Industrial Unity is Strength

The District Ledger

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

Political Unity is Victory

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DECISION OF GRANT NOW REVERSED

Heirs of Man Who Was Killed on Sunday Can Recover Damages

VANCOUVER, Feb. 23.—The recent decision of Judge Grant in an arbitration under the Workmen's Compensation Act, in which his honor held that the widow and children of Steve Plecas, a railway laborer, could not recover damages for his death, because Plecas was killed while at work on a Sunday, was this morning set aside by Justice Gregory.

Judge Grant said, among other reasons, that under the Lord's Day Act Plecas had no business to be working on a Sunday, and that as contracts entered into on Sundays were unlawful, that therefore Plecas' dependents could not claim any benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Justice Gregory of the supreme court, in reviewing the case this morning, held that there was nothing in the Workmen's Compensation Act to deprive an injured party from obtaining benefits even if the injury occurred on a Sunday, and that the penal provisions of the Lord's Day Act were not applicable to workmen's compensation cases.

CONVICTED MEN FACE $10,000 FINE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Imprisonment for two years, a fine of $10,000, or both, is the maximum penalty that can be imposed on the three defendants in the Western Fuel Company conspiracy case who were found guilty at midnight last night after a trial of more than two months.

James B. Smith, vice president, general manager and a director of the company; Frederick C. Mills, superintendent, and Edward H. Moyer, a weigher, were the men convicted. Edward J. Smith, a weigh checker, was acquitted.

The three were not locked up after the return of the verdict, the court ordering that they be permitted to remain at liberty for the time being on the bail previously furnished.

Their lawyers were prepared today to make an immediate motion for a new trial. Saturday morning has been set for sentence.

The verdict greatly shocked the convicted men, all having expressed confidence of acquittal. When the white face foreman read the verdict, James B. Smith was the only one of the defendants to retain his composure.

Six ballots were taken. The first was 10 to 2 for conviction. The two that favored acquittal held out until the sixth ballot when they voted with the majority. Before the voting began it was agreed to acquit Edward J. Smith, San Francisco's former tax collector.

THE COLORADO ATROCITIES

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 23.—(Special)—Stories of abuses upon women and children, of robberies and other lawbreaking acts of the militia and of the tyranny and oppressions of the coal operators in Southern Colorado, struck terror into the hearts of those who heard the congressional witnesses at Trinidad this week and made an evident deep impression on the congressmen.

Probably one of the most notorious outrages exposed was that told by little nine-year-old Justus Yankinski, whose mother was robbed of $200 by one militiaman while the "captain" lay out in the buggy drunk.

Justus told of how the soldiers had come to the house one afternoon while his mother was away. One walked into the house and, without trying the trunk, demolished it with an axe. Clothes were scattered over the floor until this Colorado "preserver of the peace" found an old coat. When he shook it, Mrs. Yankinski's pocket book fell to the floor. Tearing it open the soldier took the $200.

The little boy protested, saying that his mamma would whip him and was answered with a kick by the militiaman. The three other small children began to cry when their brother was knocked down and they too were the victims of a malicious beating by the "soldier," one little girl receiving a kick in the face which broke the bridge of her nose.

The fiendish nature of these brutes was shown when the "soldier" went to the kitchen, ate several eggs and then threw the rest on the floor, breaking the dish.

Sarah Slater, a 16-year-old school miss and daughter of a property owner of Trinidad, shocked the committee when she told of how Adjutant General John Chase had kicked her, how another soldier had tried to strike her with a saber and how, after she had suffered these outrages, she had been taken to jail. Her story of how General Chase became so excited at the crowd of women that he fell off his horse created much laughter.

Miss Slater told of the notorious riding down of hundreds of women in the streets of Trinidad. She said she heard Chase give the order to ride down the women and saw them, unconscious and bleeding, fall under the hoofs of horses and beneath the blow of sabers. A score of women were injured in this "brave charge" of militia.

The claim of the United Mine Workers that many of the militiamen were Baldwin Feltz thugs and mine guards was substantiated by Joseph Smith, who had been a Baldwin guard and was recently discharged from the militia.

Smith was the man who stopped Congressman Evans, a member of the investigating committee, and told him lie after lie, including a story that 50 or 60 had been killed in a fight at Barwind. When asked why he had lied, he said "them's orders."

Albert Wheeler, a former employee of Judge Northcutt, attorney for the coal operators, told the committee how he had seen boxes of arms stored in Northcutt's office, of how they had been distributed from the rear of his newspaper office.

One of the most notorious outrages of the week happened Tuesday when the militia went to Starkville on the pretense of searching for arms and ransacked the homes of the first two witnesses to be called by the United Mine Workers Wednesday morning. Although they said they were only looking for arms, they thought it necessary to go through all the private papers of these witnesses.

The congressmen heard testimony as to the system of peonage in Southern Colorado and of how the United States mail has been tampered with by the militia.

SETTLEMENT OF COAL STRIKE URGED

Macleod Presbytery in Session Deals With Vancouver Island Strike—Regret Government Apathy

"That the Presbytery have observed with deep regret the long continuance of the unhappy dispute in the coal mining industry on Vancouver Island, with its disastrous consequences; they regret also that neither the Provincial nor the Dominion governments have appeared to be able or willing to deal with it in such a manner as to convince the people that they have been anxious to see justice done. And they further place upon record their conviction that the interests of the men engaged in the beneficial and dangerous occupation of coal mining should be watched over with especial care."

Such was the resolution moved by Rev. T. M. Murray, of Coleman, and seconded by Rev. A. C. Bryan of Lethbridge, dealing with the long fight between miners and operators on Vancouver Island, as put before the annual session of the Macleod Presbytery at Wednesday's session. It was unanimously carried with but brief discussion, the members of the session feeling that the situation is one which requires not discussion but action.

THE ORPHEUM

Improvements every week characterize the management of this house, which is rapidly gaining increased patronage. The seating accommodation is ample and comfortable. The theatre is well heated and ventilated. The pictures projected are soft and clear, while the curtain is of such proportion as to give the most realistic effect to the various films. This is a picture that can be watched for hours without any strain upon the eyes or other bad effect. Manager Johnston, however, informs us that he intends to stay right along until he produces the finest, softest and clearest picture shown in the Kootenay.

The program for Friday and Saturday will contain a splendid comedy film, entitled "The Cowboy Millionaire." The story is full of life and fun, the synopsis of which is as follows: During a wonderful exhibition of horsemanship and cowboy skill, "Budd," the foreman of the Diamond S Ranch, is handed a telegram summoning him to Chicago to claim a fortune left him by an uncle. While there he falls in love and marries the stenographer in the office of his attorney. After a year he tires of the monotony of the life he leads, and wires for the entire outfit to come to Chicago and wake the town up. They carry out instructions elaborately, much to the embarrassment of Mrs. "Budd." After they leave, "Budd" embraces his wife and, to her great relief, whispers "Never again."

For Saturday: "The Ghost of the Stacienda," a thrilling Mexican story; also "Two Old Tars," a Keystone comedy. Monday: "The Intruder," a two-reel special. Tuesday: Thanhouser two-reel feature entitled "The Blight of Wealth."

Change in our Publishing Day

The Convention having decided that the Ledger be published on Thursday, we wish to call the attention of all contributors and advertisers to same. In future all correspondence and advertisements must reach this office by Wednesday noon, or earlier. We shall not be able to publish news received from the camps on Thursday, but will hold same over and insert following week if suitable.—Ed.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION DISTRICT EIGHTEEN, U.M.W. of A.

Friday's Proceedings

Friday's proceedings opened with President Smith in the chair. The first matter was the reading by P. W. Johnston, fraternal delegate, of suggestions by Solicitor Macneil (Fernie) with reference to amendments to the B. C. Compensation Act. The amendments found favor with the delegates and the Executive Board was instructed to use all means to get same incorporated in the Act.

Report of Committee on Appeals and Grievances

Appeals were received from Passburg, Coleman and Bellevue Local Unions asking for relief for their membership. After much discussion, in which practically all the delegates took part, a substitute motion by Delegate Wheatley, seconded by Delegate Balderstone, to the effect that all Local Unions be exonerated from the payment to this District Union of the defence fund for a period of two months in order to meet the several needs of their members, was submitted to a roll call vote and declared by the chairman to be carried.

The Calumet Strike

The appeals and grievance committee recommended that the sum of $1,000.00 be granted towards the Calumet miners' strike, and also recommended that the matter be referred to Local Unions to permit them to contribute further, should they so desire. The resolution in connection with this was introduced by International Board Member Rees, and was as follows:—

WHEREAS the Western Federation of Miners are waging one of the most bitter struggles of the present age;

AND WHEREAS the said organization is financially embarrassed owing to the many bitter battles that have recently taken place;

AND WHEREAS the number of strikers and their dependents is approximately 40,000;

AND WHEREAS our recent International convention unanimously decided that all Districts hold caucus meetings with a view to donating what financial assistance they could afford;

AND WHEREAS most Districts that were financially able immediately met and granted donations varying from $1,000.00 to $5,000.00;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this, the eleventh annual convention of District 18, U. M. W. of A., go on record as giving our unqualified support, morally and financially, to our Calumet brothers, and inasmuch as the most tangible way of showing our appreciation and admiration of the noble fight which our brothers and their families are waging, therefore be it further resolved that we authorize our District officers to forward to the W. F. of M. officials at Calumet the sum of $1,000.00.

The motion to adopt the recommendation was carried, but was challenged and in the roll call which followed was fully endorsed.

Several delegates desired to be placed on record as having voted against the motion on account of the latter part of the recommendation of the committee asking that the matter be further referred to the Local Unions. With the first portion of the recommendation, granting the $1,000.00 donation from the District they were in entire sympathy.

At the request of Fraternal Delegate P. W. Johnston, the following telegram was immediately despatched, as it was felt that it would have a good influence on the striking brothers at Calumet:—

Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 20th, 1914.

Charles Moyer,
President Western Federation of Miners,
Scott Hotel, Calumet, Michigan.

District Number Eighteen, United Mine Workers of America, in convention assembled, admires the courage and determination of the men on strike in Michigan, and counsels them to stand fast and fear not, and votes one thousand dollars to help them do so. This strike must be won.

J. E. Smith, President.

Board Member Burke introduced the following resolution:—

WHEREAS certain clauses in the Coal Mines Act of Alberta contain matter which we deem gives the right to our permanent local secretaries to enter the mines for the purpose of measuring the work done, and for the purpose of examining the mines respecting their safety or otherwise; and

WHEREAS the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., has refused to permit the secretary of Bellevue Local to enter its mines upon the grounds that the Provincial Inspector of Mines has interpreted the clauses mentioned to the effect that they only apply to those secretaries who are employed as miners; and

WHEREAS the secretaries of Passburg and Coleman Locals have also [illegible] mines for the purposes stated, although their Locals are desirous of their performing such duties;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that it is the sense of this convention that efforts should be made to have these obnoxious clauses amended so as to permit the local officers to perform their duties in a proper manner.

The resolution was adopted.

A discussion with reference to retaining a permanent secretary for Burmis, Passburg and Maple Leaf Locals was discussed by the convention, and upon a motion by Delegate Balderstone, it was decided to leave the question in the hands of the Executive Board.

The adoption of the secretary's report was also carried.

The District Ledger was next discussed, and it was decided that the present policy of the paper be pursued. There will be no change in the management at present.

Report of International Board Member

The convention concurred in the committee's report and went on record protesting against the B. C. government and their actions in connection with the Vancouver Island strike.

Report of Delegates to the Rocky Mountain Association

The committee expressed their approval of the aims and objects of this Association, and recommended that a delegation of two members be sent to the next convention. The convention concurred.

The report of the Fraternal Delegate to District No. 6 was also read and adopted.

Tellers' Report

The committee on the tellers' report recommended that a new election be ordered in Sub-District No. 4, and was based upon a statement by Board Member Burke that an irregularity existed in the election of T. Noyles, owing to the fact that he had not been a member of the Local or District Unions sufficiently long to comply with the constitution.

A motion to adopt the report of the committee was duly carried, while a further motion to accept the officers' report as a whole was also carried.

Report of Constitution Committee

With regard to the recommendation of the District President that the convention reconsider the action of the last convention re the election of auditors for the District Secretary's and District Ledger books, the committee concurred, and upon a motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee being put to the convention, it was carried.

The committee further recommended that Article 2, Section 3, be amended as proposed by Bellevue Local by adding thereto "he shall under no circumstances sign any agreement or settle any dispute without first obtaining the sanction of Local or Locals."—Carried.

Article 3, Section 3, was not changed.

Article 3, Section 4, paragraph 3.—The committee recommended the suggestion by the Michel Local Union that the amount be made $5,000.00 instead of $1,500.00. This was agreed to by the convention.

Article 3, Section 5.—The resolution by the Bellevue Local to amend this section was not agreed upon. However, upon the matter being put to the convention, it was decided that the section be amended to provide that the officers' expenses be itemized in the balance sheet.

Article 3, Section 1.—Michel Local submitted an amendment to the effect that the words be added thereto, "they get no pay." The committee nonconcurred and the convention acted upon their advice.

An amendment to Article 4, Section 1, by Michel Local was left open for the convention to discuss.

It was moved by Delegate Hyslop, seconded by Delegate Balderstone, that the amendment be rejected. This was put to the vote and carried.

Article 4, Section 1, second paragraph.—Upon the recommendation of the committee, it was decided to amend this by inserting thirty cents instead of thirty-five cents as at present.

Article 4, Section 2.—The committee did not agree in the resolution submitted by the Bellevue Local in regard to the initiation fee and a substitutional motion by Delegate Barwick, "provided that a member through adverse circumstances, and who is not working in the mines, shall be entitled to honorary membership upon payment of fifty cents per month, limited to a period of twelve months, after having his case passed upon by his Local. Honorary membership not to entitle member to any benefits accruing from the organization." The substitute motion was seconded by Delegate Harries and carried.

Saturday's Proceedings

President took the chair and called the convention to order at 9 a.m.

Report of constitution committee continued. An amendment proposed by Gladstone Local to the effect that the defence fund be reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents, and another from the Michel Local to the same effect, was not acceptable to the committee, but they recommended that the words "fifty cents" on line 2, Article 4, Section 5, be altered to "forty-five cents." This was agreed upon.

Article 5, Section 1.—A resolution from Gladstone Local to reduce District officers' salary $25.00 per month, and from Taber Local to the effect that Article 5, Section 1, be amended to read "that the salary of the District Vice President be $4.00 per day, and legitimate expenses when on duty," was not acceptable to the committee, and upon the matter being put to the convention it was decided that no change should be made. Delegates Elmer, Balderstone and Martin desired to be placed on record as having voted against the recommendation of the committee.

[illegible]

Your committee concur in the resolution submitted by the Michel Local, as follows:

"To amend clause 1, to read as follows: When 50 per cent of the members of the District are on strike or locked out, the wages of the District officers shall be reduced 50 per cent. When the whole or practically the whole of the membership of the District is on strike or locked out, the District officers shall receive strike benefits like any other member, and their legitimate travelling expenses."

Upon a roll call vote being taken, the chairman declared the motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee lost.

Article 6, Section 1, was also amended by resolution from Hillcrest Local to the effect "that the delegates to the various conventions be elected by the District at large."

Article 6, Section, was amended to read that "no officer that has resigned his office shall be eligible as a candidate for any office in the ensuing election caused by such resignation."

Article 6, Section 4, was amended by deleting the last three lines on page 13, and substituting the following, to be known as Section 5: "When seven or more Locals apply for the recall of any officer or officers, an election shall take place within twenty-one days after the recall of the officer or officers charged. When forwarding request for the recall of an officer, the Local so doing must definitely state their charges; it shall then be the duty of the District Secretary to forward a circular letter to all Locals specifying the charges made, and the defence of the party or parties affected, the said election to be held in accordance with the election laws of the organization."

Article 6, Section 5.—An amendment was submitted by Bellevue Local: "That when more than two candidates are running for office the successful candidate must have a majority of all votes cast." This was left an open question for the consideration of the convention, and it was eventually decided that the preferential system of balloting be introduced.

Article 7, Section 3, was also amended. No change was made in Section 4 of the same article, while Article 8 and Section 1 of Article 9 are also unchanged.

The committee did not agree with the amendment proposed by Michel to Article 9, Section 2, but after an amendment by Delegate Elmer the convention accepted same. The section will now read: "Should the Local Union find that such violation of the Act would endanger the life of the members working in that particular mine, they shall immediately order the men to suspend work until the matter has been rectified."

The following amendment was made to Section 5, Article 9: "No member shall work on holidays or Sundays, unless to perform extraordinary work that cannot possibly be performed in the week day. Any member violating this rule shall be fined the sum of $10.00."

"Any Local working on holidays as per agreement be fined $100.00, to be collected by the District."

Article 9, Section 6.—This section was deleted from the constitution.

Article 9, Section 7.—The committee did not agree with the resolution submitted by the Bellevue Local to the effect that the District officers are forbidden to ally themselves to any political party other than the Socialist party without having first received permission from the District through the medium of a referendum. A substitution was offered by the committee that the following be added thereto: "other than the Socialist party, and that the preamble of the District constitution be read once a month by the presiding officer of each Local Union."—Carried.

At this stage of the proceedings, Fraternal Delegate P. W. Johnston, District 6, Western Federation of Miners, was presented with a handsome gold watch fob and inscribed locket, as a mark of the appreciation of the delegates of District 18. The presentation was made by Board Member Burke, and was received by Fraternal Delegate Johnson with much appreciation and feeling.

The following special resolution was introduced by Delegate Wheatley, by the permission of the chair.

WHEREAS the preliminary press reports issued by the Dominion Government show that certain amendments to the Lemieux Act will be put forth this session, and it is understood that some of the proposed amendments make a closed shop illegal;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this convention goes on record as opposing such amendments in no uncertain manner.

Moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted.—Carried.

Delegate Wheatley also introduced the following special resolution for the consideration of the convention:—

WHEREAS considerable privation was experienced by the whole community of Western Canada owing to the differences of opinion between our Union and the coal operators of this District, resulting in a strike of 8½ months' duration; and

WHEREAS it is the feeling of this convention that a more equitable basis of understanding be arrived at for all concerned;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that this convention is desirous that a Royal Commission be asked for, for the purpose of enquiring into existing conditions regarding the cost of living, before our agreement expires, in order to more accurately base our demands; and that we hereby instruct our executive to take the necessary steps to obtain same, and that the central labor bodies be asked to co-operate with them to that end.

Moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Delegate Balderstone, that [illegible] formation, etc., in connection with the sick and accident benefits, in conformity with the motion passed by the convention at a previous session.

The motion by Delegate Balderstone was duly seconded and carried.

Moved and seconded that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to the Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council, and to Mr. Eckstorm of the Dallas Hotel, for their kindness and courtesy to the delegates during the convention.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that a grant of $15.00 be made to the janitor of the Labor Temple in accordance with previous custom.—Carried.

Lethbridge was again chosen as the next convention city in preference to Calgary and Coleman.

Moved and seconded that we do now adjourn sine die.—Carried.

The eleventh annual convention of District 18, U. M. W. of A., was brought to a close at [illegible] p.m., Feb. 21st, 1914, by the delegates giving an enthusiastic rendering of the "Red Flag."

GLADSTONE LOCAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A meeting of the above committee will be held in the secretary's office on Sunday, March 1st, at 2.30 p.m.

Sick and Accident Fund

A meeting of the above committee will be held in the secretary's office on Sunday evening at 7 sharp.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

There is every possibility that the Socialist Local of Fernie will shortly be installed in one of the most commodious halls of the city. At present the comrades are making arrangements for a lease and when this is completed, announcement of a grand opening night, at which several well-known orators will assist, will be made.

Comrade Alf. Budden, who has been in Fernie on previous occasions, is billed to speak here on or about the 15th of next month. The comrade's knowledge of economics and his ability to handle questions appertaining to same is too well known to need any further comment.

Permanent Organizer Goodwin will be here on the 8th of next month, and will immediately take the work of organizing in Fernie. Comrade Goodwin has had considerable experience speaking and organizing on the Coast, and has a most fluent knowledge of sociology.

THE GRAND

One has only to visit this house to recognize the appreciable difference Manager Green has made in the projection and general effect of the pictures. At present he is showing a fine clear picture, strong, but not too hard, yet every detail is sharp and well-defined. When Mr. Green has completed his new curtain, there is not the slightest doubt that he will be showing one of the clearest pictures in the town. Attention has also been given with a view to practically eliminating all traces of flicker, the result of which has been to make the picture visible from any portion of the house without undue strain upon the audience. Another feature that promises to be very popular is the amateur night, which was introduced for the first time last Friday. This will be repeated tonight (Friday) and Messrs. Puckey and Hensen will again appear, while several other aspirants to footlight honors will also put in an appearance.

L. O. O. M.

Every member of the above order is requested to be in attendance next Monday evening, at 8 p.m. sharp, when the lodge will be opened and receive nominations for officers for the forthcoming year. Several other matters of vital importance to the members will be discussed.

All good Moose should not neglect this call, and every effort should be made to secure the very best men possible to occupy the various positions in the organization.

On March 2nd the time of meeting will be 7.30. This has been done with a view to accommodating the brothers from Coal Creek, and all members are asked to take particular note and govern themselves accordingly.

THE CITY JACKPOT

THE SEATS OF TWO ALDERMEN CHALLENGED

From an authoritative source we learn that the seats of two aldermen will be challenged. One has already resigned, however, and the other will, we fear, be forced to follow suit. The unfortunate part about the whole affair is that one councillor sat on the Council during the whole of last year, and should he have occupied his seat illegally, considerable embarrassment will be experienced in validating the various actions of the Council for 1913. There does not appear to be a great desire on the part of those in power to give any information, and we have to rely upon the enquiries of several public-spirited citizens who are determined that the whole matter shall be threshed out, and are willing to help financially in so doing.

CALGARY AND FERNIE RAILWAY

There has been a deal of rumor busy during the past few months with reference to the building of this line, and in case any unscrupulous persons might be tempted to start a boom on the prospects of this much-talked-of line would state the facts as near as we can learn. The charter for this line expires early in March of this year. There is a syndicate formed in the Old Country who will purchase the charter, provided the original company can get an extension. If the extension is granted it is likely that the company will build and develop the valuable coal areas they would pass through. One contemporary remarks that "all that is needed is the permission of the railway board at Ottawa." This may be so, or it may be that a strong bluff is being put up to save the charter from one of the other companies.

Of course, we realize that one day [illegible]

THE ISIS

Some splendid feature films have been shown at this house during the past week [illegible] Manager Miller has still a unique program to select from, and he assures us that the features for the week end and next week are among some of the finest he has even shown. The picture projected is, as usual, wonderfully clear and flickerless, while the luminous curtain brings out sharply the minutest detail. The program for this week end is as follows: Saturday—[illegible] achievement, "The Spender," in three reels. Monday—What is described as the most daring picture ever produced, "Captain Kidd," in three reels. This is the first of a series of adventurous stories built around the famous pirate characters of history. Wednesday—"A Cry in the Night," four reels; while for next Saturday, March 7th, "Protea, the Woman Spy," in five reels. A mile of film with a thrill in every foot.

SAD FATALITY AT HOSMER MINES

A sad fatality occurred in No. 9 South A. L. in a prospect off 2 South gangway on Tuesday about 8 p.m., a cave-in causing the death by suffocation of Alec Sussko. It appears that whilst deceased, who was a backhand, was helping the miner R. Hancock to forepole the coal which is of a loose nature, without any warning began to run. Hancock shouted to deceased to look out, both of them at the same time making tracks for safety, Hancock taking the manway and deceased the chute. Hancock managed to reach a cross-cut after having a narrow escape en route from being buried by the running coal. He immediately called to deceased but got no reply and, finding the chute full of coal, obtained help and commenced a search. Although deceased was quickly located he was jammed against the timbers in such a manner that it was impossible to release him, the constantly running coal making the work of rescue a slow and dangerous proceeding. Deceased, who leaves a widow and two small children residing in Hosmer, was beyond aid when released.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR LEADERS TALK VERY LITTLE

LONDON, Feb. 25.—"Such an outrage as our deportation without a chance of justice in the counts could never, I am sure, happen in Canada." These were the words of Bain this afternoon when pressed for an interview for Canadian papers. "There is nothing more I can say. You have read all about us in the papers. All the talk of scheming for a labor republic is bosh."

The exiled nine all said that they were too tired to talk when seen at the Gratton hotel this morning. It was ten o'clock before they finished breakfast, then they went shopping in Tottenham Court road. Most of them are spending more than the three pounds presented them by the South African government before sailing.

Leader is Silent

Poutsma is obviously the leader of the exiles but he is six-foot three of adamant silence. Today he and Bain who appears to be the second in command, visited the offices of the British Trades Council. There apparently financial arrangements were gone into. The other seven loafed in the hotel smoking lounge but would not talk to reporters.

Poutsma and Bain would range up alongside any labor leaders Canada has produced but the rest of the exiles appear to be about the equal of the type that haunts railway construction camps in Western Canada. Not one of the nine have the magnetic power that Larkin showed. Legal opinion is being taken today to see what action can be started against the owners of the Umgeni.—Calgary Herald.

PETITION FOR RELEASE OF MINERS

Petitions for the release of the Vancouver miners are in the hands of W. L. Phillips, Fernie, who will forward copies to all Locals who desire same. The petition can be signed at the Workman's Club, the Socialist Hall and the Ledger.

FRENCH MINERS STRIKE

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The miners of St. Etienne and several of the large Southern collieries have called a general strike for tomorrow as the result of elimination by the senate of several of the clauses of the underground workers' pension bill. In the North, however, the miners are opposed to the strike and have refused to take part in it. The government is despatching large reinforcements of troops and gendarmes to St. Etienne and other affected parts to prevent the disturbances.

FERNIE DEFEATS BELLEVUE TEAM

A fast game of hockey was played here on Tuesday night between Bellevue and Fernie, resulting in a score of two to three in favor of Fernie. The ice was in poor condition, but every man played as though it was a championship game.

Young Dunlop, of the Fernie team, proved that he is to be depended upon on all occasions. In the second period D. Dunlop and Clode, of the Fernies, also Powers of the Bellevues, were penalized. The following was the line-up:

Fernie	position	Bellevue
J. Dunlop	goal	Rhynes
D. Wallace	point	Rasko
Clode	cover point	Rickey
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. Dunlop	left wing	Miller
D. Dunlop	right wing	A. C. Scott

JUNIOR HOCKEY

[illegible] defeated the junior and intermediate champions of southern Alberta, play one more game before the season closes, the opposing team being the [illegible] seniors. No definite [illegible] set for the [illegible]

A Conspiracy!

TO CRUSH THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN IRELAND — THE MASSACRE OF DUBLIN : : :

By J. Keir Hardie, M. P.

There is a danger that the real issue at stake in the Dublin conflict may be overlooked. So far as I have been able to notice, the prohibition of the Sunday meeting and the brutalities of the police seem to have had a monopoly of the attention of speakers and newspapers. These, however, are details important enough and worthy of the strongest possible condemnation, but to my mind they are not the most important element in the situation.

It is quite clear that Mr. W. M. Murphy, who, as he proudly announced, had made up his mind to "smash Larkinism," had been at pains to secure the active co-operation of Dublin Castle in his effort. It is admitted that he visited the Castle on the Tuesday before the trouble began. The sequence of the events following his visit may be stated as follows: Two nights later the proposed meeting on Sunday, the 30th, was proclaimed; large batches of the Royal Irish Constabulary were drafted into Dublin from the districts round the city, and James Larkin and several trade union officials were arrested. It is the charge upon which they were arrested to which I want to direct special attention.

Before giving its terms let me remind my readers that a hundred years ago trade unions were illegal conspiracies, and that a strike was a seditious act. There is no definition of sedition, and any judge upon the bench may construe any act he pleases into a seditious act. At a meeting at which sedition is spoken, not only the speaker himself, but everyone on the platform and everyone in the audience who does not at once protest against the "seditious" utterances is also guilty of sedition and liable to imprisonment and penal servitude. This is the common law of the country, under which the authorities have at all times attempted to put down popular movements.

It was so in the early days of the trade union movement, and it was so in the days of the Radical and Chartist movements. The object of all the trade union acts from 1824 down to 1906 has been to exempt trade unions from the operation of the common law in respect to seditious conspiracy. It was under the same common law of sedition and conspiracy that the suffragettes and Lansbury were recently convicted.

Bearing this fact in mind, the terms of the warrant under which Larkin and his colleagues were arrested have a special significance.

There never was a meeting held in connection with a strike or a labor dispute in which the same charge would not hold good. It is true that in this case an endeavor is made to make it appear that Larkin's crime was "raising hatred between the working classes of Dublin and the police forces of the crown and the soldiers of the crown," but this obviously is a very paltry makeshift. I am writing this while the case is sub judice, and therefore I cannot comment upon the evidence. This much, however, can be said without hesitation: that, so far as the evidence has gone, there is nothing to show that Larkin's speech had any such intention as that set forth in the charge.

But note what folows. In addition to exciting hatred between the working classes of Dublin and the police forces of the crown, the accused are also charged with having made speeches "for the purpose of exciting hatred and contempt of the government."

Here, again, the most obtuse-minded person cannot fail to see the length to which this leads. Should it happen that Larkin and his colleagues are convicted, a precedent will have been established that criticism of the government in sending soldiers and policemen during a strike is "sedition," which renders the critic liable to imprisonment and transportation.

There, then, is the gravamen of the position. It is well known that the employers of labor in this country are in a state of continual irritation against the trade union laws, particularly the Act of 1906. The Dublin position is that a great employer of labor has been able to go to Dublin Castle and, in consultation with the authorities there, secure their aid in fighting and suppressing a legitimate trade union. They will be able to "smash trade unionism" without even referring to the Trade Union Acts.

If they succeed in Dublin it will speedily cross the Irish Channel. As I have frequently pointed out, America furnishes scores of examples of just how this kind of thing works out in practice. When a strike breaks out there, the union leaders are charged on some such faked-up charge as that brought against Larkin. They are then bound over, as Larkin was, to keep the peace. If they are men of any mettle they straightway leave the court to resume their duties as strike leaders, and, again, as in the case of Larkin, they are arrested and put on trial, not this time for having been seditious, or having broken the law, but for having been guilty of "contempt of count," and on this charge are put in prison.

This action of the authorities inevitably leads to disturbances, whereupon troops and hired thugs of the employers are brought upon the scene to shoot down the strikers, and, when occasion requires it, the district is put under martial law. Of recent years the authorities in this country, from the Home Office downwards, have been aiming at the introduction of a like state of things with us. Mr. W. M. Murphy is not the first big capitalist to approach the government in asking its aid to suppress a strike. In August, 1911, Sir Guy Granet headed a deputation of railway directors to the Prime Minister to ask for protection to run the railways by blackleg labor if the railwaymen struck work. The request was immediately complied with, and there also were lives lost as a consequence. The conduct of the police in Dublin on Bloody Sunday was little, if any, worse than it was in Tonypandy during the miners' strike, or at Kirkconnel in Scotland during the miners' strike there, or than in Cornwall the other day.

It cannot be too often drummed into the ears of a careless, happy-go-lucky democracy and its leaders that every bit of ground gained by the workers is viewed with alarm by the master class. In the eyes of "society" a strike is still a rebellious uprising of the lower orders. The "law" is for the protection of order and property, and will be enforced not only by the prison, but also by the club of the policeman, and by the bayonet and bullet of the soldier. It has been so all down through the ages, and is so at this moment. The tremendous development of trade unionism during recent years, not alone in members, but also in class-conscious solidarity, and the rise of a labor party inspired by Socialism is being viewed with grave apprehension by the propertied class. The less responsible elements in the Tory party and press is clamoring for repressive legislation and action by the authorities.

The Liberal party in office does not clamor; it acts. The forces of labor must be aroused if worse evils are to be averted. The Dublin dispute, where we see all the forces of society lined up to keep the workers in subjection, is an object lesson of which organized labor must take heed. Mr. W. M. Murphy, the leader of the masters, has been publicly thanked by the Chamber of Commerce for having "smashed Larkinism." He gleefully accepted the compliment. His personally owned newspapers have sounded the lowest depths of scurrility and abuse of the working class. Dublin Castle is behind him in his efforts to keep the workers enslaved, and Downing Street is behind Dublin Castle.

But the workers of Dublin are not yet downed. The fifty thousand men and women who marched behind the murdered body of James Nolen are full of a grim determination. The ten thousand to whom I spoke in Beresford Square were fighters to a man. The leaders of the trade union movement in Ireland, north and south, are fully alive to the situation. The British movement will surely rise responsible to the occasion. It is not a strike we are witnessing in Dublin; it is a conspiracy to destroy the trade union movement.

The conspiracy must be killed in Dublin. If it isn't we shall have it to fight this side of the Irish Channel.

In two Irish workmen, unlettered and poor, unknown, except to their mates in life, known to all in death, we see the sign and symbol of labor's oppression—we can make them also, if we will, the sign and symbol of the bursting of the prison door. In the vigor of their manhood, they were butchered by infuriated constabulary carrying out the behest of capitalism. They will lie side by side in a churchyard where sleep some of Ireland's famous dead. They will find in the grave the quietude and peace they never found in life. Not for them any more the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, the rocking cares, the toil without reward, which are the common lot of labor. Tears will fall for them—the tears, if none other, of the widow and fatherless. Ours the shame if these helpless dependents are allowed to starve.

When John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, was slain they imagined they had stifled the movement against chattel slavery. They were mistaken. Soon there was the marching of men, and as they tramped they sang—

John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on.

John Brown was dead, but the spirit of his cause was vitally alive. These Dublin workmen, I imagine, had no thought of dying for a cause, but, being dead, they speak more eloquently against capitalism than ever they did alive.

Picture to yourselves what alarmed and panic-stricken authority will do. Picture Sackville street on a Sunday afternoon. To this broad thoroughfare the people love to come. Is there not here a sense of freedom? Does not the very air smell sweeter than in those shrunken side streets? Sackville street is free and open, and had not Larkin said he would speak there, frowned tyrannous authority never so sternly? So people crowded pavement and doorway and street, some passing from church, some enjoying an idle stroll, some gathering in little groups to discuss the strike, some drawn thither by warm curiosity.

In the Imperial Hotel, fronting Sackville street—most expensive hotel in Dublin and the property of Mr. Murphy—rich men sat in the smoke room puffing an after-lunch cigar, commending one to another the stern firmness of the police, the need for keeping the vulgar herd in their place, hinting, not obscurely, that Larkin and his gang should be shot. Into this complacent assembly stalked a monstrous apparition—none other than Larkin in disguise. In this way, since there was none other, he kept his faith with his men, shouting brief words from the balcony.

In a second the police buzzed round him like bees when their hive is assaulted. The incongruously attired labor leader was led to the door, the crowd pressing round to look at him. "It's Larkin. God be with him! He's kept his word," they shouted. No tumult, no disorder, no disturbance. But the police were mad, vengeful, some of them drunk. They drew their batons, and did the most unspeakably treacherous and murderous thing done in these islands for many a day. None were spared who came within reach of bludgeons, nor grayhaired men, nor women, nor young children. They struck like felons, blindly and wildly. Sackville street in a few minutes was a shambling echo with cries of agony. At Nolan's funeral a woman walked in the procession, in her arms an infant with bandaged head—it had been struck with a baton.

Brave fellows, these Irish constabulary. Their hearts must have beat high as women and children went down before their fierce blows. What valor to splash red the pavements of Dublin with the blood of defenseless people. They in whose keeping lay law and order became themselves the mad rabble of anarchy, with ungovernable lust for blood and deviltry. Shelley should be living at this hour to write of them, to pour forth in hot molten words another "Masque of Anarchy"—

And with glorious triumph they
Rode through Dublin proud and gay;
Drunk, as with intoxication,
Of the wine of desolation.

We cannot bring the dead back to life; all our protesting will not do that, though we may do something to bring home the murderous crime to the guilty, possibly preventing its repetition, to hasten the tardy and unwilling steps of Lord Aberdeen. But we must also safeguard the rights of those who live and struggle in Dublin, engaged in a hand-to-hand fight for the very existence of trade unionism. We shall be partakers in a common crime if we let our Irish comrades be submerged in their struggle.—The American Photo-Engraver.

There is no class of workers who have a more just cause for going on strike than the wives of workingmen. Their work is hard and disagreeable. They work long hours and with the crudest of tools. The only vacations they ever get are the kind where the neighbors gather around and sing "Safe in the arms of Jesus." When wives of workingmen, who persist in voting for the boss' family instead of their own, get wise to the gold brick being handed to them at every election day by these Henry Dubb husbands of theirs, that old Bible prophecy of seven women taking hold of one man is likely to come true. And let us hope when that time comes that they handle him without gloves.

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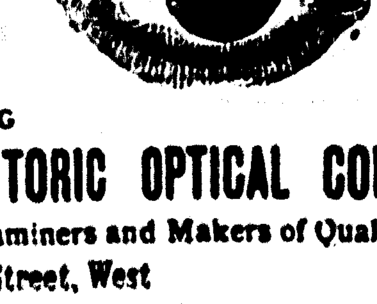

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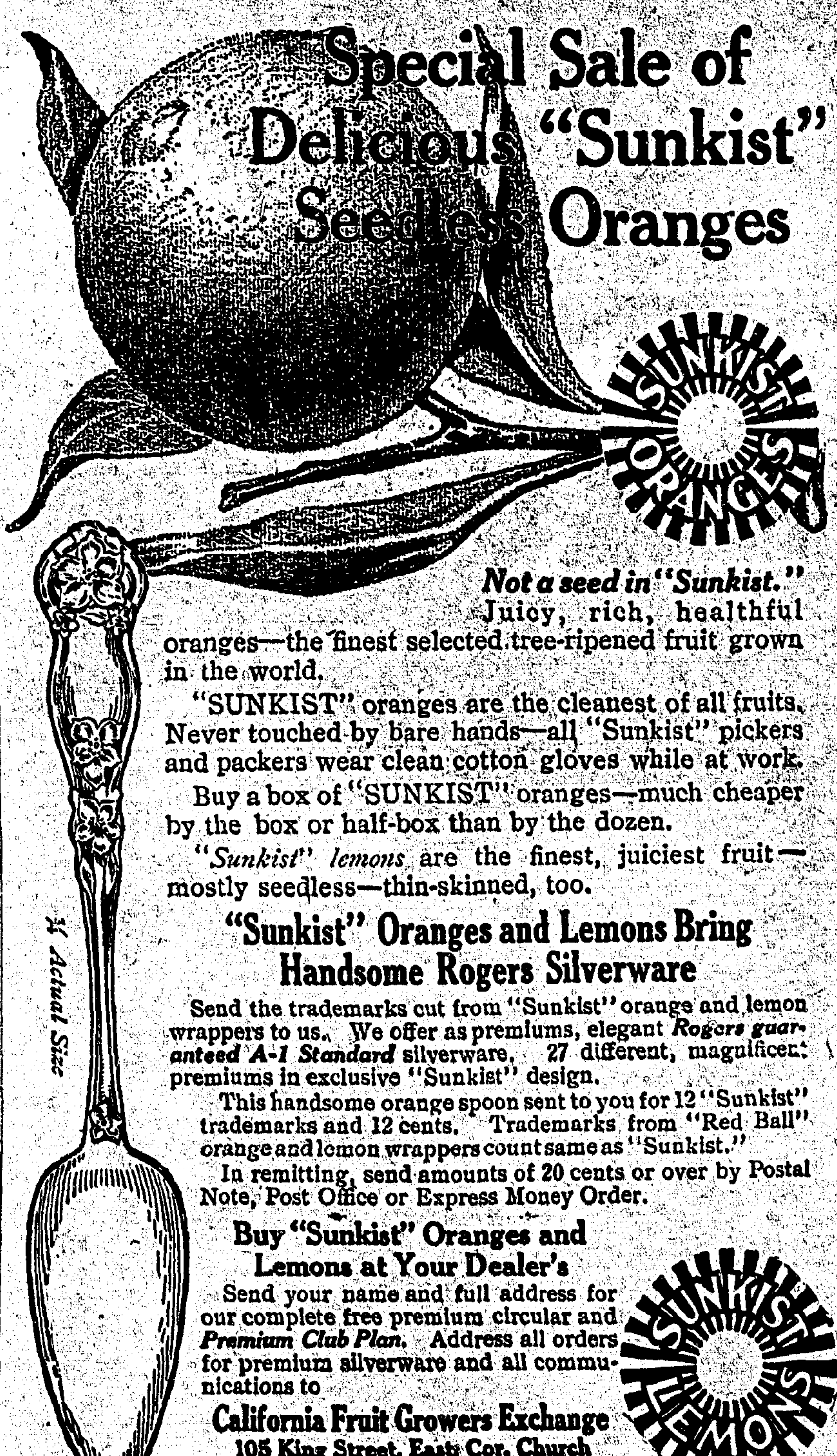

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Box 63, Hosmer, B. C.

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Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.
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Canmore, Alta.

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Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.
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Box 105, Coleman.

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

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Meet every first and third Sunday at Lyric Hall, 3 p.m.
John Loughran, Sec.

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

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James Burke, Sec.
Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.

LOCAL No. 3026
Max Hutter, Secretary.
Georgetown, Canmore, Alta

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Corbin, B. C.

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No. 3026
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Max Hutter, Secretary.

ON SELF-CONTAINED RESCUE APPARATUS

No more damaging criticism of the policy of specification has been embarked upon by the Home Office in relation to rescue apparatus and some other things could have been conceived than the report just made by Dr. Haldane to the Doncaster Coalowners' Committee, says the Colliery Guardian, which continues:

Notwithstanding the guarded terms in which the Royal Commission on Mines reported on the subject, the industry has, by Act of Parliament, been compelled to install and use appliances that have instinctively excited suspicion among the most experienced mining engineers. As the Home Office declined to accept the opportunity provided for them by the Scottish coal owners to save their face, and to admit — temporarily at least — the smoke-helmet and hose attachment as fulfilling the requirements, they must incur the full weight of this criticism.

Most searching it is. Dr. Haldane has not indulged in terms that are beyond the understanding of anyone connected with mining, and he has proved by experiments, some of them almost dangerously dramatic, that defects or weaknesses were present in each of the apparatus tested. "Some of these defects," he says, "seemed to be remediable by taking special precautions in use, or by modifications in construction. Other defects seemed to be of a more radical kind. . . ."

The helmet appliances were all found to leak, and Dr. Haldane considers that many of the deaths that have occurred must be attributed to this cause. Again, the injectors were found to be inadequate for the purpose for which they are intended, and the purifiers failed in lasting power. It is clear, from simply reading the account of the experiments, that a man may, under existing conditions, lose his life without any warning or preliminary symptoms. When we duly consider the weight of Dr. Haldane's words, that "every weak point in an apparatus is sure to appear during actual use underground," the full gravity of the matter cannot be obscured. Apart from the critical aspect, this report has exceptional value on account of the clear exposition which Dr. Haldane gives of the physiological problems involved.

Manufacturers in their zeal for pre-eminence—excellent in its way—are rather prone to belittle any criticisms which conflict immediately with the sale of their products. Such an attitude is foolish in the extreme, because it is only from criticism derived from experience, well sifted and considered, that perfection—and in this case safety—can come. A few weeks ago we reproduced the report of an authentic American Commission on resuscitation from electric shock in which certain well-known mechanical devices for restoring respiration are subjected to almost merciless criticism. Dr. Haldane's report on the self-contained breathing appliances is more sober, but equally unambiguous.

It is folly to ascribe such reports to inveterate prejudice. There was a time, no doubt, when mining engineers disliked such things from sheer conservatism, but that day has happily passed. Such experience as that gained by Mr. Allott at the Norton Colliery has done much to convince managers and owners that the rescue appliance has a very useful and important function to perform. Again, those who maintain that the Doncaster Committee, who are doing such valuable work for the industry, have carried out this investigation simply as a counter-blast to legislation, and, so to speak, to get even with the Home Office over—shall we say it?—the Bentley case, are placing the most bigoted evaluation upon public spirit. The coal owners in the new Doncaster coal field in whose keeping is placed a national asset of great value, have been faced with problems of well-night unparalleled difficulty. They have not been slow to recognize the value of such apparatus as a means of contending with gob fires, but they have taken the right view that, before using them, they must be above suspicion. As Dr. Haldane says in concluding his report: "It is quite evident from the results of our experiments that a number of serious and more or less dangerous defects exist in rescue apparatus at present in use in this country, and in the manner of using them. The sooner these defects are recognized the sooner will they be remedied, or adequate means be taken to guard against harm resulting from them."

As a result of this report we may expect improvements to be forthcoming, because makers have never lacked ingenuity in dealing with such questions; but until then the statutory inhibitions must be relaxed, and let us hear no more senseless recriminations, such as those which resulted from the Cadder disaster.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

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It looks as though there had been some wire working in the proposition for the government to buy the telegraph and telephone wires just at the time when they were about to be confiscated through the coming of wireless.

Are You Working Uphill?

If you are not healthy you ARE working uphill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SOLE AGENT FOR FERNIE
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Trustification

The following is from an editorial in the Canadian Co-operative:

While the editor was in Minneapolis, Editor Tousley of "Co-operation" called his attention to a big butcher's shop. It presented an unusual appearance. It was literally besieged by people who sought to buy meat.

The explanation given was that, while it had been foreshadowed butcher's meat would rise to fifty cents per pound in Minneapolis this winter, this particular shop was selling at the remarkably low price of fourteen cents. The reason was that the establishment was being conducted by, or under the auspices of, the beef trust. The low price was part of the campaign to dominate the meat trade of the city. The uneducated American consumer, just as the uneducated Canadian consumer would do under similar circumstances, was, with the avidity of a brook trout, rising to the succulent bait offered to him by the artful fisherman of the trust.

We had heard of the operations of this combine and its tactics before. This was, however, the first demonstration under our personal notice of its methods. Private butchers had previously informed us that it was the practice of the trust to send representatives to wait upon the butchers of a town, and to demand that they should sell its meat. The usual reply is that the local farmers provide an adequate supply. That, of course, is exactly the reason why the trust desires to displace the supply for their own. If the local trade will not sell the meat of the beef trust a one-sided competitive campaign is launched. The accumulated millions of the beef trust drawn not only from the wealth producing consumers and the farmers of the United States, but also from those of other civilized countries are thrown against the meagre resources of a few individual butchers, whose opportunities for profit accumulation have been restricted to a small community. The beef trust wins, and local butchers are compelled to take beef trust supplies.

The beef trust is, therefore, not only able to fix the price to the consumer at the maximum of his spending power, but its hunger for profit gets equal satisfaction in another direction. Failure by farmers to secure the local market for the sale of their cattle necessarily forces their live stock to the interests which dominate the local trade, that is to say, the beef trust. What is virtually one organization, under one supreme direction, fixes for the farmer who raises the cattle what he shall receive for the same, and for the consumer what he shall pay. The profits of the trust, therefore continue to swell, and the greater their magnitude the more oppressive is the power of the economic machine under its control, and the more enslaved thereto the people, pro- [illegible]

This economic slavery, along a number of lines, is existing and developing, not in a country of autocratic governments and feudal lords, but in a great Republic which started not a century and a half ago with a declaration that all men are born equal and have an equal right to the pursuit of happiness; a country which has a manhood franchise, and probably the most perfect democratic system in the world.

Neither governments nor legislation seem to provide any adequate solution for such economic tyranny, the principal reason probably being that democracy moves too slowly, and the organized cunning of the piratical interests in industry and commerce is sufficiently alert and swift in its operations to evade the spirit of every law passed by democracy to keep their activities in restraint.

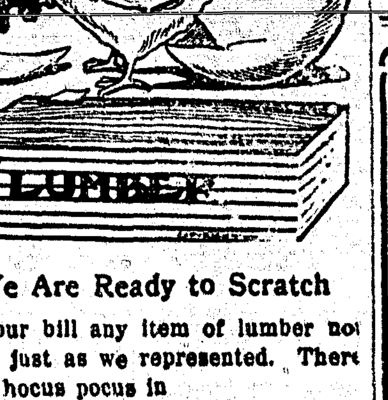
Only one effective method for bringing about the discomfiture of the trusts which oppress us is known to mankind, and its proven value is so manifest that it cannot be gainsaid. It is the co-operative organization of consumers themselves.

If the citizens of Minneapolis were as well educated in co-operative principles as those of many countries in Europe, the beef trust would stand no chance of dominating the retail trade and through it the meat producers of Minnesota. All the consumers would have to do would be to develop just as much co-operative and economic intelligence as that shown by the wife of an Anglo-Canadian workingman, who had been raised in the co-operative movement in England, when besought by the representative of a member of a retail coal combine in Canada to buy coal at less than she could purchase it from the coal department of the co-operative society. "It is," she said, "no use you bothering me. If you were to shoot your coal down in front of my door for nothing I would not burn it." That intelligent action of a laboring man's wife, practised by hundreds of wives of members of the working class, broke the coal combine in question. It would break every trust, controlling domestic necessities, in the United States and Canada. Beef trusts, for instance, could not control the meat trade if the consumers were of one mind and declined to enter as flies into the parlor of the meat trust spider by declaring "If you were to deliver your meat to me without charge I would not eat it."

The menace of the food trusts is with us possibly to a greater degree than in the United States, for in the last twelve years the increase of food prices has been 51 per cent in Canada, 39 per cent in the United States and only 15 per cent in food importing Britain.

The future is with the co-operative movement in Canada. All the selfish antagonism of mercantile organizations cannot successfully impede its development. The unification of industrial and business organization, with the economies it affords, is bound to continue, and the only manner in which the same can be conserved to the advantage of the common people is by their education in the principles and methods of the co-operative movement and by the universal practice of the same.

James E. Russell, dean of the teachers' college of Columbia university, New York, says: "Our education promises an open door to every boy and girl up to the age of fourteen, and then turns him ruthlessly into the world to find most doors not only closed, but locked against him." When they find out the cheat of the system, according to Prof. Russell, the youth becomes Socialists. The remedy of course is very simple. Let the teachers tell the truth, that the capitalist system has absolutely nothing but failure and misery to offer the young people, and there will be no more Socialists developed.



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off your bill any item of lumber not found just as we represented. There is no hocus pocus in

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

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A scientist has discovered a race of people who live in holes in the ground, eat only lizards and can run 50 miles a day. Doc Wilson thinks they would make very "profitable servants."

Corporations have no souls. But they rake in the coin. When it comes to punishing them for crimes it is said they have no bodies. But they absorb what human bodies produced and need.

Socialists are often asked why they do not practise what they preach. Let us see. We preach that the only way the working class can get justice is to vote for it. We preach it and we do it.

The average man is the fellow who either knows or does not know he is robbed. The Socialist is above the average because of knowing not only these things but also how to end the robbery.

We all want the same things. The difference comes in that some go after the things they want by robbing the workers of them, and others want to get everyone to work producing the de- [illegible]

If the government [illegible] a monopoly" of "all means for the transportation of intelligence, as the postmaster general suggests, why shouldn't it also "declare a monopoly" [illegible] manufacture?

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. [illegible] constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, [illegible] Constitutional [illegible] This is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. [illegible] of the system. [illegible] cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists [illegible]
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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THIS store is headquarters. You will always find here everything you would expect to find in a similar store—and many things more.

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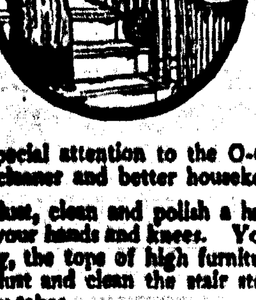
You will find here all of the good—the best—the pick—of the standard household articles advertised in magazines.

We add our own guarantee to that of the manufacturer's.



We call your especial attention to the O-Cedar Polish Mop, the greatest boon to cleaner and better housekeeping we know of.

With it you can dust, clean and polish a hardwood floor without getting down on your hands and knees. You can dust the tops of doors, the molding, the tops of high furniture without standing on chairs. You can dust and clean the stair steps and banisters in half the time it usually takes.

You can dust under the bed, and under heavy furniture without moving it, and so on throughout the house—wherever there is dusting to do. You can do it quicker, easier and better with the O-Cedar Polish Mop.

Unlike other dusting mops the O-Cedar Polish Mop can be washed when soiled, and then renewed by adding a few drops of O-Cedar Polish.

We are so confident that you will be delighted with the O-Cedar Polish Mop that we will deliver one to your house on two days' trial. If it is not satisfactory in every respect we do not expect you to keep it, and will instantly return your money. The price of the O-Cedar Polish Mop, complete, is $1.50. Let us send you one on trial.

J. D. QUAIL, Fernie, B.C.

Are You Going to The OLD COUNTRY?

WINTER SEASON

From Liverpool		From St. John	From Halifax
Feb. 7	Empress of Britain		Feb. 21
Feb. 21	Empress of Ireland		Mar. 7
Feb. 28	Lake Manitoba	Mar. 17	
Mar. 7	Empress of Britain		Mar. 21
Mar. 21	Empress of Ireland		Apl. 4
Apl. 2	Lake Manitoba	Apl. 19	
Apl. 4	Empress of Britain		Apl. 18
Apl. 18	Empress of Ireland		May 2

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and have a beautiful, youthful head of hair. Hay's Hair Health restores natural color to grey hair, stops dandruff a falling hair—not a dye. Money back if not satisfactory. [illegible]

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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.

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F. H. NEWNHAM, Editor-Manager.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL FERNIE B.C.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

That the city of Fernie should be in the limelight again is, we suppose, only natural, and if one cares to take notice it will be seen that this town experiences conditions which few other towns in the West are favored (or cussed) with.

The latest news of interest is that we have elected two men on the City Council who do not possess the registered property qualifications (although one sat the whole of last year), and consequently, if the matter is not "wangled" or hushed up, another election to fill the seats of William Jackson and A. Rizzuto will be necessary.

The question of expense need cause no excitement; the city will pay that, and the City Clerk will get his fee (a matter of $25.00 or so) for acting as returning officer. There may be a few more crumbs for the printer. It is our earnest prayer that we get them.

The question that the citizens are desirous of knowing is that if Rizzuto has not got the qualification, how will this effect the legality of last year's tax sale? The penalty that a city can incur in having an alderman sitting who has not got the qualification is a paltry $50.00 for each meeting, while the cost that will be placed upon the city should the tax sale be declared illegal should be sufficient to keep the ratepayers working overtime for a few years. In addition, may mention that we have it on the best legal authority that if there is any question about the legality of an alderman's position that every action of the Council during the period that such alderman sat becomes void. The qualification of a previous mayor also seems very doubtful, and if this is the case the city can recover any moneys that have been paid same in the shape of salary. The position of another councillor is also rather precarious, he having received money for work done and voted on the same proposition.

Possibly the Mayor, who we do not believe is responsible for the present condition (but will be responsible if he permits the same to continue) will call a public meeting and explain, with the assistance of legal advice, just what sort of a jack pot we are in. It may be the sacrifice of a little dignity, but will relieve the atmosphere a whole lot. We should like to know how many councillors apart from Tom Uphill have had their property qualifications scrutinized.

Possibly it might pay the Council better to engage the services of a lawyer occasionally in preference to acting on the gratuitous advice so often proffered by a certain official.

THE DIFFERENCE

Recently the daily newspapers have been greatly agitated over the killing of an Englishman in Mexico. The action, or rather inaction, of the United States government has been questioned; the possibility of international complications and even intervention have been mooted; editors have written columns of comments censuring the general responsible; news syndicates have burned up the wires in providing details and explanations—in fact indignation has been expressed on all sides—and, because (if reports be true) a British subject has been murdered or executed.

Now, we do not for one moment suggest that this indignation is not justified; we have the newspaper reports of this "execution," but these are not always very reliable. Our idea in mentioning this incident is to emphasize the disparity between the attention given to incidents of this kind and labor troubles and industrial calamities; and in doing this we will attempt to show the reader the reasons for same.

Mexico has been in the limelight for some three years; in fact it is a safe bet to reckon that she will be until the United States takes over the management of affairs and permits Morgans, Rockefellers, et al., to get a cinch on the resources and the people. We candidly admit that this seems absolutely necessary to the progress of that country. With capitalism will come education, and with education will come knowledge. No one can deny that capitalism is one of the best, if the most ruthless, of educators.

Now the United States knows that intervention will be a costly affair, and that such action may not be reciprocated by the Mexicans. History provides some very salient examples for her guidance, viz., the Philippine Islands and Cuba. At present her attitude reminds one of the dog in the manger, but she will not be able to adopt this attitude for long. Wall Street, the London Exchange and the continental markets will force her to take action, and to the action of these markets must be attributed the publicity given the incident mentioned above. The interests of the stock and share market may be taken as the "necessity" (?) for war.

There are a number of people, however, who are under the impression that the capitalist wants war. He does not. When peaceable means have been used and found of no avail he will accept war as an alternative, but he does not DESIRE war, and the reason is not far to seek. War is too risky for the modern capitalist, and consequently too costly. The chances of war and the chances of investment are totally different. There is one phase of the war question, however, that the capitalist loves, and loves dearly, for this permits him to manipulate the market, and that is the THREAT OF WAR. This is the one thing that he will tolerate and there is nothing that big capital thrives on more than rumor. This is another reason why the incident mentioned attracts so much attention—the market can be so easily manipulated. There is another war that capital is not adverse to, but he does not like this advertised—labor war.

Now the reason why the capitalist does not desire to advertise his own war is because of his methods, and if news does leak out in connection with labor troubles then it must be his version, not the workers'. And the same applies to disasters. Too often, if the true facts were published, society might indulge in one of those spasmodic outbursts of sympathy for the worker that are so inconvenient to the master class.

The worker should not require a magnifying glass nor a library on political economics to understand the reason why the newspapers of today are so guarded in any comments favorable to labor, yet so profuse in their condemnation of the worker when he attempts to fight the employer at his own game. The method of warfare dear to the capitalist is the one that permits him to employ the forces and authority of the powers that be, either in the shape of special police or armed gunmen, and to repress every effort on the part of the worker to secure rights or privileges that will conflict with his (the capitalist) interest. The worker is accused of riotous conduct and mob rule if he attempts to engage in warfare, and the question of law and order immediately becomes of paramount interest to the master class. Such methods savor too much of open warfare, and the question of brute force and numbers is too risky for those who prefer to classify the struggle of the worker as discontent, and the oppression of the employer as an effort to maintain law and order. When it becomes necessary to shoot down a few strikers as an example to others there is generally no difficulty in getting the affair quietly hushed up, or having the guilty parties exonerated. The newspapers are taken care of and any undesirable publicity is avoided, while there is always sufficient capital to purchase the acquiescence of those in authority. So long as big interests can indulge in warfare that is a "sure thing" for them, there is absolutely no reason why they should jeopardize their interests on anything more risky, or anything that offers a semblance of chance to the other fellow. Therefore, you will readily understand why the capitalist is not over-anxious to engage in war that may endanger his interests, but will always fight where his craven heart tells him there is an opportunity to win with the powers that be upholding his actions.

The murder or execution of Benton would not have attracted the attention it has, were it not for the facts enumerated above.

The worker should begin to realize that were the capitalists today deprived of the press, and could the latter be maintained without their patronage, a new era would open for society, and we should not only be blessed with a press free from the prostituting influences that at present control it, but should have made considerable progress in the emancipation of the worker.

To remove this influence, however, under the present system is practically impossible, and the only hope for the worker lies in maintaining his own paper and keeping himself clear of any political melange that is likely to influence his actions with regard to the labor movement of today.

News of the District Camps

(Continued from Page 5)

HOSMER NOTES (Continued)

[illegible] can do the cleaning up stunt on the other.

The preliminaries also provided lots of fun and excitement, the Johnson brothers, of Fernie, and Pruett and [illegible] clever three-round exhibition. D. McLellan and Tom Brockett fought three vicious rounds, each trying hard for the knockout. If some of the wallops in this bout had landed it would probably have meant an inquest or a visit to the moon for one of the contestants. [illegible] white hope?

The Hosmer Amateurs are to stage [illegible] "Freezing a mother-in-law" at Fernie Grand on March 20th. Proceeds in aid of the Roman Catholic Church.

Tuesday was an unfortunate day for the employees of the Hosmer mines. In addition to several minor casualties and a [illegible] worker working his first shift on the tipple had the misfortune to fracture his arm above the elbow.

[illegible] to the families of Mr. and Mrs. Pruett and Mr. and Mrs. Malo [illegible] Hosmer's [illegible] considerably. "Watch Hosmer grow."

With regard to the choosing of a jury acting on mining fatalities in Hosmer, we highly commend the ability [illegible] of juries. A lumber jack knows just about as much about mining technique as a jackrabbit knows about playing a guitar, and it really causes a smile when a diagram shown to a jury elicited no other remarks than "no savee."

Inspector Wilkes [illegible] Wilkes were inspecting the scene of the fatal accident Tuesday.

The shocking frequency of fatal accidents at Hosmer reminds us of a suggestion once mooted by some leaders of the Conservative Association of this burg that we have a deputy coroner appointed. Should there be any applications for a position of this kind or any information [illegible] commend parties to correspond with "Tommy," he being the present [illegible] light in government circles.

Fire Brigade

The Hosmer fire brigade, which for some time has closely resembled the deceased door nail, has suddenly felt the waft of the magician's wand and lo! the corpse arose, gravely winked and declared itself ready for business. [illegible] came to come in. Such are the prospects for the future, at least, that is how the game looked at the meeting held at the Pacific sample rooms on Monday night. The meeting opened with N. F. Kendall in the chair, and say for a presiding officer N. F. has [illegible] years, and the members soon got the neck yoke on and got down to biz. Red tape and constitutional procedure flew out of the window, for N. F. Kendall proposed that W. Robson and H. L. Brown become members of the fire brigade, while the honorable chair was willing to act as sponsor for [illegible] Tom Cole. New life at this point oozed in from every point of the compass, P. C. O'Connor, E. Anderson and W. Kniski all being elected members. Next came election of officers. Robson and Cornett thought Kendall the only thing for president, while J. Ingham and W. Kniski took the bat for J. [illegible] as vice president. Next came a giddy list of [illegible] vice presidents, [illegible] Ross captured first place, R. T. Green, M. P. W. Shaw, Esq., and J. R. [illegible], Esq., following in the order named. "Tabby" Cornett was elected fire chief and F. Ingham first lieutenant.

Mr. Kendall here told in a feeling manner of the former chief's illness, also how his business, having assumed large dimensions, took up all his spare time. (We think on the strength of this Frank ought to advertise in the Ledger.) (Admirable suggestion.—Ed.) Harry Hutson next knocked spots off the harmony of the meeting and thought there was some inefficiency in the management of hose at fires. Harry was promptly jumped on by Ingham and Fortier. Robson was the next orator to air his views and in an impassioned address, "all joking aside," said that if they were to make the fire brigade a success it was necessary to attract the young men of the town, also it was up to every member to do what was possible to keep the brigade in the public eye. Whereupon some dashing member moved they have a dance (and such a dance) and time as there never was in Hosmer is proposed. Here endeth the first lesson and we hope the corpse will be like "Finnagan's," not dead enough to hold a wake over.

The local K. P.'s wish to thank the following for musical items at their social: Mr. N. F. Kendall, A. McKelvie, Miss Rankin and Miss White.

MICHEL NOTES

Missouri Ball was a visitor down here from Corbin. Bill says everything O. K. now we have an hotel. Bill journeyed down to Natal to see some of his old friends and met with a rather pleasant surprise. Chris Maurer challenged him to run a foot race, which resulted in Bill coming out an easy winner, making his exchequer considerably to the good. Chris, being much on the corpulent side, says I must take "Antipon" before I meet Missouri again.

The football basket social, concert and dance took place on Tuesday night. The concert and social was held in the Opera House, Mr. W. H. Greaves presiding and making some very able and intelligent remarks on sport, its qualities and the good that can be derived from it. After the president's address the program for the concert was introduced. The following were the artistes: Dan Waddington, piano solo; song, William Horrocks; song, Mrs Joseph Mason (encore); song, Mrs. Edward Hayes; the brothers James and Robert Stewart, "James Stewart, P. C. 49," Robert Stewart; duet, James and Robert Stewart; Albert Yates, piano solo. After the concert the baskets were put forward. The $5.00 prize was won by Miss Annie Gregory, the baskets realizing about $55. The next item on the board was supper. The crowd then adjourned to Crahan's Hall for dancing. Music was rendered by Dan Waddington, Mel Taylor and McIntosh. Dancing was kept up till 3 a.m. Much praise is due to the committee for the able manner they conducted the whole affair and it was their earnest and persistent work that made it such a great success.

George Millett arrived in camp just in time to be present at the social. George was always a great enthusiast on football, also in running, gaining good results in past years and winning lots of prizes. We would like to see you back with the boys again, George.

Harry Evans came back in camp again from Hillcrest, having been laid off. We understands he intends staying with his family in Michel if he is fortunate enough to strike a job.

An accident occurred in No. 8 South to Lou's Naggy, who had his ankle crushed. We understand it is not very serious and he has returned to his home.

Mr. Bernard Caufield left here last week for Spokane for a short stay on business matters.

The school committee in Old Town have given the children a treat in having a toboggan erected in the school ground. The kiddies are getting lots of fun from it. Natal school has one also.

Michel Local Union Notes

The regular meeting was held at 2 p.m. on Sunday last, John Marsh occupying the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and passed, a letter was read from Fitz Eberts, who is serving a life imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. The District will shortly be asked to petition the Minister of Justice for his release.

Among the grievances discussed was one case which was lost owing to non-compliance with the special rules. We do not like the idea of losing even one case if there is any ground to work on at all, but the evidence was too strong, and the result was that the victim pulled out for the northern field. All other grievances were satisfactorily dealt with.

H. Elmer, delegate to the convention, returned on Sunday morning's passenger, accompanied by Richard Garbutt from Corbin, who spent Sunday with his friends. Richard boarded the local on Monday morning for Corbin.

Our delegate will give his report next Sunday at the usual meeting.

The contract miners' meeting followed after the Local Union business was over, Bro. M. D. McLean taking the chair. The business was not of a very serious nature, and there appears to have been some misunderstanding. Let us hope in future that when a meeting is called, we shall be able to get down to business more promptly.

It is earnestly hoped that every member will be present to hear the delegate's report of the last District convention next Sunday.

We may state that Michel is working steady, but there are still lots of [illegible]. We have been informed officially that work will be found for all in the course of a few days, which we sincerely hope will be the case.

COAL CREEK NOTES

The Methodists of Coal Creek have just paid another hundred dollars on their church and parsonage debt, making $260 paid in the last six weeks.

Rev. Mr. Philp will speak next Sunday night on "Profit sharing," and a week later on "Methodism and Socialism."

The mines were idle from 3 p.m. Saturday to 2 p.m. Monday.

To whom it may concern: We are asked to state that Mr. Charles O'Brien has been appointed secretary to the board of examiners for coal miners. A commencement please note.

James Stewart bid farewell to his family and friends on Saturday last prior to his departure for the Brazeau country. Good luck, old chap!

Apropos of a note we published in a previous issue concerning slanderous statements, we are asked to insert that if the person concerned would only observe a little discretion these statements would not have been made. (This is rather poor logic; two wrongs won't make right. Better apply the "discretion" portion to both parties.—Ed.)

John Patterson, caretaker of the wash house in this camp, is still bemoaning the loss of his money, which was taken out of his clothing. May the culprit be caught and treated accordingly.

We learn that our old friend, Walter Ridyard, has left camp en route for Australia. Bon voyage, old timer!

Among the new arrivals in camp this week we notice J. T. Atkinson and J. W. Patrick from Corbin. We bid you welcome, boys.

Fred Moussett has pulled his time and gone to seek a fortune at Burmis. Good luck to you!

The stork was seen in the vicinity of Riverside Avenue on Wednesday, eventually alighting on the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fox, leaving an infant daughter to gladden the hearts of the parents.

The back stairways to some of the houses in this camp are very dangerous, as one of our residents realizes. Nuff sed!

Coal Creek was well represented at the return performance of Tom Marks Co. Monday and Tuesday.

The long-looked-for league medals won by the football club have arrived at last. A notice has been posted asking the football committee to meet in the Club Hall on Sunday evening, at 6.30, to arrange over presentation of medals and cup.

Walter Stevens arrived back in camp during the week end looking none the worse for his trip to the Old Country. Perhaps you will settle this time, Walt.

Bill Banister arrived back in camp from Kamloops, where he has been for the past few months. He reports everything dead up that way. Pleased to see you looking so well, Bill.

Accidents at Coal Creek Mines

A special train was requisitioned on Tuesday evening to convey Wm. Smith to hospital suffering from crushed chest and other bruises sustained through a tram of timber swerving and knocking him off the trestle at 19 incline. We learn the unfortunate fellow is lying in a very precarious condition.

The same train also conveyed one Jacob Jacunt to hospital suffering from bruised back caused by a fall of rock whilst following his employment in No. 3 mine.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Shanks is progressing as well as can be expected after her recent severe illness.

We learn that one of our young men is qualifying for a guardian of the spiritual welfare of the camp, having received his first set of books on the ministry. Good luck to your studies, Tom.

Our old friend Billy Mazey arrived back in camp during the week end, looking fit and well. We anticipate a continuation of the classes now, Billy.

We have also to report the arrival in camp of two more old timers, Jim and Jack McPherson, who have been taking a look at the home scenes during the past few months.

The dancing class held their usual practice dance on Wednesday to music supplied by A. Morrison and our local Kubelik.

We learn that the local Foresters are contemplating holding a social in the Club Hall at an early date. Watch for particulars.

Bernard Caufield, the new superintendent, commenced his duties in this camp on Thursday.

Mr. Shanks left camp by the 3.45 p.m. train on Thursday, prior to his departure for his new sphere of labor. The congratulations and best wishes of the residents go with him.

Gladstone Local Notes

Amongst the many communications that came up for consideration at the Local meeting, there are a few that deserve the attention of the membership at large. A circular from the American Federation of Labor, which was in the nature of an appeal for aid for the Calumet striking miners, was read.

The strike at Calumet has been a prolonged one and the terrible forces of capitalism have made the struggle one of the most bitter in the history of labor on the American continent. Despite the many forces in modern capitalist society that tend to create a division in the ranks of labor, the wonderful response to aid the strikers at Calumet demonstrates a solidarity that swells and palpitates the heart of the workers who are seeking the overthrow of capitalism. Every member at the meeting was agreed that something should be done by the Local, but owing to the low state of the funds, which have been drained considerably of late, that the matter be laid on the table. However, it is to be hoped that a substantial sum of money will be raised, to place our Local on record as having supported the most heroic men and women in their struggle for social betterment.

A communication was also received along with a copy of a paper entitled "The Miners' Advocate" from the secretary of the Miners' Union of Colorado. It is not sufficient that we contribute a monthly assessment in order to conduct strikes under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America. Each and every member should know how and why these struggles occur. They should know of the suffering endured by the unhappy strikers in these particular fields.

"The Miners' Advocate" is published in order to give the truth of the situation. "Knowledge is power." Gladstone Local, in conformity with the [illegible], have instructed Secretary Uphill to write for a bundle of the above mentioned paper, for free distribution amongst the membership. It is to be hoped the paper will be read with interest and justify the labor and expense entailed in the printing and publishing of the same.

In accord with a motion passed at the Local meeting to publish the inspection committee reports of the several mines at Coal Creek, an opportunity will be given to those members who are unable to attend the meetings to read and interest themselves in those reports that state the conditions prevailing in mines which do not directly concern them. These reports are presented to Gladstone Local and they are copies of the reports placed at the several mines.

Report of inspection committee of No. 2 mine, January 29, 1914: We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have this day examined the above mine, which includes all working places and roadways leading to and from the mine, and find as reported all working places in good condition; roadways fairly good, with the following exception, a few broken timbers in main entry, which were subject to repairs; main return airway fairly good, with the exception of a bad portion between first and fourth crosscuts from parting, this part was under repair; ventilation good and mine free from gas.

M. Hilton.
Chas. Ward.

Report of inspection committee of No. 3 mine: We, the undersigned, have examined the above mine and report as follows: Intake and return airways good; ventilation good; all working places and roads well timbered. With the exception of a small percentage of gas in the air in the south level near the coal face, we find the general conditions good throughout the whole of the mine.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1914.

Thomas Critchley.
Charles Clark.

Report of inspection committee, No. 1 North mine, January 20th: We, the undersigned, have this day examined the above mine and declare the same to be in the following condition: No. 2 incline—All working places free from gas, with the exception of gas found around and above bull-wheel in No. 1 incline; roof and sides in fair condition, with the exception of two places in main incline below the hoist. One of these places was reported at the last inspection. Ventilation good; airways in fair condition.

We also examined that part of mine known as No. 3 incline, and declare the same to be in the following condition: Presence of gas was found in the following places: In Nos. 3 and 4 rooms; 4 slant and 4 cross-cut fenced off; all other places clear of gas. Ventilation fair; roof and sides in fair condition; airways between main level and bottom of slope in poor condition; other places fair.

Remarks: Digger in 9 right, No. 1 incline and No. 2 district reported shortage of timber; the same was reported to the pit boss.

Edward Ainsworth.
Thomas Haigh.

Inspection committee report, No. 1 East mine, Feb. 14: We examined the above mine and found conditions as follows: Roof and sides good; ventilation fair. The mine was free from gas with the exceptions of 14 room and a small quantity in main tunnel. Intake and return airways in good condition. We pointed out that a few centre props were needed on the inside incline. The fire boss promised to give this place his immediate attention.

A. Hancock.
Sam Paxton.

No. 1 South mine inspection committee report, Feb. 7th: We, the undersigned, examined the above mine and found the following conditions prevailing: Ventilation good; roof and sides good; timbering good; all places clear of gas with the following exceptions: Cap of gas in cross-cut off No. 1 room in main level; cap of gas in second cross-cut off second left room; cap of gas in cross-cut off third left room. We also examined all airways, travelling and haulage roads, machinery, etc. and found them in good working condition. Time of examination, 11.30 a. m.

W. L. Phillips.
J. Kent.

Inspection committee report, No. B North mine, Feb. 17th: We have duly inspected the above mine and found all working places clear of gas, with one exception: Cap of gas in No. 2 room. Travelling and haulage roads good; ventilation good.

Henry O'Neill.
James Stacey.

DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

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Both preparations come in odd-shaped, very ornamental bottles, with sprinkler tops. Harmony Hair Beautifier, $1.00. Harmony Shampoo, 50c. Both guaranteed to satisfy you in every way, or your money back. Sold only at the more than 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. N. E. Suddaby, Druggist, Victoria Avenue, Fernie, B. C.

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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

"The Millionaire Cowboy"

A comedy drama of the Diamond S Ranch. The motion picture that runs the gamut of all human emotions. A two-reel production of the most famous of all Western features.

Thrilling scenes of daredevil cowboy sports and pastimes, broncho busting, bucking horses, bull dogging, steers, etc., all woven into one of the most fascinating stories ever written.

THE STORY

During a wonderful exhibition of horsemanship and cowboy skill, "Budd," the foreman of the Diamond S Ranch, is handed a telegram summoning him to Chicago to claim a fortune left him by an uncle. There he falls in love and marries the stenographer in the office of his attorneys. After a year he tires of the monotony of the life he leads and wires for the entire outfit to come to Chicago and wake the town up. [illegible] barrassment of Mrs. "Budd." After they leave "Budd" embraces his wife and as her great relief whispers "NEVER AGAIN!"

BALANCE OF PROGRAM CHANGED EACH NIGHT

FRIDAY

PATHE'S WEEKLY News of the World

NO SWEETS—Vitagraph
With Hughie Mack and Flora Finch

SATURDAY

THE GHOST OF THE HACIENDA—American
Featuring Winifred Greenwood and Ed. Coxen. A thrilling Mexican story

TWO OLD TARS KEYSTONE COMEDY
Another side-splitter. All Keystones are good.

THE SIGN OF THE WINGED CLOCK : : : : : : MUTUAL MOVIES MAKE TIME FLY

Matinee Saturday at 2.30—5c and 10c

Prices, 10 & 20c. -:- ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

Walter Warren, who has been absent for some time on a visit to his home in the Old Country, returned to camp Saturday.

Miss Maggie Burrows left camp for Pincher Creek last week, and intends making a prolonged stay there.

John Jackson was the holder of the lucky number and secured the $5.00 bill given by the Lyric Theatre management. Next drawing March 4th.

Fred Beale left camp on Saturday for Canfore, where he has obtained a position. Wish you success, Fred; it is something that a good many are looking for.

On Thursday last Coroner Pinkney and the jury met in the police barracks to enquire into the death of Harry Thompson, engineer, who was killed by jumping from his engine when the latter, through some malicious person tampering with the switch, ran into several loaded box cars. After having carefully reviewed the evidence, the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by accident, but that the switch had been tampered with by some person or persons unknown, and further, recommended that the switch in question be arranged so that the signal could be seen by engineer at a greater distance when making the curve at Maple Leaf. The following comprised the jury:—Joseph Robinson (foreman), William Stuart, William Grafton, Edward Christie, William Brown and James Naylor.

The dance held under the auspices of the hockey team in the Workers' Hall, on Friday last, was a great success, and those in attendance voted it the event of the year. Don't forget the big concert in aid of the hockey club, which will take place some time during the week ending March 14th, in the Lyric Theatre. Watch for bills of announcement later.

John Barwick, delegate to the District convention at Lethbridge, returned home on Sunday.

Secretary Burke, who was present at the convention, returned home on Monday evening.

Miss Gun, the new nurse at the hospital, arrived in camp from Calgary, and has taken up her duties here.

Mrs. O'Hara spent a few days visiting Mrs. Fred Wolstenholme last week.

Rev. Arthur Barnes, superintendent of missions for the Methodist Church, was a visitor in the Pass camps this week.

The following Bellevue talent appeared in the concert at Hillcrest on Monday night: Tomlinson and Tucker, Goodwin and Gallimore, Bob Dicken and the Bellevue choir.

The Methodist Sunday School will hold anniversary services next Sunday. The speaker will be J. P. Westman, of Calgary. A large children's choir under the leadership of Mr. Gallimore will provide the singing. The anniversary concert will be held about March 23rd.

Fred Wolstenholme drove a large load of merry makers to the basket social at Hillcrest on Monday night. Mrs. Steve Humble's basket brought the highest price. Everybody had a splendid time.

The carnival held on Bellevue rink on Thursday evening was another big success and the unusual galaxy of interesting costumes gave the judges a big job. The prize list was as follows: Best dressed lady, Mrs. Woodward, Passburg, as Japanese lady; best dressed couple, Mr. and Mrs. Rowell, Passburg, priest and nun; best original costume, Tom Knowles, as Mestiphocles; best comic man, Leslie Scott as hobo; best dressed girl, Doris Bateman as May Queen; best comic boy, Tommy Taylor as clown.

The Zellas Co. appeared in hypnotic, mesmeric and mind-reading stunts at the Lyric on Monday and Tuesday.

A Genuine Clearance Sale

Opportunity knocks at our door only so often; sometimes we know she's there, but cannot avail ourselves of her invitation. Prices are cut so low in Naylor's big sale that you should not have to reject opportunity. All the goods are real value, and the quality the best. Mr. Naylor has made it a rule to stock only the lines of well-tried and rejutable firms, and when you buy goods from him, you buy them with the makers' guarantee that they are as advertised. Nothing cheap and shoddy, that will shrink and tear in washing, but real woollen and cotton goods that will last you three and four times as long as inferior articles costing ten per cent less. This is the last week of the sale and our readers should get in on the bargains offered.

Bellevue Local Union Notes

Our meeting convened as usual, the secretary being absent at Lethbridge in connection with business. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. There being no correspondence we proceeded at once to the reports of committees. The superintendent promised attention to the following matters: That he would have a master key made for wash house as soon as possible and thus prevent the necessity of forcing lockers open. He further promised to give attention to our mine lamps, which will be cleaned by compressed air in the future. With reference to ventilation, it was stated that in the course of two weeks we shall have a new fan running with a capacity of 25000 cubic feet per minute. This will abate the smoke nuisance and is very good news to those who have been affected by same.

The convention having given us a chance of retaining our contribution to the defense fund for two consecutive months, we are in a position to give relief in the most needy cases, and with this object in view, a committee has been selected to hand a report back as soon as possible.

The question was asked how are those locals East of us going to relieve themselves?

We then selected our measuring committees; met our obligations and gave our pit committee some more work to do. The resignation of one of the pit committee was tendered and as their task is no sinecure, it is up to the membership to find another to fill the vacancy.

Last week we had no idle days and consequently little progress was made with our delegate's report, but trust it will be along in time for next meeting. We want all the education we can possibly get. One would assume from our delegate's remarks, however, that President White's increase was not given very willingly, and what is more from the closeness of the vote cast it might have been better had the matter been referred to a referendum. In our opinion all matters of vital interest to the organization should go through that procedure. No one will question that at this particular time the necessity of exercising every care in the spending of our assets, and retrenchment is a virtue that can often be practised. We note that the members of the organization are to decide by referendum vote whether the present assessment is to remain on until such time as a sufficient sum is raised for the building of our own printing plant. We recognize that this would be the means of educating our membership, but there are plenty of us who could suggest a more pressing need for our present assessment. The question that occurs to us is, if sacrifices must be made, why not let the officers, as well as the rank and file, participate? However, the scripture consoles us by stating that "to him that hath not, from him shall be taken away, even that which he has." The membership of District 18 should be getting acclimatized. At this stage of our proceedings, our delegate to the District convention arrived and was given a great reception. Questioned as to whether he was prepared to report, the delegate stated "not fully," but proceeded to enlighten us upon a few things which he considered we should know, one of which consisted of the penalties which will be imposed for working when we should not. The adoption of the preamble as suggested by Michel Local raised quite a discussion upon the rights of individuals, but as our rights are more or less visionary and the arguments worn pretty [illegible] was dropped.

We are pleased to hear of the improvements of our methods of electing officers, but as we have quite a number of spoilt ballots under the old method, what will be the number under the new method? was asked. There is no doubt, however, that it is a progressive move, and consequently we must be prepared to adopt same, or get left behind.

The conditions of this camp are not quite so bad as last reported, but we have still a number of men among us seeking the glorious privilege of working, so will advise our brethren that the present state of the market is: many slaves, and few bids.

We have been asked to answer the following question: "Were the Nanaimo men locked out, or did they go on strike?" Our answer to same is, briefly: "On May 1st the men had a holiday and a big demonstration was held in Nanaimo (a cut of which appeared in the U. W. M. of A. Journal and the Ledger), on May 2nd notices were posted at the pit mouth that there would be no work."

FRANK NOTES

Alex. McKinnon spent Monday in Macleod on business.

Mr. J. McCloud, formerly an employee of the Canadian Coal Consolidated, is staying at the Sanatorium for a few days on his way to British Columbia.

Rev. A. Barner, of Calgary, superintendent of missions for the Methodist Church in Southern Alberta, was in town on Thursday to attend a meeting of the committee on co-operation between the Church he represents and the Presbyterians.

The Frank hospital closed on Monday, the patients having been previously moved to Hillcrest hospital. Nurse Munns left on the noon train for Lethbridge and Mrs. Vourie, who has been temporarily doing the housekeeping, returned to her home in Hillcrest.

Mr. J. Laitham returned to Macleod hospital on Sunday night. His feet, which were badly frozen five week ago, are recovering nicely.

Miss Lewis left for Bellevue on Sunday night to act as nurse on the hospital staff.

The Blairmore junior hockey team played a game against the Frank juniors last Thursday night and defeated the home team by a score of 4-1.

Jack Miller is hauling stone for the foundation of A. I. Blais' new store.

The Frank Social League was organized last week in the Church. It is to meet every Friday night and good programs are promised to those who attend. Next Friday a social is being held. A program of music and singing is already prepared, after which refreshments will be served; 25 cents admission only. The young men are preparing to play basket ball. A building is being fitted up for the purpose and all who are members are entitled to its use free. It is to be open five nights a week from 7 to 10 o'clock, so it is up to every young man to get into the club. Other forms of amusement will be introduced later.

A large number of Frank people attended the concert and basket social at Hillcrest on Monday night. A sleigh load of young people had an enjoyable time going and coming as well as there. The Frank baskets proved to be amongst the most popular, probably on account of their owners.

Mr. Farrell, who was hurt in Hillcrest mines last week, is improving in the Frank hospital.

The Coleman bachelors gave a dance at the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium last Friday night. A large crowd attended and had an enjoyable time.

Sam Patton is residing in town now, having moved from Bellevue.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Houda, on Sunday morning last, a daughter.

The young men of town met in the Methodist Church on Wednesday night and organized a men's club, the object of which is to work out beneficial ways of spending its spare hours.

The junior team of town drove to Hillcrest last Friday night to play that team a hockey game. The boys showed great improvement in speed and stick handling and though the opponents were heavy men they had very little advantage of the home boys. Final score: 3-2 in Hillcrest's favor.

The people of Frank are greatly elated over the announcement that Frank mines are to re-open in a few weeks, also that the men who have waited about a year and a half for their wages will receive them shortly. The people here welcome Mr. J. R. McDonald, of Bellevue, as manager of this mine, and all feel sure that the town will be resurrected in a little while. Already the old timers who have been forced to seek work elsewhere are talking of returning.

Mrs. Pounder, of Hillcrest, left the local hospital for her home on Wednesday, having improved immensely in health.

Miss Janet Dunlop met with a nasty accident last week when a horse trod on her foot, forcing the cork of the shoe through her foot.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

The mines here are going in full swing and it is hoped that they will do so for a time yet.

A very enjoyable evening was spent last Saturday when thirty of a party sat down to a supper in the Alexander Hotel, on which occasion Mr. John Stephenson, of Hardieville, was presented with a 17-jewelled gold watch and Mrs. Stephenson with a silver butter dish, each present being engraved, "From the students of No. 6 mine class." When supper was over Mr. Robert Livingstone acted as chairman and addressed the gathering. He commended the students for their endeavors to become more familiar with the various problems of mining, knowing well that such knowledge tended to the welfare and safety of all concerned in mining. Mr. Livingstone then referred to the qualities of Mr. Stephenson and called on Mr. John Livingstone to read the address and make presentation. Mr. Stevenson, in a very feeling manner, thanked the students for their splendid gift on behalf of Mrs. Stevenson and himself. The following program was rendered by some of those present: Chairman's remarks; David Coutts, song, "Scotland Yet," encore, Annie Laurie"; Joseph Millar, recitation, "Tam o'Shanter," encore, "Man was made to mourn"; Andrew Queen, song, "The Old Quarry," encore, "Good-bye, Sweetheart"; R. W. Ronald, recitation, selection from Kipling; Duncan McDonald, song, "Star of Robbie Burns," encore, "My bark leaves the harbor to-morrow." This was the last item on the program. A vote of thanks was then rendered to Mr. Robert Livingstone, who acted so ably as chairman.

BLAIRMORE NOTES

Rev. Mr. Ferguson, superintendent of Home Missions, preached the evening sermon in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last.

While driving through Blairmore on Monday afternoon a French woman from Frank was thrown out of the buggy owing to the breaking of an axle, but very fortunately the woman received nothing more than a shaking. The horse naturally took fright and started away at a gallop, but Constable Hancock, who happened to be passing on horseback, was able to stop it before any more damage was done.

A friendly league has been formed among the various institutions of Blairmore and if the ice holds out some fine exhibitions of hockey will yet be seen on the rink. The following teams form the league: Married men, single men, bankers, West Canadian Office, merchants and the scrubs.

Owing to the great success of the roller skating carnival that was held in the Opera House last week, another will take place about the 9th of next month.

Coroner Pinkney journeyed to Bellevue on Thursday last, where he presided at the inquest which was held to inquire into the death of Harry Thompson, who was killed on Monday when a freight train ran into an open switch.

Mr. Fred Harris has accepted the challenge of Joe MacDougall and Mr. B. Dawson for the vocal championship of Blairmore. The date of the contest has not yet been fixed.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Berry left this week for Brooks, Alta., where they will reside in future.

A team belonging to F. W. Doubt made a getaway on Wednesday afternoon; but fortunately, after a good chase they were stopped and very little damage was done.

Contractor Sinclair has the lumber ready for the new addition to J. W. Gresham's blacksmith shop and will commence building right away.

Jas. Sloan has resigned his position with the F. M. Thompson Co. We understand Mr. Sloan will open a first-class cleaning and pressing establishment.

The largest crowd ever seen in the Opera House gathered on Tuesday night to witness the Paul J. Rainey's African hunt pictures, which proved to be as advertised, very exciting, interesting and educational.

A social evening was given in the Baptist Church on Wednesday night, under the auspices of the B. Y. P. U. The evening was most successful and great praise is due to all who took part in the vocal and instrumental program.

COLEMAN NOTES

(Received too late for publication last week)

The funeral of Mr. Peter Pinney took place from his residence to the Catholic Church on Friday, the 13th. The Coleman Town Band played the Dead March. The remains were followed to the Catholic Cemetery by his fellow countrymen. The Rev. Father De Lestre read the burial service.

The juvenile hockeyists of Fernie visited the juveniles of Coleman last Saturday, the 14th. The rink was in a first-class condition, the weather ideal and suited the boys, who served up a first-class game. Coleman, as a team, were superior throughout and were worthy winners by the score of five goals to 1. "Shorty," for Fernie, was their star performer, whilst George Johnston and John Brennen were great for Coleman.

Miss Martha Moffitt left on Sunday night's passenger to attend the annual convention of the Rebekahs as a delegate.

Mrs. Harry Smith was also a passenger along with Miss Moffitt, representing the Coleman branch of the order of the Rebekahs.

Don't forget the Old Country dance on Tuesday, the 17th of March.

A rought and tumble fight took place in Bushtown in the early hours of Sunday morning, when two Russians named Charlie Blasusth and Albert Swhack got into a mix-up. Charlie hit Albert on the forehead with a numbler, inflicting a wound of several inches. Dr. Ross was called out at two o'clock on Sunday morning to dress the man's wound. Charlie was brought before A. M. Morrison, J. P., and it cost him $15 and costs for his bit of fun.

J. W. Makin underwent an operation on Monday, Dr. T. R. Ross performing a very delicate operation to his left hand.

John Bryk accused Mrs. Nick Bolowa of stealing coals out of his coal house. After evidence had been led at a considerable length the magistrate found that the charge was not proven and the accused was discharged.

A. M. Morrison, J. P., went down to Burmis on Tuesday to sit on a case of a man harboring a vicious dog. The party concerned was let off with a caution.

The Bachelors of Coleman gave a ball in the Sanitorium, Frank, on Friday night, the 13th. Between forty and fifty gentlemen drove down from Coleman and declare they had the time of their life.

Carl Scaria was charged with being drunk and disorderly and breaking the window of Can. Belik. He was brought up before A. M. Morrison and for this little bit of devastation it cost Carl $15 and costs.

Mr. Owen Sherrit and his family have arrived back in Coleman after spending a holiday of about eight months in the Old Country.

An unfortunate accident occurred in the slope of the International Coal Company's mine at Coleman in the early hours of Tuesday, the 19th, whereby two men named William Pollack and John Bobraskie had some ribs broken and otherwise injured, while [illegible]

Mr. John Loughran, secretary of Beaver Creek Local, was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Graham, in Coleman this week.

Jim Burke was a Coleman visitor on Monday, the 23rd, from Bellevue.

A collection was taken up last pay [illegible] will be remembered, got his leg broken in York Creek mine some time ago. The amount collected was $88.

Paul Churla, Paul Kubin and Albert Yarco had a three cornered fight on Monday night, the 23rd, in the street. Churla started the racket and it appears got the worst of the row. The trio were brought before Inspector Junget and fined $2 and costs amounting in all to $7.50.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Eastwood are leaving Coleman shortly for Idaho, U. S. A., where they intend to make their home.

Mike Melka and Albert Honda were brought before Mr. Disney, J. P., for being intoxicated and disorderly, and fined $2 and costs.

J. Davison was a Coleman visitor on Monday, the 23rd, from Vancouver and put up in the Coleman Hotel.

Jack Jones pulled out on Tuesday night's passenger for the Old Country.

On Monday, about 10 a.m., Adolph Leaf, in the employment of the McGillivray Coal Company, met with a rather severe accident. A portion of the roof gave way while at work in pillar No. 69 without any warning, striking him over the head and arm, fracturing his collar bone and breaking one rib. He was also severely bruised all over and was taken to the Miners' Hospital and attended to by Dr. Conelly.

The stork paid a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan on Wednesday morning, and left a fine big bouncing boy. George wears a No. 10 smile now.

A meeting of the Coleman football club officials was held on Saturday night, the 21st, in the office of C. P. Willimot and settled the business of the club's affairs. It was decided to hold a general meeting on Wednesday night, the 25th.

The Coleman football club would like to know when they are likely to get those medals. When, O when!

The whist drive under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary was brought to a conclusion on Monday night, the 23rd. Some very close games took place in the ladies' series. Mrs. Bob Eastworth took first prize, a cut glass jug, Mrs. Jack Richards second and Mrs. West Johnson third. In the gentlemen's series Mr. Grenier took first prize, $5 worth of goods from C. Gower's store; Mr. Jim Maggs second and Mr. Harry Clark third.

A general meeting of the Coleman football club was held in the office of C. P. Willimot on Wednesday night, when it was decided to hold a grand masquerade on March 27th. Don't forget the date. Prizes will be given to the best dressed lady and the best dressed gentleman.

A boxing contest takes place in Bellevue on March 7th between Fighting McDonald, of Coleman, and Young Reynolds, of Bellevue.

Win, lose or draw, McDonald would like to try conclusions with either of those two aspirants of the manly art, McCormack, of Fernie, or Young Maxwell. Please reply through the columns of the Ledger and oblige Fighting McDonald.

The third round of the billiard tournament, which has been delayed some time through accidents to some of the cuists, was brought down to the final on Wednesday night. The following are the scores: T. Lloyd, 92; W. Magg, 100; W. Cowan, 52; F. Beddington, 100; H. Holmes, 77; J. Lawrence, 100; W. Bell, 88; Joe Quintello, 100. Semi-final: F. Beddington, 100; W. Maggs, 68; Joe Quintello, 100; J. Lawrence, 80.

Coleman Local Union Notes

The regular meeting of Local 2633 was held in the Opera House, Sunday, Feb. 15th, the president, J. R. Moore, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The correspondence was read and passed to come up for discussion.

An animated discussion took place over the question of a considerable number of our members who are at present out of work. After the discussion, which was of some duration, it was moved and seconded that we send our secretary down to Lethbridge to interview the District officers on the question of receiving support for them.

A letter was read from Palmer and McClelland re the case of Joseph Bruno who seeks partial compensation for an injury to his eye, which he received while at work in the employment of the International Coal Company's mine in Coleman.

The attendance at our regular meetings are some what better than for some time back. Sorry to say that some of our members have more time to attend to Union matters since the lay-off. I doubt if it is the principle of having our Local Union affairs done properly is the cause of a better attendance, but fear me it is as the poet says:

That when war's proclaimed and danger is nigh,
"God and the soldier!" is the people's cry.
But when peace is proclaimed and all things righted,
God is forgot and the Union meeting slighted.

A number of other letters were read and passed as satisfactory.

A motion being in order the meeting adjourned until March 1st at 3 p.m.

Carbondale Local Union Notes

The regular meeting was held on Sunday, the 22nd, the president, J. O. C. McDonald, in the chair. Moved and seconded that the minutes of the previous meeting be adopted as read.

The correspondence was passed and brought up for discussion under the heading of new business.

The business of the Local's affairs was gone into and considered pro and con as the president had to give his report as delegate to the International convention.

The meeting was not so well attended on this occasion notwithstanding every one of the members knew the [illegible] re the convention. The president gave an elaborate account of the proceedings of the convention.

The copies of the rules and constitution governing the Sick and Accident Society are in the hands of the secretary, Mr. J. Mitchell. Every member should get a copy and make himself conversant with them, as no excuses will be taken from members who get themselves injured through their own fault outside the mine.

The delegate from the District convention withheld his report for two weeks.

Matters are very quiet in our Local at present and not much doing anywhere at present.

No other business being brought up the meeting adjourned.

HOSMER NOTES

The concert held last Friday, 20th inst., in Hosmer Opera House, to aid the Presbyterian Church, was one of the most successful functions held in Hosmer for some years past. Some two hundred and fifty people were gathered, having great expectations, which were not disappointed. Promptly at eight o'clock our local moving picture artist turned on his machine. After the films Mr. J. Brownrigg was asked to take the chair and conduct the program for the concert. This part of the evening's entertainment would have pleased the most exacting and was certainly well received by those present. Mr. Wm. Shaw, baritone, rendered "The Admiral's Broom" so well that he was recalled and responded with "Admiral Tom" Miss Barton and Miss Marlatt rendered a pianoforte duet in an accomplished manner. Mr. Kendall sang "The baby on the share" and being encored caused many smiles by his rendering of "The green grass grew all around." Miss Rankin sang "Tostie's good-bye" in a pleasing contralto voice and was recalled. "Poor John," a comic song, was well received, sung by Mr. Alex. McKelnie, in character. For an encore he sang "Always take a girl named Daisy." Mr. McKelnie is one of our rising comedians. It has been well said that there are two ways of doing anything, a right way and a wrong one, and when a double quartet from the choir rendered the part song, "Come where the lilies bloom," they certainly had the right way, and the applause was long and loud. Mr. J. J. Greenlee recited Praff. Aytoun's "Charles Edward at Versailles on the anniversary of the Battle of Cullsden." Mrs. J. Brownrigg, Miss Pitblado and Miss Benton acted as accompanists. It is generally a difficult matter in Western towns to unearth talent in the acting line, but if it is to be discovered in any place, where Mr. Kendall is, he will do it. Supported by Mr. T. McKelvie, Mr. Beatie Mills, Miss Jones and Miss Pitbaldo, Mr. Kendal presented the laughable farcical comedy, "Freezing a mother-in-law." An uncle's part gave Mr. Kendal a fine opportunity to display his ability, which he embraced to the delight of the audience. Miss Jones as the aunt had rather a hard time of it, among other things she had to submit to being frozen by Mr. McKelvie, who as a breezy young American carried off his part well. Mr. Mills and Miss Pitbaldo as a pair of lovers did some fine acting. Pointers could have been gained by bashful swains. When the mental capacity has had an abundance our gastronomical susceptibilities demand something also. The ladies had thought of this and although the hour was "wee and sma" a substantial supper was served and overcome. A vote of thanks to all who had in any way assisted towards the splendid success of the entertainment was moved by Mr. Greenlee and heartily responded to. This brought the proceedings to a close.

The bo that is responsible for the correct working of the D rail derailed a trip without the specifications, calling for it "poor bo."

For a long time the Hosmer mines have been a wonderfully nice-looking mining proposition for the mining journals. The photograph showing the immense concrete portico at the mine entrance looks remarkably fine, but it has been like the watered stock of the Canadian Northern, not much good as a coal producer. However, under the able management of Mr. W. Shaw, who took charge a year ago, things have progressed in a phenomenal manner and we are pleased to chronicle a record-breaking week in the matter of coal production at the Hosmer mines.

The Pythian knights of Hosmer celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their order in a fitting manner Thursday, Feb. 19th. The lodge room was gaily decorated for the occasion. The special ritualistic work exemplified by Knights Fortier, White, Cole, Smith and Simmonds was a feature of the program. Dancing interspered by musical items kept the assembly in good spirits till the early hours of the morning. Refreshments were served. The entertainment can be voted a red letter day in Hosmer Pythian circles.

The beauty and chivalry of Hosmer will draw together on Friday evening and in the brilliantly illuminated apology for an Opera House trip the light fantastic to their hearts' content.

Bill Robson is blossoming forth as a full-fledged landlord. We thought "Willie" was a Socialist and didn't believe in the acquiring of property. (Can't Willie acquire the bourgeoise test without their ideas?)

Miss Smiley has returned from her lengthy sojourn in Calgary district.

A. Goodwin, of Cumberland, Vancouver Island, will speak on Socialism in the K. P. Hall above Rahal's store, on Sunday, March 1st, at 3.30 p.m., immediately following the union meeting. Everybody welcome. Come and get a few facts about the working class political movement.

The ten-round boxing contest between Young Maxwell and Frank McCormack, although poorly patronized, was a ding-dong set-to from start to finish and at the end of the 10th round neither man could claim any decided advantage. Maxwell had the fifth and sixth rounds, McCormack the first and ninth; the rest being even. Maxwell left the ring with his left optic considerably damaged and a nice thick lip. McCormack looked a few pounds heavier than his rival. A return bout

(Further Camp Notes on page four)

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The next drawing takes place Wednesday night, March 4th.

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Tomatoes [illegible]	[illegible] brand	.15
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St. Charles Cream	9 for	1.00
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White Beans	4 for	.25
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Story of Lopatin, Russian Revolutionist . .

HIS FIGHT AGAINST THE BUREAUCRACY AND THE REACTIONISTS

By W. B. Northrop

I have been twenty-six times arrested in my life and I have seen seventeen different prisons in Russia, but whenever I was imprisoned my first thought was, "How can I escape?"

The prisons in Siberia in 1871 were like antediluvian buildings. Flight, however, was not easy. I noticed there were three compartments in the yard for the natural needs of the prisoners. Two of these were used, while the third in the middle had not been used for months. The reason was that the planks there were half destroyed. The three compartments were situated close to the wooden hedge with which the prison was surrounded.

One night I went to the compartment in the middle, closing the door and leaving the sentry, who accompanied me, outside. I jumped into the ditch, and, having reached the wooden hedge under the ground, I raised two or three planks with superhuman force. In a minute I was free and began to run in the streets of the town. Unfortunately, the planks creaked and the sentry, seeing a man running wildly in the street, screamed: "A prisoner has escaped!" The sentry rushed to seize me, and at the same time eight gendarmes, who were playing cards, jumped on their horses and ran after me. I ran for half an hour, but I then noticed it was useless. The horses were behind myself, and the sentry with his rifle knelt down to fire. I waved my hand and stammered, "I surrender!"

Siberian rifles at that time were of the piston system. The soldier, having misunderstood my demeanor, fired, but the first shot was blank. Having realized the danger, I sprang on the sentry's shoulders before he could load his rifle and snatched the rifle from him, shouting, "You dare not fire; I told you I surrendered!" The poor sentry was greatly confused, being deprived of his rifle, and I shall never forget his naive request. "Listen to me," he said; "you are a prisoner; you have escaped. The law says I must kill you, and now you have taken my rifle. You cannot be saved. The gendarmes are coming. Allow me to stab you with the bayonet. Such is the rule, you know. If I do not observe it I shall be punished severely!"

The gendarmes were coming indeed. They were without arms, and only the petty officer had a sword. In a moment I snatched the sword from him, but a horse tumbled on me, I was disarmed and arrested.

Special measures were taken by the authorities to prevent any further attempts of flight on my part. Meanwhile the Chief of Gendarmes at St. Petersburg wired to accuse me only of having used false passports in Siberia. After the trial (I was fined and paid 100 rubles) I was not released. I do not know how long my imprisonment would have continued, but the Governor General of Irkutsk, General Sinelnikoff, personally asked the Czar Alexander II to release me and to allow me to reside privately at Irkutsk. General Sinelnikoff was a very curious person. I should say he was a kind of "Imperial Socialist." We often conversed and he had evoked a deep interest in my mind. His idea was to make all the Russians equal under the Czar autocrat, to remove the bureaucracy and to introduce a kind of patriarchial empire. I used to point out to him the impossibility of such an order of things at the time, when the distinctions between the men were so numerous and when Russia became too big, but nothing could persuade General Sinelnikoff. He liked me very much and respected my ideas, finding great resemblance between his own ideas and mine.

I was released in 1872 and began to live at Irkutsk privately under the surveillance of the police. The surveillance was to be very strict, but the police observed extreme politeness toward the man who enjoyed the benevolence of the Governor General himself.

While living at Irkutsk I succeeded in converting many to my creed. Being a Marxist myself, I was very cautious and professed to be a Liberal in those cases where I saw my views would appear extreme to my people. The result was that I had many friends among the upper class of the Irkutsk population, and well as among the peasantry and the convicts. There were many robbers at that time, the so-called "highway men." Even these knew me and sympathized with my ideas, as they never attacked the poor, whereas the rich had to fear the worst from them.

I felt I could not remain for a long time at Irkutsk, and being aided by some of my friends I arranged my plan of escape.

I purchased a boat and went down the river Angara in a summer night. Nobody saw me, and as the river is rapid near Irkutsk I traveled rather swiftly. But the journey was awful afterwards. I had no provisions and I was afraid of landing on the banks. I learned once a big reward was offered to any one who would arrest Lopatin. I had to pass the terrible cataracts of the Angara in my fragile little boat, and even now I shudder at the thoughts of the dangers I faced. Many hundreds of miles I passed without seeing any living beings, eating roots on the way and occasionally bread from the poor vagabond or convict who had just escaped from the galleys.

I reached the river Yenissey, and then purchased a horse. After many difficulties I arrived at Tomsk.

I had a military doctor's passport. My name was Ilyin from Verny (a town in Russian Central Asia). On the next day of my arrival I met the Chief of Police in the street. I did not fear anything, but the Chief of Police asked me to show him my passport. He was somewhat dissatisfied with the document and ordered me to follow him to the police station. I went there. The Chief of Police showed me a photograph of myself, which was sent from Irkutsk to all the Siberian towns. I recognized it at once, but as the picture was very bad I protested. I said there was no resemblance between Lopatin and myself and finally threatened with a complaint to the Minister of War. The Chief of Police asked me to call upon the Governor. We went there and I delivered again a magnificent speech, telling the Governor I was unwilling to suffer any more misunderstanding. The Governor agreed I resembled Lopatin very little, and we both laughed at the Chief of Police. The latter, however, withdrew while we were speaking and visited all the hotels, looking for travelers from Irkutsk. He found one and inquired about Dr. Ilyin. The traveler said a doctor with that name had, indeed, been at Irkutsk.

"What is his outside appearance?" the Chief of Police asked.

"Small, dark hair, very thin, clean shaved." These features were just the opposite of my own, as I was tall, not thin at all and had a beard.

The Chief of Police asked the traveler to come with him under some foolish pretext, and just when I was telling a story to the Governor they both entered into the room.

The traveler knew me and was amazed at my presence at the Governor's. This confusion was too evident, and I saw I was lost.

"For God's sake," the traveler stammered, "Herman Alexandrovich, do not think I betrayed your incognito. I should have never come here!"

I was arrested and soon sent back to Irkutsk. This was the end of all my efforts, of my terrible journey in the boat and of perilous adventures on the way.

My friends at Irkutsk had been much grieved to see me imprisoned again. I was strictly watched, but despite all the efforts of the administration to cut me off from the outer world, I could manage sometimes to write to my friends and even to receive letters from them.

General Sinelnikoff, always well inclined toward myself, would not keep me imprisoned, and asked the Czar Alexander II to allow him to use my services, as in his opinion I was a very able man. The Czar's reply was unfavorable. "The Czar," it stated, "remembered well Lopatin's behavior in 1867 and would not like to promote him."

I saw there was no hope for me and I began to think over a new project of escape.

My relations with the convicts and with the prisoners of my own prison had been always excellent. The convicts at that time possessed a strong organization. The Control Committee was to be obeyed blindly; those who tried to disobey them were murdered mercilessly. The same case was with the highwaymen.

Some of the noblemen who were imprisoned in my prison for thefts and robberies disliked me very much, and once even played an abominable trick on me. They accused me of an attempt to poison my guards. A quantity of arsenic was, indeed, found in my room, which, naturally, had been put there on purpose. The accusation appeared to be very serious, but all the convicts said they saw the noblemen putting the arsenic in the room when I was away in the yard. I was acquitted.

On the next day after the trial one of my enemies was slowly walking in the yard of the prison, when a figure with a white veil over his head ran through the yard and rushed at the man, striking him with a huge brick on the head. The nobleman fell dead and the figure, whose face could not be seen, vanished. The inquiry was useless. As I learned afterwards the assassin was one of the convicts acting by the order of the Central Committee of the galleys.

I communicated my plan of flight to the highwaymen and to the Central Committee of the galleys, and they promised to help me.

It was a fine day. My friends, the highwaymen, brought me a peasant's dress, a knife and a pistol, a pair of boots, etc., and told me everything about the road. My plan was to seize the cab of a procurator, who was expected on that day in the prison. I was walking accompanied by a soldier who had only his sword, when an official arrived on horseback to inform the chief of the prison that the procurator could not come. The official attached the horse with a rope to the tree in the yard and disappeared.

I turned round, snatched the sword from the soldier's hands, cut the rope, jumped on the horse and rode away. The gate of the prison was open and I galloped into the street. Heaps of boards and planks were scattered in the street and I could not see where my way lay. The river Angara was close to me. I knew I had to cross it, but I did not know the ford. I could not lose a moment, as the whole prison was alarmed. The shore was terribly bad. I had to go down the shore, but the horse would not. I jumped on the ground, and using my utmost energy, I pushed the animal down and went myself after it. The horse fell into the water and disappeared, but soon began to swim. I caught it, jumped on its back and reached the opposite bank, where a thick wood was extending. I was bruised, the horse was bleeding; but the most unfortunate event for myself was the loss of my spectacles during the fall.

I rode through the wood until it became dark, and began to rain. I could hear voices. The wood was to be searched. I concealed myself in the bushes. The Cossacks were searching the wood rather reluctantly. It was raining, the night was awfully dark and the air chilly. No one could be pleased with the task of finding Lopatin in such weather.

Three hours passed and the sound of human voices disappeared. I rode away from the wood, when I heard rather than saw a group of Cossacks.

"Have you seen the wolf?" they inquired.

"What sort of wolf?" I replied.

"Come here! Come here!" the Cossacks shouted, but I rode further on and they did not pursue me.

The night was so dark that it was impossible to discern anything at the distance of a yard. Suddenly I was stopped by a group of peasants, evidently summoned by the police to help the Cossacks in their work.

"Who are you?" they exclaimed.

"I am a simple workman. Leave me in peace, you fellows!" I replied. "What is the use of stopping honest people on their way. Get away, please!"

"Wait a bit!" a voice replied. "We must arrest you!" Another man shouted, "Don't you know that an important prisoner has escaped?"

"Well, I have nothing to do with him. What is your prisoner to me?"

A quarrel ensued among the peasants, some of them wishing to arrest me, others saying this was quite useless. It was decided finally to examine my appearance. A fellow began to touch my face with his hand, and when he reached my eyes I thanked my chance of having lost the spectacles.

"It is not he," he said, and I was released.

I rode a mile or two and then decided to abandon the horse, as it would be too dangerous to continue the journey in that way. I pitied much the poor horse, which had served me so well, but I could not act otherwise.

I found the town awake. Parties of Cossacks and peasants were riding in all directions, looking for Lopatin. I was obliged to conceal myself over head and ears in a hunghill and I remained there for two hours. When all became quiet I went to a friend of mine and rang the bell. No answer. I jumped over the hedge and went to the kitchen, where the cook Mary knew me very well. I crept there stealthily, and catching Mary in my arms, I shut her mouth and whispered "I am Henman Alexandrovich." The girl ran to tell this to her mistress and in two minutes I was put into a cellar with plenty of bread, meat, etc.

I slept like dead the whole night, but I noticed that on the next day my hospitable friends were too frightened themselves to keep me, and I decided to leave the place at once.

But where was I to go? Here, again, I applied to my knowledge of human psychology.

There was a gentleman at Irkutsk, who had arrived there two or three years before me. He was formerly a gambler, and it was reported that he cheated everybody at Irkutsk. A cheat at cards, according to my views, must keep close relations with the police at least in Russia. Strange rumors, indeed, were circulating about the detective abilities of the gentleman at Irkutsk. He knew this was evidently greatly confused.

Sitting in the cellar and thinking over my fate, I thought the best for me would be to apply to the gambler's assistance. He knew me well, and knowing me, what could he expect from me if not scorn and hatred? But suppose I called upon him in sore need? What would it mean? First of all, he would see that I believed in him, that, according to my opinion, he had the feeling of honor, which no

(Continued on next page)

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" " " " 2.00 - $1.35
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" " " 12 " " 6.50 - 5.50

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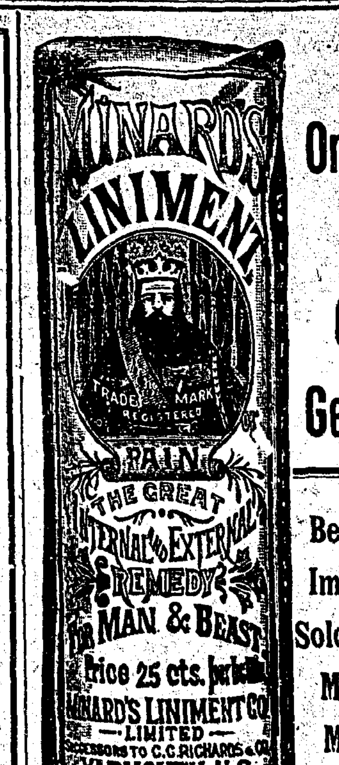

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No.	Name	Sec. and P. O. Address
27	White Ash Mine	Wm. Marsh, Taber, Alta.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.
481	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
[illegible]	Blairmore	[illegible]
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2633	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.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	H. Elmer, Michel, B. C.
[illegible]	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
3026	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.

The Story of Lopatin, a Russian Revolutionist . . .

Continued

one hitherto had granted him. A man like him, rich, free of any sense of duty, being in love with a pretty wife, does not need anything except esteem on the part of those who he believes despise him.

I left my friends and went straight to the detective's or gambler's house. It was 9 o'clock. The porter would not let me in.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"My mistress has given a book to your mistress, she wants it back now," I said.

"Master and mistress are not at home."

"I shall wait for them."

"Then wait outside, you dirty fellow, I won't let you in."

I sat in the street on a bench, when a lad from the gambler's house asked me to come in.

We were conversing together in the peculiar language of the peasantry, when a noise was heard in the street. A carriage stopped, and the gambler and his wife appeared.

"A peasant is here waiting for you," the housemaid said, addressing her mistress.

I went forward.

"My mistress, madam," I said, "has given you the last number of 'The Fatherland's Memoirs'; please give it to me now.' I pronounced this phrase in literary Russian.

The lady started, and in an altered voice ordered me to go to the ante-chamber. She leaned toward her husband and whispered something into his ear. The latter rushed into the ante-chamber.

"You will ruin me," he gasped, pushing me to the shadowy part of the room.

Well, I thought, he does not want the light to fall upon me. I am saved.

"What am I to do?" he continued. "For God's sake tell me!"

"Your wife has got a terrible headache," I replied. "You send your housemaid upstairs with her, the porter will fetch the doctor, and the lad will go to the apothecary's shop. Meanwhile, you will show me a good place for hiding."

The gambler followed my instructions and in five minutes I was installed pretty well in a storeroom.

My knowledge of human psychology had not deceived me. Father and mother would not take so much care of their son as the gambler and his wife did of myself. I remained at their house for a fortnight. We parted as best friends, and the gambler offered me some money. I refused to take it. He told me also that a 500 rubles reward was offered to the man who would give any information about Lopatin.

I crossed the Angara and went to a convict's house. A friend of mine, a highwayman, bought me a horse, and I reached Tomsk safely. I took a steamer there and arrived at Tikhvinsk without any incident.

I need not dwell upon the long series of my adventures after Tikhvinsk. I became sometimes shepherd of the sheep; I was concealed among the nomads or bohemians; I followed the Tartar caravans, etc.

Finally I reached Zurich, from where I went to Paris. This was in 1873. I married a Russian girl there, from whom I had a son in 1877.

My life in Paris was comparatively quiet, but I could not live there without visiting Russia at least once a year. The risk was very great, but the desire was irresistible. The Russian Government had agents everywhere, so that I used to take special precautions. I wanted to go to the Caucasus in 1876 just to satisfy my need for activity. I asked my friends there to get me a horse, and I traveled in the Caucasus for four months, crossing every valley and river, and thus satisfying my extraordinary physical strength with which nature had endowed me. But before leaving Paris for the Caucasus I wrote a series of letters to St. Petersburg to my mother, asking my friend Engels, the collaborator of Marx, to forward them to Philadelphia. I marked the dates on the envelopes with a pencil, and I was sure my friends in America would send the letters regularly. There was an exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and the police at St. Petersburg on opening the letters addressed to Mrs. Lopatin would certainly not think her son was in the Caucasus at that time while letters from him were arriving from America.

I earned my living in Paris by translations, but this naturally was not sufficient for my wife and son. I decided to go to St. Petersburg, where I could be employed in some factory as a chemist.

A well known Russian engineer, Yablochoff, the inventor of the famous "electric candle," came to Paris in 1878, hoping to sell his invention at the international exhibition. My friend Breguette, the celebrated French watchmaker, introduced me to him. Yablochoff's invention was not recognised in Russia, he had too many debts, and after having been declared bankrupt, fled from Moscow. He proposed to me to go to Moscow as a lawyer and to try to arrange the business with his numerous creditors. I agreed to do this, and for months I visited the courts of justice at Moscow, signing lots of documents, etc. I succeeded finally in restoring Yablochoff's position and returned to Paris for a while. Yablochkoff afterwards became an intimate friend of the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaevich, the Czar's brother.

My wife went to St. Petersburg with my little son. I joined them shortly afterward. When I arrived at St. Petersburg, after having seen my wife, I called upon my old friend, Dr. Weimar. He was a jolly fellow, thinking much more of wine and women than of any revolutionary designs. His fate, however, was too cruel, he died at the galleys, being quite innocent.

The Russian revolutionists had met at Lipetsk, near Kiel, in 1879 and decided to create a vast organization unthe the name of "Narodnaya Volia" (Popular Freedom). All the revolutionary leaders had been my friends, but I did not join the society. I called upon Dr. Weimar and we went to a restaurant, eating and drinking the whole day. My name in St. Petersburg at that time was Sebastianoff. When I returned home to my furnished rooms at a very late hour my landlord told me that General Mesentsoff, the Chief of Gendarmes had been assassinated. I knew the perpetrator well. It was a friend of mine, a member of the "Narodnaya Volia," Kravchinsky. I went to the secret seat of the committee on the next day and saw Kravchinsky, who had escaped the police. He left St. Petersburg a week later for London, where he was run over by an omnibus.

The police became very active after the assassination and numerous searches and arrests were made in the capital.

I was returning home when I saw a police officer at my door who started at the name of Sebastianoff. Being very cautious, I telegraphed to my wife (she lived in a villa) not to call upon me until further notice.

A number of gendarmes and policemen called upon me on the next day and began to search my room. I was wondering at them, being unaware whether they were looking for Sebastianoff or Lopatin. My wife's photograph was on my desk in a gala dress. The gendarmerie officer asked me who was the lady. I said it was a French actress. Suddenly I heard my wife's voice on the stairs. Evidently she had not received my telegram. She entered the room before I could move. The officer looked at her and, smiling, addressed me: "What a strange resemblance between the photo and this lady!" The danger was too imminent, and I told my wife in French: "Tell everything, conceal nothing." I wanted to save her at any price. Meanwhile, the gendarmes had nearly finished their work. They did not find anything, but I was amazed at the officer examining my stick and umbrella. The reason was that I had knives concealed in these and no one knew it except Voronovich, my friend in Paris. I learned afterwards that Voronovich was an agent of the government and that it was he who informed the police of Lopatin's arrival, stating, by the by, the fact about the knives.

The police, however, had been looking for Sebastianoff, as they did not know Lopatin's outside appearance. It was a strange whim of fate that I was arrested.

The police discovered a secret printing office long before my arrival. The manager was arrested. At the trial he said he was appointed by a certain Sebastianoff. He confessed afterwards that he invented the name.

When my friend, Dr. Weimar, was arrested after the assassination of General Mesentsoff, he refused to say anything. The reason of his arrest was that a revolver had been found near the general's corpse. The police ascertained the fact that the revolver had been sold to Dr. Weimar. This was not enough. Dr. Weimar had been seriously compromised since Prince Kropotkin's flight. The latter escaped, helped by his friends, who asked Dr. Weimar to give them one of his good horses. Dr. Weimar did not know the motives but agreed to give one of his horses. After the flight of Prince Kropotkin the horse, being abandoned, returned home, closely watched by the police. The affair had no consequence for Dr. Weimar.

Kravchinsky, the assassin of General Mesentsoff, also used Weimar's horses. This was too much for the police, and Weimar was arrested. The poor fellow invented the first name imaginable at the inquest, when the officer asked him to whom he had given the revolver. To "Sebastianoff." was Weimar's reply.

Sebastianoff again!

Special orders were given to the police to look for Sebastianoff. The result was my arrest. The police were informed at the same time of Lopatin's residing in St. Petersburg. The chief of police did not see Lopatin and wired to Veronovich to come to Russia. The latter arrived at St. Petersburg and recognized me at once. The police thus found Lopatin and Sebastianoff both.

I was taken to the "Third Section," the terrible institution of the secret police in Russia. My wife was there, too.

The gendarmes left me alone in a big room, when I heard a horrible scream by a woman. I thought it was my wife's voice and forgetting everything in the world I rushed to the door. With one sweep of my arm I pushed it open and found myself in another big hall. A general and several officers rushed toward me.

"What is the matter?" they asked.

"What are you doing to my wife?" I gasped.

"Oh, nothing, you may be sure. She is there in the other room being questioned."

"You lie; I want to see her! If you do not let me see her I shall smash the glass in the windows here and let all Russian, let the world hear the screams of your victim!"

I approached the windows and was ready to smash the glass.

The general opened the door and showed me my wife sitting quietly in a chair and speaking to an officer.

The scream belonged to a girl who had been so much frightened with the examination that she had become insane.

My wife was released two days later, while I was sent to the Peter and Paul fortress.

M. Nabokoff, the Minister of Justice, had long interviews with me. He was a clever statesman. After awhile he made the following proposal to me:

"Look here, Herman Alexandrovich, you could serve your country much better if you had chosen the legal way. Promise me that you will never have any intercourse with the revolutionists, and not only you will be released, but you will get a high post in the administration."

I declined the offer, saying I was unable to part with my friends, although I did not belong to the "Narodnaya Volia." Yablochkoff and the Grand Duke Constantine himself asked the Czar to release me, but the will of the sovereign after my reply to Nabokoff's offer was inflexible.

I was to be sent to Siberia in 1880, when the relatives of my wife decided to go to Tashkent. My wife succeeded in obtaining the government's consent [illegible] obliged to deposit 50,000 rubles as a guarantee of my arrival at Tashkent and 10,000 rubles a guarantee of my there. I lived at Tashkent as an employee at the bank of the relations of my wife.

I was allowed to go to Vologda, in [illegible], in 1881, after the assassination of the Emperor Alexander II as the government saw I had nothing to do with the revolutionists. I was to remain at Vologda three years, and would be free afterwards. In 1883, however, I managed to escape from my exile more easily than ever in my experience, and left Russia for Paris.

The "Narodnaya Volia" at that time was nearly annihilated. Two of the chiefs of the organization, M. Tikhomiroff and Miss Ashanin, lived in Paris, other prominent members of the association were working in Russia.

Tikhomiroff and Ashanin wanted me to join the "Narodnaya Volia." and to become one of the leaders of the revolution. There were many points on which we could not agree. For instance, they thought that terroristic acts, i.e., assassinations of the monarchs, high officials, etc., were factors of freedom, whereas my opinion was that such acts meant only symptoms of the general discontent. I admitted terrorism in theory as the only possible policy against the bitterest enemies of mankind.

Several prominent members of the so-called "Zemsky Union," a kind of semi-official association created at St. Petersburg in 1882, arrived at Paris in 1883 and opened negotiations with the "Narodnaya Volia." I was appointed by my friends to represent the "Narodnaya Volia," although I did not belong to the party yet. The "Zemsky Unionists" proposed to conclude a treaty. They asked us not to make any attempts on the Czar's life, promising to release our friends in exchange. I wanted Chernyshevsky to be released immediately and agreed to sign the treaty under this condition. The "Unionists" left Paris for St. Petersburg and the pourparlers ceased quite unexpectedly.

We had a very energetic agent at St. Petersburg, M. Degaeff, a member of the Executive Committee. I went to St. Petersburg in November, 1883, as an Englishman, Norrisson, and when I met Degaeff I could not help being suspicious. Degaeff told me he was arrested at Odessa and then escaped, but the narrative appeared to me quite incredible. I returned to Paris and learned there that Degaeff was employed as secretary of the Chief of the Secret Police at St. Petersburg, Colonel Sudeykin. Our party knew this and agreed to Degaeff's appointment, hoping thus to achieve success for its own cause. Degaeff used to betray insignificant revolutionary plans and Colonel Sudeykin was much pleased with him. The object of the party was to learn the designs of the government through Degnaeff, though sacrificing some victims, to murder Sudeykin and to destroy the most important plans of the Russian bureaucracy.

One of our best agents, Miss Vera Figner (her brother is now a celebrated singer at the St. Petersburg Imperial Theatre) was arrested at Kharkoff in 1883. I suspected Degaeff's hand in this plot, and the man appeared too dangerous to me. I was sure he was deceiving us. Finally, the Central Committee of the "Narodnaya Volia" ordered Degaeff to assassinate Colonel Sudeykin, threatening him death in case of disobedience.

The reason of the sudden interruption of the pourparler between us and the Zemsky Union was clear to me. The government saw that our party had been nearly destroyed since the numerous arrests, and being assisted by Degaeff, decided to close the negotiations.

Frightened with the decision of the Central Committee of the "Narodnaya Volia," Degaeff hastened to kill Colonel Sudeykin and fled to Paris. I held this man to be too dangerous and the committee sent him to Guiana. I heard afterwards that Degaeff became rich and took out naturalization papers in America.

In January, 1884, I joined the "Narodnaya Volia," and left Paris for St. Petersburg, as Chief of all the revolutionary organizations in Russia. I took a room in the Malaya Konlushennaya street, under an English name, and began to work. Many students joined our party. I opened a large correspondence with the provinces, organizing about 300 agencies in different towns of Russia in the course of three months. I was very cautious. When I returned home, I used to drop my stick and turn round to pick it up. If a single man was in the street, I walked further and then came back. I did not care much for myself, but I had 300 addresses of my agents in the provinces written down upon a sheet of paper. I used to put this sheet near my bed on a table with matches and revolver. Should the police call upon me, I should have plenty of time to fire at the door and to burn the paper with the addresses before the door was broken.

My room presented a curious spectacle. It was like a store. I kept dynamite there, bombs, etc. The object was to kill Count Tolstoy (the Minister of the Public Instruction, a bitter reactionary), (M. Pobiedonostsett and M. Katutoff, the Panslavist, who had actually destroyed the project of the Russian constitution. I wanted these fellows to be assassinated simultaneously. It was quite clear that no progress of Russia was possible so long as they lived.

It was a fine day at St. Petersburg. A tramcar passed in the Nevsky and I ran to catch it. Suddenly I heard a voice. "Wait a bit, gentleman!" a peasant shouted in the street, evidently addressing me.

I went in his direction wondering at the event, when three more peasants appeared, and seizing me in the open daylight put me into a cab, telling the coachman to go to the Prefect's Chancery. Two peasants sat with me holding my arms, the other two disappeared. I was so much amazed that I could not realize the danger at once. The peasants were disguised detectives.

We reached the peristyle of the Kazan Cathedral, when I suddenly remembered the list with the 300 addresses was with me. It would be seized, and a great number of people would be arrested; the whole organization would vanish.

At one sweep of my left arm I pushed one of the detectives away from the cab. He fell on the ground, while with my right hand I struck the other detective. In a moment I had the sheet of paper in my mouth, trying to swallow it. Unfortunately the sheet was too large, and besides this, I had quite forgotten the other two detectives, who were following us. Somebody seized me by my neck and before I could move, the sheet of paper was in possession of the detectives. A large crowd gathered round us menacing the police. But the cab proceeded further. I was annihilated. Everything was lost! I saw a student on the way, and using [illegible] my voice, I shouted to him, 'Go and tell [illegible] Lopatin has just been arrested and that all his documents have been seized. Let them save themselves!'

The detectives whistled, a policeman came and arrested the student.

No more hope [illegible] by the highest Russian officials of that time, of whom many live at present. They could not learn anything from me, but wholesale arrests followed in the province, and the "Narodnaya Volia" ceased to exist. The list with the addresses was indeed a precious prey for the police.

I was imprisoned in the Peter and Paul fortress in 1884. Then gendarmes, irritated [illegible] often spoke to me about torture, but I did not believe in it.

"Why do you not [illegible]" General Lukashevich asked me.

"Well," I answered, "[illegible] the use of it? Christians [illegible] by the Romans, Jews by the Spaniards; they have shown [illegible]. If you torture me, I [illegible] and scream, but I shall not [illegible]. And besides this, I shall tell my lawyer everything and he will inform Europe about the Russian 'courts of justice.' You will agree that the opinion of the civilized nations will not be favorable to you."

I was not tortured, as I think, nobody was in Russia, except in very few cases.

The trial was fixed in 1887. The highest statesmen were present. There were five more revolutionists, who had served under my command.

I asked the Martial Court not to spare me. "My life," I said, " has not been very useful for the 'Narodnaya Volia,' and as our party is destroyed now, there is nothing left for me in the future. I consider myself to be a prisoner of war. Our party has declared war to the Russian Government; you have captured one of the revolutionary generals. Act as you can. I do not recognize your justice, so that I shall not speak any more. I want only to give the account of my arrest, in order to show that I did not betray my officers and soldiers, that I tried to swallow the list with the addresses."

The president interrupted me: "I cannot allow you to give this account here," he said.

"I appeal to your honor," I exclaimed. "You are officers and you understand the sense of duty. I want to retain my honor. I must speak. I must tell Russia that Herman Lopatin, one of her sons, is not a coward. I must tell her that the list had been seized because of the barbarian state of things in this country under which people may be arrested in the street in the open daylight."

I pronounced these words nearly fainting. The president could not stop me, and I told everything.

We were sentenced to death.

For sixteen days we were waiting for the hangman, when the Czar, Alexander III, decided to send us to the Schlusselburg prison for the remainder of our lives.

I was brought to the grim prison on the banks of the Neva, where I remained for eighteen and one-half years. I had a small damp room like the other prisoners. But I was too strong for the Schlusselburg fortress, and while plenty of my colleagues became mad or died through the abominable regime, my health was not altered.

We were allowed to walk in the big yard separately, always in company of the sentries. We had no newspapers, no journals, no books. It was a long, continuous solitary night without any sound. The sufferings of such isolation are indeed indescribable.

The food was horrid. Black beetles and worms swarmed in our soup and meat. No protests were permitted. Whoever dared protest aloud risked being flogged. The law authorized the commander of Schusselburg to shoot any one who struck a waiter. Some of the prisoners were eaten by worms and rats. One of the unfortunate fellows broke his head on the wall, preferring to die rather than continue his miserable existence.

We guessed sometimes that some of the prisoners were dead or executed by the number of plates in which the waiters brought us food. But we had no news from the outer world.

In 1888 we saw the gendarmes wearing black stripes on their arms in sign of mourning. We all thought Alexander III was dead. We hoped for better times. But a priest who came sometimes to visit one of the prisoners told him the German Emperor, William I, was dead.

In the same year the Minister of the Interior visited Schusselburg. He, too, told me about the death of the two German Emperors. He allowed us to read religious books. In 1890 the regime was greatly improved in consequence of numerous cases of death and disease among the prisoners.

In 1899 I was allowed to receive a German journal of natural philosophy. It was from this journal that I learned, in 1904, that an invention had brought good results in the Russo-Japanese War. The news was striking. We did not know anything about the war and we requested the authorities of the prison to supply us with news.

We were allowed afterwards to read newspapers, but it was to be strictly observed that an interval of at least twelve months should elapse between the date of publication of the journal and the moment when we obtained a copy of it. Our news was thus suffitly old, and we knew nothing abouta ciently old, and we knew nothing about the course of the war after the battle of Liaoyang. I need not say that no news reached us concerning the domestic Russian troubles.

One of the prisoners, Staradvorsky, wrote a petition asking the Director of the Department of Police to send him to the seat of war as a soldier. Staradvorsky was summoned to the director, who told him the war had ended but praised his intentions.

"The time has changed," he said; "the Czar is willing to grant a representative assembly."

Staradvorsky was amazed. He returned to Schusselburg and reported the fact. A copy of the Imperial Manifesto of August 19, 1905, was given to us at our request, and, indeed, I was amazed myself.

We knew nothing about the gigantic strikes in Russia, nothing about the Manifesto of October 30, 1905. But on November 8 the commander told me we were to be released shortly. I did not believe him, and to tell the truth, I was not very glad to learn the fact. I have a son, I thought, who is a stranger to me, perhaps a reactionary perhaps a son who is cursing his father's memory. Where am I to go?

A mere chance destroyed my doubts. A new prisoner came to share our fate. This was the well known in Russia, M. Ghershuni, an enthusiastic youth, who cheered us when we were allowed to speak to each other. Ghershuni was defended at his trial by the famous barrister, Nicolas Karabchevsky. The latter was assisted by his assistant barrister, Barth. Now Barth had been my wife's name, and Karabchevsky's assistant [illegible] Ghershuni told me Barth was an enthus[illegible] sent to Kaluga for his participation in the emancipatory movement among the students. My son, according to Ghersuni, loved his father sincerely and his eyes glittered whenever he [illegible] presence.

I longed to be free after Ghershuni's narrative. I longed to see my son.

I was released in November with permission to live at Vilna at my brother's for awhile, and then I was to be sent to Siberia for the remainder of my life. I was not allowed to stay for a moment at St. Petersburg.

My son arrived at Vilna immediately, and he has often come to see me since my liberation. The inhabitants of Vilna became proud of my sojourn in their town. A deputation of the Jewish Socialists (Bund) came to greet me, and when I went to a local theatre, the public rose from their chairs and waved their handkerchiefs. I don't like all these marks of respect, so that I stay at home.

The police have nothing to do with me except that all the letters which I receive are opened by the authorities.

My life is very dull. My brother has recently lost his daughter and cannot cheer up since her death. Vilna itself is not a Russian town. It is composed mostly of Jews and Poles, and, although I hate all national distinctions I should prefer to live in a purely Russian place, especially at St. Petersburg, where I have many friends. Besides all this I live under constant fear of being obliged to go to Siberia.

I cannot realize what is going on in Russia at present. Everything strikes me. But I think the extreme parties have committed a terrible blunder. Personally I have nothing to object to against the indirect suffrage. I should even consent to the purely consultative functions of the Duma. But I should never supply a bureaucratic government with the most efficacious weapons they could ever hope to obtain, with the possibility of defending the well-to-do classes against the Socialists. The extremists are too hasty. The only hope for Russia is that the government will be too slow; this will induce the well-to-do classes to join the Socialists once more in their common struggle against the autocracy. No one can forecast the future. I do not think it can be reas[illegible] subject. I have no right to say any[illegible]—New York Call.

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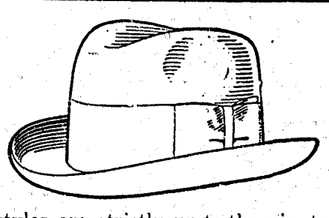
Big Values for Saturday

SPRING HATS



Our new Spring Hats for 1914 are being picked up rapidly. A great many of the boys have already made their choice. The styles are strictly up-to-the-minute and the colors are the newest ideas in Men's Hats. Take a look at our New Maroon, Sage Green and Navy. The bands are in silk velvet or wide silk with bows at back or side.

Boys' Odd Pants

"The Leader" LION BRAND

Boys' plain Pants made from good strong Tweed, in dark colors, lined throughout. In sizes 4 years to 10 years, will be placed on sale Saturday at **50c pair**

Boys' Blue Serge Knickers, lined throughout; splendid value at $1.25 pair. All sizes 4 years to 10 years. On sale Saturday at **90c pair**

Boys' Reefer Coats

The ideal Spring Coat for your boy, stylish and serviceable, in sizes 5 years to 10 years. Priced Saturday at **$3.00, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00 and $10.00**

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY FOR BOYS' CLOTHING AT SATURDAY CLEARING PRICES

Ladies' Footwear

We are continuing the sale of Ladies' High Grade Footwear another week and have added from two to three dozen pairs, which we will sacrifice at the extremely low price of $2.75. These are exceptional bargains, and you should avail yourselves of this opportunity. These lines contain all the different grades of leather—Patent, Gun Metal and Vici Kid, also Tan Calf and Chocolate Kid Bluchers.

Odd Lines Woollen Underwear, ½ price

Women's Woollen Underwear in Vests and Drawers, representing the best known makes. The lines are broken but all are in first class condition; all sizes. Values from 75c to $3.00 for — **½ price**

WOMEN'S CASHMERE AND WORSTED WOOLLEN HOSE
5 pairs for $1.00

Shown in all sizes and best grade; good full sizes; best wearers ..... **5 pairs for $1.00**

WOMEN'S WOOLLEN HOSE
50c Values for 35c pair

A dandy lines of women's good Woollen Stockings, splendid wearers, shown in all sizes. Regular 50c. Saturday ..... **35c pair**

ALL WOOLLEN AND KNITTED GOODS
33 1-3 per cent from regular prices

Aviation Caps, Hockey Toques, Hoods, Woollen Bonnets, Children's Woollen Leggings, etc.
All 33 1-3 per cent from regular prices

SPRING SUITS AND COATS

Have just opened part of our shipment of new Spring Suits and Coats.

We are enthusiastic over the splendid showing which surpasses anything yet attempted in Fernie. The styles in both are varied and are too extreme.

The cloths are good serviceable materials in new and exclusive colorings. Many exclusive styles are shown in the higher priced garments. Come in and look at them. You'll be satisfied with the advance showing.

$12.50 to $40

HOUSEFURNISHING SPECIALS

The biggest values ever offered in this Department are waiting for your inspection.

Carpet Squares 2 x 3 yards..... .....$2.50
Carpet Squares 3 x 3..... .....3.50
All Neat Designs and Good Colors

Six new patterns in two yard wide Linoleums, the kind that really wears well and looks good for **Only $1.00 per running yard.**

Coco Fibre Door Mats, just the thing for sloppy weather **60c**

Special Oil finish window shade, mounted on good roller, only **45c**

IT WILL PAY YOU TO VISIT THE FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPTS. THIS WEEK

Women's Flannel Waists for 95c

Displayed on a sale table in our Ready-to-Wear Department. All colors and sizes 34 to 42. Waists that are made for wear and service. Be early as the quantity is limited. Regular to $2.50 for **95c each**

$1.50 WOMEN'S COLORED WAISTS—75c

Waists that are worth more money and worth an early visit to the department. Again the quantity is limited so shop early Saturday. Regular $1.50.

SEE THESE NEW EMBROIDERY EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS AT 3 YARDS FOR 25c

A big assortment, dandy new patterns, good fine quality of Muslins.
3 yards for $25c

WHITE CROCHET SHAWLS FOR WOMEN

Knitted and crochet white and two-toned Shawls, small quantity to sell. Worth $2.75. **Saturday $1.50**

DRESS GOODS

A CHANCE TO BUY DRESS GOODS AT COST PRICE

Regular $1.75 and $1.50 Suitings Saturday Selling 75c yard

Suitable for Dresses, Suits, separate Skirts; all classes and grades of materials in short lengths only. We advise early shopping as the quantity is limited.

Regular to $1.50 for

75c

One big assortment of fancy Art Cretonnes, Art Muslins and Art Satins. Going at **10c per yd.**

A big lot of colors and good qualities. Regular to 25c and 30c, for

10c yard

SWEATER COATS AT $1.95

About 50 good Woollen Sweater Coats, good range of sizes and colors. To clear ..... **$1.95 each**

MEN'S SHOES

Men's Patent Colt Bluchers at $2.00 per pair. These are a few pairs of small sizes, ranging from 5½ to 7½, odd lines of Geo. A. Slater and Just Wright Shoes.

Men's Working Boots in Black and Tan, with 9 inch tops, with or without nails. Regular prices from $4.50 to $6.00. Special Saturday **$3.90 pair.**

Men's Pit Boots with good heavy soles and uppers. Special for Saturday only at **$1.45 pair.**

Grocery Specials

Clam Shell for poultry	8 lbs.	.25
Ground Bone	6 lbs.	.25
Tuxedo Baking Powder, 12 oz.	2 tins	.25
Extra Heavy House Brooms, regular 65c, for		.55
20 oz. Evaporated Milk	2 tins	.25
Braid's Best Coffee, fresh ground	2 lbs.	.85
Cowan's Cocoa	½ lb. tin	.25
Peaches	2 lb. tin	.15
Sliced Pineapple	2 lb. tin	.15
Little Herring in sauce	2 tins	.25
Codfish, 2 lb. boxes	per lb.	.10
Holland Herring	10 lb. kegs	1.00
Finnan Haddie	2 lbs.	.25
Red Poppy Salmon	2 tins	.25
Robin Hood Flour	98 lb. sack	3.10
Robin Hood Flour	49 lb. sack	1.60
Black Jack Stove Polish	per tin	.10
Bon Ami	2 packages	.25
Rogers' Pride Corn Syrup	2 lb. tin	.15
Special Blend Bulk Tea	3 lbs.	1.00
White Swan Yeast	6 for	.25
White Swan Soap	12 bars	.45
Scott Emulsion	large size	.75
Lyman's Beef Iron & Wine		.50
Beecham Pills		.20
Zam Buk		.40
Lyman's Talcum Powder	2 tins	.35
Alabastine, all colors	per package	.45

A Special Purchase of Women's House Dresses

Worth $1.75 for $1.00 on Saturday

50 dozen Women's House Dresses in Percales, Prints and Chambrays; every size and every color. Worth $1.75. Saturday ..... **$1.00 each**

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

Dia Davis, International organizer from Illinois, arrived in town this week.

On Tuesday last the Tom Marks Co. gave a ball at the Napanee Hotel, when all the tango artists gathered and had a good time.

If ardent devotion and attention are indications of forthcoming nuptials, we may shortly have to record same of a very popular store clerk and hockey enthusiast. Should be "win" her, the young couple will make a great "hit."

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

Last Monday evening the members of the above order held another very successful social in the basement of the English Church. A fine vocal and instrumental program was provided, while the ladies catered to the wants of the inner man. A most pleasant evening was spent, and it is the intention of the order to arrange for similar gatherings at future dates.

VETERANS' ASSOCIATION

The monthly meeting of the Veterans' Association will be held in the basement of the English Church at 7 p.m., Sunday, March 1st. All Veterans are earnestly requested to attend, as business of a very important character is to be transacted.

A cordial invitation is also extended to any qualified Veterans resident in the city or district, who have not yet become members of the Association.

GEORGE O'BRIEN, Secretary.

The monthly tea of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will be held at the home of Mrs. M. A. Kastner, on Tuesday, March 3rd, at 3.30 p.m.

The Fernie juniors trimmed the Elko aggregation 9-0 on Sunday last. The juniors' manager says it was "real hockey" and that Fred Roo got so scared about the reputation of his pets that he imported several well-known Eastern players.

THE I. C. S.—WHAT IT IS DOING

"There is no such thing as complete success. After every achievement comes the voice, 'Arise and get thee hence, for this is not thy rest.' So we never arrive, but always we work; we struggle; we strive; and this continual endeavor is all there is of life. . . . He who leaves study out has missed one item in the formula, and a very necessary item too. . . . The I. C. S. supplies this ingredient of study. They show you how to study, and they have a system that tends to hold you to it; to drop out is disgrace. The chief gain is not in the fact that the student eventually gets an increase in pay, but in the fact that he becomes a safer, saner, more useful citizen, adding to the wealth and happiness of the world. He becomes a creator, a builder, instead of a barnacle, a parasite, a derelict. Character is the net result of the I. C. S."

Thus has "The Fra," which is described as the American exponent of philosophy, in a recent issue. If the article were the usual publicity circular, it would have been impossible to have enumerated more fully the splendid qualities and the objective of the I. C. S.

Young men who do not desire to be counted among the objectless ones, gravitating towards saloon and pool-room, should immediately take this subject up with the local representative, Mr. Tom Griffith.

The interest taken in the recent addition to Fernie's educational institutions, The Crow's Nest Business College and Academy of Languages, proves conclusively that this is a long-felt want. The school, which is under the care of J. W. Bennett, and who has for his assistant one of the most up-to-date and thorough tutors of commercial subjects that it is possible to procure, is receiving daily additions to its classes. Enquiries from the outlying districts are being received by every post, while the progress already noticed by some of the students themselves is a splendid tribute to the thoroughness and method of imparting knowledge adopted by the school.

LEST WE FORGET

Joseph Maira, miner, aged 18, died in Burnaby jail, B. C., Jan. 20th, 1914, whilst serving one year's imprisonment for the CRIME OF STRIKING.

The dying boy in his prison cell
Lay moaning life away.
His weary spirit drooped and fell
And in sorrow passed away.

No mother's love, no tender care,
Yet, life hung by a slender thread.
No pitying voice—just black despair,
And the sound of the warden's tread.

With agony of soul the mother weeps
And bears her sorrow alone.
She knows as she thinks of the one who sleeps
Naught for his life could atone.

Forgive, we pray, forgive.
And we, your brothers, done the right
On earth, you yet might live.

A youth cut off in his early bloom,
Cut down by the HAND OF GREED,
Then laid to rest in the silent tomb.

—Ethel Cuthbertson, S. D. P.

Copies of the above on fine mourning card can be had from the author, 332 Broadway E., Vancouver, B. C. Special terms for quantities.

The Socialist party of California demands that real estate agents, railroad interests and others who induce immigration to California be criminally prosecuted, and that the state furnish employment to the thousands who were induced to go west on their advertisements. That's business—business for the toiler.

Shiloh's Cure

QUICKLY STOPS COUGHS, CURES COLDS, HEALS THE THROAT AND LUNGS. 25 CENTS

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BAND

The Fernie-Coal Creek Excelsior Band beg to thank the undernoted for their subscriptions to the new instrument fund.

Robt. Connell, Secretary.

The Trites-Wood Co., Ltd.	$50.00
Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co. Ltd.	50.00
W. R. Wilson	25.00
The Crow's Nest Trading Co., Ltd.	20.00
Isis Theatre	10.00
The District Ledger	7.50
William Cole	7.00
Lawe & Fisher	5.00
Herchmer & Martin	5.00
Alexander Macnell	5.00
M. A. Kastner	5.00
Fernie Free Press	5.00
G. G. Moffatt	5.00
L. A. Mills	5.00
Imperial Bank of Canada	5.00
The Home Bank of Canada	5.00
The Canadian Bank of Commerce	5.00
Mr. Shoemake	5.00
N. N.	5.00
George Ramsay	5.00
R. C.	5.00
J. S. T. Alexander	5.00
W. M. Johnson	5.00
Thos. Whelan	5.00
Wm. Johnson, Orpheum Theatre	3.00
McCutcheon Bros.	3.00
Palm & Wigwam Candy Stores	2.00
B. F. Wallace	2.00
A. D. Carrie	2.00
Thos. Barnes	2.00
H. Lanfear	2.00
James Lowe	2.00
Chas. Carter	2.00
Ed. Owen	1.00
W. Westnedge	1.00
J. Landon	1.00
J. Parsons	1.00
W. Meikle	1.00
Frank Brown	1.00
Joe Edgar	1.00
J. Bohill	1.00
F. Bailey	1.00
Wm. Bailey	1.00
R. Stevens	1.00
F. Coope	1.00
Ted Coates	1.00
[illegible]	
O. Spino	1.00
J. Hunt	1.00
Ashton Yates	1.00
R. Bazendale	1.00
J. Mitchell	1.00
F. Vance	1.00
Chrstley	1.00
[illegible]	
Robert Walton	1.00
R. J. Brown	1.00
J. McCool	.75
Wm. Atkinson	.50
J. Riley	.50
J. Dell	.50
J. Quigg	.50
G. Bowen	.50
J. Gourlay	.50
J. Hendley	.50
J. Larner	.50
	$383.25

Following is a list of prizes that will be drawn for on the 4th July, tickets for which can be obtained from the secretary or any member of the band, 25 cents each.

Wm. Mills, case of whisky	$18.00
W. A. Ingram, case of five pipes	18.00
J. L. McIntyre, pipe	10.50
Fernie Industrial Co-op. Society hamper	10.00
Mrs. E. Todd, merchandise	10.00
N. E. Suddaby, clock	10.00
P. Burns & Co., Ltd., merchandise	10.00
Pollock Wine Co., Ltd., merchandise	10.00
A. C. Liphardt, silver bake dish	9.00
McLean's Drug Store, lady's pearl handle work box	6.00
41 Market Co., Ltd., merchandise	5.00
A. W. Biesadell, pipe	5.00
Sewadie Bros., gold chain	5.00
J. D. Quail, merchandise	5.00
F. J. Johnson, sweater	5.00
J. Acillo, shoes	5.00
J. R. McEwing, merchandise	5.00
Wm. Dukelow, gold ring	5.00
Kefoury Bros., merchandise	5.00
How Foon, merchandise	5.00
W. F. Muirhead & Co., shoes	5.00
McKay & Ross, quarter of beer	4.00
A. B. Campbell, box of chocolates	3.75
Geo. Dornebecker, box of cigars	3.50
O.K. Shoe Shop, pair boy's shoes	3.00
Duthie Co., safety razor	2.75
J. C. McCool, pair cut glass salts	1.50
J. L. Gates, 2 boxes of cigars	..

AN OLD TIMER TAKES RADIUM CURE

J. W. Bennett informs us that he has heard from Jas. Roberts, at one time secretary of the W. F. of M. Local at Moyie, and who is at present in England, to the effect that he is taking the radium cure for cancer, and although at present no marked improvement is noticeable Roberts is very hopeful and trusts to derive much benefit from the treatment.

Classified Ads.--Cent a Word

PEDIGREE AIREDALES—I have a few fine, thorough-bred pedigree Airedale Pups for sale; write at once. W. Parnell, P. O. Fernie, B. C. 148

[illegible] De Kilpatrick, specialist, representing optical company of Vancouver, will be in Fernie at McLean's drug store, on Saturday and Monday, March 7 and 9. Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. See notice on page 5.

FOR SALE—Splendid R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels, $2.50 each; also R. C. Rhode Island Eggs for hatching, $2.75 per setting, 12 chicks guaranteed; laying records, can't be beat for this Western climate. Apply Jos. Stephenson, Box 61, Coleman. 144

CORNET PLAYER (good), also first class boot and shoe maker and repairer would like to hear of a good steady job. Write W. H. Bannister, French Camp, Coal Creek. 153

LOST—Beagle Hound, near English Church on Monday last. Age about 9 months; color, black and white with tan ears and tan forelegs; tail docked. Information should be given to C. Carter, 14 Dalton Avenue, who is willing to pay reward for recovery of dog. 153

WANTED—Four Bear Traps, nothing smaller than No. 5; state price in first letter. Address Box 253, Coleman, Alta. 146

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS marked "Ambulance Tender" will be received by the undersigned, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Fernie, up to five o'clock p.m., Wednesday, March 4th, 1914, for the operation of the City Ambulance for a period of one year.

Full particulars as to tender may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

O. W. ROSS,
City Clerk.

DATED at Fernie, B. C., the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1914.

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 utilization 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

Special for Saturday Matinee and Evening

Florence Lawence's Greatest Dramatic Achievemen

THE SPENDER

In Two Reels

She plays the part of an actress, not of the ordinary sort, but one who sacrifices and pursues the stage for reasons quite different from those that prompt most actresses.

Special Monday

The Most Daring Picture Ever Produced

In Three Reels **Captain Kidd** In Three Reels

The first of a series of adventurous stories by "101" Bison Co. built around the various famous pirate characters of history. Truly the old buccaneer has been visualized.

Special Wednesday

A Cry in The Night

Four Reels "BARKER" (London)

Extra Special Saturday, Mar. 7th

"PROTEA"

The Woman Spy

Five Reels. Unique, Daring, Spectacular. A mile of film with a thrill in every foot.

Home of The "UNIVERSAL" Program Best in The World

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