del "literacy test"!..

Solo dei cattivi soggetti possono presentare alla nazione un rospo come il "Dillingham-Burnett Bill" che, oltre recare oltraggio ai diritti asseriti nella Costituzione e al sentimento umano, privera' l'America della mano d'opera, di cui piu' specialmente abbisogna, la mano d'opera Italiana.

E, quel rospo legislativo, chi si prepara a farvelo ingolare e spingerlo giu', vivo, nello stomaco, e' il vostro Woodrow Wilson, o democratici italo-americani!..

DAI CAMPI DELLO SCIOPERO

Una calma foriera di tempesta pervade in tutti gli atendamenti ed in ogni campo in dove si trovano minatori scioperanti. La fede in una sicura vittoria e' sempre nel cuore di tutti e tutti sono fidenti che presto o tardi le Compagnie dovranno cedere e riconoscere le loro giuste domande non solo, ma accordare un incondizionato riconoscimento dell'unione, l'unica cosa che sara' arra di giustizia per i sin ora angariati e sfruttati minatori.

Nell'attesa del giorno sospirato continuano i soprusi tanto da parte della milizia che dei sbirri numerosi al soldo delle Compagnie.

Ad Aguilar furono arrestati in questi giorni il "Marshall" del paese James T. Davis, come pure Albert J. McGuire Segretario dell'unione locale ed il presidente dell'organizzazione stessa Albert C. Hill. L'accusa portata contro costoro e' che sono consapevoli dei nomi delle persone che commisero disturbi in quel distretto e che quzi sapevano anticipatamente di quanto doveva succedere. Altre otto persone sono in carcere accusati di incendiarismo ed altri crimini.

A Trinidad la legge marziale si fa sentire piu' che mai. Quei che son presi piu' di mira sono i commercianti italiani. Al minimo disturbo che succede nei pressi dei loro locali, vengono minacciati di arresto e di chiusura dei loro esercizi e gia' le minaccie sono state messe in esecuzione, infatti, causa che qualcuno aveva battuto vicino al Commercial Bar un avvocato bentumino delle Compagnie, fu ordinato la chiusura non solo del salone dei fratelli Cescolini ma pur anche posto sotto gli arresti uno di essi, e tutto questo, colla scusa che il detto salone era il luogo di riunione dei scioperanti.

Mother Jones si trova sempre sotto sorveglianza ad onta che una grande dimostrazione capitanata da circa duecento signore sia stata fatta in questi giorni in Trinidad. Il famoso Generale Chase [illegible] darle la libertà' ma pur anche di dare permesso a visitatori di parlarle. Costui ha risposto a quei che domandavano il rilascio di Mother Jones che mai l'avrebbe messa in libertà' se non che il giorno che la medesima fosse pronta a lasciare il distretto per sempre. Una vera giustizia Russa.

Domenica scorsa mentre certo Jim Colovi Tenente si trovava vicino al bilardo della [illegible] pressi di [illegible] fu aggredito da gli [illegible] che passandogli sopra lo ridussero in cattivo stato. Al fine [illegible] che cobe luogo in Trinidad presero parte [illegible] impedire [illegible]

A motivo di [illegible] grande dimostrazione [illegible] Trinidad [illegible] volta la liberazione della "Mother Jones", il Generale Chase ha emanato [illegible] tutti i [illegible] lani dovranno [illegible] armare [illegible] che lo denno che avrebbero [illegible] a grande dimostrazione.

Picture a man starving to death to [illegible] ing with all kinds of food and you have a fairly good picture of our present day society under private ownership of the means of life. Thousands hungry and out of employment in the midst of plenty. That's the actual situation today. It's a poem of a system insane. Toilers Defence.

According to [illegible] federal statistics there is [illegible] for every man, woman and child in the United States. Strange that there are 37,000 penniless people in Los Angeles, more than 100,000 in Chicago, 150,000 in New York, 20,000 in Milwaukee, and that every [illegible] of the country has its [illegible] men, women and women.

MR. BLEASDELL, THE UP-TO-DATE DRUGGIST, HAS SCORED ANOTHER POINT—HE HAS IMPORTED A LARGE STOCK OF THAT GREAT FRENCH TONIC

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AND JOHN REFUSED

At this writing the United Mine Workers of America is holding its annual convention at Indianapolis. From the resolutions that have already been introduced, it is reasonable to conclude that the present convention will be probably one of the most important and far-reaching that has ever been held in the history of the organization.

The question of industrial unionism has been before the convention and the speeches that have been made indicate that the delegates realize the impotency of craft organizations in dealing with the giant combinations that are using every weapon to destroy the labor movement. In the deliberations of the convention, some very caustic comments were made relative to the action of the American Federation of Labor in placing John P. White as seventh vice president of the A. F. of L. through the resignation of John Mitchell. Mitchell occupied the place of second vice president, and the delegates hold that President White was entitled to fill the place occupied by Mitchell, and that his election as seventh vice president was an insult to the United Mine Workers of America.

The convention commended White for his refusal to accept the office of seventh vice president. The convention has had before it several resolutions urging that the headquarters of the organization be removed from Indianapolis. Such resolutions have grown out of the enmity shown towards organized labor by Big Business in Indianapolis during the recent strikes in that city.—Miners Magazine.

The strike is still on at the Queen mine near Ymir, British Columbia. All miners are urged to stay away until strike is won.

Last week the state militia of Colorado, under the command of General Chase, made a charge on a parade of women and children who were marching in Trinidad as a protest against the imprisonment of "Mother" Jones by the military authorities. A number of women were injured by the brave soldiers. Siberia is a paradise compared with the corporation cursed coal fields of Colorado!—Miners Magazine.

"The Pullman Company has announced that in the future it will be generous to its old employees. When an employee has reached the age of 70 years he will be placed on the pension roll and receive a small percentage of the wages that he earned, until he dies.

"There will be few employees of the Pullman Company who will draw this pension, for slaves working for the Pullman Company scarcely ever reach the age of 70 years.

"Again, what a sad commentary on a civilization where a man who has worked until he reaches three score and ten must become the recipient of a pension to save him from the poorhouse!"

The strikers at the Tacoma smelter have discovered that the Guggenheims control the sheriff's office. No sooner was the strike declared when the sheriff felt it his duty to clothe with authority scores of typical gunmen upon whom the smelting trust could depend to establish a reign of terror. The cold-blooded assaults and outrages that have been perpetrated on strikers during the past few years by hired thugs from strike-breaking agencies must ultimately lead to the workers reaching the conclusion that violence must be met by strikers being equipped for self-defense.

Strikers heretofore have entertained the opinion that peaceable resistance to starvation wages and unbearable conditions would not be visited by the vengeance of armed thugs, but recent developments in a number of strikes have proven conclusively that employers have no respect for law or human rights, and use every weapon to suppress strikes and drive them back to work.

The employer is making a [illegible] mistake if he hugs the delusion to his breast that the strikers will continue to submit meekly to insult and outrage. Human forbearance has a [illegible] and the employer would do well to hesitate before goading men to desperation. Miners Magazine.

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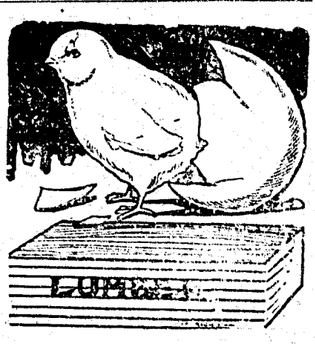

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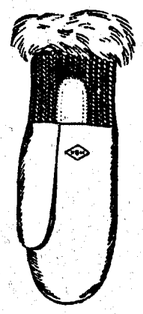

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All Wool Mitts, strong and warm, in Black, Grey and Mixed Colors. Priced at **25c, 35c, 50c** and **65c** pair.

Men's all wool Sweaters on sale Saturday at 95c each. Have one of these Sweaters and be comfortable. Be early, there is only a few left. Colors, Navy only.

Men's extra heavy all wool Shaker knit Sweaters. Regular $5.00 value. Saturday's price will be $3.95 each. Colors, Khaki, Navy and White.

Complete Lines in 20th Century Clothing
FOR MEN

Boot & Shoe Department

Very seasonable footwear at greatly reduced prices.

Felt and Cloth Boots and Slippers in Men's, Women's and Children's.

A Few Specials

Men's All Felt Laced Boots, good thick soles, at **$2.25 pair.**

Men's All Felt Congress Boots, very warm and comfortable, easy taking on and off, at ..... **$2.00** pair

Men's Leather Foxed Felt Boots, laced, heavy thick soles, at ..... **$2.35** pair

Men's Felt Congress Boots, with leather sole and heel, fine for inside wear. at ..... **$1.60** pair

Special in Women's

Women's all felt laced Boots, Blucher style, heavy thick felt soles, at ..... $1.80 pair

Women's felt Boots, laced, with leather sole and heel, very warm and serviceable, at .... **$1.35** pair

Women's Felt Blucher Boots, leather covered, with felt sole and heel, very neat and dressy, at $2.20 pair.

Special in Boys' and Girls'

Boys' All Felt Blucher Boots with leather toe caps, sizes 11 to 13, at ..... **$1.75** pair

Sizes 1 to 5 at ..... **$2.00** pair

Girls' and Misses All Felt Boots, Felt Foxed and Felt Boots with leather soles, at prices ranging from ..... **$1.20 to $1.85** pair

Men's and Women's Felt and Cloth Slippers, at very interesting prices.

Saturday Grocery Specials

Tuxedo Baking Powder	12 oz.	.15
Mrs. Stewart's Liquid Blue	2 pints	.25
National Soda Biscuits	2 lb. tin	.25
Robin Hood Porridge Oats	5 lb. packet	.25
Robin Hood Flour	98 lb. sack	3.10
Robin Hood Flour	49 lb. sack.	1.60
Prairie Pride Flour	98 lb. sack	2.95
Braid's Big 4 Coffee, fresh ground ...	2 lbs.	.75
Lowney's Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.20
Snyder's Tomato Catsup	pints	.30
Heinz Tomato Catsup	pints	.25
Evaporated Prunes, large size	2 lbs.	.25
Sliced Pineapple	2 lb. tin	.15
Golden Dates	2 lbs.	.25
Table Figs	per lb.	.15
Oranges	per dozen	.25
Tip Top Salmon	2 tins	.25
Simcoe Pork and Beans, 3 lb. tin,	2 tins for	.25
Assorted Toilet Soaps, reg. price 35c and 40c per box		.25
Heinz Tomato Soup	per tin	.10
French Peas	per tin	12½
Pride of Canada Pure Maple Syrup,	qt. bot.	.90
Prospector Tomatoes, 3 lb. tin	2 for	.25

Heavy Lumbermen's Sox
Saturday 75c a pair

HEAVY WOOL SOX

will be one of our Saturday offerings

6 pairs for $1.00—All Wool Grey

5 pairs for $1.00—Heavy All Wool Rib

4 pairs for $1.00—Heavy All Wool Rib

3 pairs for $1.00—Heavy All Wool Rib

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

CAR STEALER GETS 4 MONTHS

(Continued from page one)

check he replied in excellent English, "Yes, that's my check." That he commenced to work on January 2nd. On January 14th, Mr. MacNeil showed by the checkweighman's statement that his partner had eighteen cars to his credit, and he had nineteen. He could not explain the discrepancy, and a book produced by him, in which he claimed to keep a record, did not appear to elucidate matters. It was on January 5th that he and Arbuckle started working together. Accused stated that they should have had about the same number of cars, and he could not explain why he had four cars more than his partner; he did not think he should have had so many.

Mr. J. Arbuckle, miner, and partner of accused, sworn, stated that he had been called to court by the prosecution. The accused and he had worked together since January 5th, and at the end of the month the accused had four more cars to his credit than he had. Witness endeavored to prove that this was quite possible, but his evidence was not convincing. He distinctly stated on two or three occasions that there was only one day throughout the month that the accused had been out of his sight while working in the mine. Witness declared that the chalk numbers were not always rubbed off when cars left the tipple. He had been driving the night before, and he had seen a car with chalk mark 423 on the footboard. Witness could not explain how on the 15th he had two cars and accused four. He suggested that possibly he had failed to check one of his cars.

Charles Hunt, recalled, stated that it was about 8.15 a.m. on the 27th when he had secured the assistance of accused and his partner to help him replace car on track; that he did not see any cars with chalk marks on return to the mine from the tipple.

At this conjunction, the magistrate adjourned for lunch.

Upon resuming, several witnesses were recalled. The magistrate, in his summing up, cast grave reflection upon the veracity of Arbuckle's evidence and stated that if any other case came before him, the accused would get the limit, six months. He sentenced the prisoner to four months' hard labor at Nelson.

ISIS THEATRE

Tango, Turkey Trot and Hesitation Waltz

Here is a production so greatly in advance of anything heretofore attempted, as to mark a new epoch in motion pictures. This Kalem feature, "Motion picture dancing lessons," give thoroughly practical instructions in the tango, turkey trot and the Viennese hesitation waltz.

The instructors are Wallace McCutcheon and Miss Joan Sawyer, the sensations of New York Theatre Roof Garden, and dancing teachers to the "400." Mr. McCutcheon and Miss Sawyer charge $25.00 for a single lesson in any one of the dances named. Your patrons get all three lessons complete for the price of admission.

This is the greatest novelty since the invention of motion pictures.

SUFFRAGE DENIED

WINNIPEG, Feb. 3.—A resolution calling for votes for women in Manitoba was turned down by the legislature today on a straight party vote. Twenty-three Conservatives opposed the motion and the opposition mustered a vote of twelve.

INTERMENT OF P. CAROSELLA

Last Sunday afternoon the mortal remains of Pete Carosella, son of Louis Carosella, one of Fernie's best known tradesmen, were interred in the cemetery. The obsequies took place from the Roman Catholic Church, and besides the Italian colony which turned out in full force, there were present Mayor Gates, ex-Mayor Bleasdell, R. Duthie, J. Mangan, the members of the New Italian Society and many other citizens. The Rev. A. Michels conducted the service at the Church and graveside, while a High Mass was celebrated for deceased on Tuesday.

The floral tributes were very numerous and among some of the best ever seen in Fernie.

The family wish to thank the following for their tributes and sympathetic expressions: Mr. Maninaro, Lethbridge, splendid crown; Mr. Aielo, crown; Mr. Moffitt, Bros. Rizzuto, Mr. Bossio (Hosmer), Nich Misisco, Mike Giora (Hosmer), Mrs. Corsan, the New Italian Society, Felice Cavollotti, who sent a handsome floral emblem in the shape of a golden gate. D. Nicoletti also sent a splendid fresh cut flower tribute in the shape of a golden gate and it is undoubtedly the largest ever seen in Fernie.

The deceased youth was studying at Spokane when the great white plague—consumption—overtook him and caused his early demise.

THE ORPHEUM THEATRE

A little incident illustrating what should be done in the case of fire alarm happened at the Orpheum theatre last Monday evening. About half way through the show, the manager was informed by some well-intentioned individual that the upper portion of the theatre was ablaze. Mr. Johnston, realizing that promptitude was necessary, acted accordingly and walking quietly to the stage, requested the audience to retire from the theatre for a few moments, emphasizing the necessity of them filing out as quietly and as quickly as possible, but assuring them at the same time that there was no danger. There was about one hundred and fifty people present at the time, who immediately arose from their seats and filed out in the most orderly manner possible. Mr. Johnston then investigated the cause of alarm [illegible] the radiator had become disconnected with the result that the upper portion of the building was filled with steam, and this was pouring out of the window. Evidently the person handing in the alarm *mistook the steam for smoke* and gave warning. Having ascertained the cause of the alarm, the manager immediately informed the audience, who patiently waited outside, that they might resume their seats and the show proceeded without any further interruption.

The manager informs us that the Gaumont talking pictures will be here next Tuesday. Delay was occasioned by the pictures having to go to Victoria to be censored by the B. C. authorities before they could be shown in this town. However, Fernie people will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing these next Tuesday without fail.

COAL CREEK NOTES

A letter has been received this week from Mrs. T. Gibson, Whitehaven, Cumberland, Eng., expressing heartfelt thanks to the many friends who subscribed to the fund raised for her relief owing to the passing away of her husband. All subscribers note.

The usual monthly fare of cars took place on Monday.

The mines were idle from Saturday midnight to Tuesday 3 p.m. This starting at 3 p.m. after an idle day is a new innovation with the purpose of supplyink the men with sufficient empty cars for the whole shift worked.

We regret that owing to a typographical error the name of Mrs. Watson was spelt wrong in the report of the benefit concert held up here on Jan. 36; also that more space was not given to individual turns, including Mrs. Mitchell and J. Shimmons. We trust this apology will be accepted.

The skating rink is all too small for all who would like to participate, as evidenced by the crowded state on Sunday last.

The dining room is the home of many original jokes. We hear of one concerning pork and beans. Say, Charlie, will you have some pudding? Oh you beans! Watch the local scribe.

Some of the members of the gentler sex must be taking a course of gymnastics. We noticed some who, in order to get to the coaches, climbed over the cars which blocked the crossing.

The Dramatic Society held a rehearsal on a new piece on Monday night. Big things are expected.

We would advise all Coal Creek "Moose" to know that Fernie has been visited by the noble animal from whom the name is derived. We wonder if it came to see the new lamp sign. One fellow said it was heading for Coal Creek to see if the social was being held up there. Get off my leg.

Superintendent Shanks is resigning his position at Coal Creek to take up a position with the Brazeau Colliery Co. Mr. Shanks has been superintendent at the Creek since January, 1910.

We are pleased to report two of our lady residents who, although the ther[illegible] braved the elements and walked to town, thus proving the hardiness of Coal Creek people. We take off our hats to you.

Mr. Hosiah Hewitt would be pleased *to receive names of all those de*sirous of forming a snow shooing club.

Tom Emery, night timekeeper up here, is back at work again after his illness, necessitating an operation, which took place in Fernie hospital.

"The Glad Eye" attracted a good number of Creekites to Fernie on Wednesday evening. A special late train from Fernie was run for the accommodation of Creekites.

The new house on Victoria Park for the skating rink and football club is growing apace, J. McDonald having secured the contract.

Who will volunteer to clear the steps leading up to the bridge crossing the track? It is pitiful to see the small children coming and going from school.

We hear the shiveree band are rehearsing for an important event which is about to happen not one hundred miles from Riverside Avenue. Keep smiling, Tom, and then some.

One or two minor cases of frost bite are reported this week.

The usual householders' troubles are the result of the heavy frost experienced lately; Jackson & Co. kept busy.

Say, Paddy, what about the duel over the lady? We would be pleased to receive particulars.

Poor Dick! The many pathetic scenes witnessed at the picture shows seem to take our minds back to "scenes of long ago." But why cry aloud to the discomfort of our patrons? Too bad, Harry.

Mark Branch was admitted to hospital for treatment to a wound above his eye during the week end.

Arthur Morrison and Hosiah Hewitt have been appointed musicians for the dancing class.

We are in receipt of a communication on behalf of J. S. Weir expressing thanks to the Amateur Dramatic Society, the board of management of the C. C. L. and A. A., all the artistes, working committees and the company for facilities offered for the disposal of tickets and the public for their generous response to the appeal made.

The dancing class are holding their practice dances on Wednesday evenings instead of Thursdays.

The Methodists are putting forth an earnest effort to reduce their Church debt. They are meeting with such success that the month of April is likely to see the removal of all indebtedness. The official meeting was held a few evenings ago and finances were found to be in a very satisfactory condition.

Last Sunday was Decision Day at the Methodist Sunday School and a very profitable service was held. Next Sunday afternoon the pastor will speak to the School and the parents on "The relation of children to Jesus Christ and His Church." A baptismal service will be held at the same time. The usual service will be held at night.

HOCKEY

The Juniors have been making history during the past week and have returned with a whole bunch of laurels.

The team was as follows: T. Wilkes, goal; R. Giddings, cover point; R. Kirkpatrick, point; H. Bathie rover; M. Muts, centre; R. Mackay, left wing; [illegible] lin, spare.

Last Monday the boys were at Lethbridge and defeated Macleod 6-5; Tuesday, at Vulcan they evened matters with 6-6; on Wednesday Nanton went down before them, score, 6-5; while they licked Claresholme 5-3.

This is a fine record for the lads and they are worth all the support this town can give them.

Alice Kerr wishes to thank her friends whose help and influence have enabled her to win the prise in Mr. Suddaby's piano contest.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

FOR SALE—Cheap, 6 roomed plastered House on half lot, No. 79 Lindsay Avenue, Annex. Apply, James Beveridge, in house. 136

FOR SALE—7 roomed house, lower end of Chipman Ave. For terms apply at District Ledger. 140

PLAIN SEWING and Dressmaking, terms reasonable. Apply Miss S. Turner, West Fernie. 143

WANTED—Engineer to run light and heat plant at the Miners' Hall, Fernie. Applicants must be in possession of 4th class certificate and a member of the Engineers' Association. Applications must be sent to T. Uphill, Secretary Miners' Union, Fernie, not later than February 14, 1914. 142

WATER ACT

Notice of Application for the Approval of Works

TAKE NOTICE that B. C. Hydraulic Power Company will apply to the Comptroller of Water Rights for the approval of the plans of the works to be constructed for the utilisation of the water from Elk River Creek, which the applicant is, by Water License No. 1554, authorized to take, store, and use for generation electrical energy.

The plans and particulars required by subsection (1) of section 70 of the "Water Act" as amended have been filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights at Victoria and with the Water Recorder at Fernie.

Objections to the application may be filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 29th day of January, 1914.

B. C. HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY
Per Haffner & Wurtele,
Engineers,
Agent of the Applicant.

141

ISIS THEATRE
BEST ALWAYS

Extra Special for Saturday Matinee and Evening
The Great English Melodrama

Humanity
in Three Reels

Featuring Mr. John Lawson, the well known English Actor, in his famous character part of SILVANI THE JEW.

"HUMANITY" is full of thrills, including the greatest smashing scene ever attempted. A thrilling race by automobiles, a daredevil struggle on a tottering staircase, a realistic fight for life, etc., etc.

Produced by the Magnet Film Co., of London, and on a larger scale than ever attempted on the English stage.

Features Worth Seeing Next Week

Monday:—Shadows of Life. Rex," in two reels. Abounding with psychological power.

Wednesday:—Girl o' the Woods, two reel "Victor" with Florence Lawrence.

Friday:—From the Beyond. A three reel "Eclair" mystery Masterpiece.

COMING **Motion Picture Dancing Lessons** **SOON**

The Tango, Turkey Trot, and Viennese Hesitation Waltz as they should be danced

"Miller's Movies" Make Time Fly.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

320 acres in Sunny Alberta S½ Sec. 7, Twp 9, Range 1, West of 5th Meridian. Fenced and 50 acres broken.

Apply to

J.W. Bennett
Box 48, Fernie