# The District Ledger

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

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# Eleventh Annual Convention

# Dist. 18, United Mine Workers of America

The eleventh annual convention of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, opened on Monday at Lethbridge. Besides the delegates from the various Local Unions, there were present fraternal delegates from District No. 6, Western Federation of Miners, Alberta Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labor Council of Lethbridge, and District No. 28, United Mine Workers of America (Vancouver Island). Alf Budden, of the Socialist Party of Canada, the mayor of Lethbridge and commissioners of public utilities were also present, and addressed the convention.

The convention so far has adopted one or two motions that are likely to affect the attitude of the District in the future. It was agreed by the convention to pledge the District to political action as laid down by the Socialist Party of Canada, and this will mean considerable progress in educational methods for the mine workers of District 18, and removes the restriction hitherto placed upon political action in the Union.

### Monday's Proceedings

LETHBRIDGE, Feb. 16.—President J. Smith took the chair and called the convention to order at 10 a.m.

The chairman appointed the following as a credential committee, with instructions to withdraw immediately for the purpose of preparing their report and presenting it to the convention as soon as possible: Delegate Frank Wheatley, Bankhead; Delegate T. G. Harries, Passburg; Delegate J. Kent, Fernie.

The chairman called in turn on the city commissioners, Messrs. Hardie, Grace and Reid, to address the convention. The commissioners extended the hearty welcome of the citizens of Lethbridge to the delegates and cordially invited them to a hearty enjoyment of all that the city had to offer.

Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter read the call to the eleventh annual convention.

Regularly moved and seconded that the convention call be received and placed on the minutes.—Carried.

### Delegates Present

F. Wheatley, Bankhead; J. Loughran, Beaver Creek; J. Barwick, Bellevue; W. Archer, Blairmore; T. G. Harries, Burmis; F. Barnes, Carbondale; P. Besso, Canmore; D. H. Hyslop, Coleman; R. Garbett, Corbin; T. Critchley, J. Kent, H. Martin, Fernie; Evan Morgan, Frank; W. Balderstone, Hosmer; T. Brown, Hillcrest; L. Moore, Lethbridge; Donald McNab, Coalhurst; H. Elmer, Michel; T. G. Harries, Passburg; B. Nugent, Taber; J. Bendetti, Diamond City; Max Hutter, Georgetown.

### Fraternal Delegates

P. W. Johnston, Western Federation of Miners, District 6; J. O. Jones, Alberta Federation of Labor; W. Alford, Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council.

### Resolution Committee

W. Archer, Blairmore; Max Hutter, Georgetown; B. Nugent, Taber; T. Critchley, Fernie; P. W. Johnston, Sandon (W. F. of M.); T. G. Harries, Passburg.

### Constitution Committee

J. Loughran, Beaver Mines; L. Moore, Lethbridge; H. Martin, Fernie; T. Brown, Hillcrest; F. Wheatley, Bankhead.

### Appeals and Grievances Committee

R. Garbett, Corbin; Ed. Barnes, Carbondale; J. Barwick, Bellevue; E. Morgan, Frank.

### Officers' Reports Committee

D. McNab, Coalhurst; H. Elmer, Michel; W. Balderstone, Hosmer; P. Besso, Canmore; D. Hyslop, Coleman.

Delegate Harries moved (seconded) that the various reports be accepted as read.—Carried.

The report of Board Member Gray, fraternal delegate to the convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, was then read and passed on to the committee on officers' reports by order of the chair.

Secretary Carter read the report of the fraternal delegate to the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, which was referred to the committee on officers' reports by order of the chair.

A short discussion then took place in connection with the introduction of resolutions under Section 1 of Article 12 of the constitution. The delegates stated that they had important resolutions which they had instructions to introduce, but which had unfortunately not been sent in to the District within the month prior to the convention, as specified by the constitution.

The chairman announced that the article in question in the constitution was of a most specific nature and unless the resolutions were dealing with some grievance that had occurred in the interim of the month specified by the constitution, he would be compelled to rule them out.

Convention adjourned at 12.30, to reconvene at 2 a.m., Tuesday, Feb. 27.

### Tuesday's Proceedings

President Smith took the chair and called the convention to order at 3.10 a.m.

The resolution committee presented its report as follows:

**Resolution No. 1—Blairmore Local**

WHEREAS some of the Local Unions in this District have a sick benefit fund, and others have not, we would ask the convention to consider some uniform system of sick and accident benefit throughout the District.

Your committee recommend that the resolution be concurred in, and that, since it is necessary to have and maintain a sick fund, we further recommend that the District Executive exercises its influence over the Locals to see that the amount of weekly benefits so paid is uniform throughout the District, that a special committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to collect evidence on this subject, prepare rules and recommendations, submit the same to the District Executive Board, who in turn shall submit the recommendations of this special committee for the approval or rejection of the membership through the medium of the referendum vote.

Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

Considerable discussion ensued as the result of the introduction of the Blairmore resolution, a discussion in which practically the whole of the delegates took part. A motion was then introduced that the discussion should cease.—Carried.

Delegate Martin (Fernie) introduced an amendment to the effect that the District take over the Sick and Benefit Society and work it from one centre; but this motion was ruled out of order by the chair.

Motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee.—Carried.

**Resolution No. 2—Blairmore Local**

WHEREAS, during the past year our District has been put to considerable expense and great deal of the work of the District neglected through the resignation of our District officers;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that in future any District officer resigning his office shall not be eligible as a candidate for any office in the ensuing election caused by such resignation.

Your committee concur. Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

**Resolution No. 3—Taber Local**

RESOLVED, that the convention go on record as being against any contracts being signed on a screen coal basis.

Your committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in.

Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

Delegate Wheatley suggested that this was a matter that should be carried over to the attention of the scale committee at the next annual convention. There being no objection raised, the President ordered that the suggestion of Delegate Wheatley be included as part of the recommendation of the committee.

Motion to adopt recommendation of committee—Carried.

**Resolution No. 4—Hillcrest Local**

WHEREAS the contract system has contributed towards the degeneration of the human race, both mentally and physically, and also has contributed towards the surplus product that is now overflowing the markets of the world, thereby closing mines, mills, factories, etc., throwing a large number of the members of our class on the unemployed market, thereby causing a downward tendency in our wages through their efforts to comply with the first law of nature—self-preservation;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this convention go on record as being opposed to contract work, and shall discourage contract work amongst the members.

Your committee recommend that the resolution be concurred in.

Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

The resolution was debated at considerable length, Delegates Johnston, Wheatley, Rees, Hyslop, Loughran, Brown, Elmer, Martin, Nugent and Harries taking part, and also Secretary Carter and Board Members Gray and Burke.

The motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee was then put to the vote and carried.

**Resolution No.5 —Taber Local**

RESOLVED that this convention discuss the advisability of a general strike for the liberation of the imprisoned miners on Vancouver Island.

Your committee recommend that the resolution be non-concurred in.

Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

The resolution was the cause of considerable discussion, but while the sympathy of the convention went out to the miners of Vancouver Island in the struggle they were undergoing, and particularly o those unfortunate ones who had been martyred to the cause of labor, the concensus of opinion was that no good could be effected by a course of action such as that suggested in the resolution, particularly as Fraternal Delegate Johnston and Board Member Gray were in a position to state that most of these imprisoned in the first instance had since been liberated. That the imprisoned miners had been martyred to the cause of capital through the medium of the antagonistic political machine was clearly demonstrated by Delegate Johnston, though this was his own personal opinion and he did not desire that the delegates accept it as an absolute fact.

Motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee carried.

The report of the resolution committee then being completed, it was then regularly moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted in its entirety as amended.—Carried.

Brother Rees asked the permission [illegible] special resolution in connection with the strike in Calumet, Michigan. This being granted, the resolution was read. The convention was then adjourned at twelve o'clock before action was taken in regard to the matter.

### Afternoon Session

The chairman called the convention to order at 1.30 p.m.

The question in connection with the special resolution introduced by Delegate Rees was resumed.

Owing to the fact that the District Board had a resolution dealing with the question of assistance to some of the Locals in District 18, it was moved by Board Member Burke, and duly seconded,

That the matter be turned over to the appeals and grievance committee, to be disposed of after the resolution to be introduced by the District Executive Board has been dealt with.—Carried.

At this point in the proceedings, the chairman appointed Delegate Nugent and Delegate Harries to act as additional members of the appeals and grievance committee. This was done on motion regularly moved and seconded.

Moved and seconded that the regular rules be suspended in order to give Board Member Burke an opportunity to introduce to the convention the special resolution by the District Executive Board.—Carried.

### Special Resolution

It was explained that the resolution was in the form of a resolution that had been introduced at a meeting of the Executive Board and which had been carried by that body, as follows:

Re appeals from Coleman and Bellevue for financial assistance.

That after carefully considering the appeals for financial assistance from Bellevue and Coleman Local Unions, we are of the opinion that it is impossible to grant such appeals. We are, however, of the opinion that this matter should be reported to the convention now in session.

Special resolution of District Board turned over to the committee on appeals and Grievances by order of the chair.

The chairman announced that the next order of business would be the report of the constitution committee.

### Report of Constitution Committee

PREAMBLE: Your committee recommend that this convention adopt the proposed preamble as submitted by Michel Local Union, and add the latter part as submitted by the Gladstone Local Union, which reads that we pledge ourselves to political action as laid down by the Socialist Party of Canada. The preamble would then read:

"It is evident that the progress of the human race has been made possible only by those who do the world's work. Without the creative labor of those who toil in the mills, mines, factories, etc., present day civilization would be impossible.

"Although the working class produces all the necessities and luxuries of life, more than enough to satisfy the wants of every member of society, yet we find that millions of the working people live in poverty and degradation.

"This state of affairs, which is contrary to all common sense and reason, is brought about by the fact that we have two conflicting classes in society—one class that own the means of wealth production but produces nothing, and another class that produces everything but own nothing but their labor power, which they have to sell to the owning class in order to live.

"These conditions can be changed and a sane system of production and distribution inaugurated by the working class collectively taking over and administering the means of wealth production for the benefit of all useful members of society.

"Realizing that labor produces all wealth and that therefore labor is entitled to all it produces, we declare the following to be the objects of our organization:—

"(1) To educate the working class and make them conversant with the fact that they have nothing in common with the employing class, that the struggle between these two classes must go on until the present system is overthrown, and the working people collectively take over the means of wealth production and produce for use instead of profit.

"(2) That we pledge ourselves to political action as laid down by the Socialist Party of Canada."

Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

Moved by Delegate Nugent, seconded by Delegate Hyslop:

"That the preamble as at present in the District constitution be adopted, with the addition of the resolution submitted by the Gladstone Local Union."

After considerable discussion, in which the whole of the delegates took part, the amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee carried.

Article 1, Section 1.—No change; section to remain as at present.

Section 2.—The President pointed out that owing to a typographical error in the printing of the constitution, the word "Alberta" had been left out; but this omission he stated would be rectified in the new constitution.

Section 3.—No change; section to remain as at present.

Section 4.—Your committee recommend that the resolution of the Michel Local Union be adopted, and that the last two lines of the present section in the constitution be struck out and the following inserted in its place:

"To endeavor to secure the enactment of laws in the interest of the workers."

After a short discussion the motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee was duly carried.

[illegible] remain as at present.

Section 6.—Your committee recommend that this section be struck out, and the amendment as submitted by Michel Local Union be inserted in place thereof, which reads to use every means to secure the full social value of their product for the workers.

Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.—Carried.

Article 2, Section 1.—No change advocated; article to remain as at present in the constitution.

The convention was then adjourned at 5 p.m. to reconvene at 9 a.m. Wednesday, February 18.

### Third Day—Morning Session

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

The attention of the representative of the Lethbridge Herald was drawn to certain headlines in his report of the previous day's session, which were calculated to mislead anyone reading them into a belief that the sentiments of the delegates had been unsympa-

(Continued on page four)

## THE HOLY FAMILY CHURCH CONCERT

The past week has been one continuous round of social events, each evening offering one or two entertainments to the citizens of Fernie; yet in spite of the number, each event has received a splendid proportion of support and reports good receipts.

The concert given by the Catholics in the old Church was very successful both from the point of attendance and the length and quality of program. All the artists displayed rare technique and skill and it is seldom that we have listened to anything better at an amateur concert than the bandolines selection by Messrs. Kerlinen and Sokolowski. The concert was not without its incidents and the whimsical candour of one artist, who admitted having forgotten her piece, but to save the audience from disappointment played another, recalled occasions when, owing to this lack of candour, we have been compelled to suffer agony listening to the efforts of aspirants who had not only forgotten but, we fear, never learned.

The popular local edition of Harry Lauder (A. Prentice) was present and favored with several selections. Also J. Quinney, who had to respond to an encore. The coal company was well represented by Messrs. Klauer and Chas. Murphy, W. R. Wilson occupying a seat in the auditorium. Especially worthy of note was the zither solo by the former, whose rendition of "When other lips" was exceedingly artistic. The program was too lengthy to permit of individual enumeration so we must content ourselves with bare details of same:

Opening chorus from "Priscilla," choir, Holy Family Church; bandolines selection, Messrs. Kerlinan and Sokolowski; piano solo, Miss E. Pim; song, Mr. J. J. Martin; saxophone solo, Professor Zaccarro; song, Mr. Archie Prentice; duet, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Murphy; zither solo, Mr. A. Klauer; piano solo, Miss McMillan; song, Mr. Quinney; piano solo, Miss Feldhons; song, Mr. Riley; violin solo, Professor Destabelle; bandolines duet (March), Messrs. Kerliner and Sokolowski; God Save the King.

The concert was, we confess, a revelation to us and must have been productive of quite a substantial sum for the Church fund.

## THE C. N. TRADING CO. AND TRITES-WOOD CO. SUPPER

As the result of the hockey games between the employees of the two firms, some forty ladies and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous supper at the Northern Hotel on Tuesday evening. The supper was a success and the members entered on their feasting as heartily as they did the hockey game. The whole affair was a revelation of the good feeling that prevails among the staffs and such gatherings should be productive of much good. The shop clerks have some splendid material wherewith to start and maintain one of the best social and labor organizations in the province, and we should not be surprised if, as a result of this gathering, something is not started shortly—i.e., a club which will arrange sports and social events for the benefit of all the store clerks of the town. Anyway, the opportunity is present and if the energetic element does not get busy organizing we shall be very much surprised and disappointed. The fact that store clerks have hitherto regarded one another with a certain amount of diffidence and distrust is readily understood by all who grasp the peculiar part that distribution plays in our present social system.

The mechanic does not feel the immediate and direct effect of competition like the store clerk. The former is a producer and until he meets competition from his own ranks, is unlike the store clerk, whose job relies on his ability to sell more than his employer's competitor.

The evening was famous for toasts and speeches, every one feeling that something was due from him and doing his part. After the supper and the usual patriotic toast, Mr. Meiklejohn proposed the health of the Trites-Wood hockey team in a neat little speech, emphasizing the difference between the two firms on the former occasion, when he had sought refuge on the fence and the feeling prevalent that evening. Jack made his speech short and to the point, and was heartily applauded. Mr. Pascoe, called upon to reply, appeared rather modest and was evidently not desirous of occupying [illegible] well that he was excused from further effort. The next toast was from Mr. J. Quinney, Crow's Nest Trading Co. hockey team, who made many useful suggestions as to the possibility of further gatherings and sports clubs. Joe had some real practical advice and we believe if he can secure any support will make good. Mr. Walter Winnett replied, and his remarks about the proximity of some of the fair sex to their partners immediately occasioned a "spacing of chairs." The next toast, "The Ladies," fell to Mr. Mahon, who performed his task with becoming tact and graceffulness. To Mr. [illegible] this he did with great modesty, being mindful of the desire of those present to secure a few at the Rebekah's social. Mr. Chas. Hunsche made a few remarks about the success of the evening and the pleasure it gave the C. N. Trading Co. boys to meet their opponents and friends. The chairman, E. H. Newnham, replied and brought to a conclusion one of the best and most convivial suppers ever held in Fernie.

## THE ORPHEUM

This house has been catering to large audiences during the past week, and the program has been of the usual high class. The citizens of Fernie are showing their appreciation of the efforts put forth by Mr. Johnson for their amusement, and his splendid, comfortable and well-heated theatre. There is the usual high-grade program, Friday's feature being "The Ghost," in two reels. For Saturday, "The Message to Headquarters" in three reels, while for Monday there is a splendid big Lubin feature, "The Special Officer." This is a picture replete with thrills and tense situations.

On Tuesday night the local lodge of Pythians, in compliance with the custom of the order of celebrating the birthday of Pythianism, held their annual special gathering, but this was more impressive than usual consequent upon the year 1914 marking the fiftieth milestone of its existence.

The lodge was opened in due form and three pages were advanced to the armorail or rank of esquire. The lodge was then closed in the usual manner and a social evening was indulged in, the principal feature being a most interesting address delivered by Bro. E. J. Evans touching upon many incidents of a personal character in connection with the order during his thirty years membership therein.

## L. O. O. M.

The generally accepted slogan at the entertainment last Monday night was "She's a Moose." And she sure was. There were present some 170 people and the concert, feed and dance were voted the greatest ever held by the Moose in Fernie.

Quite a large contingent was down from Coal Creek with, of course, the usual artistic talent. The catering was in the hands of Mr. Ratcliffe, of pie fame, and the fact that nearly 50 dozen of his produce was demolished is sufficient evidence of the popularity of same.

The evening opened with a program of social and musical items, the first artist being Robt. Sampson, whose rendition of the famous Scotch ballad "Bonnie Mary of Argyle," was, as usual, very fine. A duet by Mrs. Percy and J. T. Puckey, "Ma-in-law," was the most humorous and mirth-provoking item on the program. The brothers Puckey gave a duet, "The Swell and the Coster," and also contributed other items to the program. Joe Harper's whistling solo was a novelty and gained much appreciation. As a teeth rattler he has even the Ledger devil skinned a continent. Miss Baker, G. F. Moses, W. Owen and T. Biggs contributed items in their usual accomplished style, while Wm. Flattley's Lancashire dialect song brought back to many the memory of shawls and clogs in the Old Country.

T. Uphill and Wm. Eurler addressed the gathering on behalf of the Loyal Order of Moose and enumerated the advantages to be gained by entering the order.

The committee are to be congratulated on the success of the event and many were the wishes that the next social would be here soon.

## WEDDING AT COAL CREEK

The Methodist Church, Coal Creek, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Thursday afternoon, the contracting parties being Mr. Thomas Morrison and Miss Elizabeth Eva Hugall, both of this camp. Rev. Joseph Philip tied the nuptial knot. The duties of groomsman and bridesmaid were well carried out by Mr. James Graham and the Misses Linda and Elsie Hugall respectively. The bride was given away by her father. Messrs. Davidson and Gaskell played Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The bride wore a dress of white with hat to match. The bridesmaids were attired in blue and white silk. After the ceremony the wedding feast was partaken of at the home of the bride's parents, Riverside Avenue, where all for the satisfaction of the inner man was provided. After the cut the invited guests adjourned to the Club Hall to practise the light fantastic to music supplied by Messrs. Davidson and Gaskell. The duties of floor manager were ably performed by Mr. Thomas Smith and refreshments served during the evening. The happy couple were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents. We join in best wishes for you both.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

A. B. fails to supply his name which, under the ordinary laws of newspaper correspondence, would preclude his letter from publication. However, we will reply to his note briefly.

The District is making every effort to correct wages one hear men who [illegible] and with the reformation of the company there is every prospect that this will be accomplished [illegible]

From A. B.'s letter we gather that the heading in an advertisement. Your [illegible] was responsible for his writing us with reference to the Frank situation, and we presume that the inference he wishes us to draw is that wages sometimes stop when you are hale and hearty. This is quite correct and is not another phase of the financial end of present capitalist system.

However unfortunate and disagreeable as the Frank business has been [illegible] responsible for the [illegible] of wages. The officials of the Union have made every [illegible] settled, and as [illegible] every reason to believe [illegible] will [illegible] mine reopened very [illegible] We would advise the [illegible] write the secretary [illegible] A. [illegible] Carter, setting forth [illegible] the Equitable Coal Consolidated, Ltd. [illegible] Alta.

# DOINGS OF OUR CITY DADS

The fortnightly meeting of the City Council took place in the City Hall chambers on Thursday, the Mayor, Councillors Graham, Uphill, McBean and Robichaud being present. The latter was profuse in his apologies to the Council, and made fervent promises of better behaviour in the future. The Mayor explained that the absence of the two councillors, Jackson and Rizzuto, might be accounted for by the fact that they were curling. However, later in the evening a query from William Dicken elicited an admission from the Mayor that there was some question as to the legality of the position of one or two members of the Council. Mr. Dicken pointed out the penalty which the city was liable to, namely, $50.00 for each meeting these members attended, and from the remarks of the Mayor, it would appear that the position of the two absent aldermen on the council was in question.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, and immediately afterwards Mr. Nicoletti made a proposal to the Council with reference to the formation of a new citizens' band. The Mayor, however, thought that it would be better to have something definite in writing, and leave the matter over until there was a full Council. This was explained to Mr. Nicoletti, and he agreed to forward a statement of what the band were prepared to do in return for any support which they received from the city.

An application from J. R. McEwin to build a frame building on Block 5 had to be refused on account of the fire limit rule.

The electrician put in his report and an estimate for supplying additional light to the town, which was calculated to cost some three thousand dollars.

Councillor Uphill, who spoke in favor of the proposal, suggested that the matter be held over for the present.

A letter from Messrs. Herchmer and Martin disputing amounts charged for making water connections to The Roarin' Game, Limited, rink, was referred to the Fire, Light and Water Committee.

The contract for maintaining ambulance will be put up for public tender.

The next question was William Minton's account with the city in connection with keeping children at the Coast. The City Clerk spoke in favor of registering judgments held against Minton, but Alderman Uphill objected strongly to additional burden being placed upon him (Minton). The Councillor explained that Minton had been particularly unfortunate in obtaining work, and also pointed out that he had recently been penalized by the city to the extent of $60.00 in connection with traders' license. The Council decided to give Minton time to pay.

The next matter before the Council was accounts, and a strong protest was entered by the Ledger representative, who stated that the last printing they received from the Council was obtained by tender, the amount of which was $76.00. To offset this, it appears that the clerk had placed some $86.00 of printing with our contemporary without taking the trouble to ask for prices or give the Ledger an opportunity to tender. This is possibly the most disgusting piece of unfairness that has come before our notice in any municipal or public body. The clerk tried to excuse himself by stating that he could not split hairs in dividing the printing, but it was pointed out to him that it was not a question of splitting hairs, but merely that the Ledger had to obtain work by tender, while our contemporary was permitted to place their own price upon work. The citizens of Fernie might get a little wise to this rotten state of affairs, which permits a servant of the Council with, we presume, the sanction of the Mayor, to dole out gratuities (for it is nothing more or less) to secure the support of our contemporary. A motion was introduced by Alderman Uphill that all printing matter be brought up before the Council and that they decide upon its distribution. The clerk, however, had an excuse for this, and stated that there were many items of printing which would be required in the interval of Council meetings. It was then suggested that the Finance Committee handle the question.

Several other matters in connection with bylaws and sewer rentals were raised, and it would appear that the bylaw for raising money to erect sidewalks in 1910 has had a particularly disastrous career. In legal fees, it has cost the city something like thirteen or sixteen hundred dollars, while the total amount of the bylaw was about $4000.00. The bylaw is still incomplete, and it looks as though the legal gentry will have another good licking before this measure becomes law.

We learn that action is likely to be taken immediately against two of the present aldermen unless they resign and seek re-election.

## PRESENTATION TO COAL COMPANY OFFICIALS

An interesting gathering took place in the superintendent's office, Coal Creek, on Wednesday evening, composed of Coal Creek colliery officials, opportunity being taken to present tokens of appreciation to Superintendent Shanks and Pit Boss Jim Stuart on the occasion of their retirement from the company's service prior to their departure for the Brazeau country. Robt. Johnston (electrician), in a neat reminiscent speech, spoke of the good feeling existing between the superintendent and the social life of the camp, and on behalf of the officials presented to Mr. Shanks a travelling bag (equipped) and a silver tea service suitably inscribed to Mr. and Mrs. Shanks. Mr. Shanks feelingly responded. James Stewart was [illegible] presented with a splendid timepiece suitably inscribed "To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart from the officials of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Coal Creek mines." Jimmy then responded in his own inimitable style. The usual handshaking brought the proceedings to a close.

## ACCIDENT AT COAL CREEK MINES

A special train was requisitioned on Tuesday evening to convey a miner named Edward Symmonds to hospital, suffering from broken ribs, bruised legs and body and scalp wounds, sustained through being run over by a trip of empties. We learn the unfortunate fellow was filling the duties as a rope rider, and through some unforeseen circumstances was thrown off the car, and before the trip could be stopped had passed over with the forementioned result. We learn from the hospital that he is progressing as well as can be expected.

## DIED

Friday, February 20th, Mrs. Michael Fetzko, aged 29 years. Funeral on Sunday, February 22, from the Roman Catholic Church, at 3 p.m.

# *Sydney Theatened By a Meat Famine Butchers on Strike*

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 16.—A serious conflict has been created by a conflict between the employers and workers in the meat trade. A meat famine is threatened and all business is dislocated. Slaughterers [illegible] an increase in wages [illegible] but the offer was rejected.

A [illegible] of employers in every branch of the meat business was held today and a resolution passed to raise [illegible] combine to fight the trades unions to a finish.

## BRISK FIGHTS START FOR BYE-ELECTIONS—SOCIALISTS ARE BUSY

LONDON, Feb. 16.—British [illegible] to proceeding in the constituencies where bye-elections are necessary by reason of the recent changes. The greatest interest attaches to the contest in Bethnal Green, where Mr. C. Masterson had a majority of [illegible]. The Liberals are fighting on the issues of home rule, the parliament act, which is [illegible] for the reasons in the east end of London, and home rule.

The Socialists will run candidates in the field in Poplar, Leith and Bethnal Green, probably.

## FINE CITRUS CROP

### California Has Banner Year—General Outlook Promising

[illegible] president of the Southern [illegible]

"I recently spent several days in the Orange Groves of Southern California. Growers estimate this season's shipments will amount to at least [illegible] have been ideal and the fruit has matured perfectly. In fact I have never tasted better oranges.

"Arrangements have been completed by the railroads to move the oranges in refrigerator cars, which will insure the delivery of ripe fruit in [illegible]

"The recent rainfalls on the Pacific slope will be especially beneficial to orchards and agriculture in general. At no period in the history of California has the outlook been so favorable for good crops and prosperous conditions for employer and employee.

[illegible] Church are holding a sale of home-cooking in the school room on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Tea room will be in charge of Mesdames Dalley, Lyons and Lundie.

## Directory of Fraternal Societies

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS**

Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in K. P. Hall.
Noble Grand, H. E. Barnes.
Secretary, J. B. Meiklejohn.

**ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS**

Meet at Aiello's Hall second and third Mondays in each month.
John M. Woods, Secretary. Fernie, Box 657.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS**

Meet every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in their own Hall, Victoria Avenue.
C. C., A. Bunch.
K. of S., D. J. Black.
M. of F., Jas. Madison.

**LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE**

Meet every Monday at 8 p.m. in K. of P. Hall.
Dictator, T. Uphill.
Secretary, G. Moses.
139 McPherson Avenue.


**KING'S HOTEL**

Bar supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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# Address to Organization Class at Rand School . . . .

By S. E. Beardsley, State Secretary of Connecticut

### AS TO WORK VS. THEORY

In Connecticut we have had the same experience that you have probably had in all the States. It has always been my contention since I came into the Socialist movement that all Socialists fall down on detail. We have plenty of theory. We can sit in our locals and wrangle by the hour about Marx. But this is not going to bring Socialism. Socialism is coming in this country as fast as we want it to come. What is necessary is team work in the Socialist party locals.

### Distribution of Literature

Before I forget, I wish to state that one of the most important things is the distribution of literature. I have always admired Tammany Hall in its organization methods. Every district captain knows every man in his district—his politics, his religion, his economic circumstances. He knows whether the man can be bought or coerced. That is the great secret of Tammany Hall's success. It is the thing which has made Tammany Hall practically indemitable in New York. I have watched the progress of Tammany Hall from a distance; she is a clever organization. She is already working and preparing for the next Mayoralty election in this city, and, mark me, she will carry the election next year, because there is no organization opposed to her. She knows how to handle the humble worker, and she uses her knowledge.

Now, not only should you distribute literature from door to door, but you should get acquainted with the person to whom you hand it. Find out whether he is a rabid anti-Socialist, what his religion is, what his economic circumstances are—in short, make a study of his psychology. Thus you will know what kind of literature to hand your man to do him the most good. The slow upbuilding of the movement will follow.

The power of the Socialist organization in Germany is wonderful. Recently in the city of Berlin there was an epidemic of typhoid, and the health authorities wanted to warn the population of this by bringing information upon how to avoid the disease into the houses of the people. The authorities decided that they would ask the Central Committee of the Socialists to insert these notices into their literature for distribution. The committee consented. Thirty minutes after the health notices were received, they were in the hands of every family in the city of Berlin. We in America must learn to do as the Germans do before we can become a strong political organization. For capitalism is a great machine, and we must learn to overthrow it.

### Team Work Among Locals

We have trials and tribulations in our Connecticut movement, but we are getting down to team work, so that each local works with every other local throughout the State. It has been hard to get this system into effect. It was necessary for the big locals to learn to bear the burdens of the small locals. Each local in the past was compelled to carry on its own work, but now we are overcoming that difficulty.

Within the last three years we have carried on systematic agitation throughout the State. Our organization is stronger than it has been. On the matter of the distribution of literature, I believe that there is no State in the Union that has distributed so much literature as we have. The proportion of dues-paying members in the State is growing steadily.

### Duties of State Secretary

The duties of the State Secretary are many—so many, indeed, that he gets dizzy thinking of them.

The State Committee has stated that it is his duty "to conduct all correspondence and agitation; to take charge of all dues, assessment stamps and subscription lists, and issue them to the locals and members at large; receive all moneys due the State Committee; manage the raising of funds, keep account of receipts and the financial standing of the locals; arrange tours for the speakers and organize new locals; see to the nomination of candidates the preparation and distribution of ballots and the general work of campaigns and elections. He shall make a detailed report both of general and financial matters to the State Committee at each meeting, and to the locals quarterly. If necessary, he may appoint assistants, subject to the approval of the State Committee. He shall pay all bills when approved by the State Executive Committee. The State Secretary-Treasurer shall keep accurate detailed account of all State Committee and State Executive Committee meetings, have them printed and mail a sufficient number of copies to each local secretary and to each member of the State Committee within five days after the meeting. He shall visit a local and deliver lectures whenever requested to do so, for which the said local shall pay $3 per day and expenses, the same to apply on his salary. He shall have the power to act as organizer; his salary shall be $15 a week and expenses when travelling. In case it be more convenient, the office of State Secretary-Treasurer may be divided and a separate person elected to each. The secretary is to act as correspondent and financial secretary and the treasurer to perform the duties usual to the office."

### Special Departments

The work of the State is subdivided into departments—the Commission Form of Government Department, the Woman Suffrage Department and the Legislative Department, each having its own committee to work in that department. Each has its special line of work, and gathers its own information, a duplicate of which is always turned in to the State office to be filed for reference. The work has developed so tremendously that now I find it impossible to get out on the road. Connecticut has branched out in its movement. We believe in fighting against capitalism in every way possible. At every point, through our Legislative Committee, we fight it day in and day out. We fight whenever we get a chance to increase the measure of resistance in the working class. When we make up our minds to resist we fight and fight to a finish.

### Commission Form of Government

We have a Commission Form of Government Department. We have been able by its work to practically kill commission form of government in Connecticut. We have trained our speakers—local speakers—who have gathered full information and who know more about the commission form of government than the other parties. The result is that our talk is so much better—so vigorous, so intensive, that they are unable to withstand it. Some of our fights have been terribly bitter fights, but they have been so directed that, up to date, Connecticut is free from commission form of government, and we intend to prevent commission form of government from being established.

### Legislative Work

Our Legislative Committee draws up certain bills, and then they fight for them in the legislative hearings. We believe that the Socialists should at all times be able to take up questions of vital interest to the working class, and, therefore, we are specializing along these lines.

Where we see that the manufacturers are violating labor laws, we see that they are enforced. We impress upon the workers that if the fifty-five-hour law in regard to women and children is violated, they should come to the State Office or communicate with it and register their complaint. We have a special committee which takes care of these complaints both for the Socialist party members and the labor union members. I want you to see the value of this department. In other States in the Union where labor laws are violated, the worker who reports is placed in the position of endangering his economic security—his job. He personally has to make his complaint to the State Factory Inspector, or he must register his complaint, and through the publicity gained endanger his job. If workers can go to the labor organizations or to the Socialist party organization the committee in charge takes up this complaint, and thus eliminates that danger to the individual. Thus the secretary of the organization has more effect in the enforcement of the law than the worker. Many employers have been prevented from working the women and children overtime through these committees.

We also have a department for the enforcement of the Compensation Law when it becomes a real law. We will then adopt the same method as in Germany the Socialist party has adopted. We will establish a labor secretariat, take up the complaints of the Comrades and see that they get the compensation they are entitled to. Even when the Compensation Act becomes a law it is a great hardship for the worker to get his compensation; [illegible] tion, and it is the duty of the Socialist party to protect the worker. We have not spent enough time on that phase of our problem, the protection of the worker with regard [illegible] the other fellow got him. And he has, as a result of going to the other fellow, been taught to look to the other fellow, and to vote for the other fellow. We must learn that the worker has a right to our protection and we must give it to him. During 365 days in the year the Socialist party must protect the worker by its legal machinery, its political machinery.

### Legal Department

We have our Legal Department in Connecticut, and at all times Comrades can consult with the State Attorney. This has saved the Comrades from dishonest lawyers. The Comrades feel safe in coming to the Socialist party now in many cities and they travel for miles and miles to get access to the Legal Department of the Socialist party.

The Naturalization Department is very important. It sees that the citizens get their second papers, if it is difficult for them to do so, and in some cases where the person finds difficulty in getting the first papers, we see that he gets those. Then we see that he gets into the party. We have been able to get papers for men who otherwise would not have been able to get their papers. Let me quote an instance: An Italian came to this country in 1905, just a year before the law was enacted, which makes it so hard for immigrants to get their papers. He had accumulated considerable property. He got his first papers all right, but when he came to get his second papers, they could not find his name on the ship's records, and they therefore refused to give him his second papers. He applied to the Legal Department of the Socialist party and we secured them for him.

Again, you can see how easy it is for workers to get entangled with unscrupulous lawyers. We should not allow this to be done. We should use our political machine to prevent the milking of the Socialist, or of those who may become Socialists. These little details may not seem to be very necessary to the average Socialist, but they are very important. The detail work is the work that counts. It is more necessary to be able to tell where a man lives, and what his habits are, than it is to be able to tell what Marx or Engels meant by this or that statement—the Comrade who works for union and strength knows what Marx meant.

### Expenses of Speakers

Not until we get down to practical methods in the Socialist movement in America can we hope to have a good sound political movement. We waste many, many dollars by paying excessive railroad fares to the capitalist class for speakers. We have got rid of that one difficulty in Connecticut. Now, in Connecticut, when we route speakers we make sure that there are no long jumps for them. Every local at first wanted Sundays, and no other day. Finally I had to tell them that I had no control over the fellow who made the calendar. After a little controversy on the subject, the local was compelled to take the night assigned it. It took a lot of hammering to make them see that they would have to take other nights than Sunday, but after a while they did see.

I take the speaker for thirty and sometimes for fifty dates at a stretch. I take the total railroad fares from the time he starts to the time he gets home, and then I total up the number of lecure dates. I divide the total railroad expense equally among the locals, which leaves a small amount to be paid by each. If there are fifty lectures and the total railroad fare is $20, each local pays 40 cents. Then, again, there are not the long jumps there used to be. We were spending too much money with the Connecticut railroads, but we have shortened the trips. Now it is usually possible to route the speaker by trolley, and that has been one great help in minimizing the expense.

### Management of Speakers

I have had considerable difficulty in getting the Comrades to tell what hotels are the best. Now the speaker, on beginning his route, gets a list showing hotel, place and hour of meeting, name of the chairman of the Lecture Committee, the Comrade to whom he is to report, the complete charge for railroad fare, for service at the hotel, etc., so that there will be no overcharge. We have killed more speakers by the old methods of routing than one can realize. The Socialists did not take into consideration the needs of the fellow who does the propaganda and agitation work for him. We have made up our minds in Connecticut to save the energy and health of the speakers, and we are doing it.

### A New England Conference

We have organized a New England Conference of State Secretaries. We hope with this New England Conference to get New England down to a systematic basis of organization in routing speakers. we are going to adopt the same methods in all New England that we have adopted in Connecticut. These methods are not worked out to perfection in Connecticut, but we are on our way, and we are going to keep it up.

### Stick to Their Knitting

Moreover, a speaker knows when he comes to Connecticut for the Socialist party that he is to speak for political Socialism and not for the I. W. W. or any other economic body. We are not going to pay a speaker $3 or $5 a day to speak for political Socialism, and then have him spend his time organizing for the I. W. W.

Nor is our speaker allowed to air his presonal grudges against the church from our platform. He can do that when he is off it. Our purpose in this State is to break down prejudice, not to create it. The first attempt made by a speaker to talk on the economic question or to assail the church, he goes out of the State entirely. This method has resulted in this—70 per cent of the members of the Socialist party in Connecticut are Catholics, and 90 per cent of this 70 per cent are communicants. This we have done just by adopting the methods above mentioned.

The city of Naugatuck has a population of 25,000. It is the only place in the United States where the Socialists, to begin with, whipped the combined forces of the other political parties. They divided, and we whipped them again. We have elected there the entire ticket and have absolute control of the place. There are nineteen Socialists in the Council, of which fifteen are Catholics and communicants. The situation was this—the church wanted very much to attack the party. The two old parties were urging the priests to get into the fight. They made the assertion that there were certain elements in this campaign that were very undesirable, that the Socialists stand for all bad things—such as free love, breaking up the home, etc. But these arguments were not answered. All that was done was to point out the men who were on the Socialist ticket, showing that their lives were without blame or blemish. The church did not get into the fight on account of the fact that the people on the ticket were good Catholics and church members. These candidates were ready to say to the church: "You can say what you like regarding our religion, but you must keep your hands off our politics."

David Goldstein, who has done a great deal of harm to the movement in Massachusetts, has done us a great dea fol good in Connecticut. He, who is paid from $125 to $200 a night by the Catholics, cannot antagonize the church members in Connecticut, for they are both good church members and Socialists.

### The Referendum

You have just passed, by a good majority in the national organization, a referendum to nominate your President and Vice President by referendum vote. We have been doing that in Connecticut for four years. In Connecticut the State Committee does not nominate the State ticket. We have found that the referendum is more successful.

Our constitution provides that—

"No member of the party shall be permitted to accept a nomination or appointment, either executive or clerical, or an indorsemen from any party which is not based on the principles of International Socialism.

"All candidates for public office, State or national, shall be chosen by a referendum ballot to be taken in the three months preceding the State convention."

### Unit of Organizations and Party Troubles

Here is another phase of our organization which is different from others. Instead of county organization, we have Congressional district organization; the unit of organization is the Congressional district. We build up our political machinery in Connecticut as the other parties do—the ward as the unit in the city and the Congressional district in the State. We let the Congressional districts fight their own factional fights, if they have any; they are not brought to the State office. Each branch is given full jurisdiction over its own members, and it is responsible to the local for any violation of the local by-laws. A member is given a chance to rectify himself before his expulsion is considered. No fight is brought to the State organization by the local; the fight is fought out in the local proper, and the faction that wins does the work while the other faction makes up its mind to come back.

### Socialist Officials

Full reports are received from the newly elected officials throughout the State of the work they are going. A month previous to the State Committee meeting these elected officials send in detailed reports of the various important measures carried through by them. A copy of the same is filed with the State office for the information of future officials. In case a Comrade is elected to the Board of Aldermen, he has the benefit of the information filed with the State Office by any previous Socialist officials. Thus, the State Office is made the clearing house for information for newly elected Comrades. We must have our own information, for we cannot depend on the information received from the body the Comrade is elected to. They do not care for Socialist welfare. When the elected officials send in their reports, they are criticized, and if there has been anything left undone or badly done, we give the Comrade a chance to rectify his mistakes.

We take up the report of our State Legislative Committee. We send the various bills for discussion to the local. Afterward our Legislative Committee again takes charge of them. We [illegible] them so hot that the politicians have to be afraid of us. Through information gained at first hand, we can point out to the workers the bad points in the law.

### The Party and the Union

While we have from the start taken the position that the Socialist organization is separate and distinct from the trade union or economic organization, and we keep ourselves separate, nevertheless we insist that every Comrade shall join the union of his craft. We have not reached the point where we can compel them to be union members, but no man should join the political movement who has no union card. I hope some day we may be able to compel them to join the union. Discipline is very desirable in the party. We have by this method [illegible] the economic organ-

(Continued on page seven)


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Excellent Cuisine — American and European Plan — Electric Light — Hot & Cold Water—Sample Rooms Phones—Special Rates by the month

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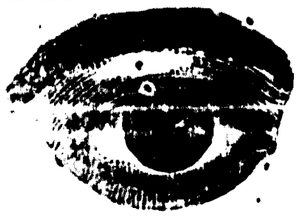

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And will be pleased to have persons with defective eyesight call and consult him.
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This is but one of the many letters we are constantly receiving from people who have proved the [illegible] for eczema, piles, sores, burns, cuts and all skin troubles there is nothing like this wonderful balm. No skin disease should be considered incurable until Zam-Buk has been tried.

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Tendency of Modern Business Is To Favor the Young Men

This is the young man's age. Everywhere you find the big jobs in the hands of young men. The appearance of age discredits your ability. Youth and efficiency are first cousins in the eyes of business men.

Don't let a few gray hairs spoil your chances when it's so easy to prevent or cure them.

Hay's Hair Health restores the natural color to gray hair and no one will know you use it.

It is not a dye. It is a hair tonic that re-invigorates the hair roots and the scalp, supplies new nourishment, a new lease of life for your hair, thus bringing back its natural color and luxuriance. It removes dandruff.

We guarantee it to do this. Your money will be refunded if it fails after a fair trial.

$1.00, 50c, 25c. Get it at our store. Sold and recommended by McLean's Drug Store, Fernie, B. C.

**Families Are Buying "Sunkist" Oranges by the Box or Half-Box**

Enjoy the rich, delicious meat and sweet, tangy juice of ruddy, thin-skinned, seedless "Sunkist" oranges.

Have this golden fruit for breakfast, dessert and "between meals." Cleanest of all fruits—never touched by bare hands. All the pickers and packers of "Sunkist" oranges and lemons wear clean, white cotton gloves.

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"Sunkist" oranges are the finest, juiciest oranges in the world. Tree-ripened, fiberless. Not a seed in "Sunkist." Buy them by the box or half-box. That is cheaper than buying by the dozen. They keep for weeks.

Ask for "Sunkist" lemons — so full of juice that they go farther than other lemons. Try "Sunkist" lemonade—hot or cold. Lemons add flavor to fish, meats and salads.

Rogers Silver with "Sunkist" Wrappers

Cut the trademarks from "Sunkist" orange and lemon wrappers and send them to us. We offer 27 different premiums, all Rogers A-1 Standard Guaranteed Silverware. Exclusive "Sunkist" design.

For this orange spoon send 12 "Sunkist" Orange or Lemon Wrappers and 12 cents. "Red Ball" orange and lemon wrappers count same as "Sunkist."

In remitting, send amounts of 20 cents or over by Postal Note, Post Office or Express Money Order.

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Send your name and full address for free premium sheet and Premium Club Plan. Address all orders for premiums and all inquiries to (183)

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COLEMAN, Alta.
Best of Accommodation
We cater to the workingman's trade
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COMMERCIAL HOUSE
Best Accommodation in the Pass.—Up-to-Date — Every Convenience.—Excellent Cuisine.
SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
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BARBER SHOP
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Our Coffee is Good

# Local Union Directory, Dist. 18, U.M.W.A

**GLADSTONE LOCAL**
**No. 2314**
Meet first and third Fridays, Miners' Hall, Fernie; second and fourth Fridays, Club Hall, Coal Creek. Sick Benefit attached.
T. Uphill, Sec.
Fernie, B. C.

**HOSMER LOCAL**
**No. 2497**
Meet every Tuesday evening in the Athletic Hall at 7.30. Sick Benefit Society in connection.
W. Balderstone, Sec.
Box 63, Hosmer, B. C.

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

**PARK LOCAL**
**No. 1387**
Meet every Sunday. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.
Michael Warren, Sec.
Canmore, Alta.

**HILLCREST LOCAL**
**No. 1058**
Meet second and fourth Sunday in month. Sick and Benefit Society attached.
J. Gorton, Sec.

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

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

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

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

**COLEMAN LOCAL**
**No. 2683**
Meet every alternate Sunday at 2.30 p.m. in the Opera House, Coleman.
J. Johnstone, Sec.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GEORGETOWN LOCAL UNION**
**No. 3026**
Meet every Sunday afternoon, 2.30, at Boarding House. Sick and Accident Fund attached.
Max Hutter, Secretary.

# Story of Lopatin, Russian Revolutionist . .

**HIS FIGHT AGAINST THE BUREAUCRACY AND THE REACTIONISTS**

By W. B. Northrop

Intimate personal history of the man who organized the principal revolutionary forces, told by himself for the first time.
Friend of Bladstone, Marx, Engels, Lafargue, Zola, Tourgueneff, Flaubert, etc.
Condemned to death; arrested twenty-six times; imprisonedn seventee times; served eighteen years and six months in Russia's worst prison, the infamous "Schluesselburg."
Adored by the people, he is now condemned to spend the rest of his life in Siberia.
Tragic family history; separated from wife and son, the latter now a revolutionary barrister.
Thrilling escapes from death.
One of the most remarkable men of the century.

(Note—The Russian papers lately have been complaining that no details are known of the career of Lopatin. The life story of the great revolutionist as here told therefore brings to light for the first time the great dangers run by the man who bore the brunt of the initial fighting that is ending in the freedom of Russia.)

I was born in 1845 at Nishni Novgorod from an old noble Russian family. In 1850 my parents went to Stavropol and from there to Ekaterinodar in the Caucasus. I entered into the gymnasium at Ekaterinodar and obtained my certificate in 1862. I proceeded immediately to St. Petersburg and entered there into the university, wishing to study natural philosophy.

It was just the time after the first disturbances among the students. The university had been closed temporarily and the reactionary movement was felt in the general atmosphere of Russia, despite the liberation of the serfs in 1861 and the preparations for the reform of justice. I devoted myself to the study of natural philosophy. I finished my stury in 1866 as first candidate of the university and the Council of Professors proposed me to continue my education at the government's cost in order to become professor in the course of two or three years at St. Petersburgh. I was pleased with the offer, but asked the council to grant me some time to think over the matter. I had many friends among the revolutionists at that time, but as I did not know much of their designs and of sociology, being entirely absorbed with my work in the realm of natural philosophy, I used to laugh at revolutionary theories. My friends wanted me to take active part in their plans, but I declined to work with them, as I was not well aware of their aims and never supposed they were able to do anything for the people.

In 1866, April 16, Karakosoff, a friend of mine, fired at the Emperor Alexander II in the Summer Garden at St. Petersburg. I was away at that time in the Caucasus, but my friends at St. Petersburg used to write me letters, which I never failed to answer. After Karakosoff's arrest, the police at St. Petersburg discovered a huge conspiracy, and as many of my friends were seized and their houses searched, several letters signed by myself were captured.

Karakosoff, when arrested, refused to say anything. General Muravieff, the so-called "hangman of Poland," addressed him in his usual brutal way: "Who art thou?" Karakosoff was very calm and repeated the question: "And who art thou?" General Muravieff, being irritated ordered the gendarmes not to allow Karakosoff to sleep for a moment. This meant that whenever the poor fellow closed his eyes the gendarmes raised him, shook his body, etc. The result was that Karakosoff became nearly mad and extremely nervous. Yet he did not reveal much to the police.

Nevertheless, I was arrested and sent to the Peter and Paul fortress at St. Petersburg. After a while, my innocence being quite clear, I was released. This was my first acquaintance with the gaol.

While a student, I often lectured on physics in the so-called "supplementary school for girls" at St. Petersburg. This school had been founded by my friends, Khudekoff and his comrades, in order to prepare Russian women for the coming struggle. I did not know anything of the nihilistic purposes of the founders of the school, and my task was only to teach physics. After the attempt on the Czar's life, committed by Karakosoff, the police began to suspect everybody. Our school was closed, and I was arrested again, being accused of nihilistic tendencies displayed in the lectures to the girls. The inquiry fully established my innocence and I was released.

The arrests produced a deep impression on me and I began to wonder at the motives of the government. I began to study sociology with an extraordinary ardor. After several months of continuous work, I thought it would be well to get acquainted with the views of our common people on political questions. I went to the country and conversed freely with the peasants, especially on representative assemblies. They listened to me and were evidently much interested. I went further, I spoke to them about America, where people lived without a Czar and yet lived better than the Russians. The peasants were amazed, but I could not see any threatening symptoms in their attitude toward me.

These rather favorable experiments induced me to create an association of young men with the object of educating the peasants. It was the so-called "Ruble Society," as each of us was obliged to pay a ruble monthly for material needs of our union. A friend of mine, Felix Volkhovsky, was elected president of the new association, while I suddenly left St. Petersburg for Italy, being fascinated with General Garibaldi. I arrived too late at Rome in 1867 and could not contribute to the success of the great Italian patriot, but I met M. Guerzoni, the famous Russian sociologist, in Italy. This man impressed me deeply, and my interest in sociology became quite passionate.

I returned to St. Petersburg in 1867 and resumed my work in the education of the peasantry with an incredible energy. Felix Volkhovsky, the president of our association, lived at Moscow and we were always writing to each other. Suddenly a curious gentleman called upon me and asked for a letter for M. Volkhovsky. The gentleman was rather unpleasant to me, and I began to smell a rat. Shorthand was just introduced into Russia at that epoch, and wishing to laugh at the police I wrote some quite innocent things in shorthand to Mr. Volkhovsky and gave the letter to my gentleman. This was simply an episode of Roman history taken from a treatise used by children in the schools.

The gentleman brought my letter to the police, and the latter seeing the unintelligible characters, decided to arrest me at once. I was imprisoned but I explained my joke at the trial and the authorities were greatly confused. Lopatin's name is a good name in the history of the Russian nobility, so that the news about my arrest and the alarming letter written in some "unknown cipher" spread in the fashionable circles of the capital. The Czar himself wanted me to write a true statement of my adventures. I wrote it, using my utmost energy to make a humorous account of the Russian police organizations. The Czar Alexander II was displeased with my account, and, wishing to punish me, decided to send me to Stavropol as an official at the disposal of the local Governor. This was held a severe punishment at that time for a nobleman, as Stavropol was far away from the capital.

The governor of Stavropol was a very nice man, and began to like very much his assistant Lopatin, who was only 22 years old at that time. I opened a public library at Stavropol, filling it with books on natural philosophy, sociology, etc., and distributed pamphlets among the peasantry and the pupils of the local seminary. I was entrusted by the governor to introduce the zemstvo institutions in the district. I enjoyed his full confidence. He agreed with me, even when I proposed to allow the peasants to discuss certain agrarian questions without the interference of the officials. This project created a great sensation at the time, but I presided at some of the peasants' meetings and all was quiet.

The dullness of Stavropol soon began to annoy me. I longed to see the foreign world, especially America. I read much of Tocqueville and Bryce, and the wish to see the wonderful country of liberty and prosperity became quite irresistible But I could not leave Stavropol, where I was expelled by the Czar's order I decided to flee and communicated the project to my friends at Moscow and St. Petersburg. Knowing well the activity of the police, I asked my friends to burn my letters. Unfortunately my advice was not followed, and when my two friends, Nechaeff and Bakounine, were arrested my letters were found in their houses. The Chief of Gendarmes telegraphed to the Stavropol Governor to arrest me.

This was in 1869. My house was searched amid great confusion on the part of the local authorities, who were obliged to act against the Governor's assistant. Nothing particular was found, except the innocent American journal Agitator, published by the partisans of Fenianism. The police, however, were impressed by the word "agitator." I was imprisoned, but as I enjoyed the friendship of the Governor, I was allowed to leave the prison on my word of honor whenever I wanted to do so. During one of my visits to the town I agreed with one of the liberal officials, who adored my ideals, to conceal myself in his house, should I escape from the prison. I communicated the project of flight to the Governor. The latter loved me so much that he offered me 400 rubles. I refused to take the money. In a week I decided to carry out my plan. It was a dark night. I went into the yard of the prison, sprang over the hedge and began to run. The sentry fired but missed me. I was young and phenomenally strong. I sprang over hedges and ditches, running wildly, until I reached my official's house. I was concealed there for a week, when the official handed me a passport of an officer, Skirmunt, a Pole, and a military uniform. Disguised as an officer, I arrived at Rostoff on the Don, from where I reached St. Petersburg safely.

I wanted to obtain a passport for abroad at St. Petersburg, but this was extremely difficult. My friends advised me to call upon General Trepoff, the Prefect of St. Petersburg and father of the present General Trepoff, who could supply me with the passport, but Trepoff knew me well, since a curious incident had occurred with me. There was a row in the street, when I was a student. The police had behaved rather brutally and I interfered. The police officer pushed me away saying I was drunk. Being offended, I forced the police officer to come with me, and we went to the Prefect's house. I rang the bell and, when the General came, half asleep, I asked him, "Tell me, am I drunk or sober?" The General ordered my arrest, but the Czar himself was so much amused with the history that I was released.

Nevertheless, I was afraid to call upon General Trepoff under the name of the officer Skirmunt, as the General might recognize his old friend Lopatin.

Days passed after days and I could not imagine any good plan. At last I met some relations of M. Lavroff, the celebrated writer, who had been sent to Volagda. These told me they would get me a passport on the condition that I should help Lavroff to escape from Volagda in military uniform. The railway lines were not ready at that time in Russia and I had many difficulties before I reached M. Lavroff. At last I succeeded in disguising him, as well as myself, and as both as officers, left the place. We arrived at St. Petersburg safely. The passports were ready and we left Russia for Paris.

The revolutionists were very active in Paris in 1870. They all wanted me to join them but, to tell the truth, I disliked them. The revolutionary party sent me a friend of mine, required all his partisans to sign their acquiescence to the project of murdering the Czar. They also were urged by him to counterfeit paper rubles for revolutionary purposes. I did not like such procedure and openly refused to join Nechaeff. Personally, I believed Alexander II to be the most human of all Romanoffs, and I disapproved all projects of his assassination.

Living in Paris, I began to translate Marx into Russian. Marx has exercised a strong influence on my mind, and when I made his acquaintance I loved him as if he was my father. He, too, loved me ardently and used to call me "my dear son Hermann." Marx introduced me into the international Socialists' organization in London and into the "Cercle d'Etudes Sociales" in Paris. There, too, I became closely acquainted with Flaubert, Zola, Lafargue, Turgueneff, etc. The latter always asked me to write something, but I declined it. I was unable to write anything without widening the subject and thus making the story too voluminous.

I often came to London, and once I was at the head of the deputation calling upon Mr. Gladstone that asked to save France from the German invasion.

In 1870 I left London for Siberia. This was the beginning of my adventures, which have henceforward defined my career. I had 1,120 rubles, a big sum at that time, when living was so cheap, and my object was to help M. Chernyshevsky, the great Russian writer, to escape from hard labor exile in Siberia. I went straight to Irkutsk, having a passport as candidate of the University of Paris, wishing to prepare an ethnographic work in Siberia.

Siberia presented a curious spectacle at that time. There were no railways, very few people in the towns, and one could travel hundreds of miles without seeing any trace of human beings.

Having arrived at Irkutsk, I endeavored to ascertain the residence of Chernyshevsky. I knew he was sent to the galleys, but there were many government works, and I did not know where the writer was employed. Naturally I had to observe extreme caution. I called upon several members of the local geographical society asking them to help me in my ethnographic work. They acquiesced with pleasure and gave men recommendations to the authorities in all the Siberian towns. I secured good recitations at the same time with some of the former convicts, who, after having been released from the galleys, devote themselves to trade. One of the convicts agreed to take me as his assistant. He used to travel in Siberia and sell his goods to the merchants, and I was to go with him. My object was to make inquiries about Chernyshevsky on the way. At the same time I could use the recommendations of the Georgraphical Society, and thus enjoy the confidence of the authorities. I was obliged, of course, to disguise myself as a tradesman and as a candidate of Paris University. I managed it easily enough.

We visited many towns and villages. I appeared everywhere under all names imaginable—Tedoroff, Petroff, Vladimiroff, etc. The authorities as a rule were extremely glad to see me, a nobleman and at the same time a representative of science, who had seen so much of the world. I danced at the balls at the Governors' and hardly had sufficient time to answer all the invitations sent me.

All was well, and finally I learned that Chernyshevsky was at Nerchinsk. I returned to Irkutsk in order to make all necessary preparations and arrange the escape of my dear prisoner. Fate, however, was cruel to Chernyshevsky and to me and its decision was not in favor of my plan.

The Russian revolutionists had two nests at that epoch, one in Paris, another in Geneva. The latter was closely watched by the Russian Government. The revolutionists there were deeply interested in Chernyshevsky's fate and decided to send their man to Irkutsk. I did not know anything of the fact that the man had lived there for a year before I arrived. The Russian government, having learned the plan through their agents at Geneva, telegraphed to Irkutsk to watch Chernyshevsky, as somebody had arrived from abroad to help his escape. The result of the telegram was that I became suspected.

I was dancing at a ball, when one of the guests, a Liberal, took me aside and said: "Herman Alexandrovich, I advise you to leave Irkutsh as soon as possible!"

I was greatly astonished and asked for explanations.

"The police are uneasy," he said; "you better go!"

Other guests noticed we both were very serious and began to whisper to one another the most absurd suppositions. This did not escape the attention of the Chief of Police.

On the next day the gendarmes knocked at my door and with endless excuses asked me to allow them to search my room. I could not prevent them, but having suddenly recalled to my memory a letter in my desk, I opened the drawer and swallowed the letter. The gendarmes wanted to get the letter at any price, but after two minutes' fighting I succeeded in swallowing the document, injuring the fellows rather severely, as I was strong physically.

I was arrested at once, and the Governor of Irkutsk telegraphed to St. Petersburg a detailed account of the event, giving a full statement of my features and figure. The Chief of Gendarmes replied: "Congratulations. The prisoner most probably is Lopatin."

I knew the best thing would be for me to tell the truth, and I confessed I was Lopatin at the first examination. The trial was postponed until the arrival of instructions from St. Petersburg. Meanwhile, I was imprisoned.

(To be continued)


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## THE POT AND THE KETTLE AGAIN

Some (we presume not disinterested) person has been kind enough to send us a marked copy of "House of Commons Debates" (Ottawa) for Feb. 6, and calls our attention to W. A. Buchanan's (Medicine Hat) attack upon the Minister of Labor with reference to the Vancouver strike and Commissioner Price's report. The speaker quoted from Mr. F. Farrington's criticism of the Commissioner's report (which appeared in the Ledger) and accused the present administration of lack of sincerity in their efforts to settle the strike on the Coast. After commenting upon Mr. Price's qualifications and likening the latter's knowledge of mining conditions in the West to his (Buchanan's) knowledge of fruit growing in Eastern Canada, the following interesting statement is made:

"I want to say that the Alberta strike of 1911 . . . was not settled by any member of the government. The strike was settled before the minister of the government got to the city of Lethbridge. The terms were agreed upon and the miners said: 'If the Minister of the Interior will get anything more for us, let him come along.' The minister went there, but he did not get anything more for them than had been agreed upon with the operators before his arrival."

Mr. Rogers claimed that this was absolutely incorrect.

Mr. Buchanan: I have the authority of an official of the miners' union, a gentleman who was a member of the conference on that occasion, that this is true, and that an agreement had been reached. . . .

History! And ancient at that.

There was only one thing that settled the strike, and that was the inability of the mine workers at that time to secure more. Some people may consider this very undiplomatic, but it is nevertheless true. We are not indebted to either of the old parties for anything that has been won—we are indebted to them for what has been lost. The squabble in the federal house does not interest the worker, but it does interest the politician, and no doubt the politician who sent us the report of this attack (?) upon the Minister of Labor did so with the object of showing how he was championing the cause of labor. The trouble is that the hook has been in the water so long that the bait has practically vanished, and every attempt on the part of the old parties to show their interest for the worker only tends to remove what vestige of bait that may remain.

Buchanan did not get away with all the honors, however, for it was up to H. H. Stevens (Vancouver) to defend the action of the government, and he promptly did this by showing how seriously the Liberal administration had treated the Grand Trunk employees' case. We recognize that this is the favorite method of argument with politicians. It is not the idea to find any solution, but rather to claim that they are no worse than the other fellow—and, of course, they are not. The following by Stevens is an illustration of how they "pass the cheese" across the floor in their efforts to solve these questions:

". . . There has been an absolute failure on the part of the hon. gentlemen who have attacked the minister so bitterly to point out where the weakness lay in this matter of failing to secure a settlement, or to point out remedies that might be introduced to overcome this difficulty. I shall reply to one or two of the statements made. The hon. member for Cape Breton (Mr. Carroll) asked: Had there been a single case where the present Minister of Labor effected a settlement in a labor dispute of this kind? I would call attention to the dispute which occurred prior to this government taking office between the Grand Trunk and its employees which dragged along, after an award was made, for two years or thereabouts. As a matter of fact, the then Minister of Railways and the then Minister of Labor (Mr. King) had frequent conferences with the Grand Trunk and utterly failed to get a settlement of that dispute. The present Minister of Labor did secure a settlement after he came into office."

All of which merely bears out what we have frequently stated—that there is very little difference. If one party did settle a dispute we shall have to look deeper than the surface. But just a moment; was not Stevens accusing Carroll of failing to find a remedy? Does Stevens, who is a member of the government, suggest a remedy? Certainly not; he is content with showing that his party is not so bad after all, or that they are no worse than the other. And this is what the worker is asked to elect to his legislative chambers, not men to remedy the present evils but individuals with sufficient smoothness to whitewash and debate—POLITICIANS!

No doubt Buchanan made a most able speech and his case for the mine workers was well put, but what did he accomplish? What did he suggest? Nothing! Even granted that his eloquence had moved the government to appoint another commissioner and that commissioner had reported favorably for the mine workers, would he have accomplished anything for the workers of Nanaimo? Keep guessing, Mr. Reader, if you don't know. But you do; you have had your strike and you know just what you can get—possibly a little temporary relief, but nothing real; nothing permanent. It is just a question of how long you will bite; how long it will take you to learn the lesson that you, and you alone, can remedy these things. And if you will remedy them you must be prepared to take your stand and fight side by side, irrespective of creed, politics and nationality. If you do not accept this today, it will be forced upon you tomorrow; you cannot stem the tide of consciousness that is arising all over the civilized world, and the efforts of Canute to turn back the tide are as effective as the whimperings and threats of the reactionist. In a consciousness of your position in society and an intelligent understanding of economics lies your hope of salvation from the strangle hold of modern capitalism.

## RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS

At last Thursday's meeting of the City Council, the question of a certain citizen's liabilities to the city, in connection with the keeping of children, arose, and the City Clerk, who seemed most anxious that the city should immediately proceed to take action, had the insolence to inform the Council that he did not consider this individual "a responsible citizen." The City Clerk has as much right to an opinion as any other individual, but we question the value of his opinion as to what constitutes responsibility. We do not pretend to defend this citizen if he is indebted to the Council, but nevertheless there are circumstances in connection with the case that will permit of the Council exercising a little patience, and as the individual in question was recently fined some $60 for trying to earn a living, we are of the same opinion as Councillor Uphill, who objected to any additional burden being placed upon the man.

To tell the truth, there are one or two Councillors whose responsibility can be seriously questioned, and one in particular whose actions have made him liable to prosecution. We should not be surprised if the Attorney General did not have his attention called to this particular individual.

We also noticed that Councillor Robichaud was rather anxious that the citizen in question be proceeded against and the interests of the city safeguarded. We would suggest that this gentleman look to his own behaviour in the future and keep his promise made at the Council meeting "to be good." He can spare a little Christian charity for another less fortunate individual who, for trying to earn a living, was fined $60 and not $16 for committing a breach of the peace, etc. Get wise, Councillor.

# Eleventh Annual Convention Dist. 18

(Continued from page one)

thetic towards the miners on strike in Vancouver Island. The heading in question read "Miners turn down sympathetic strike suggestion." Attention was also drawn to the fact that the true reason of Board Member Burke's refusal to act on the committee on officers' reports had not been stated.

The reporter promised to give full publicity of a correction and to see that better judgment was used in future by the compositor in the selection of the headlines.

A suggestion that the report of the constitution committee be deferred until after the report of the committee on officers' reports had been received met with general favor. After some general discussion, it was felt that the committees should be given an opportunity to get forward with their work, and that it would expedite the work of the convention if a short adjournment were indulged in for this purpose. This led to a motion by Delegate Balderstone (Hosmer):

That the standing order be suspended, and that we adjourn until 1.30 p. m. in order that the various committees may be able to complete their reports.—Carried.

Convention adjourned in accordance with the motion to reconvene at 1.30 p.m.

### Afternoon Session

Fraternal Delegate W. Allford took the chair during the report of the committee.

### Report of District President

Re disputes.—In connection with the disputes mentioned in the President's report, your committee recommend that where the company fails to live up to the agreement (as in the nonpayment of wages to the coke loaders in Coleman) that, after requesting the company to come to time and this fails, the Locals concerned be urged to take action themselves instead of referring such cases to the District.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

The matter was debated at considerable length, most of the delegates and the District and International officers taking part. The questions in connection with the disputes respecting the coke loaders at Coleman and the yardage at Michel and Coal Creek were freely discussed, and the question also of granting autonomy to the Local Unions in connection with local strikes was discussed pro and con.

Secretary Carter introduced the following as an amendment to the recommendation of the committee:

"We recommend that when the company fails to live up to the agreement (as in the nonpayment of wages to coke loaders at Coleman) that, after the Locals have requested the company to adjust same, and such adjust has not been made, we would urge the District President not to take the matter up with the commissioner until he has referred the same to the International President."

The amendment proposed by Secretary Carter failed to find the support of a seconder; and it was then moved by Delegate Rees, and duly seconded by Delegate Hyslop:

That the matter be referred back to the committee with a request that they bring in a recommendation in line with the policy suggested by President Smith and the International Board Member.

After some further discussion, the following was offered by Board Member Burke (seconded by Delegate Barwick) as a substitute to all motions pending:

That where an injustice has been committed on the members of any Local, the Local is perfectly justified in adopting methods of protection to themselves.

It was then moved by Delegate Wheatley, as a substitute to all motions before the convention (including the substitute motion offered by Board Member Burke:

That we favor local autonomy in local disputes, and request that the President take up as few disputes as possible with an independent chairman.

A motion by Board Member Burke that the previous question be moved (carried) closed the debate.

Substitute motion by Delegate Wheatley ruled out of order by the chair, on the grounds that it was unconstitutional.

Substitute motion submitted by Board Member Burke lost.

Motion by Delegate Rees that the matter be referred back to the committee lost.

Original motion to adopt the recommendation of the committee carried.

Ask by International Board Member Rees if it would be feasible to insert in the constitution anything of an unconstitutional nature, President Smith replied that the District officers would certainly be compelled to rule against it, whether it had been passed in convention or not. He stated, however, that while the recommendation of the committee was at variance with the agreements and the District and International constitutions, it had only been acted upon in the nature of a resolution, and not as a constitutional amendment, and the difficulty suggested by the Board Member would not therefore present itself in this instance.

Re organization of the Northern field.—Your committee recommend that the Northern field be organized without delay, as we believe it is a menace to the welfare of the men of District 18 to have so many unorganized mine workers working under such conditions on the fringe of the District.

Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee—Carried.

Re shale miners at Redcliffe.—Your committee is of the opinion that these men should be organized and taken into District 18.

Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

The question of the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners entered freely into the discussion, International President White having ruled that they were under the jurisdiction of the Western Federation, and could not be in District 18 as part of that district.

Moved by International Board Member Rees and seconded by Delegate Hyslop:

That the matter be referred to the Western Federation of Miners as suggested by their President Smith, with a request that they organize the miners in Redcliffe.

The President of the Western Federation expressed the opinion that there would be no trouble in this respect if the request were made in view of the fact that the revenue derived from the organization of such a comparatively small number of men would be small in comparison with the outlay.

Substitute motion by Delegate Rees carried.

Re compensation and liability cases.—We, your committee, recommend that the District Board cause to be printed (in various languages) suitable notices regarding method to be followed by members in compensation and liability cases, and that the same be forwarded to each Local Union to be posted in a conspicuous place.

Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.

Moved by Delegate Wheatley, and duly seconded, that the recommendation of the committee be amended by adding thereto:

That the notice also include instructions with regard to notifying the company at once in case of injury.—Carried.

Recommendation of committee as amended carried.

Re District Ledger.—Your committee recommend that the policy of the District Ledger as exemplified at present be fully maintained and also that a more progressive policy be pursued to extend the circulation and sphere of usefulness of the organ, so that it may become more than ever a medium of education to the wage workers of this country as to their true position in society.

Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.—Carried.

Re financial position of District 18 as affected by Gladstone Local.—We, your committee recommend that this matter be left an open question for the convention.

Moved and seconded to adopt the recommendation of the committee.—Carried.

The whole situation in connection with the Gladstone Local Union indebtedness to the District, was explained by President Smith, showing that the Local was at this time in debt to the District to the extent of some twenty thousand dollars, which had been brought about through the burden that had been placed upon the membership of that Local through the building of the Miners' Hall in Fernie. The miners of Fernie had been assessed one dollar a month for the past three years with a view to paying off the liabilities on the hall, and at this time the District held the only mortgage against it. So far it had not paid running expenses, much less a return on the outlay of some seventy thousand dollars, but they had the assurance of Delegate Martin that conditions were now better and some return could be looked for in the future.

The matter was still under discussion when the convention adjourned at 5 p.m. to reconvene tomorrow (Thursday) at 9 a.m.

Owing to very meagre details coming to hand of Thursday's session, we are unable to give a lengthy report. The morning session was taken up with receiving report of committee on officers' reports, Fraternal Delegate Alford relieving President Smith in the chair.

The afternoon was occupied in listening to addresses from Fraternal Delegate P. Johnston, Western Federation of Miners, District No. 6; J. O. Jones, President Alebrta Federation of Labor; and International Board George Pettigrew, of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, who arrived in Lethbridge that morning from Philadelphia, where the operators' and miners' representatives were still in session when he left.

## FERNIE CO-OPERATIVE

The last seven months' trading of this society may be described as the most successful period experienced in its career. Slowly, but with a persistency that was bound to create friends and secure further patronage, the management has continued to make those little improvements which, insignificant to the casual observer, mean a whole lot in the aggregate. Courtesy, prompt attention, a study of customers' requirements and a stock of the finest and freshest produce purchaseable, together with a capacity to handle a growing business, has been productive of the good results which find tangible expression in the substantial dividends declared for the last two quarters. We give below an extract from the balance sheet, showing the trading account and profit and loss for the three months ending December 31, 1913:

**Trading Account**

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand, October 1st | $ 7840.86 |
| October purchases | 9914.93 |
| November purchases | 8929.46 |
| December purchases | 7302.94 |
| Balance, gross profit | 3705.14 |
| | $37783.33 |
| October sales | $ 9063.63 |
| November sales | 8562.62 |
| December sales | 10821.83 |
| Stock on hand, December 31 | 9335.25 |
| | $37783.33 |

**Profit and Loss Account**

| | |
|---|---|
| Apportioned as dividend | $1021.10 |
| Transferred to reserve | 853.40 |
| Expense Account | 2937.49 |
| Balance, net profit | 1256.14 |
| | $6070.13 |
| Balance, October 1st | $1861.00 |
| Discount earned | 506.99 |
| Gross profit | 3705.14 |
| | $6070.13 |


## Ladies of Culture and refinement use Salvia Hair Tonic -It makes the Hair Beautiful

At last a remedy has been discovered that will positively destroy the Pest Dandruff.

That Dandruff is caused by germs is accepted by every sensible person. Dandruff is the root of all hair evils.

SALIVA will kill the dandruff germs and remove dandruff in ten days or money back.

The manufacturer guarantees it. It will grow hair, stop itching scalp, falling hair, and make the hair thick and abundant. It prevents hair from turning gray, and adds life and lustre.

SALIVA is a hair dressing that commends itself to women of taste and culture, who know the social value of beautiful hair. A large, generous bottle costs only 50c at leading druggists everywhere. The word "SALIVA" is on every bottle at Bleasdell's Drug Store.


## THE GRAND THEATRE

Further alterations in the curtain and projection are promised by the manager, E. D. Green (late of Hosmer) in this theatre shortly. Mr. Green has had considerable experience with moving pictures and promises to do everything possible to popularize the miners' theatre for both movies and road shows. Some first rate companies have been booked for the near future, while the Tom Marks Company is paying a return visit on Monday and Tuesday next.

Cattle are coming from Argentine cheaper than they are carried from Denver to St. Louis. Corn and meat are being shipped from Brazil cheaper than they are sent from Kansas to New York. The railroads should of course be permitted to raise their rates.

## 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,
141 Agent of the Applicant.

## THE ISIS

Manager Miller reports good features and great crowds for the past week. The tango films on Thursday evening drew great crowds and all were thoroughly satisfied with the pictures, and the opinion was that the stunts witnessed and the tuition gained was well worth the price of admission. For Saturday and next week the management have for features "The Thumb Print," two reels. This film is rife with exciting incidents and stirring accidents, and several scenes and methods of hydraulic mining introduced. Monday, "His Hour of Triumph," two reels; Wednesday, "The Restless Spirit," three reels.

## 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

COMING—Dr. Kilburger, eyesight 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 8.

FOR SALE—Splendid R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels, $2.75 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

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


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

GRAND THEATRE

WATCH FOR THE FUN

Amateur Night

TO-NIGHT

Friday, Feb. 20th

In conjunction with regular five reels of pictures

ADDED FEATURE

MR. C. HANSEN
in Popular Baritone Solos

MR. J. W. PUCKEY
in Comic Song and Comedy

BARREL BOXING - A RIOT.

Prices 10c. and 20c.

ORPHEUM

HIGH CLASS PHOTO PLAYS
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
WELL HEATED AND VENTILATED

FRIDAY

THE GHOST
DOMINO FEATURE IN TWO REELS

THE HOUSE IN THE TREE—Majestic

THE JOY RIDE—Pathe Comedy

THE CURE—Broncho

SATURDAY

THE MESSAGE TO HEADQUARTERS
THANHOUSER SPECIAL IN THREE REELS—AN EXCELLENT PICTURE

KEYSTONE COMEDY
SOME NERVE
ALL KEYSTONES ARE GOOD. HAVE YOU FOLLOWED UP OUR COMEDIES? THEY ARE NOT THE SICKLY KIND, BUT ARE FULL OF ACTION AND A LAUGH TO EVERY FOOT OF FILM

THE DANCE AT EAGLE PASS
A NOVEL WESTERN PHOTO PLAY

MONDAY

LUBIN BIG SPECIAL FEATURE
THE SPECIAL OFFICER
A PICTURE REPLETE WITH THRILLS AND TENSE SITUATIONS

If you care for the Pictures on our big silver screen you will always come back
Look for the sign of The Winged Clock
Mutual Movies Make Time Fly

Matinee Saturday at 2.30—5c and 10c

Admission 10c and 20c

ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA

ALWAYS A GOOD PROGRAM AT THE ORPHEUM


## THE STORM IN THE U. M. W. OF A. CONVENTION

There has been considerable comment in the labor press concerning the acrimonious discussion that took place in the late convention of the United Mine Workers held at Indianapolis. It is unfortunate that personalities sometimes enter into the deliberations of a convention, but men are but human beings, and sometimes lose control of themselves and indulge in charges and counter-charges that result in but little good to the general advancement of the working class. President Moyer [illegible] the convention of the United Mine Workers spoke at length on the situation that presented itself in the copper district of Michigan, and deplored the inactivity of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, and declared that if the strike was lost that apathy on the part of these officials would to a great extent have a tendency to defeat the men who were battling against the mine operators of Michigan. President Moyer had urged that the officials of the American Federation levy a small assessment on the membership of the A. F. of L. but the officials refused to entertain such action. The assessment was not levied though the officials were urged twice to do so, and such failure brought forth the statement from Moyer on the floor of the convention at Indianapolis. According to press reports, on the strength of Moyer's statement, Samuel Gompers was requested by wire to come to the convention. Gompers arrived and took up over three hours of the time of the convention endeavoring to defend his position. If the press quoted him accurately, Gompers confessed that an assessment would disintegrate the American Federation of Labor. Many of the delegates took the position that if a small assessment would disintegrate the American Federation of Labor, then the affiliated bodies were wasting time and money in keeping alive an organization that became an invalid through an assessment to aid labor in its fight for life in Michigan. But while Gompers was attending the convention, Duncan McDonald had some old scores to settle with Gompers. McDonald seemed to remember some acts and statements that seemed to reach the proportions of insults, and McDonald, smarting with indignation, delivered an address before the delegates that for sarcasm has [illegible] history of the United Mine Workers. It is to be regretted that such discussions take place, and it is to be hoped that grievances of a personal character can be adjusted in the future without oratory that bristles with invectives.—The Miners Magazine.

## HE GOT TEN YEARS

Last week the press announced in staring headlines "Gets Ten Years in Prison for Stealing 94 Cents." The dispatch from Fort Madison was as follows:

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Feb. 2.—Ten years in the penitentiary for the theft of ninety-four cents in money and ten pennies was the sentence imposed upon Robert Cogswell, a negro, by Judge Scott in the District Court here today. Cogswell, a waiter, robbed a fellow waiter of the money while both were employed on a Santa Fe dining car here last Tuesday at Marceline, Missouri. The tickets were found in his possession.

The above dispatch demonstrates that our judiciary has no mercy for the petty criminal. The negro was a vagrant without a home, and friendless. He stole property to the value of 94 cents, and the theft was committed against a mighty railroad corporation.

Railway companies, as a general rule, are partial to gentlemen who wear the ermine of the judiciary. Many of our judges who issue injunctions against labor, at the request of corporations, are the beneficiaries of free transportation, and in some instances, railroad companies have been so magnanimous in their generosity toward our judges that special cars have been provided to minister to the comfort and ease of our upright DISPENSERS OF JUSTICE. In fact judges upon the bench have been [illegible] tions, but the press that panders to PRIVILEGE howls with indignation when any man so far forgets himself as to intimate that a LAWYER converted into a JUDGE, would dishonor [illegible] to subserve his personal interests or to render decisions that bid for corporate recognition.

The judge who sentenced the black man to a period of ten years in a penitentiary for stealing 94 cents will not be criticized or censured by the public [illegible] grance is only a "nigger" and [illegible] no cry of injustice [illegible] raise his voice in protest against his [illegible] sentence.

[illegible] he been a white man [illegible] of millions that [illegible] from the [illegible] into the United States [illegible] judge would have imposed [illegible] ten years, but the majority of judges would have felt honored to have dined with him at a banquet board.—The Miners Magazine.

# News of The District Camps

## BELLEVUE NOTES

The junior hockey team journeyed to Blairmore on Monday and played the boys of that burg one of the fastest games of the season. The boys came home defeated, but by no means disgraced. Score 4-1 in favor of Blairmore. Better luck next time, boys.

Mrs. Thomas Keneston, who had the misfortune to fall a few days ago and injure her leg, is now able to be about again.

Mr. Algie Watson, who has been away for some time, blew in again this week. Glad to see you looking so well, Algie.

Mr. William Evans has moved his family into the house lately vacated by Mr. Thomas Bardsley. Mr. Evans has secured the contract delivering the coal to the houses in camp.

Mrs. Josh. Atkinson was taken to the local hospital and operated on. The operation was performed by Dr. McKenzie. She is improving as well as can be expected.

The stork again visited the camp this week, this time leaving a fine son to Mr. and Mrs. Baillet. Mother and child doing well.

Mr. Piard, the engineer at Bellevue No. 2 mine, is now occupying the house that has been built for him here some time ago. He moved his furniture this week from Blairmore.

The Bellevue hockey team journeyed to Blairmore on Friday evening to play the second game in the series for a hundred dollars. The game is for the most points. The first game was two goals each and the game on Friday was a win for Bellevue, the score being 2-4. After the start of the last period there was some trouble between the referee and the judge of play and the Blairmore fans gave an exhibition of their sportsmanship. As usual they wanted their own referee and they got it, but the judge of play seemed to savvy the game and at times corrected the referee as agreed. The Blairmore team then ordered the judge of play off the ice, which Bellevue team would not stand for, and then came the clash. The Bellevue team had their goat and they knew it. There is only one game more to play, but Blairmore wants two more chances for their money. They will play some time this week, when a good game is expected.

Mr. Bob Levitt, the delegate to the International convention at Indianapolis, returned this week and is looking quite well after his trip.

Mr. John Barwick, the delegate to the eleventh annual convention at Lethbridge, left camp on Sunday night.

Mr. Gallon is now occupying his new house that has just lately been built for him.

Miss Demster, the nurse at the local hospital, received word this week that her mother was seriously ill at Toronto and that she would like her to come. The nurse left Tuesday for her home.

It has been rumored about camp that Mr. John R. McDonald, the superintendent at the mines, has secured a position as general manager at the Frank mines, and is to take charge on the first of March. It is understood that Mr. Williams, of the Blairmore mine, is to fill the vacancy at the Bellevue mine.

The teamsters at the Bellevue mine have been busy hauling a motor up to No. 2 mine and they have another to get up before the snow goes.

The Pagan Indians are to meet the local team on Tuesday in a friendly game. The Indians are the champion Indian team of Western Canada and there should be a good game.

The crack choir of the Bellevue Methodist Church gave a song service in Hillcrest Methodist Church, on Sunday evening, which was very much appreciated by the Hillcrest congregation. The choir have been engaged to appear at the concert and basket social in Hillcrest on the 23rd.

The wreck of the freight train that caused the death of Engineer Harry Thomas, at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, is still a mystery. In some unknown way the switch became opened and the train took the open switch and ran into the Bellevue yard and smashed up three loaded box cars. The engineer, seeing the danger, jumped and fell back under the engine and was terribly mangled. Death was instantaneous. The body, after being viewed by the jury, was forwarded to Macleod Monday at noon. The jury then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Thursday, when they meet at the police barracks.

The management of the Lyric Theatre is to be congratulated on the fact that this will be the first picture house in the Pass to show the famous Paul Rainey's African jungle pictures. Mr. Roy B. Wheeler, the agent, while in camp gave the assurance that these films were the most educational on the continent and the next time he comes he will have some pictures of the Polar region and wild animals. The date of the African hunt is March 9th.

The patrons of the Lyric Theatre were given a little sport on Saturday night, when two of the Bellevue boys gave a six-round boxing exhibition. The boys were Mr. Fred Beal, well known in the Pass, and Roy Reynolds, the man who is going to box Fighting Mac. of Coleman, 20-round exhibition some time in the near future. Watch for the date.


**LYRIC THEATRE**

Bellevue - Alta.

You couldn't all get the first $5.00 given last Wednesday night, but here's hoping you may be lucky enough to win the next one.

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

**LYRIC THEATRE CO.**

C. W JOHNSTON, Manager



**Coleman Realty Co.**

INSURANCE AGENTS

Now is the time for protection

You cannot afford to lose when we can protect you

Agents for Oliver Typewriter Co. Machines at 17 cents per day.


## Bellevue Local Union Notes

Our meeting convened at its usual hour with the vice president still in the chair. We had our president back again amongst us, but in the writer's opinion he will have plenty of work on hand in giving us his report of the International convention proceedings.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Correspondence was read from Secretary Carter acknowledging one of our circulars placing some matters of dispute into the District officers' hands. pute into the District officers' hands. which they should endeavor to straighten out as soon as possible. We are aware that they will have plenty of work demanding their attention just now, owing to it being convention time, but one of our disputes which we want a finding on is of vital importance to us as it crops up every measuring day, i.e., what is a contract place?

We had a further letter from Secretary Carter, containing a suggestion that our local finances be handled by our financial secretary, but the Local decided otherwise and ordered both officers bonded.

Our appeal for relief was also answered and will receive the attention of the next Executive Board meeting.

We also were in receipt of the quarterly financial statement of District 18, which was read out to the meeting, but called forth very little comment until the meeting was over. "Get it off your chest, boys, you will feel better after it."

**Reports of Committees**

The Measuring Committee, No. 2 mine, reported their inability to get the actual dimensions of the places for some of the miners working therein. The contention of both pit boss and surveyor was the men had been told often enough not to drive their place any wider than 13 feet 6 inches, but as that is the minimum width of our agreement we don't feel disposed to accept their ruling. With that idea in view the Pit Committee were instructed to see the superintendent and get his final answer. The Pit Committee reported that the brother who was discriminated against as mentioned last week had been given his job back again.

Next we had the delegates' report, but seeing it was of such a voluminous nature we hardly knew how to start an' digest it. Upon a motion it was decided that we would start with J. P. White's official report and continue week by week and call special meetings on idle days until it was finished. The report as a whole did not create a very favorable opinion of President White, especially that idea [illegible] Now if our hope of a higher type of life lays in the development of our brains to such an extent that we take over the machinery of production, then let us by all means educate as [illegible] of our great organization fall into too few hands.

From one other comment of President White, one would imagine that when agreements are broken they are broken only by Local Unions. We would echo the idea that where agreements have to be made they are legally binding, but on both sides, and should President White pull off some revoking of charter stunts he might find himself in a peculiar position. We very much appreciate the endeavor of President White to get work in the unorganized field, for that is the first step toward our goal of emancipation.

As the hour was getting late we adjourned until the time mentioned above.

Members kindly note that we meet at 2.30 o'clock on idle days until the report is finished.

## PASSBURG AND VICINITY

It seems that the Moral Reform League in Passburg are participating in fireside debates on temperance and morality. If this society could possibly amend conditions and destroy the craving for strong beverages at home first, the horizon would be a little brighter.

Mrs. T. Duncan and family, of the Passburg Hotel, were visiting at the Frank Sanatorium on Wednesday last. Mr. Duncan is staying at this institution recuperating his health for some weeks. We are glad to hear that he is progressing favorably.

Some of the boys around here were in possession of high hopes the other day when Dave said that he could knock splinters out of Gunboat Smith. Being satisfied with Dave's condition they asked him to have a few rounds with the Passburg fighting eagle. Unfortunately the gloves were not donned, but a bare fist contest ensued. In the first round the eagle was determined to put our white hope to sleep and consequently poor Dave did the same as Bombardier Wells. However he has only one arm in a sling.

Since the stoppage of work at the Passburg colliery there has been numerous complaints about losing shoes and clothing from the company's wash house. It happened last Monday that one of the drivers reported to the police that the driver boss had broken into his locker and had stolen a pair of shoes. The police were at the pit head when the driver boss came out of the min wearing a pair of shoes which did not belong to him, and when charged made the ridiculous excuse that he had made a mistake in the locker after wearing this man's shoes for three days. If this driver boss was made an example of there would be less pilfering going on around the wash house. By the way, the general manager is a J. P.

The mines around here are still idle. Maple Leaf worked about four days during the week, Passburg and Bunmis looking on.

Mr. Nat Evans and B. Davies were visitors at Michel, B. C., on Tuesday last. They claim something like ten men for every job at that particular camp.

Mr. Tony Stancik, the genial mixologist of the Passburg Hotel, was at Macleod during the week attending the assizes. We was called to give evidence on the $640.00 rachet which, in our opinion, was never lost.

We thoroughly enjoyed our last Saturday dance held in the Slovak Hall, under the auspices of the Passburg Dancing Company. The Coran orchestra was in attendance.

Thos. G. Harries, the secretary of the Miners' Union, left Saturday noon for Lethbridge, where the convention of the United Mine Workers of America convenes on Monday.

## BLAIRMORE NOTES

W. W. Budd, of Calgary, superintendent of telephones, paid a visit to Blairmore on Saturday last.

F. M. Thompson returned from Macleod on Thursday last, where he had been on business.

The hockey match at the rink on Friday of last week between Bellevue and the local team was very disappointing. This was the second in a series of three games for $100. The game started at 8.30, the play being very slow for the first ten minutes, when Blairmore made a rush and after some very good play scored, and then the game took a more serious turn and two minutes after the puck was centred the visitors equalized. In the second period both teams managed to score, and during this period Cleveland, the judge of play, would persist in blowing the whistle for imaginary offences and he also seemed to intercept the Blairmore players whenever they had a chance of scoring. The second period ended with 4 goals to 2 in favor of Bellevue, and loud hoots for the judge of play. Four minutes after the third twenty Turner, of Blairmore, made a splendid dash, taking the puck almost the whole length of the ice, and when within fifteen feet of the opponents' goal Cleveland blew for an offside, which, to the onlookers, was perfectly ridiculous. Cliff Church, the referee, refused to stay on the ice unless the judge of play retired, which announcement started an argument and resulted in the Bellevue team quitting the rink and bringing to an end one of the most disagreeable games played on the rink this season.

Tom Harrison, late cutter of the 41 Market Co.'s store here, but who for several months has been residing in Victoria, B. C., is paying a visit to his father and mother in Blairmore.

Mrs. W. James' little son Willie met with an accident on Friday last. While skating on the ice at Frank he fell and sustained a broken collarbone. Willie had just recovered from the effects of a broken arm.

The lantern lecture given by Mrs Black, of Coleman in the Central Baptist Church on Wednesday night last, was a complete success and largely attended. Mrs. Black is expecting in the near future to give an address on missionary work being done in foreign countries.

The private residence of A. A. Sparks, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, is in quarantine owing to the sickness of the baby with scarlet fever.

The train-wreck crew passed through Blairmore on Monday on its way to Bellevue, where it is reported a sad accident occurred, resulting in the death of the engineer.

Mr. Kefoury, of the Blairmore Trading Co., is seriously ill with rheumatism and is unable to leave his bed. James Haddard, of Fernie, has arrived and will take charge of the store.

A fast game took place on Saturday night between Blairmore and Fernie on the former rink and was witnessed by a large crowd. The result of the game was 5-4 in favor of Blairmore.

Born—On Sunday, Feb. 15, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harmer of State St., a son. Blairmore sure is growin.

J. W. Gresham returned on Tuesday from Calgary, where he had been transacting business.

Constable Ward, of the R. N. W. M. P., was in from Bellevue on Tuesday.

W. Roberts, R. C. Green, H. G. Bigelow, F. W. Doubt and several other members of the Crow's Nest encampment, left for Medicine Hta on Sunday night. They will take a prominent part in the program of the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F.

Messrs. Malcolm and Innis expect to be through with the West Canadian contract for hauling props about the end of the week.

The Paul J. Rainey's African hunt motion pictures will be shown in the Blairmore Opera House on Tuesday, Feb. 24. These pictures of the African jungle are considered to be the best on the market and should be well worth seeing.

Geo. H. Wycherley was up from Frank on Sunday and occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church in the absence of the pastor, J. F. Hunter, who was slightly indisposed.

A. W. Robbins and D. Wilson autoed down to Bellevue and Passburg on Tuesday for the purpose of testing the roads, which are rapidly clearing.

The roller skating carnival given in the Opera House on Tuesday night was a huge success. About fifty skaters were on the floor and the various mes were both unique and charmo'h costumes were both unique and charming. The first prize was won by Miss Bertha Justin, who was dressed in a costume depicting "Early French." Wm. Osborne displayed as a cowboy won second prize, and Calvan Swan won the third dressed as an Irish comedian. The affair was attended by a large crowd of spectators, who proclaimed it one of the best ever seen in Blairmore. A dance followed the carnival.

## POCAHONTAS NOTES
By Gip the Blood

A. Davis, G. T. P. coal inspector, arrived back from a visit to McBride (not Richard).

Dick Brown has been down to Edmonton, where he purchased two horses. We understand he intends to go ranching in B. C.

Dave Gwilliam arrived in town this week to see the gift of the stork. He now wears a smile that won't come off.

A local of the Socialist Party of Canada has been organized here and meets the second Sunday of every month in the W. I. C. room at 11 o'clock a.m.

We wish the powers that be would not change the law governing the park so often. If one sleeps any more than one hour of the twenty-four they get out of date.

The ladies gave a dance in the School House Saturday night. Everybody enjoyed themselves. Some think they would have a better time if there was a smoker.

The son of T. Roccio has been taken to Chicago for medical treatment.

We understand that there will be a masquerade ball on March 17. If so we will wait with pleasure for the event.

T. Duncan has taken charge of the wash house so there will be no more trouble about cold water.

Bob Thomson met with a slight accident in the mine this week and had to have several stitches put in his head.

## MICHEL NOTES

Mr. Russell, from the Extension mines, Nanaimo, has taken up the position of superintendent at the Michel mines, succeeding Bernard Caufield.

We are pleased to announce Mrs. Frank Owens, of Natal, is able to get around again; also John Waddington, who has been suffering from congestion of the lungs and pleurisy, who is also able to walk around again.

We are unable to announce the finals for the billiard tournament owing to the rounds not being played yet. If possible it will be placed in the next issue.

The Rocky Mountain Lodge of Knights of Pythias held a grand social and dance in Crahan's Hall on Wednesday night. The music was rendered by a Fernie orchestra. There were quite a few visitors from Fernie and Coleman. The ladies put in a very fashionable appearance, everyone apparently having a fine evening's enjoyment.

Joe Delgo, an old timer in Michel, who took a trip to his native country (Italy) arrived in camp a few days ago. Joe looks none the worse. Old Country not as good as Michel, says Joe.

## Michel Local Union Notes

The regular meeting was held in Crahan's Hall on Sunday last at 2 p. m., Bro. M. D. McLean in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were dealt with, the secretary read out a letter from Frank Morrison referring to the conditions of the Calumet strikers, which met with the sympathy of the meeting and a $25.00 cheque has been forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor on their behalf.

The Sick Committee gave in their [illegible] the meeting.

It was decided that the 50 cent assessment be put in force next pay day for non-attendance at the meetings, and also for not giving in statements. [illegible] into consideration and try to attend two meetings. It seems very remarkable some people have an idea if they are on a fairly good trail it is always going to last, but we want to point out that there are some difficulties to contend with which makes it look almost impossible to proceed with the journey, then is the time they begin to realize how they stand.

We have about one year to work before the expiration of the agreement and men seem to think if we don't have an agreement we shall have something else. That is just the stage they get to. Our opinion is that that is just where the difficulty arises. Now we want men to awake and discuss the best methods how to meet these difficulties. We know that contract miners in general are not satisfied with the present agreement, but attend your Local Union meetings; that is the only way to discuss matters and find a solution how to overcome the difficulties. Our reporter met with one of our fellow workers who unfortunately had been sick about two weeks. He handed in his sick bill to the secretary and stated: "I come for cheque next week." The secretary said: "Nothing coming, John." "I pay no more Union dues." The secretary, having a fair amount of patience, remarked: "Were you here the last strike?" "Sure I was; all the time." "Who fed you all that time?" "No savvy."

There will be a contract miners' meeting on Sunday next, following the Local Union meeting. We hope to see all contract miners present; business important.

The football basket social and dance takes place on Tuesday evening next. Admission, 50 cents. Everything promises for the giving of a good evening's enjoyment. Mr. T. H. Greaves, school master, will occupy the chair.

The victims of two accidents that were reported a month ago, Richard Sudworth and William Fowler, are progressing very favorably.

## HOSMER NOTES

The meeting advertised by Secretary Ayres of the School Board trustees, for the election of a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by J. Jarvis removing, was but poorly attended. Wesuppose the indifference of the ratepayers is caused largely by the fact that, no matter what they do or say, the educational department will spend the money to suit themselves. The installation of the furnace is a good sample of highbrow impracticability. We would recommend the trustees to take steps to present the furnace to Jim Green for his chicken house. W. T. Watson was appointed trustee to fill the remainder of the term.

The entertainment to be given by the Presbyterian Church on Friday night promises to be full of surprises for Hosmer. Mr. Kendall's sketch should provide laughter for a week. Mr. Kendall will be ably supported by Mrs. Jones, who does the mother-in-law act to suit the most exacting.

**Death Reported Last Week**

The coroner's inquest to inquire into the cause of death of Mike Kasaski was held at the police court room on Tuesday at 2 p.m. There were a number of witnesses, the principal of whom was Jack Donaghy, the fire boss on shift when Kasaski lost his life. Donaghy gave his evidence in a clear, concise manner; Inspector Williams making a searching examination. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The Queen's Hotel was the scene of unalloyed revelry on Monday night, the management giving a grand free masquerade ball, which brought a crowded house. Amonst the costumes we noticed some pretty strong ones the Bulgarian priest and soldier taking the cake. Mr. Luxtin made a Happy Hooligan and Mrs. Cunningham a winsome Scotch lassie, while Mrs. Collins, of Pincher Creek, made a robust-looking cowgirl. Everybody seemed to be gay and the music was good.

## COAL CREEK NOTES

Coal Creek presented the appearance of a deserted village on Saturday. Owing to the mines being idle and pay day the residents journeyed to town, the various places of amusement receiving their share of patronage. A special train was run for the convenience of Creekites after the Tom Marks show on Saturday.

The mines were idle from 3 p.m. Saturday until 3 p.m. Monday.

The Coal Creek "Mooselte" and friends who took in the social on Monday night are full of praise for the committee who had all the arrangements and voted the social a real royal time. Owing to the mines working Monday afternoon a number were debarred from attending. The following Coal Creek artists were noticed: W. Rd. Puckey, R. Sampson, Mrs. Percy, Joe Harper, who contributed their quota to the program. Dancing was indulged in till the wee sma' hours Messrs. Percy and Ramsay supplied the accompaniments. Put on Sandy for a change. Oh, you Charlie!

We are pleased to see our old friend Jimmy Stirling out of hospital after being incarcerated there so long. We hope for a speedy recovery, Jim.

A number of our young men were entertained to a lecture on Saturday evening last, the results being that "Bob's" knowledge concerning arteries is greatly expanded. Too bad you were singled out, Bob!

Sounds of great rejoicing emanated from house 167 Coyote St., on Sunday last, when a goodly number of the juvenile element gathered together to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the natal day of Albert Markland. After the inner man had been supplied with the usual delicacies dear to the hearts of the young, games and singing was indulged in, everybody thoroughly enjoying themselves. Congratulations!

On behalf of the gentleman who lost [illegible] the rightful owner.

We are pleased to report that Mrs Shanks arrived home from hospital on Tuesday, feeling much better for treatment received.

[illegible] at the dance held in the Victoria Hall, Fernie, under the auspices of the Rebekahs on Tuesday evening.

The Coal Creek Dancing Class held their monthly social dance on Wednesday evening in the Club Hall. Refreshments were supplied during the evening. A good time was assured participants.

Mrs. Rob [illegible] Avenue, was admitted [illegible] this week for a slight operation and medical treatment. We [illegible] around soon. [illegible] Bob!


**SHILOH**

[illegible]


## Coleman K.P.'s Celebrate The Golden Jubilee

Coleman Knights of Pythias celebrated the fiftieth birthday of this widely-known organization in a most befitting manner. There was about 500 present and the decorations of the hall were a revelation of what Coleman Knights of Pythias can do when they celebrate. After the members had been called to order in their Castle Hall and the usual routine finished, they repaired to the Opera House, which had been tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. The platform belied the outer wintry appearance with its profusion of palms. On the chairman's table was a bouquet of roses, while the walls were enlivened by pictures. Over the entrance the three emblatio colon gracefully entwined encircled the shields of the three ranks—page esquire and knight. Suspended from the curtain "F. C. B." blazed forth electrically in blue, yellow and red.

Bro. T. Haines, Past Chancellor, made the introductory speech. This concluded, the chairman, J. W. Bennett, of Fernie, delivered a short address suitable to the occasion and then followed the subjoined program: Mrs. Disney, pianoforte solo; Miss MacAuley, song; Mr. Evan Hughes, song; the Caster Bros., song; W. H. Hayson, song; Miss MacAuley, song; George Fairhurst, song; Mrs. Kelly, song; the Caster Bros., song.

A most interesting description of the aims and objects of Pythianism was given by Bro. C. F. P. Conybeare, K. C. of Lethbridge. This gentleman is pre-eminently fitted to instruct the lesser informed, as he has not only filled the highest offices within the gift of the Alberta domain, but is likewise its representative to the Supreme Councils and will be one of the many prominent Pythians of Canada who will participate in greeting the Supreme Lodge officers and members when they hold the forthcoming session in Winnipeg, the second time in its history that this important assembly has taken place on Canadian soil. The concert, needless to say, was greatly enjoyed and as every singer was exceedingly well received will simply say they all acquitted themselves in grand style.

The last, but by no means an unimportant feature, was the dancing and this was kept up until today had merged into tomorrow and become yesterday. The concensus of opinion can be summed up in the brief sentence overheard on the way out of the door, "Never had so much pleasure in the same time in my life."

Sentinel Lodge No. 25 is feeling particularly pleased with the event and take this opportunity of thanking every single person (the married ones too) who helped to make it such a crowning success. This includes the artists whose names have already been given; to Mr. H. G. Goodeve for the properties loaned for decorative purposes; to Bro. Thos. Wakelem and his assistant for the artistic electrical sign; if there are any others not mentioned, to them likewise thanks are extended.

## BLAIRMORE AND ITS CHIEF OF POLICE

The following item has been forwarded to us, no doubt, because of our position in connection with organized labor. Personally we do not understand the reason for the introduction of this resolution and can only presume that the mover and seconder are not very favorably disposed towards the custodians of law and order. Be this as it may, under the present order of society they are necessary (although their office may often be abused by those in power) and consequently entitled to live. Sixty dollars a week makes living anything but a joy, but this is considerably more than some of the mine workers at Coal Creek received last month.

Would the mover and seconder of this resolution be surprised if the police adopted means to "collect" a little on the side? We should not. The police officer is necessary even if he only instills sufficient fear to act as a deterrent of crime and excess. Whether he, personally, is good or bad cuts no figure and whether we shall always require him is also a question that does not concern the present, all we are concerned about is that he has to live, and $60 per month makes it a tough proposition.

(Copy)

Blairmore, Alta., Feb. 12th, 1914.

Moved, L. Dutil.

Seconded, D. A. Sinclair.

Resolved, that the salary or remuneration of any Chief of Police Constable or other officer now or hereafter appointed to or to form part of the police force of the town of Blairmore shall not exceed the sum of $60 per month, and that no greater salary or remuneration shall, till it is otherwise determined by this council, be paid to any such Chief of Police, constable or officer.

(Signed' D. A. SINCLAIR.
L. DUTIL.

The above was passed at a special meeting of the Blairmore Town Council this date and was supported by the mover and seconder, also Councillors Beebe and Rosse.

Opposed by Mayor Lyons and Councillors Hinds and Briscoe. The Mayor said he believed in paying a living wage to all classes and characterized the resolution as a "SCAB RESOLUTION."


**Stephen T. Humble**

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

Coleman - Alberta



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"The Quality Store"

**We Realize the Hard Times and Trust the Following Prices will Help Some**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Five Rose and Robin Hood Flour | 98 lbs. | $3.40 |
| B. C. Sugar | per 20 lbs. | 1.25 |
| Ram Lals | 1 lb. package | .35 |
| Blue Ribbon Tea | 1 lbs. | .95 |
| Al Coffee, Our Own Special | per lb | .30 |
| Baking Powder | 16 oz | .15 |
| Tomatoes, 2s, Canada First and Tartan Brand | | .15 |
| Peas | per can | .10 |
| St. Charles Cream | 9 for | 1.00 |
| Canada First Cream | 20c per can or 2 for | .25 |
| Fine Japan Rice | 4 for | .25 |
| White Beans | 4 for | .25 |
| Dry Peaches | per lb | .10 |
| Cooking Apples | 4 for | .25 |
| Onions | 5 lbs. for | .25 |
| Sunkist Oranges, large size | per dozen | .25 |
| Al Dairy Butter | | .30 |
| Best Gold Creamery Butter | 2 lbs. for | .75 |

**Don't forget our 5 p.c. discount for Cash on all Groceries**

**All Heavy Rubbers Winter Clothing at Cost Price**

F. M. THOMPSON CO.
THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY
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# Appeal from American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1914.

To all organized labor:

Members of organized labor are undoubtedly fairly well posted from press reports upon the situation as it exists in Calumet, Mich., as a result of the strike of the copper miners. More than unusual space has been given to this strike by the press on account of the duration of the struggle, the large number of strikers involved, particularly since national attention was attracted to the struggle by the calamity that attended the Christmas celebration arranged for the children of the miners, and the unlawful deportation and brutal, murderous assault made upon President Moyer and Organizer Tanner of the Western Federation of Miners at Calumet.

The situation was first officially brought to the attention of labor in a circular from headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, under date of August 28, 1913, calling upon the workers for financial assistance to aid this strike and requesting central bodies to appoint committees to appeal to all workers and friends for contributions.

A second appeal was issued September 29, 1913, and since then members of organized labor have been kept as fully informed as possible upon the developments through the columns of the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Letter, which is furnished to the labor and reform press.

The officers of the American Federation of Labor have kept in close touch with the situation to the end of rendering every possible assistance. At varous times Vice President Mitchell and Treasurer Lennon made visits to the Calumet district, in the interest of the strikers, and several organizers of the American Federation of Labor have been and are now active there, and aiding by their best efforts to bing about an honorable adjustment of this bitter struggle.

Further attention has been given to the situation in urging action on the part of the Department of Labor and by assisting in every way possible in securing a passage of a resolution by the House of Representatives providing for a congressional investigation of the Calumet and Colorado situations and outrages, which resolution was passed today. Thus far our efforts to pave the way to a settlement of the strike have not availed. The copper mine owners have had full tyrannical sway so long that they regard the requests of the miners as a rebellion; they refuse to in any way recognize the right of the strikers to have a hearing on their demands and grievances. The strikers, on the other hand, are maintaining a magnificent struggle in defense of their rights, their manhood, the principles of justice and liberty for their wives and children, and are enduring hardships in order that the justice of their cause, which is the cause of labor and humanity, may be vindicated.

Members of organized labor have contributed generously for the aid of these strikers, and our affiliated organizations are to be commended for the prompt and substantial contributions which they made in response to the needs of these defenseless people. You can readily realize, however, that a tremendous sum is required to give them the barest necessities of life, even in the line of food, and we are again appealing to our affiliated organizations and members to render further financial aid to these strikers, even to the extent of making some sacrifice in the matter, to help them stave off hunger and cold so that they may maintain this struggle to a victorious termination. Bear in mind that the rigors of the winter are severer in the Calumet district than in most parts of our country.

You are aware that we are now passing through the most severe season of the year, and we are sure that the fact alone, that these strikers and their families are bravely enduring so much distress for the cause of labor, right and humanity will be sufficient to quicken the sympathies of our fellow-workers and friends and inspire the most generous response that it will be possible to make.

Let all organized labor act generously and promptly. In addition to appropriations from organizations, the membership should respond to this appeal, and organizations should elect committees to appeal to all who love their fellows to help in the appeasement of suffering as well as to establish a greater degree of justice.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C., who will receipt for the same and promptly forward it for the immediate aid of the struggling miners of Calumet.

Fraternally yours,

Sam'l Gompers, President.
Frank Morrison, Secretary.
James Duncan, 1st Vice President.
James O'Connell, 2nd Vice President.
D. A. Hayes, 3rd Vice President.
Jos. F. Valentine, 4th Vice President.
John R. Alpine, 5th Vice President.
H. P. Perham, 6th Vice President.
Frank Duffy, 7th Vice resident.
John B. Lennon, Treasurer.
Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

# Organize to End Capitalism

From the tiniest animal to the largest living giants, including man himself, there is subjection to physical wear and tear; all must have the waste tissues renewed or else must die. The painful craving due to lack of food is called hunger, and there is scarcely a living creature that does not fear it more than any other thing. Through hunger the microscopic amoeba absorbs a still tinier animalculae, the life and strength of which becomes the life and strength of the amoeba.

The master class in every age, the slave owners and feudal lords, have maintained their supremacy by controlling the food supply of the workers; and shall capitalism, which uses every profitable force in production, allow hunger, the greatest of the world's, to remain unorganized, out of its control?

Capitalism has already answered, and the world's workers awake to find the hunger force of humanity harnessed in the service of the capitalist for the exploitation of the producer. Under the police and military, who enrolled not because they feared hunger, capitalism lays hands on the riches of the world, monopolizes the lands, factories and machines, and subjects the wage worker to a life of uncertainty and penury.

In the factory, mine and mill, the workers toil through the days and years until old age ends both toil and life. Every day masses of wealth pour from the world's great workshop; the choice and costly things—those products upon which the worker has spent most time and care—go to the homes of the wealthy, the squanderers, the idlers, the useless robbers of society.

Another portion, the coarse and cheap, goes to the proletariat, who have but their labor to give in return; who control no lands, factories or mines but who are themselves controlled. The portion of the proletariat is again divided: part goes to the army, police and other instruments of capitalist oppression, part to the industrial army, the toilers who provide for all.

Down in the very basement of society is a third section of the proletariat; to these is sent food. Despair, starvation and misery is their lot; to them comes disease and death. They form the great unemployed army—the vast reserve force of hunger power on which the capitalist society hinges.

But for them there would be no military; the workers would not sweat. Remove unemployment and the fear of starvation goes. Remove the spectre of want and the soldier would not murder, the policeman would not arrest strikers and the workers would not be slaves.

The capitalist loves efficiency and cheapness in the worker. Efficiency gains greater quantities of wealth; cheapness lessens the portion of the worker and increases that of the capitalist. The man without a job grows desperate. If by selling his labor more cheaply than does the policeman, the soldier or the worker, he can at least get a crust, then a crust is better than no bread.

But the employed has only a crust, and to lose his job would be to lose that crust, so he keeps his job at a still lower wage, and the jobless man can starve. Only when the policeman is too old and weak to bludgeon, when the soldier is no longer strong to murder, or the worker is unable to keep the pace, or when the capitalist extends his lines and requires more flunkeys and slaves, have the unemployed a chance.

The worker can only absorb as much as his wage will provide; his wage is the lowest that will keep body and soul together. The capitalist, who knows no want, whose chief occupation is gambling in lands, mines, railways, factories and human lives, keeps all the wealth the worker produces but cannot buy. In all leading capitalist countries there is a condition of chronic starvation and unemployment on the one hand and magnificence and extravagance on the other. In the early years of the capitalist era there were disastrous crises caused by the production of greater quantities of wealth than the workers with their starvation wages and the capitalists with their enormous profits could buy.

But along with its profit grinding, capitalism shapes the means for its own destruction. With the growth of machinery and the concentration of industry, the nature of the workers as a whole is being changed. They no longer attribute their condition to Providence, but see in their bondage a thing man-made and realize in themselves the power to overcome it.

Everything is changing; trades become out of date; old standards of right and wrong give way before new thoughts and ideals. Finding no other way out of the machine-made rut, the worker joins hands with the hundreds and thousands of fellow-workmen with whom the system brings him into contact. His aim, then, becomes revolutionary; his only hope lies in depriving the capitalist of the control of the factory, mill or mine. He agitates and organizes for shorter hours and higher wages, and every penny he receives is one less for the capitalist. When the working class leaves nothing for the capitalist, the day of hungry men shall have passed.—Exchange.


# ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

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The liver is the body's filter. When this is kept in good working order the blood is pure, the nerves and tissues are properly nourished, resulting in a hearty appetite, a good digestion, refreshing sleep, a clear brain and a healthy body.

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there is no simpler, safer or more agreeable tonic and aperient than Eno's "Fruit Salt," acting gently and naturally upon the liver. It may be taken as a healthful beverage with perfect safety, and its effects are uniformly beneficial. Eno's never causes griping or weakness, but gently assists nature without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality.

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**Agents for Canada: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Limited, 10 McCaul St., Toronto**


When the postmaster general speaks of making a government monopoly of "all telegraph, telephone and communication," and "such other means for the transmission of intelligence as may hereafter develop," does he contemplate news gathering, so as to cut out the Associated Press? If not, why not?

Commerce under capitalism consists in taking things from where they are produced half around the world and then back to where they were produced for consumption. The producers pay for the journeys that their goods take and so cannot afford to pay for trips for themselves.


# Grand Clean up Sale

TO clean up my winter stock and make room for new spring goods, I am having one grand clean up sale. I am giving the greatest bargains ever offered the people of Bellevue and surrounding towns. This is not a sale of cheap sweatshop goods. I pride myself on the high quality of goods I sell. I buy nothing but the best the market can produce. Every article in the store put on sale at prices you never thought possible. Don't miss this grand opportunity to buy Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Mitts and Gloves, Shirts, Sweaters, Hose, Trunks, Underwear, Caps, etc., at these clean up prices.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All Wool Sweaters, Reg. $1.50 | - | $1.15 |
| " " " " 2.00 | - | $1.35 |
| Ex. Double Sweater " 2.50 | - | 1.65 |
| Sweater Coats " 3.50 | - | 2.65 |
| Heavy Tweed Pants- | - - | 1.35 |

Men's Heavy Serge Shirts, all colors, Black, Brown, Green, Red, Navy. Reg. $1.50. Clean up price $1.20

Ex. Heavy All Wool Working Shirts Reg, 2.00 - - $1.65

100 Shirts to clean up at - 65c

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Nova Scotia Wool Underwear Reg. $1.25 | - - | $1.00 |
| 50 pairs Men's Rubbers | - | 25c |
| High Overshoes | - - | 2.55 |
| Felt Boots | - - - | 2.00 |
| Caps to clean up at | - | 50c. 75c. 95c |

# Sale Starts Sat. Feb. 21, will last Two Weeks

## Boots & Shoes

I carry the largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the Pass. I guarantee every pair I sell to give satisfaction. Most of them are the celebrated Model Shoe, made by the W. B. Hamilton Co. I have already received part of my spring stock. Every boot in the store will be put in at clean up prices. Here is a chance to get your spring shoes at prices you will never be able to buy them at again. A visit to my store will convince you that I am giving the greatest bargains you ever saw.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Box Calf Blucher Cut reg. $4.50 | - | $3.50 |
| Velour Calf Button Boot 5.50 | - | 4.10 |
| Heavy Box Calf Blucher 4.00 | - | 3.20 |
| Heavy Oil Tan " 3.50 | - | 2.85 |
| Tan Elk Blu. 10 in. top 5.50 | - | 4.65 |
| " " " 12 " " 6.50 | - | 5.50 |

Boys', Girls' and Children's Boots at Clean Up Prices.
Come and see our tables that are crowded with bargains.

## Men's Suits

These Suits come in all the latest shades of colors. Browns, Greys, Fawns and Navy Blue. In Serges, Worsted and Scotch Tweed. Finished with the very best of lining and stay cloth. They are hand tailored and made to fit. These Suits will satisfy the most particular dressers. Don't fail to inspect these Suits when you are in the store.

Reg. $20 Clean Up Price $14.50
" $25 " " " 17.75

It is impossible to list everything in this advertisement; but come to my store during this sale and let me show you the bargains I have to offer in every line. Seeing is believing.

Everything Marked with Green Tags
Everything at Sale Prices

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The Original and Only Genuine

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


# How the Charity Trust is Making War Upon Mothers' Pension Law

Men and women who doubt that there is a charity trust in the United States which has capitalized poverty and is resisting all efforts to reduce that capital are invited to consider the status of mothers' pensions in Pennsylvania.

In the autumn of 1912, prior to the election of a new State Legislature, a movement was started in favor of a law in Pennsylvania which would entitle the poor mother of dependent children to a regular sum of money from the public treasury. Obvious and unanswerable arguments in favor of the plan were advanced. These arguments are easy to grasp, even for a public dominated by the selfishness of the present age.

According to both religious teachers and nonreligious politicians, the woman who bears children fulfills a duty. The duty may be to God, or it may be to the State; bourgeoise society agrees that child-bearing is a woman's duty. That is the first premise of those who advocate mothers' pensions.

It is also a proved condition that it costs twice as much to maintain a child in an asylum as it does to maintain the same child in its own home. Mark you, not one of the professional charity officers, social workers, asylum superintendents, and others who compose the personnel of the American Charity Trust, has denied or even seriously attempted to deny the above statement.

This economy argument made a powerful appeal to the middle class business man, and even to his big brother, who is also getting tired being milked by those smug dairymen whose activities radiate in all directions from the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City.

One argument in particular hit the reasonable progressives between the eyes. "Educating children used to be a private affair," we said. "Then it was made a public affair and the well-to-do were taxed to educate the children of the poor. They are so taxed today. Home life, decent food and warm clothing are pre-essentials of education. Private charity cannot provide these things; it confesses that it cannot, and takes the children of the poor away from their mothers and herds them in asylums. Now, then, we propose to recognize society's obligation to the woman who bears children to the extent of insuring her that she shall have enough to support them with."

And we added: "The State taxes the rich to educate the poor as a matter of protective public policy. We ask you to give every child the benefit of its own mother's attention on the same grounds of public policy." This kind of talk won statutory recognition of a mother's right to a living for herself and her children from society, without going into a factory to work, or from invested capital.

Without daring to come into the open and say they were opposed to mothers' pensions, the Charity Trust agents and lobbyists made the most desperate efforts to stem the tide which threatened to take the baby out of the asylum and give it back to its mother. They said: "We have not decided that mothers' pensions are wrong in principle. We only say that no way has been devised yet to administer the pensions without great danger of graft." That dread-of-graft talk by organized charity workers, by the way, cracked a lot of sore lips last year.

When the Legislature met a number of mothers' pensions bills were introduced. Some of them were fearful botches. The best of the lot was offered by State Senator Sheatz. Sheatz was up against it in a way. We have no decent juvenile court system in Pennsylvania to which the administration of mothers' pensions might have been intrusted. Sheatz had to devise a system of county trustees appointed by the Governor.

At the House hearing on these bills, the Charity Trust had a big delegation of spellbinders present, headed by an "unofficial" gentleman named Little, from Pittsburgh. Little, formerly a minister of the gospel, has since been promoted to head the Society for Organizing Charity in Philadelphia.

Little and his friends told the lawmakers that it would be a mistake to pension poor mothers. Was he opposed to the principle? Little was asked by the single spokesman present for the law. Oh, no; he did not oppose the principle, Little explained, he merely opposed putting the principle into practice. The one spokesman for the bill appeared to know enough about organized charity and its tactics to let the lawmakers see through Little's game. So, the Sheatz bill was passed finally and signed by the Governor.

The bill became a law April 19, 1913. Not a single mothers' pension has been paid under it to date!

In the first place, Governor Tener went to sleep, traveled over the country, attended baseball games, made speeches and played politics for months before he began to name the county trustees. Another delay was caused by reason of each county having to appropriate a sum equal to the State's appropriation in order to profit by the law.

The Charity Trust did all it could to get its assassins on the boards of county trustees so they may stab the law in the back when it gets to working, and succeeded in many instances.

But when all the formalities appeared to have been observed the Charity Trust played its trump card. Boss Bill Finn needs the Pittsburgh branch of the Charity Trust in his business. The Auditor General of the State is a Progressive party man and must jump when Flinn pulls the string. The Charity Trust told Flinn what it wanted done; Flinn pulled the string and the Auditor General refused to pay out money under the Sheatz Law "for fear" it was unconstitutional! Here we have a mothers' pension law which nobody but himself has said is unconstitutional.

Attorney General Bell must pass upon the law, said Flinn's man. Bell was in Europe. Get that? In the course of eternal time, Bell got back. He examined the Sheatz law and said he was not prepared to call it unconstitutional. Now it was up to the Auditor General again. He stalled around, writing letters to the Philadelphia County trustees, for three or four more months and finally gave Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) $500 of its initial expense money.

Philadelphia then demanded some money. "You can't have any," replied the Charity Trust Auditor General, "because the $500 I gave to Pittsburgh is going to be the basis of a suit to test the constitutionality of the law."

But the Auditor General would not say WHO intended to bring the test suit, nor how he learned of it, nor WHEN the suit would be brought. Some time somebody is going to question this law, therefore the thousands of poor mothers and their tens of thousands of children can keep on rotting and going to Hell! That sums up Auditor General Powell's attitude.

And all this time the "social workers" have dodged publicity and kept their hands off so far as the people at large can see. In the dark they have been strangling the Sheatz Law to death and causing the deaths of scores of women who are killing themselves at work in an effort to save their babies from asylums.

It is hard to say what the outcome will be. Here is our guess. In a few days a mandamus suit will be brought to compel Auditor General Powell to honor the requisitions of the Philadelphia trustees. In this fight the Charity Trust is really in the last ditch. If the whole thing now goes into court the decision is as likely to be white as black. When any court kills such a measure as the Mothers' Pension Law it fastens the recall noose a little tighter around the neck. Our private bet is that the Sheatz Law will stand the test. You must remember there were about 100,000 Socialist votes cast in Pennsylvania at the last election.—New York Call.


'I Grow Hair, I Do"
Fac-similes of Prof. A. Garlow.

Bald at 26. Fine hair at 55.

I POSITIVELY Cure all hair and scalp DISEASES. Prevent BALDNESS and premature grayness. GROW ladies' and children's hair rapidly.

I TAKE NO DOUBTFUL cases and positively cure all I do take. Hair can be fully restored on all heads that still show fine hair or fuzz to prove that the roots or CAPILLIARY glands are not dead.

I HAVE A PERFECT system of HOME TREATMENT for out-of-the-CITY people who cannot come to me for personal treatment. WRITE TODAY for Question Blank and PARTICULARS. Enclose stamp and mention this paper.

MY PRICES are reasonable My cures are POSITIVE and PERMANENT.

PROF. GEO. A. GARLOW
The World's Most Scientific Hair and Scalp Specialist
Room 1, Weldon Block, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Southern HOTEL
BELLEVUE, ALBERTA

Every convenience and attention

Meals that taste like mother used to cook

Best in the Pass

Jos. Grafton, Proprietor



Passburg Hotel

You're always welcome here

Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention

THOS. DUNCAN Passburg



Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., Ltd.

Beer and Porter

Bottled Goods a Specialty



ROYAL HOTEL
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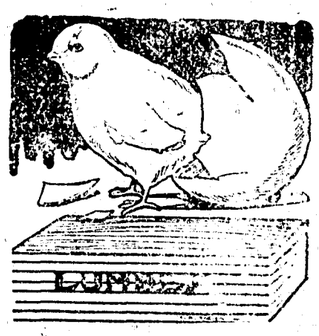
Bar Unexcelled
All White Help

Everything Up-to-date

Call in and see us once

JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.


We Are Ready to Scratch

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

This Lumber Business

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.

KENNEDY & MANGAN

— Dealers in —

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors. SPECIALTIES—Mouldings, Turnings, Brackets, and Detail Work

OFFICE AND YARD—McPherson ave. Opposite G. N. Depot. P.O. Box 22, Phone 23.



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Wholesale Liquor Dealer

Dry Goods, Groceris, Boots and Shoes
Gents' Furnishings

BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.



Central Hotel

Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

Ross & Mackay Props.



COLEMAN Liquor Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

Wines
Liquors
Cigars

Mail Orders receive prompt attention



THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.

A. McDougall, Mgr

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

Send us your orders


## Labor Forward

By Joseph E. Cohen

The 1914 convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia needs such a convention, and the federation should leave Philadelphia better equipped for the fight.

Philadelphia needs the convention because it sorely requires the spirit of federation, the spirit of solidarity. The general attitude of the working people in the city is favorable to unionism. Of that there is no doubt.

One has only to remember the general strike of more than 100,000 men and women in 1910 to be assured that the city leans toward unionism. Especially when it is recalled that thousands of employees of unfair establishments, such even as the subsidized Stetson hat factory, joined in the demonstration against the Traction Trust.

Moreover, it was a period when concerns like the Baldwin Locomotive Works were shaken loose from the moorings made by their pious or impious owners. And while, taken altogether, it meant considerable sacrifice on the part of the masses who participated, it also made labor history.

But at this day there is lacking the organizing force to join the workers in this greatest of all American industrial cities into a compact body.

That is the task that waits to be done and must be done.

Because it is primarily an industrial city, it falls to the lot of the working class to join their unions and political party and lay and carry out plans to take possession of all the city's activities.

Such organizations will mean more bread and butter for the tens of thousands whose lives are being sapped in the mills, shops and stores; it will mean security against disease; it will mean some chance for their offspring to enjoy the opportunities of childhood.

But much more than direct economic benefit is involved. The city's educational facilities, from the University of Pennsylvania down, are eaten away by the cancer of big business. There is every reason why the great State of Pennsylvania should have its own universities instead of those which are the subsidiaries of the corporations. And there is every reason why it should be made possible for workingmen's children to enter such universities.

The Central Labor Union, which did a good piece of work in supporting the striking garment workers (although it might have done much more), is about to open permanent headquarters for the spread of union agitation, under the guidance of the State Federation of Labor. It could not do better than thus to place itself in line with the policy formulated by President Maurer.

The printing trades expect every branch of the industry to be represented; they expect the different crafts to unite as one body, and they expect to push a campaign for the unionizing of all employees of the printing offices, irrespective of what their work may be.

The building trades have pulled together as an industry for some time. More concerted action is needed, however, in other trades.

But above all else is needed the resolution to raise the working class from its present position of inferiority to the captains of industry. To put it bluntly, it will not hurt if labor begins to look down upon, instead of up to, the men of capital who have, for their private profit, laid waste to the people's resources.

Let it be a full labor forward movement.

## Address to Organization Class at Rand School

(Continued from page two)

ization in city after city, and they are controlled by the Socialists, not as a party, but as labor men, so that you see the labor movement and Socialist movement working together. Now we have the confidence of the main body of the trade union movement of Connecticut. We have a powerful organization on the economic field, as well as on the political field.

### Every Comrade a Host

I am going to do all that I can in my humble way to get the Socialist party down to practical work, and not to have their heads in the clouds. This is the basis upon which we are working. Night caps after every day in the year, keep up the agitation all the time, flood the State with distribution of literature, through the mails and by personal canvass, train your corps of local speakers to deal with the issues in a confident way, and develop in every Comrade the desire to own and control his own movement. Develop within every Comrade the conviction that he himself must be right with the organization if it is to be safe to stand, and we are going to [illegible]

### In Answer to Questions

In answering a question upon legislative work, Comrade Beardsley said:

Two years ago a minimum wage board was under discussion. It was [illegible] have a certain number of representatives on the board, and that they should be elected by the labor unions. The manufacturers, of course, wanted to have these men appointed by the government and not elected by the rank and file, so that the labor skates could get the places. The government did appoint the board.

On the question of the fifty-five hour law, a manufacturer came to our group and a group of labor men aside and asked us why we wanted the nine-hour law, and we astonished by asking why he did not want it. To this he replied: "If you establish a precedent for a nine-hour law for women and children, the first thing you know the men will want it, then they will want an eight-hour law, a seven-hour law, and so on, and there is no telling where you will stop, and by God, we ain't going to let you start." They whipped the nine-hour law because they did not want the thin edge of the wedge entered.

### The Women

Respecting woman suffrage, we are very short on getting women into the movement in Connecticut—that is, married women. The exempt stamp limitation has been a thing which has hampered us. The German Comrades, also, object to the women coming into the movement. We have, however, a woman correspondent who is allowed $3 a month for postage and is furnished envelopes. She sends a copy of the letter she wishes to send out to the State Office where it is mimeographed. This letter is sent out with several leaflets to the women of the State. The woman suffrage movement has adopted the moving picture form of propaganda in Connecticut, and the Socialist women are behind it.

### The Rand School

How do you keep track of the people interested by a speaker in a town?

As to the new member that comes into the local the Rand School Correspondence Course is, I believe, the thing that is going to help to educate him. We need to educate the new members that gets into the local. Through the Rand School Course this education has become more systematic, and is going to, I believe, ground those members. The new member is treated this way and that way by new members, and it is a good deal our fault.

### Follow-Up of Sympathizers

After the speaker gets through with his speech, we try to get the names of all those who attended the meeting in our locality, and follow them with literature, and with personal visits after a certain time has elapsed. That is another thing that must be worked out in a systematic way of keeping track of those people who are interested through meetings. Milwaukee has the following method: Numbered tickets are sent out for propaganda meetings. The number of the ticket and the name of the person to whom it is sent are recorded. These persons are traced through the tickets turned in at the meeting. A good list of sympathizers is compiled in this way.


THE GREAT FRENCH TONIC

VIGOROL

MAKES THE MEN AND WOMEN STRONG — MR. BEARDELL, YOUR DRUGGIST, IS THE FIRST TO IMPORT THIS INTO FERNIE —GET A BOTTLE AND BE HEALTHY.

Since the introduction of VIGOROL into Canada the sale has been phenomenal. VIGOROL is purely a tonic—it builds up the run-down system, creates a new lease of life. Everybody should take a tonic. The only question is what to take. You can rely upon VIGOROL as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, that man ever prescribed. Every drop of this wonderful French tonic contains the [illegible] Your nerves are toned up to their proper tension. The stomach and bowels are made healthy and strong, while the kidneys and liver are cleansed and put in good working order. Headaches, Dizziness and all Blood Impurities are at once removed. The skin becomes clear and healthy. VIGOROL in short, will change your whole system, making it pure and healthy. Mr. Beardell, your druggist, will refund your money if it fails. Price $1.00 a bottle.



Full supply of following for an appetizing meal to choose from.

Beef, Pork, Mutton Poutry, Butter and Eggs

Try our Cambridge Sausages for tomorrow's breakfast.

CALL OR PHONE

Calgary Cattle Co.

Phone 56 Wood Street
FERNIE, B. C.



Livery, Feed and Sale Stables

First class Horses for Sale.

Buys Horses on Commision

George Barton Phone 78


A "Ledger" adv. is an investment.

## Two Home Women Talked about Hair

Two women met in our store the other day, when one of them said:

"My, how pretty your hair looks! What have you been doing to it?"

"Why, I have been using Harmony Hair Beautifier for the past two weeks," [illegible]

"Why, indeed!" replied the first woman, "[illegible] Isn't it great, and doesn't it make my hair shows a lot of improvement?"

Harmony Hair Beautifier is becoming all the rage among both men and women who are particular in the care [illegible] named—a hair beautifier. It seems to polish and burnish the hair, making it glossy, silky-soft, and more easy to put up in graceful wavy folds that "stay put." Contains no oil and will not change color of hair nor darken it. Simply sprinkle a little on your hair each time [illegible]

To keep your hair and scalp free from dandruff free and clean [illegible] shampoo. [illegible] an instantaneous, [illegible] that immediately [illegible] part of the hair and [illegible] a quick and thorough [illegible] washed off just as [illegible] operation takes only [illegible] Harmony Hair Beautifier and Harmony Shampoo [illegible] to satisfy you in every way or your money back. Sold [illegible] than Twoo Rexall Stores [illegible] town only by us N. E. Station Drug Store, Victoria Avenue, [illegible]


Steam Heated Throughout Electric Lighted

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

J. L. GATES, Proprietor

Fernie, B. C.

The Leading Commercial Hotel of the City

Rates $2.50 per day
With Private Bath $3.00

Fire Proof Sample Rooms in Connection



Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

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

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit

FERNIE BRANCH A. M. OWEN, Manager



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 REST, $12,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts [illegible]

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

L. A. S. JACK, Manager FERNIE BRANCH


## List of Locals District 18

| No. | Name | Sec. and P. O. Address |
|---|---|---|
| 27 | White Ash Mine | Wm. Marsh, Taber, Alta. |
| 29 | Bankhead | F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta. |
| [illegible] | Beaver Creek | J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta. |
| 421 | Bellevue | James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta. |
| 2183 | Blairmore | W. C. Christophers, Blairmore, Alta. |
| 949 | Burmis | T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta. |
| 2227 | Carbondale | J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta. |
| 1287 | Canmore | Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta. |
| 2633 | Coleman | J. Johnston, Coleman, Alta. |
| 2877 | Corbin | J. Jones, Corbin, B. C. |
| [illegible] | Chinook Mine | Jas. Hume, 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. |
| 1053 | Hillcrest | Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta. |
| 574 | Lethbridge | L. Moore, 1721 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge |
| 1189 | Lethbridge Collieries | Frank Barningham, Coalhurst, Alta. |
| 2429 | Maple Leaf | T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta. |
| 2231 | Michel | H. Elmer, Michel, B. C. |
| 2352 | Passburg | T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta. |
| 102 | Taber | A. Patterson, Taber, Alta. |
| 3026 | Georgetown, Canmore | Max Hosler, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta. |


THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Seven per cent. [illegible] per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 28th of February, 1914, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 2nd of March 1914. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 28th of February, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, January 14th, 1914.

# Some Saturday Bargains

## Boot and Shoe Department

**GREAT VALUES IN LADIES' FOOTWEAR**

We will sell as a week end special, Saturday and Monday only, a full range of sizes, in high-grade Footwear, well-known makes such as The Empress Shoe, The Relindo Shoe, and The McPherson Shoe.

These are exceptional values, so don't fail to inspect these good.

Ladies' Black Vici Kid Blucher Boots, patent tips, medium and high heels. Regular $3.75 to $5.00.
**Special ..... $2.75 pair**

Ladies Patent Colt Blucher Boots, in several different styles, with cloth or matt kid tops. Regular $4.00 to $5.50.
**Special ..... $2.75 pair**

Ladies' Patent Colt Button Boots, with matt kid tops, new and up-to-date lasts. Regular $4.50 and $5.00.
**Special ..... $2.75 pair**

Ladies' Gun Metal Blucher Boots, stylish and serviceable for spring wear. Regular $4.25 and $4.75.
**Special ..... $2.75 pair**

Ladies' Tan Calf and Chocolate Kid Blucher Boots, good stylish and comfortable Shoes. Regular $4.00 and $4.50.
**Special ..... $2.75 pair**

**See our Bargain Tables for these goods**

**WOOL TOQUES, AVIATION CAPS AND KNITTED HOODS AND CHILDREN'S WOOL CAPS 25 PER CENT DISCOUNT**

One big assortment in all colors and sizes.
**25 per cent from marked prices.**

**CHILDREN'S COATS REGULAR UP TO $5.50 FOR $1.95 EACH**

Dandy little Coats in Teddy Bear, Pale Green, Grey Astrachan, Cardinal and Red; every size. Regular $5.50 for ..... **$1.95**

**NEW SPRING STYLES IN MEN'S HATS**

Show distinctive style features that you'll want to know about.

**NOW**

is a mighty good time to come in and select your Spring Hat. Our full spring line is here for your inspection.

On display in our big window.

New Styles for Spring 1914

The kind of hats you want to wear.

**THE NEW PRINTS—8 YARDS FOR $1.00**

200 different designs. Best quality English Prints, free from filling and a good wearer.
**8 yards for ..... $1.00**

**$1.50 ASSORTED FANCY NECKWEAR FOR WOMEN AT 50c EACH**

New styles, every wanted design and color, a special purchase giving you the benefit of a big cash discount. Regular to $1.25, for ... **50c each**

**LADIES' FLANNEL WAISTS—95c EACH**

A big assortment of Flannel Blouses, every size and color. Value up to $2.00, for ..... **95c each**

**MILLINERY**

Your unrestricted choice of any trimmed or untrimmed Hat in the store, regardless of former price, at ..... **$1.00**

**SWEATER COATS**

Any Sweater Coat in stock, every stize and style, made by Monarch Knitting Co., best grades.
**1-3 from Regular Price**

## 1914 Spring Suits 1914

Made to your measure by the 20th Century Tailors or Copply, Noyes & Randall, or the Wm. H. Leishman Co., the tailors who make a specialty of young men's styles. The fit and workmanship is absolutely guaranteed to you to be perfect.

New samples have just arrived from the above tailors. We advise ordering your Easter Suit now and be sure of the best choice.

**NEW CURTAIN NETTS, SCRIMS AND TAPESTRIES**

A big shipment just opened up, embracing all the newest patterns and cloths for curtain material; every width, every color, every design.
**From 25c to $1.00 yard**

**50 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS EXTRA SPECIAL 75c PAIR**

Made in a real good quality nett, strong and durable; white only ..... **75c pair**
**See Print Window for These Goods**

**CHILDREN'S DRESSES—½ REGULAR PRICE**

Every color and every size, good fitting and good wearing Dresses. Any Dress in stock
**½ Regular Price**

**CHILDREN'S WOOL BONNETS, HOODS AND CAPS**

**Our complete stock offered at ½ regular price. Ready-to-wear, 2nd floor.**

## Grocery Department

**SATURDAY SPECIALS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 in 1 Black | 3 tins | .25 |
| Gilt Edge Shoe Polish | per bottle | .20 |
| Robin Hood Rolled Oats | 8 lb. sack | .30 |
| Canada First Cream, small size | per tin | .10 |
| Evaporated Peaches | 2 lbs. | .25 |
| Evaporated Apples | 2 lbs. | .25 |
| Pumpkin, 3 lb. tins | 2 for | .25 |
| Puritan Seeded Raisins, 12 oz. | 4 packages | .25 |
| Holland Herring | per lb. | .10 |
| Shorts | 100 lb. sack. | 1.30 |
| Bran | 100 lb. sack | 1.25 |
| Tuxedo Jelly Powder | 4 packages | .25 |
| Mazda Electric Lamp, 40w 110v | each | .50 |
| Mazda Electric Lamp, 25w 110v | each | .45 |
| Mazda Electric Lamp, 15w 110v | each | .40 |
| Lard | 3 lb. tin | .45 |
| Lard | 5 lb. tin | .85 |
| Sliced Boneless Ham | per lb. | .28 |
| Sliced Bacon | per lb. | .28 |
| Paragon Mixed Pickles | 40 oz. glass | .25 |
| Paragon Sweet Pickles | 40 oz. glass | .40 |
| Heinz Pork and Beans | large | .25 |
| Simcoe Pork and Beans | 2 tins | .25 |
| Pears' Unscented Toilet Soap | 2 bars | .25 |
| Nugget Tar Soap | 6 for | .25 |
| Rogers' Pure Cane Syrup | 5 lb. tin | .40 |
| Special Blend Bulk Tea | 3 lb. | 1.00 |
| Standard Canned Peas | per tin | .10 |
| Early June Peas | 2 tins | .25 |
| Turnips | 18 lbs. | .25 |
| Carrots | 15 lbs. | .25 |
| New Zealand Onions | 4 lbs. | .25 |
| White Swan Washing Powder | | .20 |
| Reacting Washing Machines | each | 7.50 |
| Royal Canadian Wringer | | 4.25 |

**ODD PIECES IN LADIES' WOOL VESTS VALUES TO $2.50 FOR 50c EACH**

Broken lines picked from our stock after inventory. Splendid Wool Vests in the best known makes, shown in White and Cream and long sleeves. Regular up to $2.50 for ..... **50c each**

**LINGERIE BLOUSES—SPECIAL AT $1.00**

We are proud of this line. 10 dozen only, low collar and short sleeves, high collar and long sleeves. The best value for $1.00 ever offered in Fernie. Extra ..... **$1.00**

Money Saving Prices

# TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK


**HARD TIMES DANCE**

The Fernie Dancing Assembly will give a "hard times" dance in the Victoria Hall, particulars of which will be announced shortly.

If you are bothered with headaches, squint or cross-eye, or if the glasses you now wear are unsatisfactory, consult Dr. Kilburger, optical specialist, at [illegible]'s drug store, on **Saturday and Monday, March 7 and 9, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.**

The subjects at the Methodist Church for February 22nd will be: 11 a.m., "Good Haters"; 7.30 p.m., "Our Unfinished Task." League on Monday, 8 p.m., will take the form of a social evening. Midweek service 8 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Class on Sunday, 2.30 p.m. Everyone is made welcome.

To give an opportunity to all who wish to learn to dance, there will be a class opened on Monday next, Feb. 23, to run twenty lessons. For information as to dances taught, terms, etc., call at Victoria Hall any evening next week from 7 until 8.30 o'clock. Only a limited number can be accommodated. Get in early.

The marriage of Mr. W. N. Mohondro, of the Trites-Wood staff, and Miss Bernice Goodman was solemnized on Monday, Feb. 16th, at the home of the bride's parents, 12 Howland Ave., by Rev. D. M. Perley. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Mohondro, of Kalispell, Mont., parents of the groom, were in town for the ceremony.

**THE REBEKAH BOX SOCIAL**

The energetic members of the Esther Rebekah Lodge brought off their social and dance in the Victoria Hall on Tuesday evening, and, in spite of several other attractions, secured an attendance of between three and four hundred people. The sisters know how a social of this description should be run and they handled same with the skill of specialists. On Tuesday evening the crowd present had an opportunity of seeing and appreciating the efforts of the Rebekah Lodge, and the fact that so many were present is indicative that they were only repeating past performances.

Mr. Jack Lundie auctioneered the baskets and succeeded in wheedling something between eighty and ninety dollars from the sterner sex present. Several rather severe practical jokes were played by the donors of the baskets, but all was taken in good part and at the end of the sale the various purchasers sought the lady's name contained in the basket and enjoyed, in most cases, a very substantial supper.

The dance was kept going until the early hours of the morning and all returned thoroughly satisfied with one of the best "four bit" socials ever held in Fernie.

Tom Marks and his popular company will play a return engagement at the Grand Theatre for two nights commencing next Monday night, Feb. 23. The play chosen for the opening night is "The Sweetest Girl in Dixie." In this comedy Mr. Marks assumes a role which is excruciatingly funny and is characteristic of his mirth radiating personality. This genial person will appear in an entirely new repertoire of plays. Besides "The Sweetest Girl in Dixie" he will appear in "A Soldier of France." In this comedy this irresistable fun maker will continue to tickle the risibilities of his patrons with his quaint wit and Irish humor. Remember, two new plays at special prices. Seats can be reserved at box office.


# ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

**Special for Saturday Matinee and Evening**

"REX" (Fisher-Leonard) Drama. Paraffine on wheel used to detect culprit in

## The Thumb Print

TWO REELS

During trouble that ensues culprit is shot by friend in mistake.

Rife with exciting incidents and stirring action and also several scenes of methods of hydraulic mining.

**Special Monday**

Jane Gale and Wm. Shay in remarkable portrayal of stage life

## His Hour of Triumph

Two Reel "Imp."

Applause of multitudes ring in ear as news of wife's death reaches newly acclaimed actor.

**Special Wednesday**

"Victor" Warren Kerrigan Drama New "U" Star Plays Multitude of Characters in

## The Restless Spirit

Three Reels

Warren Kerrigan introduces himself to Universal patrons through medium of wonderful allegorical play.

Warren Kerrigan leads in The Ladies' World Hero Contest

See all of the above. They're great


# *Scorching Denunciation of McBride Government is Made by John Place*

**Socialist Member Supports Resolution of Want of Confidence in Provincial Government in Long Speech Which Makes Premier Squirm in Seat—Demands Fair Treatment or Threatens Organized Fight by Coal Miners.**

VICTORIA, Feb. 13.—Mr. John Place spoke for two hours and twenty minutes today in support of his resolution of want of confidence in the McBride government on account of its failure to take action regarding the coal mine dispute on Vancouver Island. For the first hour he spoke hesitatingly, evidently feeling keenly the position in which he is placed, but gradually he warmed up and overcoming his nervousness, commenced to make the premier and attorney-general squirm with barbed darts of ridicule for their ineptitude in dealing with the situation. Had the premier shown the slightest moral courage, he declared, conditions culminating in the calling out of the militia would never had existed.

Time after time Mr. Place got under the premier's skin and caused him to lean forward with his face red with indignation. Hon. W. J. Bowser at all times listened with keen interest or pretended boredom, but many of his thrusts caused the government supporters to laugh unfeelingly at the ministers. When Mr. Place was especially biting in his satire, Speaker Eberts recalled him to speak within the scope of the resolution, though many times he wandered from the exact point and the members listened with keen appreciation.

In opening, he pointed out that the mining industry is peculiarly dangerous, which fact is recognized by special legislation designed to protect miners. Yet, in spite of that, he exclaimed, the premier, when called upon repeatedly by deputation or [illegible] to intervene. The strike had commenced in September, 1912, and no trouble arose until August, 1913, and then only because the miners were maddened by the attitude of the management of the Canadian Collieries.

**Solid Five Stampeded**

Referring to his resolution of last session, asking that Messrs. Tisdall, Miller and himself be appointed a committee to investigate the causes of the trouble, he said the only effect it had was to stampede the Vancouver members into demanding an investigation into the coal supply of that city.

Mr. Place then charged that no strike had been intended, but that when the miners quit work one day, to discuss the matter of Mottishaw's dismissal, the mine owners had seized the opportunity to declare a lockout.

What is the difference between [illegible] organizers from the American side and mine managers from the same country?" he asked, and then proceeded to denounce Manager Coulson, of the Canadian Collieries, as one who always had trouble with miners wherever he was, in fact, he added, "I understand that when he came to this country from Pennsylvania he left there because of a strike he had caused."

**Fear Discharge**

Men are afraid to comply with the coal mines regulation act, he said, because they know if they report gas they will be discharged. If the gas committee appointed from the men makes a report and reports gas in a mine, what is their position? If they don't report gas and an accident occurs, they are fired and condemned by public opinion, while if they do their duty and report gas when they find it, the mine manager fires them. He asked the minister of mines this when the delegation waited on him last year, he said, and it is a question which has never been answered.

"It has been answered?" McBride interjected.

"When?" challenged Mr. Place. "It might have been to you, but not to me yet." (Laughter.) "I am much obliged for the lieutenant-governor, in his opening speech, noting there was mine trouble on Vancouver Island," he said. "I wonder he noticed it at all." (Laughter.)

**Criticises Magistrate**

Discussing the disorders on the Island, he was particularly hostile to Magistrate Simpson. "If I had any little boys or girls," he said, "I would point that man out to them as an example of the lowest type of degradation to which a man can descend." Simpson, he said, spoke of two women summoned before him, the wives of miners, in a way, that to put it mildly, was most unbecoming. "With such men handling the situation, while I have no intention of breaking the laws of this country I can readily see where I could be in such a position where I would be glozed into breaking them and enjoy it." He then warned the government that by their treatment of strikers they are turning them into beings who will later turn and rend society unless fair justice [illegible]

Discussing the special police, his contempt was unbounded. He criticized their qualifications and discipline, and said he saw many with whiskey and revolvers on them. "Give a special policeman a bottle of whiskey and a gun, and you have a man ready for anything from blackmailing prostitutes to supporting the present government." If the specials had been in uniform, they would have been respected, but the type of men used on that work inflamed the populace by their actions.

**Bitter Against Colonel**

Colonel Hall he was particularly bitter against, especialy for surrounding the hall packed with men. There were 1,200 men in a small hall, he said, and Colonel Hall wanted them all out in two minutes. Had there been a stampede or rush to get out, Hall was just fool enough to order his men to shoot.

Discussing the interview in the Colonist with Mr. Bowser at the outbreak of the trouble, he ridiculed the attorney-general's remarks and added, "The attorney-general must have just started his mouth talking, and gone away and left it running (laughter) otherwise he would never have said what he did."

Referring to Shoebotham's remarks that Mr. Bowser would break the strikers' spirit, he asked, was he running a strike breaking "joint" or an attorney-general's office. And again "when I and four other men went down for a preliminary hearing we went in an auto with one policeman. When Col. Hall wanted to arrest a man he took fifty soldiers, six troopers, a magistrate with the riot act, and then thought he didn't have enough." (Laughter.)

Mr. Parker Williams: "A drunk magistrate at that."

**Set of Tin Soldiers**

Mr. Place: "Hall was like a big boy with a new set of tin soldiers." (Laughter.) He proceeded to point out that when the explosion in the mine at Merritt occurred Sir Richard McBride had urgent business in the Old Country. So again when he saw the strike troubles coming, "probably he went to hunt up that job he is after." (Laughter.) He has been trying for it long enough and has my best wishes and I hope he gets it. Then we will have a real minister of mines, not an apology for the Canadian Collieries."

Discussing the jail conditions, he described them as beyond description unless he mentioned things that in the view or presence of ladies in the house would transgress the laws of decency. One mother whose son was sentenced to two years asked the warden of the jail if he would notify her if the boy became ill. The warden answered: "We'll notify you to come That is what we'll notify you of." and remove the dead body of that boy.

A dead silence fell on the house, the silence of amazement. "Would even Siberia furnish an example of brutality to equal that?" Mr. Place exclaimed.

**Scorching Denunciation**

The he worked up one of the most scorching denunciations of the government ever heard in the house. "We demand, we demand enforcement of the law," he said, "the absolute, earnest, impartial enforcement of it. Let the government take warning. The coal mines regulation act must be amended and enforced or you will find we shall organize and we will have organizations that will fight and fight until this government is removed. We are not to be put off by promises. When we organize, and organize as only coal miners can, look out. Don't drive us that far."

He closed with a denunciation of McBride's ineptitude which made the latter uncomfortable. His words came like a flood and immediately he had concluded the premier moved the adjournment. He will reply to Mr. Place on Monday


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