The District Ledger

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

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Works Steady for Four Months--But No Pay

Labor Used In Cruel, Brazen-Faced Manner—All Charged Medical Fees, Yet One Dies Without Doctor In Sight—Laborers Also Pay for Mail Which Often Never Reaches Them.

Ottawa, June 5.—The evening Citizen says: "There seems to be a great deal of complaint about the way some of the contractors on the Hundson Bay railway from Le Pas to Fort Nelson have been treating men employed on construction work. Several men who have been working up there returned to the city yesterday with distressing tales of their experiences in the north. One of them is well known in local labor circles and in telling his story to a Citizen reporter, asked that his name be withheld for the present. He gave the names of others now in Ottawa, who can vouch for the truth of what he says.

"The men up there are so badly treated that I feel I should make public what I saw and was told in going over the line. On February 23 a man was blown up by a blast at camp 18. He was taken to the hospital but the doctor was away and there was no one to care for him except a veterinary, who was called in. The man lived four days and died before the doctor arrived. He was buried without a word of prayer. The remains were placed in a rough box and put into the ground.

Charged for Every Mail

"The men are charged one dollar a month for doctor's fees, and if they only work one day, they have to pay the dollar. There was only one doctor from Le Pas to camp 30, a distance of 300 miles, or from Le Pas to Kettle Rapids, and sometimes there were over 1,000 men on the line. There are no phones and the mail service in the winter was most unsatisfactory. The men have a certain amount taken out of their wages each month for the mail service, and yet all the service they got was mail sent by cache teams. The mail would remain in a cache a week or a month before being sent on. Sometimes it took months to reach the men at the end of construction and often it did not reach them at all. Men were hired in Winnipeg and they went up there to work without having clothes for such cold weather. They were to be paid $20 or $30 a month and that always meant a lower price. It was a frequent thing to see men frozen in going from the steel to the camp. I have seen men leave the end of steel to camp in 30 below zero weather with only one pair of socks, ordinary clothes and a hat such as would be worn here in the fall. I saw a man lying in camp for over two weeks with both feet frozen and no doctor to look after him. There were other similar cases.

Have to Pay Anyway

"The men were charged 75 cents per day for taking their baggage in on the cache teams. Even if it was only a small bag of clothes, or no baggage at all, he was charged the same.

"The small sub-contractors were treated very badly. They were given to understand that they would have a contract per yardage for excavation 12 feet deep, which would mean four feet of frozen earth to take out and then eight feet of soft earth. When they got on the job they found it was only about six feet deep, so that they had four feet of frozen ground and only two feet of soft earth to take out."

"One man told me that he had worked four months, had lost no time and yet the charges against him amounted to more than his wages. They would be charged 15 cents for a plug of tobacco, 50 cents for a 5 cent bag of salt, 18 cents a pound for sugar, 45 cents a pound for bacon, $10 a bag for flour, 60 cents per pound for "blue nose" butter, and "two bits" a tin for corn, beans, etc.

Will Not Furnish Meals

"The Citizen's informant showed a typewritten copy of an order to a cache keeper telling him that A. Howdka could not get his meals until he had a credit coming to him of $30 or more. Then followed this extract from the general order:

"No man going south is to be supplied with anything, not even his meals, until he has a credit coming to him of at least $30. If this letter is disregarded, the cache keeper furnishing same will be held responsible.

"This man went in, thinking he was to get $30 a month and after he got to the work found he was only to get $20. He started home and could not get any meals. He started to walk back to end of steel, but the caches along the line would not give him anything to eat, and he had to return to the one where he was working."

"THE LUDLOW MASSACRE"

Walter H. Fink, publicity agent in the Colorado strike, has written a book, "The Ludlow Massacre."

It contains twenty-one full page illustrations, some of them actual photographs of the horrors of the strike, a 20,000 word, 100 page book, depicting in a narrative form the sufferings of Colorado coal miners, the slaughter and cremation of men, women and children.

The book is highly interesting reading and contains in addition to the Ludlow maccare a story of the fight made by Colorado miners since 1884. Mr. Fink is a trained newspaper man of wide experience and has been in active touch with the situation since the strike began. There is none better able to write a story of the struggle. As a matter of fact, Mr. Fink has been at work for the past eight months on a history of the Colorado war since 1876, which is to be published by the United Mine Workers when the strike is won and over.

"The Ludlow Massacre" is being sold at 25 cents a copy, a little more than cost, that every coal miner in the country may be fully acquainted with the horrors of the Colorado strike.

It would be an excellent thing to have copies of "The Ludlow Massacre" on file in every local union and would assist in the circulation of this book among the members of the organization and do much to increase the interest in the Colorado strike and toward a final victory.

COAL CREEK NOTES

The mines were idle from 3 p. m. Thursday until 3 p. m. Friday, and from 3 p. m. Saturday until 3 p. m. Tuesday.

Ernest Niedig, tipple boss, returned to work from Lethbridge, where he had been attending his father's funeral.

The football game, Frank vs. Fernie, was well attended by Coal Creek enthusiasts on Saturday.

Jack Myers was admitted to hospital after the football game at Fernie, to undergo treatment for his knee. We hope to see you around soon, Jack.

Miss Florence Billsborough entertained a few of her friends at the anniversary of her natal day, on Saturday. The smiling faces of all bespoke a pleasant time.

The arrival of J. Banns, from Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, was celebrated on Saturday night at home, 187 Coyote street. Everybody enjoyed themselves.

The stork paid another visit to French camp on Sunday, leaving a fine son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kay. Mother and baby doing well.

The buildings on Victoria park are undergoing a renovating process, under the hands of Mr. Cheeton of Fernie.

Will all local Moose take notice that lodge nights are held now fortnightly; next lodge night being June 22nd. A good attendance is desired, as important business is being conducted at present.

Our local baseball club is very busy practicing these days. Anyone desirous of becoming affiliated with same, kindly give their names to Fred Leland, secretary, who will also be pleased to receive subscriptions.

[illegible] licenses, was in camp Monday, visiting the Coal Creek Club.

Our Junior Lacrosse Club suffered defeat at the hands of Fernie Juniors on Sunday, 10 to 8. Don't be downhearted, boys.

Miss Mary Young left camp on Saturday, en route for Montana, where she intends staying for some time.

Below we give the monthly fixtures of the Coal Creek school boys' lacrosse league clubs:

Saturday, June 13th, Coal Creek vs. Dudley's team, at Fernie.

Saturday, June 20, Coal Creek vs. McBean's team, at Coal Creek.

Saturday, June 27, Coal Creek vs. McRitchie's team, at Fernie.

The game on Saturday, versus Dudley's team, will commence at 7 p. m. on Saturday evening.

Dr. Workman has purchased the Shetland pony recently won by Fred Vance in the draw which took place in Hosmer. The doctor's house is besieged nightly by the juvenile section of the camp.

The lacrosse match played between Coal Creek schoolboys and Dougall's team of Fernie on Thursday last resulted in a draw, 5 to 5, on time being called. Extra time was called and McDonald's team won out, the result being 6 to 5.

Word has been received in camp from Robert Spruston, who is down in Quebec, that he has identified the body of his sister, Ruth, Mrs. Lowther Morton. We understand the body is to be brought to Fernie for burial.

The fishing excursion of three of our Lancashire lads will be long remembered by one of them. Did you jump in to hook the fish on Sammy? Much better to take a gun and shoot them.

The following is the Coal Creek line-up against Hosmer Football Club on Thursday evening, to be played in Fernie; kickoff at 7 p. m.: Luxmore, McLetchie, A. McFegan; Yates, Manning, Parnell; Wilson, Martin, Walker, Armstrong, Johnstone. Reserve, J. Harper. Referee, Sands.

The Board of Management are running a series of game tournaments, when valuable prizes will be given for pool, billiards, seven-up, cribbage, dominoes, draughts, quoits and snaps. Entries close at 9 a. m., June 23rd.

Mrs. Duncan and family have left camp to take up their residence at Brazeau.

Will the wives or sweethearts of all local members of the Moose, who are interested in the formation of a Ladies' Social Circle, give their names to R. Billsborough?

THE FERNIE CO-OPERATIVE

The quarterly meeting of the above society was held on Sunday evening in Victoria Hall, when a fair number of shareholders were present. The balance sheet for the previous quarter was presented and discussed, and it was shown that in spite of the dull [illegible] satisfactory term, and as a result was transferring the nice little sum of $500 from their net profit on this term to the Reserve Fund. The store has been steadily making headway for the past twelve months, during which period a net profit of $4,000 has been made which has been apportioned as dividend to the shareholders and carried to the Reserve Fund, thus putting the store on a much stronger financial basis. Mr. William Dickenson, president, urged upon the shareholders to take a more active interest in its proceedings, and reminded them that next year the agreement with the U. M. W. of A. and the mine owners expired. Therefore it behooved them to see that their store was put on such a basis that it might overcome any crisis which at that time might happen to arise. A vote of thanks to the manager and staff was heartily endorsed by the shareholders. The following gentlemen were elected to vacancies on the committee: Messrs. R. Grigg and R. Harper of Fernie, and Mr. R. Doodson, of Coal Creek.

GLADSTONE LOCAL

A meeting of diggers will be held at 6:30 on Sunday next, to receive nominations for checkweighman.

Immediately after the diggers' meeting, a meeting of the Local will be held to receive nominations for District President and Local officers.

A presentation will be made to Mr. and Mrs. Walton on Friday evening, June 12th, in the basement of the church, to which all members of the parish, and friends, are invited. There will be a short program and refreshments will be served.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

A special business meeting of the above will be held in the Socialist Hall on Sunday at 2:30 p. m., prompt, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of employing a permanent organizer in the Pass. The question of a party picnic will also be dealt with.

Anyone having books in their possession belonging to the party are requested to turn in same to the librarian. In the future the library will be open from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. every Sunday for the issuing of books.

The District Officers, Vice President Graham, Secretary-Treasurer A. J. Carter and International Board Member D. Rees are away in the Brazeau country this week engaged in negotiating an agreement with the mine operators there.

Don't forget the big wrestling bout that takes place in the Fernie Athletic Club hall (Ingrams). Clapman and Uvanni are in fine shape, and all events pulled off at this hall are conducted with due regard for sport and sportsmen. This will be a live event.

Mineworker Secures Substantial Damages

LOUIS FANNA RECOVERS $4,000 DAMAGES

This action against the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company was commenced by Fanna for injury received in the Coal Company's mines at Michel on the 23rd of March, 1914. The accident occurred by Fanna's slipping and falling into the gears of a motor which was not protected, and his arm had to be amputated. The Company admitted liability and tendered Fanna, before the action, the sum of $2,000, which he, on advise of counsel, refused to accept. They afterwards increased this amount and paid into Court the sum of $2,700, which was still refused, and the action came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Clement today. Mr. Justice Clement found that the Company had been guilty of a breach of a statutory duty and awarded the plaintiff $4,000 and the costs of action.

SHUSKA VS. HOSMER MINES, LIMITED

Thiscase came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Clement on June 8th and 9th, and on the ground that the chute in which the deceased was killed, was not built by the Company for traveling, he dismissed the action at Common Law, but awarded full Compensation to the widow, allowing no costs of either action.

CARDEMONE VS. CROW'S NEST PASS COAL CO., LTD.

This action, about which we gave some particulars last week, occupied all last Wednesday, and after hearing evidence for the defense, Mr. Justice Clement took the ground that the slide of January, 1912, was not a sufficient warning to the Company of the cog being unsafe, inasmuch as he believed the evidence of John Shanks, that the cog or cribbage work had effectively dissipated the effects of the snowslide of January, 1912, and that, consequently, the Company were not obliged to take any further precautions. He, however, allowed full Compensation to the plaintiff under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

SHUSKA VS. C. P. R.

Reasons for Judgment

Following is text of judge's reasons for judgment in this case:

Supreme Court of B. C., Fernie, June 5, 1914, before the Honorable Mr. Justice Clement.

In this case I think if Shuska's action in going down the chute had been in the ordinary course he would properly be held to have chosen that was at his own risk. The tunnel, consisting of a manway and a chute, is built deliberately in two sections, one intended to be and actually named a manway, and the other intended to bring down material, whether coal or other material taken out in course of driving the tunnel.

However, that is not this case. This is what may be called an emergency user of the chute by the deceased, and it seems to me in view of what really happened here, namely an unexpected blow-out or run of fine coal, and, consequent thereon, an emergency user of the chute as the likely road to safety, the whole situation constituted an event not reasonably to be anticipated or guarded against by the company; and the company was not in my opinion negligent in not providing a smooth-bore tunnel as a coal-chute. That, it seems to me, is really this whole case.

The real cause of the accident here was a most extraordinary one. There apparently had been a piece of rock over this stringer, and it seemed as though it might fall, and the workman Plitz removed it. They all scout the notion of there being any negligence in not covering up that hole; the rock above was hard, no danger of anything dropping. As I said, that as a piece of negligence is negatived by the evidence of all the witnesses; yet in the end that very hole was the cause of this man's dtath. When the run of coal came he was in a position (I accept the evidence of Hancock on that point) where he could not reach the manway; he did what was very natural, went down the chute, apparently carried down on the descending coal, and when he reached the point where this hole was over this stringer, his leg in some way went over the top of the stringer, practically hooked onto the stringer and the coal from above smothered him and killed him. Now it seems to me if what I have said as to the coal chute is correct, it applies a fortiori to the hole which was the real cause. In the ordinary working of the mine, even supposing men were coming down that chute, that hole was absolutely no risk at all; it was only by reason of the unexpected happening, a happening that could not be expected or anticipated or guarded against reasonably, that this hole came to play any part whatever. That it did so was owing to exceptional and abnormal circumstances against which I think the company could not be expected to make provision.

There are some disputed questions [illegible] suggested that a notice was given to the company in regard to the condition of the chute, that the presence of the stringer there was an obstruction to travel; I make no finding of fact there, because the evidence for the defence is not in. I have the evidence of th man who wrote the notice, and the evidence of the man who was with him some days before the catastrophe, that it was written. Evidence has been led to the contrary, but not completed, therefore I make no finding of fact on that point; but if my judgment is correct that point is immaterial. If notice had been given to the company of the presence of that stringer across that chute, their answer would be, "We are not building that chute as a manway, if the men choose to go down there they have to take it with its faults." That would be so is what I might call the ordinary course of events, a fortiori it applies to a user following upon an abnormal and unanticipated run of coal such as happened here.

With regard to the statutory rules I can find none that have any application whatever to the circumstances of this case, I find no rules that lay down provisions as to the construction and maintenance of such a thing as a coal chute. I think you have to regard that tunnel as two distinct things, a manway and a chute, and as far as the chute part is concerning the company were not under any obligation as between them and their workmen to make it safe. I put it as strongly as that because by judgment is really founded upon that view, I do not think, therefore, having regard to the real cause of the accident here, that the death of the plaintiff's husband was caused by any negligence on the part of the defendant company. The result is that the action must be dismissed.

Mr. Johnson. (Paragraph 8 of statement of claim.) We sued both at common law and under the Employer's Liability, I am prepared to argue now the question of Employer's liability through defect of the works, ways and machinery, unless your lorship thinks your judgment has covered that.

The Court—I think so.

GREAT STRIKE BEGINS

Pittsburg, Pa., June 8.—Hemmed in on every side by pickets, the great plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing company was closed tight today. Those of the working forces who had not joined the Allegheny Congenial Industrial Union in its fight for better working conditions did so this morning and only an occasional workman could be seen.

C. N. P. FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Results of last Saturday's matches:
Fernie vs. Frank, 0—2.
Hosmer vs. Coleman, 1—2.
Hillcrest vs. Coal Creek, 2—1.
Corbin vs. Michel, 1—1.
Played on grounds of first-named.
Matches for this week-end.
Fernie vs. Coal Creek. Referee, J. Wilson.
Michel vs. Corbin. Referee Shands.
Frank vs. Hillcrest.
Hosmer vs. Bellevue. Referee Cawfield.

GRAND THEATRE

The management of this theatre has secured the re-engagement of Ursus the strong man, and Sam Clapman, the original English light-heavy weight champion wrestler for next Saturday. These two great attractions gave exhibitions in the theatre on Wednesday night, and the management was so pleased that they felt justified in contracting for a further engagement. Ursus is not a fake, but the strongest man in the world at his weight. He performs genuine feats of strength, and the audience is invited to investigate and test the paraphanelia he uses. Sam Clapham is one of the most scientific wrestlers [illegible] exhibitions of the various holds and methods of wrestling. There will be five reels of moving pictures, and the price will be 15 and 25 cents. Matinee prices 5 and 15 cents.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN FERNIE MAN

A wire was received in town last night (Friday) stating that E. C. Lyons had died at Victoria, V. I.

The deceased was one of the best-known and most-respected of Fernie citizens, and had for some years conducted an insurance and real estate business in this town. Scrupulously honest and upright in all his dealings, he was respected and liked by all who met him.

The interment will take place at Victoria on Saturday, June 13th. Our sympathies are with the widow in her bereavement.

Dr. Simmons, L. D. S., D. D. S., Dentist; Bank of Hamilton Bldg., opposite Trites-Wood Co. Vancouver Prices.

NOTICE

A special meeting of the Frank Co-operative Co., Ltd., will be held in the Miners' Hall, Frank, on Saturday, June 13th, 7:30 p. m., to discuss dissolving this company.

All shareholders are requested to attend. 214

ARMY HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICE

On Sunday evening the Salvation Army held a memorial service over the victims of the ill-fated Empress of Ireland. The little army hall was full of members and friends, with others who were in sympathy. Seldom in history has a shipping or railway disaster wiped out so many adherent of a religious faith.

There on that princely ship in the evening twilight stood a group of men and women animated and enthusiastic with the same ideal, eagerly anticipating participation in a monster religious festival, to be held in the metropolis of the British Empire.

Alas! a few hours before dawn they are plunged beneath the tidal waters of the St. Lawrence, with but a few remaining to tell the awful tale. The imagination reels before the terrible tragedy.

Our civilization, with its boasted mastery of the forces of nature, still pays the penalty with human lives for its imperfection, misunderstanding and egotism.

Captain McLean, Lieutenant Murray, Bandmaster W. Ratcliffe and Bandman Pete Ratcliffe were appointed to attend the funeral of their comrades at Lethbridge.

STRIKE SITUATION ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

The men are persistently facing every emergency with an unwavering determination and realizes that the battle for the recognition of the U. M. W. of A. must and shall be eventually won. A few of our white comrades have made shipwreck of their principles, and have gone to scab against the interests of their fellow worker, and that of their own. Also the companies have brought in others from all parts of the globe, to assist the white renegades and the coal barons, to make the fight harder if possible for the men remaining loyal. We have over a thousand of the best men in Nanaimo alone, who are prepared to go all the way in the fight, until victory is assured

The other camps are as solid as the day they came out on strike, having not more than one or two who have left their ranks. There have been quite a number of men come down from the Cumberland camp to scab at Nanaimo, also quite a few out of the Crow's Nest Pass. However amid all we are quite certain that we have a good chance to win, as much difficulty is being experienced by the companies in getting the operation to count on the right side of the sheet. You may spread the news to the different [illegible] als in the pass if you will and help us all you can in the splendid fight being [illegible]ng put up.

PRESS COMMITTEE

BOWHART VS. LUND

This action was tried before Justice Celements in Fernie this week and was brought by R. H. Bowhart of Wardner, against Peter Lund, lumberman of the same place, for $37,000 for the cancellation of the license of the Wardner Hotel. The action arose over a letter that the defendant wrote the Attorney General of the Province, and which resulted in the license being cancelled. Defendant pleaded that he acted in the interest of the public, and the judge upheld him, but gave judgment for $5.00 damages for the publication of a copy of the letter in question to a minister at Wardner. He ordered plaintiff to pay the major portion of the costs of the trial. Herchmer and Martin of Fernie appeared for the plaintiff, and A. R. McDonald of Cranbrook for the defendant.

Ex-Pres. Smith Explains His Case

To the Membership of District 18, U. M. W. of A. Greeting:

The following explanation as to why I have resigned the Presidency of District 18, has become necessary in order that the membership at large may understand fully what the trouble was that promoted my action, and in order that the matter shall be perfectly clear, it will be necessary to inform our members that on the evening of Monday, April 20th, Bellevue Local Union decided not to return to work until certain grievances had been settled to their satisfaction, in other words they went on strike.

On Thursday, the 23rd, in response to a message from Secretary Burke of Bellevue Local, I left for that camp in company with District Secretary Carter, and after discussing the said grievances with the local officers, went to the mine office and interviewed Manager Williams, and though by the written terms of the agreement, he was not bound to discuss the trouble with us while the men were idle, nevertheless, he did so, and gave us the assurance that he was willing to discuss the points at issue with the local committee, just so soon as the men returned to work.

We attended a meeting of the Local Union that afternoon, and in the remarks I advised the men to return to work, because the interview I had had with the manager left no doubt in my mind that the grievances would be adjusted to the men's satisfaction. The men, however, refused to return to work, and a few of them gave expression to remarks not very flattering to myself. I am pleased to say, however, that I had the support of some of the best thinking men in Bellevue Local in the stand which I took, and which is the only position I, or any other individual who who happens to be president, could take, if we are to be governed by our constitution and agreement.

On Sunday, May 10th, Secretary Carter and myself attended a meeting of Hillcrest Local Union on business in connection with that Local, and in the course of a short address I gave, touched upon the Bellevue situation.

On Wednesday, May 13th, a request came to the District office in Fernie for me to attend a meeting of Bellevue Local and explain why I had made some statements at Hillcrest on the Sunday previous, and to which they objected. I was not told what the statement really was, but, as the men were now at work in Bellevue, I wrote stating that I could not see that any good purpose would be served by my going to Bellevue, especially as no one seemed to be very definite as to what the statement made really was. I acknowledged having said lots of things at Hillcrest, probably being a little indiscreet in this respect, but was willing to take full responsibility for anything they might charge me with.

On Tuesday, May 19th, I received a further letter from Secretary Burke, informing me that Bellevuve Local were not satisfied with my explanation, and asking me to attend their next meeting, failing to do this, the recall would be put in motion. Nor was this all. It so happens that two of three months ago Bellevue Local decided that it was not to their best interest to have their Union notes appear in the Ledger, but just so soon as they have a little grievance (of absolutely no importance) with a District officer, they immediately decide that it would be to their advantage to have their Union notes published in the paper.

Now I had decided that I would go to Bellevue on the following Sunday in order to straighten the matter out, and had actually written a letter to Secretary Burke informing him of my intentions, when the letter arrived threatening me with recall. This, together with the fact that they were anxious to advertise the matter in the Ledger, before the question had been taken up in a constitutional manner, caused me to tear up the letter I had just written, and I replied to Secretary Burke informing him I would not be at their meeting, and advising Bellevue Local to put their threat into effect by putting the machinery of recall into motion. I knew that if this was done, Bellevue Local would have to state their charges (which up to the present they have not done), and I would have the privilege of replying to the same; but, at their next meeting, held on Sunday, May 24th, instead of carrying out their threat of recall, they passed a motion asking the District Executive Board to date my resignation on the grounds that I had refused to attend their meeting.

I called a board meeting for the earliest possible date, Monday, June 1st, when the question was fully gone into, Secretary Burke of Bellevue being present on behalf of his local, and the decision of the board was to the effect, that after hearing both sides, they did not think they would be justified in dating my resignation, and advising me to proceed to Bellevue at the earliest opportunity, to reply to the statement I was charged with having made. While I was satisfied with any finding the board might arrive at, I still claim that I was justified in refusing to go to Bellevue after the threat that had been made.

I immediately tendered my resignation, to take effect at once, which was accepted, because no other course was open to them, this I made very plain. My reason for taking this course was not because I was dissatisfied with the action of the board, but because I have repeatedly stated in the various Local Union meetings, that as soon as any local asked for my resignation, just so soon would they have an election on their hands, and no one ever knew me to retract a statement once made.

I might point out that during Secretary Burke's remarks to the Executive Board, he stated that he understood the statement complained of, and which was supposed to have been uttered at Hillcrest, was "that I had failed to get a meeting in Bellevue, otherwise the men would have been at work." I just want to say that if this is the statement complained of, that no such statement was ever made by me at Hillcrest, nor was any other statement that could convey the same meaning; as a matter of fact, there was a meeting of Bellevue Local the very day I was at Hillcrest, and which I could have attended had I so desired.

Whilst I have tendered my resignation as per promises made, I still claim that Bellevue Local cannot show any valid reason for having asked for it.

In conclusion, let me say I regret very much what has happened, as the experience gained during my term of office was just beginning to prove useful to myself and the organization in general.

I take this opportunity of thanking my brother officers, the District Executive Board, both past and present, and the membership generally for the kindly co-operation and support I have at all times received.

With best wishes for the success of the organization, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN E. SMITH.

BATTLESHIP NO LONGER OF USE IN WORLD'S NAVAL WARFARE

London, June 5.—"Many people have written and are still writing on the question of whether we should build small battleships or large ones. My opinion is that we should not be building either," declares Vice Admiral Sir Percy Scott, in a remarkable communication in today's Times, which will arouse world-wide controversy.

"Submarines and aeroplanes have entirely revolutionized naval warfare, making battleships useless. Further, since submarines cannot fight submarines," he sees naval warfare altogether changed.

"In war time scouting aeroplanes will always be high above on the lookout; and submarines in as constant readiness as are engines at a fire station. If the enemy is sighted, the gong sounds and the leash of the flotilla of submarines will be slipped. Will any battleship expose herself to such a dead certainty of destruction? No."

Sir Percy Scott further says that battleships can be destroyed even in a closed harbor. He said:

"With a flotilla of submarines, commanded by dashing young officers, of whom we have plenty, I would undertake to get through any boom in any harbor and sink or materially damage all the ships there.

"If a battleship is not safe either on the high seas or in a harbor, what is the use of a battleship? What we require is an enormous fleet of submarines, warships and aeroplanes, and a few fast cruisers, providing we can find a place to keep them in safety during war time.

"[illegible]," he continued, "that the importance of submarines has been fully recognized, neither do I think it has been realized how their advent has revolutionized naval warfare. In my opinion, as the motor vehicle has driven the horse from the roads, so had submarines driven the battleship from the sea."

This expression of opinion by Sir Percy Scott has given rise to a discussion as to the advisability of a complete revision of the naval policy of the empire. The opinion is growing here that, in view of the difference of opinion between the admiralty and the self-governing dominions the time is rapidly coming when there should be another Imperial conference to discuss how best the outlying sections of the empire can do their duty to the motherland. If, as Sir Percy Scott says, dreadnaughts have gone out of date, there will be occasion for discussion as to how else the dominions can give their aid.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN FERNIE

As there seems to be an impression that we were biased in our report last week in not publishing motion passed at meeting of Council previous to last one, may say that it was not our intention to question the action of the city in this respect. eW believe that every effort will be made to complete arrangements for taking block 28 into city limits, and that as soon as possible the city will put by-law up to the electors. While everyone realises that the school question is one of vital interest, nevertheless, the Council may be excused if they are loathe to scrap the present building in the Annex. This building has a concrete foundation, and must be worth between four and five thousand dollars, but owing to its size and position there are few people who would desire to purchase same. It is questionable whether $500.00 could be secured for the building as it stands. However, the matter will be put up to the rate payers to decide, and it will be for them to say whether it is more economical to delay the expenditure of $20,000, or face the expenditure this year, but whatever is done let it be remembered that the [illegible] children must not be juggled with to serve the selfish motives of municipal politicians.

THE MOOSE

A well-attended meeting of members of the L. O. O. M. was held on Monday last, and a strong committee formed to arrange the annual picnic, which it was decided should take place on the first Monday in August, to Elko. The members are determined to make this an historic event, and every effort will be made to secure a recognized holiday for that day. A special train will be secured, and arrangements made with the Elko people to entertain the Fernieites. Get this date pasted in your hat, and lose a dollar a week, (where you will find it on the third), and thus secure sufficient funds to have a real holiday—if only for one day. During the summer months the lodge will meet every two weeks, at the usual time and place. Next meeting, June 22nd.

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

Meets every other Monday at 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.
Dictator, F. H. Newnham.
Secretary, G. Moses.
139 McPherson Avenue.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ASSOCIATION

Lady Terrace Lodge, No. 224, meets in the K. P. Hall second and fourth Friday of each month at 8 p. m.
MRS. J. BROOKS, W. M.
W. ORR, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGEMEN

Terrace Lodge 1713. Meet at the K. P. Hall first and third Friday evening of each month.
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If we compare the economic position of the slave and the modern worker who thinks he is not a slave, we do not find much difference, if any. The slave was a dependent and subject to menial service. So is the worker of today. The slave owned no tools of commerce. Neither does the worker. The slave had no claim of ownership to the soil. How much has the modern farmer until the mortgage is paid off? The slave was denied the benefit of education. So is the worker after he gets enough education to attend to the interests of his masters. The slave lived at the lowest point of subsistence. The slave was fed, however; today hundreds of workers are at the actual point of starvation. Are we any better off than the old time slave?

The Cause & the Remedy for the Class Struggle . . .

By John A. Gahan

The false idea so prevalent among workers that the great Marxian theory of a centuries' long antagonism existing between two factions of the human race, was only the vagary of an excited mind, prompts me to this little lesson of the theory.

Is it not a little strange that a working class of this "enlightened age" should be so blind as to fail to see, and see clearly, this class strife, which may appear dormant at times, but whose grim form is definitely outlined in the frequent strikes and periodical industrial crises which punctuate our prosperous age?

This whole business of life and death, of work and wages, of sorrowing and rejoicing, of Capital vs. Labor, is so clear, so luminous, that I sometimes marvel at workers opposing Socialism—their political movement.

The Socialist party, through its agitators, its platform and press, is endeavoring to make the workers conscious of their class and the class struggle that has existed for thousands of years, the Tragedy of Ages. In this class strife the workers of slave class have furnished all the servitude, humility, blood, tears, mangled bodies and despair, and yet even now the habit of being meek is dominant in them as a class, even though their meek attitude may mean hardship for their loved ones.

Socialists do not believe that slavery and its necessary poverty is the will of God, and they also hold that when the workers are thoroughly convinced that there is but one way to gain industrial freedom, they will take that course.

Few of the working class are so deaf as to fail to hear the cries of misery, the sobs of injustice, the piteous wail of children for bread (in a nation that boasts its wealth) but the great majority refused by their inaction to aid themselves and their unfortunate brothers and sisters in chains. Instead they forge the chains still faster by voting for a continuation of capitalistic rule.

Now, between the slave classes of other days and the wage slave class of today, the most salient feature of difference is this: The slaves of ancient times and the serfs of medieval days were powerless to free themselves, since the former class of chattels had no suffrage and the latter class of serfs had little or none. "Divinely appointed" kings did pretty nearly all the voting that was to be done; but with the wage slave class of today however, America, the mighty machine and power of political democracy has been won and you refuse to use it to liberate your class.

Remember that any party that represents the interests of capital is opposed to a worker's interests, which are chiefly, higher wages, fewer hours, good sanitary shops, decent food, clothing and shelter at reasonable prices. Therefore to vote for the old parties is to indorse the system that robs you of the greater portion of your product, thus keeping your loved ones in degredation, want and ignorance.

Why does a worker arise in the early morning with the working class; respond to the factory whistle with the working class; eat with the working class; meet with the working class; laugh with the working class; marry into the working class; rear a family of the working class; in short, why does he share sorrows and joys, tears and laughter, work and strikes with his class, and when the time arrives when he can really aid them (election day), why does he vote for the natural enemy of his class, the capitalist party?

This capitalist party has three divisions, each of the three being labeled with very inappropriate and misleading names, but workers should not be deceived into believing that the so-called Democratic, Republican and Progressive parties (which each one is decidedly not), are opposed to one another. Capital owns them all and merely uses them to divide you, the workers, so that in fighting one another you will forget, or rather, not recognize, that the capitalists are the real enemies you should oppose. The antagonistic attitude of these several parties toward one another has been best illustrated in their recent fusions at Milwaukee and Schnectady, where they had to come under one tent to beat the Socialists. Just why this very desirable object was striven for is obvious.

There are some workers, multitudes of them, who believe that their and capital's interests are identical. In fact, an organization has appeared which, to me seems to be just what this brand of brainless, spineless workers want. It is the Civic Federation, whose being is dedicated to the lofty ideal that the interests of the masters and the slaves must be the same. Now, it would be nice and peaceful to believe this grand palavering if the workers got their share of the product of this sanctified partnership, but for every dollar a worker produces he receives as his part about one-fifth of it. The bosses take the larger portion, since they pay expenses, and contribue the brains, and constitute the "senior" branch of this lovely, harmonious, convivial union of lambs—and wolves.

Your faith in your masters is pathetic, to say the least. The capitalists lie and say they are with you to build up society and glorify the Stars and Stripes. Glance backward a year or two and witness some of this upbuilding of society. In Lawrence, Mass., men, women and children were clubbed, shot and bayonetted by the State militia; those hired assassins awaiting the master's summons to come and kill. These strikers "got theirs" for "rioting." Imagine the awful industrial conditions that force a body of workers to riot. The Lawrence textile strikers made woolen garments all year around and yet many of the child laborers were found to be without underclothing in the dead of winter. In Philadelphia much the same atrocities were inflicted upon the car strikers. In West Virginia, the Siberia of America, the coal miners, after being evicted from their hovel homes, lived through the cold winter in tents, suffering indescribable hardships in order to win their strike. The identity of interests between capital and labor once more made itself most beautifully manifest when the "senior partners" of the firm of "Coal Barons and Coal Miners" called upon their trusties, the State militia, who responded with alacrity, thus showing their loyalty to their masters—and their treachery to their class. They tore down tents in the velvety blackness of midnight, beating the men, striking the children and tearing sucking babes from their mothers' breasts.

And now, before I say too much and get into trouble, I will illustrate as clearly as I can the opposite aims of capital and their greed and labor, the chained slave, and the remedy for the latter.

Closing the hand and then raising the thumb as far as possible, remembering that the thumb represents the cost of living; and then bending the little finger as low as possible, the little finger representing wages, you have the aim and ambition of capital

Now, of course, the wide gulf noted in the first illustration is not conducive to a better life for the workers. They want to, eat plentifully, sleep sufficiently, and educate their young, so they strive by uniting in trade unions to get what illustration No. 2 depicts, and that is endeavoring to make the thumb, cost of living, and the little finger, wages, meet. As your wives say, "making the ends meet." The do not join, bu: in such degrees as labor lessens that gulf, capital loses. Prices lower and wages raise, Hence the class struggle.

This clash of classes is the natural result of an unnatural, unsocial, inhuman system of society. It must cease. The progress of true civilization is retarded by it!

In view of the above apparent facts, and knowing that the cold steel of the Pennsylvania Cossacks is not a bit less fatal than the hot lead of the Massachusetts militia; and realizing, too, that the cry for bread of strikers' children is often drowned by the thunder of machine guns in the hands of militiamen, who are intrenched snuggly behind capital and tradition, forming a citidel of military despotism and uniformed scabbism, we Socialists propose to advance our views and theories to result in the ultimate inevitable elimination of the capitalist party and capitalism, blending the names Republican, Democratic, and Progressive into one grand working class movement, the Socialist party of the world.

Ours is a republican party because in government we profess republicanism; ours is democratic party, because we are Social Democrats and there can be no other kind; and our is a progressive party because we are with and not against the forces of evolution, which is the onward tide of civilization.

If you will kindly look carefully at the third illustration you will see how simply the class struggle can be eliminated. thus freeing mankind.

We have seen capital slain. We have viewed the vain attempts of labor to "make the ends meet," while the three middle fingers remain closed so now, by removing these three obstacles, representing profit, rent and interest, the other two easily join, creating plenty, harmony and joy.

Since capital and labor cannot remain together in peace, justice or hope, one must go, and certainly labor must remain. Hence exit capital, State militia, poverty, ignorance, war and oppression, and lifting our tirde eyes and toil stained hands toward the sunlight, breath of hope, sweeping its exhilarating zephyrs from the heights of justice, and as a proletariat, united, joyous, liberated, triumphant, enter your Co-operative Commonwealth, your world for workers, the Socialist republic.—The American Flint.

THE RIGHT TO LABOR

By Horace Greeley

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." The earth, air, the waters, the sunshine, with their natural products, were divinely intended and appointed for the use and sustenance of man (Gen 1, 26-28) —not for a part only, but for the whole human family.

"Civilized society, as it exists in our day, has divested the larger portion of mankind of the unimpended, unpurchased enjoyment of their natural rights. That the larger portion may be perishing with cold, yet have no legally recognized right to a stick of decaying fuel in the most unfrequented morass, or may be famishing, yet have no legal right to pluck and eat the bitterest acron in the depths of the remotest wilderness. The defeasance or confiscation of man's natural right to use any portion of the earth's surface not actually in use by another is an important fact to be kept in view in very consideration of the duty of the affluent and comfortable to the poor and unfortunate.

"It is not essential in this place to determine that the divestment of the larger number of any recognized right to the soil and its products, save by the purchased permission of others, was or was not politic and necessary. All who reflect must certainly admit that many of the grants of land by hundreds of square miles to this or that favorite of the power which assumed to make them were made thoughtlessly or recklessly, unaccompanied with stipulations in behalf of the future occupants and cultivators. If a reasonable foresight now had been cherished and evinced by the granting power. Suffice it here, however, that the granting of the soil —of the State of New York, for example—by the supreme authority, [illegible] portion of the whole is a 'fixed fact.' By law of nature, every person born in the State of New York had (unless forfeited by crime) a perfect right to be here, and to his equal share of the soil, the woods, the waters, and all the natural products thereof. By the law of society, all but the possessors of title deeds exist here only by the purchased permission of the landowning class, and were intruders and trespassers on the soil of their nativity, without that permission. By law, the landless have no inherent right to stand on a single square foot of the State of New York, except in the highways.

"The only solid ground on which this surrender of the original property of the whole to a minor portion can be justified, is that of the public good—the good, not of a part, but of the whole. The people of a past generation, through their rulers, claimed and exercised the right of divesting, not themselves merely, but the majority of all future generations, of their original and inherent rights to possess and cultivate any unimproved portion of the soil of our State, for their sustenance and benefit. To render this assumption of power valid to the fearful extent to which it was exercised, it is essential that it be demonstrated that the good of the whole was promoted by such exercise.

"Is this rationally demonstable now? Can the widow whose children pine and shiver in some bleak, miserable garret, on the 15 or 20 cents, which is all she can earn by unremitted toil, be made to realize that she and her babies are benefited by or in consequence of the granting to a part an exclusive right to use the earth and enjoy its fruits? Can the poor man who, day after day, paces the streets of a city in search of any employment at any price (as thousands are now doing here) be made to realise it on his part? Are there not thousands on thousands—natives of our State, who never wilfully violated her laws—who are today far worse off than they would have been if nature's rule of allowing no man to appropriate to himself any more of the earth than he can cultivate and improve, had been recognized and respected by society? These questions admit of but one answer. And one inevitable consequence of the prevailing system is that, as population increases and arts are perfected, the income of the wealthy owner of land [illegible] the hired or household cultivator is steadily diminishing. The labor of Great Britain is (wise as effective now as it was a century ago, but the laborer is worse paid, fed and lodged than he then was, while the incomes of the landlord class have been enormously increased. The same fundamental causes exist here, and tend to the same results. They have been modified, thus far, by the existence, within or near our State, of large tracts of unimproved land, which the owners were anxious to improve or dispose of, on almost any terms. These are growing scarcer and more remote; they form no part of the system we are considering, but something which exists in opposition to it, which modifies it, but is absolutely sure to be ultimately absorbed and conquered by it. The notorious fact that they do serve to mitigate the exactions to which the landless mass, even in our long and densely settled towns and cities, are subject, serves to show that the condition of the great mass must inevitably be far worse than at present, when the natural consumption of land willing to be reached, and all the soil of the Union has become the property of a minor part of the people of the Union.

"The past cannot be recalled. What has been rightfully (however mistakenly) done by the authorised agents of the State or Nation can only be retracted upon the urgent public necessity, and upon due satisfaction to all whose private rights are thereby invaded. But those who have been divested of an important, a vital natural right, are also entitled to compensation. The right to labor, secured to them in the creation of the earth, taken away in the granting of the soil to a minor portion of them, must be restored. Labor, essential to all, is the inexorable condition of the honest, independent subsistence of the poor. It must be fully guaranteed to all, so that each may know that he can never starve or be forced to beg while able and willing to work. Our public provision for pauperism is but a hateful and wretched substitute for this. Society exercises no paternal guardianship over the poor man until he has surrendered to despair. He may spend a whole year and his little all in vainly seeking employment, and all this time society does nothing, cares nothing for him; but when his last dollar is exhausted and his capacities very probably prostrated by the intoxicating draughts to which he is driven to escape the horrors of reflection, then he becomes a subject of public charity and is often maintained in idleness for the rest of his days at a cost of thousands, when a few dollars' worth of foresight and timely aid might have preserved him from his fate and in a position of independent usefulness for his whole after life.

"But the right to labor—that is, to constant employment, with a just and full recompense—cannot be guaranteed to all without a radical change in our social economy. I, for one, am very willing, nay, more desirous to do my full share toward securing to every man, woman and child full employment and a just recompense for all time to come. I feel sure this can be accomplished. But I am not, as the world goes, give employment at any time to all who ask it of me, nor the hundredth part of them. 'Work, work! give us something to do! Anything that will secure us honest bread,' is at this moment (1846) the prayer of no less than 30,000 human beings within the sound of our city bell. They would gladly be producers of wealth, yet remain from week to week mere consumers of bread which somebody has to earn. Here is an enormous waste and loss. We must devise a remedy. It is the duty, and not less the palpable interest of the healthy, the thrifty, the taxpaying, to do so. The ultimate and thorough remedy, I believe, is found in association."

Shiloh's Cure
STOPS COUGHS HEALS THE LUNGS

New Zealand Farm Laborers Uniting to Battle Against Exploiters

In January of the present year of grace, 1914, when the sun was said to have seton Labor's Day and plutocracy had announced its supremacy, there arose a new light and certain handwritings on the national wall are clearly discernible, writes E. Hunter, in the Maorland Worker, of Wellington, New Zealand. Just at the close of the national industrial conflict the men of the rural district throughout New Zealand deemed the time more than ripe to form a union. So the Wellington Rural Workers' Industrial Union matrialized, along with others on the sister island. The shearers, who are a significant branch of the agricultral and pastoral industry, assisted to lay the basis of the new unions, and M. Laracy was subsequently appointed secertary pro tem. of the Wellington one.

An attempt was made to register the brand new union uhder the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, but registration was delayed; the Labor Department wished the name to be the Wairrarapa Farm and Station Hands, and the members of the union were desirous of obtaining the title of Wellington Industrial District for obvious reasons.

This was the question when I was appointed organizing-secretary.

The deadlock was rather interesting, for have not the Huntley and Wellington and other unions been registered in remarkably short time? After several interviews with the department and correspondence and guaranteeing to march fifteen life-sized men into the department's office, the final registration was effected, and now the rural workers are incorporated in the Wellington Farm and Station Hands Industrial Union of Workers, other than Shearers, and are organizing by Act of Parliament.

The Labor Department no doubt is now anxious to rise above the discredit that the registration of bogus unions brought upon it, and from our experience, I should say that a new leaf has been turned over and the happenings of the past will not be repeated.

Just here, I would mention, knowing the industrial mind of "God's Own," that there are a large number of representatives of working class thought who will deride our proposals, for instance, the militant Red Fed. may say that essaying to organize the country wealth producers with the Arbitration Act in one hand and industrial unionism in the other is like going to the new land to lay the basis of Christian brotherhood with the Bible in one hand and a gun in the other. I hope to meet those particular pluggers, and I trust that all such will make themselves known to me, for various reasons, in the various district. It have a message for such which I am heartily anxious to deliver.

Squatocracy no doubt will hail the union with no small degree of pleasure and satisfaction, since they were remarkably able advocates of arbitration unions during the recent national strike.

The squatters' agitation and propaganda has been to a large degree responsible and successful in producing the rural workers' union.

One of the slogans of the employers is to call for "sane unionism." One of our objects is: To effect a proper understanding between employer and employe. And with such surely our unionism should commend itself to the most exacting.

The present situation of rural workers is certainly serious. The farmers have long since organised themselves into one industrial union, and are a power in the land today.

With the wide sweep of Maoriland's hills and plains and the huge acreage of farms and stations the workers are scattered in their strength. Untold wealth is produced by the toilers. Farming produce finds a ready market, prices run up, prosperity flourishes like the green bay tree the quiet waters by, and the wealth producers' lot becomes the more intensified and the squatters' motors multiply.

Those who robbed may read; the workers are scattered and the squatters are organised.

The organized farmers are conserving their own interests, while the workers are absolutely unprotected, isolated and threatened with overgrowing grave dangers.

The recent exposures of the despotic importation of boy labor by Red McRae, who met the boys, talked to them, and published the truth in the Maorland Workers in the issue of February 7, and the unfolding of "the scheme" caused great commotion throughout both islands. It is declared to be a subtle move on behalf of the squatters. The game of getting those "boys" quietly ingrafted into low pay rates and thus ultimately oust the present worker is to be frustrated, and will be strangled now before the workers are strangled. Then the accommodation I have seen is a veritable disgrace to civilization of any brand and certainly unworthy of human habitation, and the tucker that is left for the faithful toiler after sending the best away to Bill Massey's foreign lands demands attention. But the Rural Workers' Union is registered and the whole outfit of the machinery of the law will be behind up.

No doubt it will prove the rural workers' star to industrial Bethlehem.

The psychology of the strike is interesting. I would like to add that some of the "specials" who were mixed to Wellington have since been thinking over things. I have been amongst them, and know whereof I speak. They cannot see that if the boss really loved them and was the [illegible] was, how the accommodation should be as good as that provided for the dogs he whips—and even the dog will bark.

I find that the preference badge for services rendered and loyalty to the almighty squatter is in many cases even the cause of vilification.

One "special," who, by the way, has joined the workers' mutual protection and welfare ranks—the union—told me that he lost his horse and got into difficulties through the strike, and the lord of the acres smiled at his plight and said he should look better after himself. So he has decided to take cookie's advice and the reckoning day is drawing near.

Another told me that he was thoroughly disgusted on arriving in Wellington to find that he had to take a club in his hand to fight the strikers with. So the "specials" have grown to curse the powers that fed and mixed them to the Empire City. Many, many of these "specials" who went out to break their class-fellows were broken upon the wheel they meant to break others upon.

The explanation for the evil in the

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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 Sunday at 2.30 in K. P. Hall, Main Street. Sick Benefit Society attached.—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 Friday evening at 7.30 in Miners' Hall. Sick and Accident Benefit Society attached.—Frank Barringham, Sec., Box 112, Coalhurst P. O.

BEAVER CREEK LOCAL
No. 481

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

COLEMAN LOCAL
No. 2633

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. 574

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.

CORBIN LOCAL
No. 2877

Meet every second Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Club Hall. Sick Benefit Society attached.—Geo. Elms, Sec., Corbin, B. C.

GEORGETOWN LOCAL
No. 3026

Meet every Sunday afternoon, 2.30, at Boarding House. Sick and Accident Fund attached.—Max Hutter, Sec.

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Beef Rolls - -	10c lb.
Pork - -	15c lb.
Pork Sausages -	15c lb.
Fresh Cooked Tripe -	12½c lb.
Alberta Creamery Butter	70c 2 lbs.

Every description of Sausage and potted Meat made on the premises by Expert

We Kill The Finest Ranch Fed Cattle

Eckstein Blk., Fernie

The Problem of Knowledge

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

Translated by Richard Perrin II.

The sophistic criticism of the false and variable impressions of the senses has not been refuted and cannot be refuted; every day it is confirmed by countless striking proofs of the unreliability of our senses. It is approved in the popular saying. "There is no disputing about tastes and colors."

Hardly two years ago, Blondot, the famous physicist of Nancy, discovered the N-rays, the presence of which could be ascertained by a bright spot upon a phosphorescent screen; numbers of European and American scientists, as expert experimenters as himself, also saw this bright spot; and yet they finally had to admit that these rays were an optical illusion of the observer. Every man sees the sun shining in brilliant light; those skilled in optics maintain that if an aeronaut could pass beyond the earth's atmosphere, the sun would appear black to him. In order to show that the same object produces different impressions upon different individuals, a professor of psychology had a clown enter the lecture-room suddenly, turn three or four somersaults and as suddenly withdraw. The professor asked his audience to state what they had just seen, without conferring without each other; no two statements agreed in respect to the movements and the clothing of the clown. The legal testimony of eye and ear witnesses is contradictory unless it has been previously agreed upon; thus in the Steinheil trial ten witnesses, among them six policemen, accustomed to making investigations at the scenes of crimes, gave varying testimony in regard to the position of Steinhail's body; his servant and a neighbor saw it stretched out upon the floor; four policemen found him kneeling and leaning against the door, the fifth saw him with his back turned toward the wall near the washstand, etc. When a historian has but a single piece of evidence, he will make positive statements in regard to an event; but if several documents are in existence he will be uncertain as to details and often as to the whole. Where is the historian who could untangle the Dreyfus case, which is obscured by so many different kinds of statements? History is not an exact science.

The conceptions of Pure Reason, which to Plato appeared incontrovertibly true, are necessarily erroneous, since they are sense-perceptions transmitted through the brain, when the senses transmit only imperfect impressions to the latter. Pure Reason, to which Kant ascribed all certainty, appears so uncertain that we must examine its conclusions in the light of experience, which, in the judgment of Poincare, the mathematician, is the only source of truth. Common sense corrects the judgment of Pure Reason. The senses deceive the mind, which in its turn deceives the senses. Therefore, Charron wrote triumphantly: "See, how marvelously far man can go with his insight and certainty when the inner and outer world are equally filled with errors and defects, when reason and the senses, the chief tools of science, are mutually misleading."

Public opinion and common sense, which Socrates and Pyrrho in ancient times, Thomas Reid and Roger Collard in modern times, took as their guide, are unreliable also. Both consist primarily of preceptions, which may be deceptive; thus because our vision deceives us as to the size and the path of the sun, public opinion and common sense declared that the sun revolves about the earth, that the earth is the center of the universe.

The Sophists maintained that different impressions are received by each individual, hence we can create no objective science. And in reality a science founded only on sense impressions would have a limited validity, it would necessarily be purely subjective, and would vary not only with individuals, but also with the changes which age effects in the senses.

But since, as Le Dantec says, we are still living and our species has not become extinct, the latter must have possessed a more or less perfected and certain minimum of knowledge in order to adapt itself to the natural and social conditions to which it was subjected. This minimum of knowledge must have general validity, since the men of the most various races and countries established state and family institutions, forms of property and methods of production which resembled one another and which were evolved from one another. As the popular proverbs show, which in Vico's opinion always contain the same kernel in different shells, common sense is essentially the same everywhere. But in order that such a similarity in social and economic evolution could occur among all the peoples of the earth, this minimum of knowledge must have increased to the extent to which man broadened his experiences.

This similarity also extends to the same environment for as Charron says, "there is close relationship and affinity between man and the higher animals." Apparently the supposition, shared also by the Sophists, is correct, that the pupilled eyes of certain vertebrates and the compound eyes of insects, as well as the eyes with ocular cornea and strongly convex lens of the short sighted, see the same objects differently from the eyes of the far sighted, which are provided with flattened cornea and lens; but that does not prevent them from obtaining a similar knowledge of the outer world, which is exact to the extent that they know how to procure the means of existence, to protect and defend themselves and to rear their progeny. Since they are formed of the same substance, present the same cellular structure, and in order to sustain and reproduce themselves, must undergo an unlimited number of experiences which are more or less alike, man and animals must have had the same sense impressions and attained to similar knowledge. Hence, for example, it is more than probable that the animals have mastered the first principles of mathematics; a donkey, says Diogenes, knows as well as a mathematician that a straight line is the shortest path to the manger or the water trough; pigeons do not begin to set until the female has laid two eggs, as though they knew that twice one are two; the sheep know the time of day without having learned the conception thereof from Pure Reason, they know as well as the shepherd does when the time has come to return to the stable; chickens have a certain idea of space and prove it by their reluctance to mount to a roost higher than that to which they are accustomed. This idea of space is not inborn with the animals, that is, it is not instinctive; we may, for instance, observe how puppies acquire it. Hence we must admit that in spite of the diversity of the impressions produced among men and animals by the same things, more or less similar ideas are formed by both, since both are made of the same substance. Hence if it is impossible to deny to men and animals a certain minimum of knowledge, we must, with Freycinet, acknowledge "the peculiar approximation (adequation) of the outer world and the intelligence," which Parmenides defined when he said: "The possible alone can be conceived, and the consequence of that is that our art of computation and its various combinations, in other words the language of mathematics, as the human intellect created it, is wonderfully adapted to express the processes of nature. . . . Formulas that had been invented for theoretical speculations proved subsequently to be in exact conformity with natural phenomens, indeed, they often express them best." Who could have thought that the proposition, "spherical surfaces are in direct ratio to the square of their radii," would ever serve as well for the decrease in gravity and in radiating forces; that the series of odd numbers would represent the distances covered by a freely falling body during the separate and successive moments of its fall; that the curves produced when we cut a sphere through planes which have different inclinations to its axis (a discovery made by Appolonius of Perga more than 2000 years ago) would serve Keppler as the basis of his astronomical system? To this Freycinet adds: "It is difficult to see merely a remarkable coincidence in these facts and to ascribe to accident alone so many concurrences." I see therein proof that the human mind and nature obey a definite plan, which in a marvelous fashion enables the mind to understand nature." Freycinet's plan which presupposed a God as creator, can be nothing other than the universal composition of matter in the universe, which is everywhere the same; hence animate and inanimate substances are composed of the same elements, and, therefore, man can understand the world. Berkeley says with justice: "The mind, as an immaterial being, cannot preceive material things," but matter endowed with intelligence can preceive them.

This knowledge, even though a minimum, which we cannot deny to man, is not yet science, but merely a preliminary step toward science; if, in order to know the outer world, man had availed himself of his senses only, this knowledge would hardly have advanced further than that of the animals, whose senses are far more perfect, with the exception of the sense of touch, which has been extraordinarily developed by the use of the hand.

Thus, for instance, geometry would not have come into being if man had not invented the rod to measure the length and breadth of fields, instead of estimating them with the eye. The rod used by primitive peoples to measure arable land, which every year was partitioned anew among the families of the gens or of the village, was of such great utility to them that it assumed a mystical character: the peasants of the Russian Mir (village community) called it the "Holy Rod" and kept it in the church; the Egyptians chose the ell, the unit of measure for the division of arable land, as the hieroglyphic symbol of truth and justice; everything measured by it was just and true.

A piece of wood, a rod, takes the place of one of the senses; from that time on the length and breadth of a field was no longer a mere perception of the eye, uncertain and variable according to the individual; that which it measures is true and just, and there is no further occasion for disputes as at the time when it was estimated by the eye.

We know the properties of things by the impressions which they make on us; it is through sense impressions that we first come in contact with the outer world, and during childhood [illegible] learning things. The senses use them almost exclusively, hence the superiority of their sense. But the properties of things exert an influence not only upon our senses, but also upon inanimate bodies. The weight of a [illegible] upon the scale as well as in our hands; its hardness, its temperature, its luminosity, etc., affect inanimate bodies as well as our animate bodies; hence we may define the properties of a thing as its inherent power of exerting an influence upon animate and inanimate bodies.

The sensitiveness of inanimate bodies is even more delicate than that of animate bodies; thus the former are caused to vibrate by the Hertzian waves of wireless telegraphy, which we cannot notice at all; we would be unable to distinguish the degrees of hardness of the various kinds of steel if we merely used our senses and not the Brinell measuring apparatus in Koep's drill. The result is that we can avail ourselves of the sensitiveness of inanimate bodies in order to learn the properties of things, a column of quicksilver, for instance, to measure the temperature, litinus paper to ascertain whether a liquid is acid or basic, and so on. Hence Kant and the Neo-Kantians are guilty of a grave error when they assert that we know, and can know, the properties of things only through the impression of our senses.

Therefore, it is no longer the uncertain and variable perceptions of men which form the basis of our knowledge, but the certain and invariable influence upon animate bodies; although formerly it was impossible to know the temperature of the air with exactness, as long as we were limited to the uncertain and variable impressions upon human senses, we have been able to ascertain it exactly since the sensitiveness of quicksilver indicated it to us. Two astronomers who observe the same star will make different drawings of it, while the photographic plate, the "retina of scientists" as Jansen calls it, presents an exact picture. Since photography has the advantage over the eye of eliminating all subjectivity and of preserving faithfully the imprints of the impressions acting upon it, it is replacing to an ever increasing extent observations by the naked eye. Maeurier's little apparatus, which is based on the fact that electrical resistance is proportional to the aqueous contents of a mixture, reveals to us far better than the tongue of the most experienced gourmand whether a wine is diluted or not. Analysis by freezing enables us to determine exactly, by the amount of ice formed how much water has been added to milk, and to diagnose the state of health of an unseen milch cow, which would be impossible to the most skilled veterinary. Man has only learned the tone of his own voice since the invention of the phonograph, and even then he does not recognize it, for he hears it as others hear it, without the resonance of his head.

The exact knowledge, universally valid because always the same, which we gained by the substitution of inanimate nature for our senses, enables the physician to diagnose disease by its aid, the psychologist to employ it in the study of the physical properties of the ego. Socrates said: "Know thyself!" and modern man adds, "with the aid of inanimate matter."

Whenever possible science is substituting inanimate things for the senses of the scientists. In many sciences this substitution has been completed, the chemist employs none of his senses to learn the properties of the sulphuric acid or other bodies which he analyzes or combines; we could endow him with a new sense or deprive him of one of the old ones without altering his scientific knowledge, for this is not based upon the preceptions of the senses, which are subject to errors and variations, but upon the knowledge of matter through inanimate matter, which is subject to no errors and variations.

Industrial production, which at one time was in advance of science, must now follow limping after; as long as its control was dependent upon human senses it was unreliable; in spite of the most thorough training there was often no plausible explanation at all of false or poor manufacture. Reliability was not attained until we had recourse to every possible kind of recording apparatus from the simplest (thermometer, manometer, etc.) to the most complicated (voltameter, ampermeter, pyrometer, calorimeter, etc.).

The substitution of the sensitiveness of matter for human impressions, which enables us to learn temperature by the degrees upon the column of quicksilver, tone by the number of acoustic vibrations per second, etc., tranforms that which is quality for men into quality with respect to matter. The transformation enables us to replace phenomena by numerical proportions, and alters the nature of our knowledge. The qualitative knowledge of a thing is knowledge of it in respect to men; the quantitive knowledge of it is knowledge with respect to other things. The principle of subjectivity, the starting point of the subjective philosophy of the bourgeoise, is replaced by the principle of objectivity.

Even when they do not mislead us, the senses only furnish us with an extremely limited knowledge of things, revealing to us only some of their properties; for instance, the eye does not perceive one-tenth of the solar spectrum; its receptive power is far below that of inanimate matter; where the eye of the astronomer is unable to penetrate the darkness in the empty space which Herschel described as a "coal sack," the photographic plate reveals new constellations and scattered cosmic matter; the [illegible] become, the more extended does astronomic knowledge become, knowledge of even the most secret depths of the heavens.

The limits of the sensitiveness of matter are unknown to us; that of scientific instruments is restricted, and yet it becomes finer from day to day. The thermometer, which could hardly measure 100 degrees, left us in ignorance in regard to phenomena which the bolometer has made plain to us; this instrument, which is based upon the electrical resistance of metals under the influence of heat and which can indicate the millionth part of a degree, showed us that the solar spectrum is much more extensive than was supposed. Scientific knowledge does not advance in proportion to the perfection of our senses, but in proportion as the methods for utilizing the sensitiveness of inanimate matter become more general and as the apparatus of research and control become more numerous and more sensitive.

However, the knowledge of things will always be incomplete, on account of the lack of perfection of our senses and of the instruments which replace them, and on account of the methods which we must employ in our investigations.

No object is entirely independent of the outer world, it is determined by the coincidence of an infinite number of conditions and accompanying circumstances; it never remains the same; influenced in an infinite variety of ways by its environment, it is in a state of constant change; in order to study it, we must regard it as entirely independent of its environment, as invariable, and must test its properties one after another. The abstract sciences have all struck out along the same road; it was possible to obtain the objects of their studies, the point, the line, the surface, numbers, only by separating them from their environment and depriving them of their physical properties, in order to transform them into imaginary entities, devoid of objective reality and only existent in the mind of his who conceives them.* For this reason the theoretical deductions of mathematics, which do not depend upon the senses, are not subject to the errors of the senses, and since they are logically constructed they have universal validity, because they correspond to the universal laws of human reason; hence the geometries of Euclid, Lobatschefsky and Riemann, although they are mutually contradictory, are accepted as true by mathematicians, for their propositions form strictly logical systems.

The natural sciences, which substitute instruments for the senses, are as universally valid as the abstract sciences, since the scientist does not analyze his impressions; he studies the actions of things, not upon his senses, but upon other things; he records them and classifies them in order to deduce from them theoretical conlusions and possibilities of practical utilization; he examines the influences of things, not upon his senses, but upon other things. Knowledge was subjective as long as it was based upon the results of the perceptible of our senses, it became objective so soon as it was based on the facts furnished us by the objects. The incisive and incontrovertible criticism of the Greek philosophers, who undermined the foundations of subjective knowledge, cannot affect objective knowledge.

The Sophists, the pitiless destroyers of subjective knowledge, with an incomprehensible inconsistency took men, whose knowledge they denied, as the measure of all things, and abandoned the old objective natural philosophy, in order to found the subjective philosophy of the bourgeoise. The men of science who created the objective knowledge of nature, thus returning to the philosophy of the ancients which was despised by the bourgeoise philosophers, are today working toward a new and grandoise natural philosophy.

* Savages do not distinguish between object and number; they consider number to be a property of the object, just as civilized men consider heat, electricity and light; later on number becomes separated from objects, so that it becomes an abstract, imaginary being, which is treated like an object. Point, line and surface are in the same manner separated from the body of which they are properties; the point is deprived of three dimensions, the line of two, and the surface of one.

The system of capitalism is to blame for the misery we endure. We are told that the individual capitalists are not to blame. Who supports the capitalist system? Who profits by its continuance? The capitalists. We cannot oppose the system without opposing the capitalists who benefit therefrom.

Sixty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Cream of Tartar Powder Made from Grapes

NO ALUM

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The Mellon National Bank of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, has an advertisement in one of the journals of that city that will appeal very forcibly to the majority of the laboring class. The headline of the advertisement reads: "Don't Use Unclean Money," and then follows:

"The tellers of the Mellon Bank have new notes of convenient denomination put up in packages of $10, $25, $50, $75, $100, ready to cash customers checks.

"When you present your check for one of these amounts you get your money at once in clean, new bills.

"The service saves your time and protects your health. Paper money is a favorite breeding place for disease germs. The use of new, clean currency is the only sure protection. And that is the only kind of money customers of this bank receive from our tellers.

"Your account is invited."

The above "ad" from a banking institution will be appreciated by that vast majority of the working class who carry great wads of paper currency continually. It is certainly considerate of one of our financial institutions to take into consideration the health of that element in society whose wages are so corpulent that they are forced as a matter of necessity to come in contact with huge rolls of that germ-breeding currency, which might put many of them in the hospital and ultimately into premature graves.

It was indeed thoughtful on the part of the officials of this national bank to place a sanitary "ad" in a paper of Pittsburg, warning the people against the use of unclean money.

Without such a warning, tens of thousands of working men and women of Pittsburg might have become afflicted with the germs from "filthy lucre," and it might have been that a national epidemic would ensue from the masses of the people handling the germ-infected currency of "Uncle Sam."—Miners Magazine.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Reserve Fund	7,000,000	Total Assets	72,000,000

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BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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F. H. NEWNHAM, Editor-Manager.

Telephone No. 48 Post Office Box No. 380

Last week we mentioned that something would be done to assist the Colorado strikers, and we are pleased to inform our readers that this something will be the proceeds of a dance, to be held on Monday, June 22nd. Tickets have been printed, and will be sold at 50 cents each. Both ladies and gentlemen will be expected to pay, and the committee expect to realize at least $300.00. You know the fight and sacrifice that has been made by the men, women and children in Colorado; you know their struggle is your struggle, and you know that it is only by adopting the principles of unionism and helping those brothers and sisters in distress that you can ever look for reciprocity. Tickets will be sold by a committee and you will be approached to buy one; there is no obligation to attend the dance, but there is an obligation to spend four bits and assist the Colorado strikers in their fight against the greatest and most cruel corporation that the Christian or any other era has known.

THE INTEREST OF THE WORKER

The object of this paper is understood by all to be for education, and by education we presume is meant a more and perfect grasp of the position of the worker and the master class today. The former has to study his own interest, for the very simple reason that the latter is so intent on studying his own, and the worker need look for no sympathy or assistance from that direction. We know, and the lesson has been taught often enough, that only from our own class can we expect and get emancipation, and that to strengthen the hands of our masters is to strengthen the bonds that enslave us. True, the master class may tickle us with their reforms, and appease those lick-spittles who are content to use the labor organization for their political and selfish ends, with a soft job, but for lasting and permanent reform, they are not only useless, but a menace to the labor movement all the world over.

It is our intention to write plain English, and not make use of the usual generalities to apologize for same. The workers of this District should know those who will serve their interest best; they should know without hesitation that only the man who is working for the workers,and not the politician, is the man who can and will study their interests. There never was and never will be any occasion for a labor union to indulge in the Machivalian intrigues that have happened in our midst. Without obsequiousness on our part we shall be able to enforce our demands, for the politician will come to us instead of we going to him, when he realizes our strength. For the last two or three years the labor movement in this country has been influenced by a number of men whose only object has been to secure some comfortable government graft as a reward for the prostitution of organized labor.

From coast to coast this has been practised and in every instance the interests of the worker have been sacrificed and so long as they permit these political shysters to control their organization, so long must they be content to suffer the results of their machinations.

Next year this District will be called upon to effect another agreement with the Operator's Association, and they will need men who will serve their interests; not necessarily glib, smooth-tongue politicians; not necessarily the most brilliant of repartee artists, but men who possess common sense and an absolute disregard for those under-strappers' job that the master class is always ready to dole out to its hirelings.

There are plenty of good, capable men in this District, and they are not always found among the most ostentatious, but they possess those sterling qualities that have created history in every country and every era. They are fearless of their own personality, and are the material from which the real leader and emancipator originates.

THE SHUFFLE OF CYCLOPES (?)

According to the Voluminous and Cyclopean monster (?) who peddles the piffle for a contemporary, we are "a human shrimp." It is remarkable, however, that so small a piscatorial specimen should create such an impression on this Goliath; whose weight must equal 130 pounds, unwashed—pardon, undressed. Pathetic! well, we should say so. Can you imagine his angish, and how, when with every energy paralized, he has just enough sense of commercialism left to reach out and pilfer the energies of others. We do feel flattered, and can possibly be excused, when we realize that this great organ condescends to clip our news, but if we had had any idea of the extent of his prostration, we would certainly not have been so wicked as to have called attention to the fact. True, we have always thought that anything in the shape of work or shock would have a disastrous effect upon such a delicate and sensitive temperament.

Possibly, the whole may be explained by the fact that the editor of the contemporary is absent and has to leave his columns to the tender mercies of this individual.

The new city machinery by-law has evidently failed to please a few disgruntles. The steam roller seems to have crushed all hope out of some individuals, while the stone crusher has shattered their sweetest dream. Too bad! too bad! But what might have been had the "Dads" realized what a mighty intellectual genius they were rejecting! Let us console ourselves, however, with the hope that "what seems a loss may often prove to be our greatest gain, etc." R. I. P.

WILL STRIKE A BLOW FOR JUSTICE

The State of Colorado has received a great deal of advertising during the past several months. Nearly every publication throughout the United States has given recognition to a State where the constitution has been murdered and where law is laughed at by those mighty giants of industry, whose millions make them more potent than the powers of government at Washington.

The people of a nation have witnessed the spectacle of the Chief Magistrate of this country assuming the cringing attitude of a beggar and supplicating John D. Rockefeller to settle the strike in Colorado. The people of the United States have heard the ultimatum of the haughty billionaire refusing to consider for a moment any proposition for an honorable arbitration of differences. The people have likewise seen the federal troops dispatched to Colorado to protect the interests of a monstrous combination of mercenary despots, who demand that their employes shall be mute and submissive slaves, accepting in silence the terms dictated by organized greed.

For the benefit of Rockefeller & Co. the Legislature of a State was called into special session, and "the servants of the people" in a law-making body voted a bond issue of $1,000,000 to aid John D. Rockefeller & Co. to suppress the striking coal miners and drive them into peonage. Furthermore, the legislators clothed a corporate tool in the gubernatorial chair with authority to close saloons and to prohibit the selling of firearms or ammunition to anyone who might think it advisable and judicious to appropriate to himself his constitutional right to bear arms as a matter of self-defense.

The conditions that have been created in Colorado are causing thousands of men to do some serious thinking, and while these thousands of men desire **peace** if possible, yet they want no **peace** that is bought at the expense of manhood and **honor.**

The brawn and bone of a State have reverence for law and have the most sincere respect for the constitution of a State and Nation, but if Rockefeller is to tower above the constitution and corporate anarchy is to be indorsed and supported by the prostituted officials of a State, then the day is not far distant when the callous hand will strike a blow for justice.—Miners' Magazine.

HILLCREST NOTES

The league fixture was fulfilled here Saturday last, Coal Creek being the visitors. The home team won the toss and decided to play with the wind. Immediately at the start the visiting team was away with a rush, and after a short play secured a goal. The home team retaliated after some fine foot work by the inside and outside right, and placing a fine center for Rochester, the center half, he planted same into the net, thus equalizing. Corner kicks were very frequent during this game, owing to very high winds, and from one of these corners the outside right secured a goal without the assistance of any of the other players, which speaks well of the weather man, and so ended the first half, with the visitors playing a good game. But they all went to pieces during the second half. The home goal during this half was never in any real danger, whereas the visitors' goal was frequently assaulted, but did not again fall, owing to the home team's shooting being all shot to h—. When the whistle blew for time the score was 2—1, in favor of Hillcrest.

The sale in the Hillcrest Co-operative store is, we understand, to continue for this week.

The smoker which was held in honor of the visiting footballers was a huge success.

The miners here were idle from 1 o'clock Monday noon until 7 a. m. Tuesday.

In spite of the sinking of the Empress of Ireland, several parties intend to visit the old land from this camp in the near future.

An oil company opened an office here last week, and to all appearances this week it is closed. It is to be hoped none of the boys were stung.

The local union here has decided to leave the offer from the Educational Department over until their next meeting. Also take note that the nomination and election of local officers takes place next Sunday week; all members are requested to attend.

D. Hyslop of Coleman was here last Saturday, doing business for the District Ledger, and we understand he had a large number of subscriptions.

On Saturday last Brother F. Loates left the hospital and is now at home with his family, where he is progressing as well as can be expected.

COALHURST NOTES

William Graham was in Coalhurst on a business trip last week, connected with the Miners' Union and the company. We hear he made quite a host of friends, without introductions.

Alex Boyd, the boxcar loader man, left Coalhurst on Saturday for his home in Cape Breton. Alex says things are too dead out here.

Leonard Ridgway and Jack Clayton left camp to look for a better pasture around the Hat this week. Good luck, boys.

Mrs. Harry Thomas underwent an operation for appendicitis on Monday at Diamond City hospital. We are pleased to learn she is doing nicely.

Mrs. J. H. Watson and baby are taking a little vacation during the slack times.

Mr. Tuff has found something in the vicinity of his farm, just west of Coalhurst, which he believes is "mica," and the Lethbridge Herald gives him further encouragement to investigate the matter. It is pure stuff all right, and he should be a rich man soon, and very soon at that. If they had advised him to start a poultry farm and use this splinty-looking dope for the grit with, the result that he might get golden eggs some day for the dry farming congress, we should not have been surprised. Nevertheless we hope Mr. Tuff has found something that he will benefit by, and the farmers in this part of the country sure need to find something to cheer them up a little.

Picnics are in order every Sunday at Watmough's ranch. Bring the gramaphone along and everybody two-step.

The concert at the Methodist church last week was a pretty good affair. Quite a number of nickels and dimes panned out in the count, considering the hard times. We believe a concert would go good in about two weeks, the proceeds to be used to pay back rents, owing to the company.

Some one asks who it was doing a ten-mile trot every morning around his section of land. Said party, we believe, is doing other stunts, such as skipping, bag punching, shadow boxing and talking about ring craft and hundred dollar bets. With all this going on in Coalhurst, we wonder what it will amount to if the station master finds out.

Coalhurst Local Union Notes

The miners, at a largely attended union meeting on Thursday, June 4th, decided to resume work and give our District President a chance to handle our grievance with the Commissioner, who had declined to take up the grievance otherwise, because he said we had violated the agreement. Acting President Graham was at the meeting and advised the men that this was the only way to get an audience with his worship. So, after considerable discussion, the men fell in with his ideas, and the company were notified to this effect and work was resumed on Monday. We are expecting to hear from Willie about Thursday to know the effect of his arguments with Commissioner McNeil. What will happen if the decision is detrimental to the workers? The future will answer.

Next order of business was in reference to article that appeared in the Lethbridge Herald, supposed to have been sent in by our secretary. It was explained that the secretary had sent in a statement, but that the editor had seen fit to alter the reading of it a little, to better serve his capitalistic teachings, and we further find that the secretary, as soon as the error on the part of the Herald was noticed, phoned that party, and asked them to make it read as it was sent, which they promised to do, but we have failed to see it. Maybe it escaped our notice.

COMMUNICATED

THE SITUATION IN COALHURST

To the Editor District Ledger, Dear Sir;

I am instructed by my Local Union to give to the members of District 18, U. M. W. of A., some little idea as to the cause of the trouble now existing between the employers and employees at the mines at Coalhurst. First we are working under an agreement made after the agreement for the District was drawn up, and our's just reads that prices and conditions shall be governed by the mines in the immediate field, namely A. R. and I., Chinook and Diamond City Collieries. In many instances the Pit Committee and management have come to loggerheads over these conditions referred to, as the company at Coalhurst do not always feel like doing their work exactly as do the A. R. and I., or even Chinook. Different ways of getting out pillars appeal to the company here, making crosscuts farther apart; different dimensions in timbers appeal to them to be more suitable. Safety lamps are always used here, while in the A. R. and I., which is to be our guide in conditions, etc., they use the open light in most parts of their workings, and a different explosive is used here than at the A. R. and I. All these different items in conditions are an open road to a certain amount of argument between the men and management, because we are governed by an agreement which is based on conditions which exist in another mine, and do not and never did exist in the one the agreement was made for.

Now we come to the trouble at present occupying our attention: The coal is supposed to pass over a screen of certain dimensions—said dimensions nobody seems to know. But the screen the company installed was taken to be according to other mines. The scale committee examined everything with the officials of the company when contract work was started early in 1912, about Febraury or March, and was satisfied with what they had seen as being correct, "as they had no means of contradicting anything anyway," and the coal since then, up to about two months ago, has received the amount of screening that this method would allow. Now the company want to get the coal screened a little better before being weighed, and have put in what may be called blades or retarders, between where the car of coal is dumped and the screens to steady the speed of the coal going over the screens, thereby getting more screenings through the screens and less in the weigh pan. The miners grumble about their weight not being as good as it was and the Pit Committe take the matter up with the management and try to get these blades or retarders taken out again, but fail in their efforts to make their argument stick. The company says the coal still passes over the standard screen and their is nothing in the agreement to say they cannot do what they have done. The men, however, take it that it is a new condition, and not existing in the other mines close by. The men agree to stand by the existing conditions, and ask the company to use the method as used in the A. R. and I. Here we are told the design of our tipple is not like the other tipples around here, and the method used at the Lethbridge Galt Mines cannot be used here, so what are we to do? The Local Union take it that the method used here was satisfactory to both sides for over two years, why should it not be satisfactory until the expiration of the agreement next March, when both sides will be considered, and a proper working agreement may be made to suit the design of tipple and other conditions.

The men notified the company that they were satisfied to continue working on a day wage scale until this new condition was priced and settled, which is in the agreement (page 7) under the heading of "New Work," thereby showing they are satisfied to do what is in the agreement. The company, however, say that is no good to them, thereby showing they are not satisfied to do what the agreement does contain, but are willing to do any thing at all which is not in the agreement, and at the same time using the argument that the agreement contains nothing to stop them from doing it. So where do we stand and what is to be done with such a state of affairs existing? The mine here has worked every little so far this year and we believe the Company are up against it regarding a market for their coal. At the same time the men are up against it as regards a living and don't want to lose anything which they believe is rightfully theirs through hardships, poor markets and adverse conditions generally, and are not willing sacrifice anything at all—so the men are taking what they consider the only way to settle such a foolish state of affairs, after trying all other ways to get the dispute settled—they are doing what the Englishman calls "Nowt." Maybe there will something turn up presently, whereby such arrangements can be made. Let us live in hopes that the day is not far off. I am,

Yours truly,
FRANK BARRINGHAM
Sec. Local 1189, U. M. W. of A.

GOVERNMENT TO AID BIG STORM SUFFERERS

Death Toll Grows in New Brunswick Horror as Fresh Reports Come In. Fathers and Sons Go to Death Together

Ottawa, Ont., June 10.—That more than 100 lives were lost in the storm off Chaleur's Bay on the northern New Brunswick and Gaspe coast last Friday and that the disaster was the worst in the history of the fishing industry of New Brunswick was the statement made in Ottawa this morn-

Mr. Hazen said that apparently not only were many families deprived of their bread-winners, but also of their homes.

"The disaster is without doubt the worst of its kind in the history of New Brunswick," said Mr. Hazen, [illegible] tion." He said that as soon as the government had sufficient information, steps would be taken to assist sufferers.

Nineteen Lose Lives

Caraquet, N. B., June 10.—Nineteen fishermen from this section of New Brunswick are now known to have lost their lives in the storm last Friday night. In addition to the four schooners which it was learned yesterday had gone down, at least four others are missing. The force of the gale was felt on land as well as on sea. Six houses in course of construction were demolished and 75 trees, many of them three feet in diameter, were [illegible] large sections of shore land owned by the sisters of the Roman Catholic Presbytery here were swept into the sea.

Havoc Wrought by Gale

Bathurst, N. B., June 10.—Last Friday's gale wrought havoc both in Chaleurs Bay and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the east side of Miscou and Shippigan and Lamaque fishing fleets were wrecked at Malby. Thirty-five schooners were driven ashore on Little Shippigan and many of them badly damaged. The crews reached shore safely.

In Big Shippigan fully 50 fishing vessels grounded, but no lives were lost. One man was washed overboard and drowned while his schooner was 30 miles off land. A Shippigan schooner, manned by Captain Augustine La Boutellier and his son and another fisherman, has been given up as lost and the fate of the crews of the two vessels reported ashore on [illegible] remained undetermined. All vessels of the Shippigan fleet except that of Captain La Boutellier have now been accounted for.

Father and Sons Die

The schooner R. J. W., owned by [illegible] quet, lies a total wreck at Malbay, and the bodies of the crew, Captain Prospere Albert, his two sons, Martin and John Baptiste, and Oliver Paulin, were cast upon the shore.

Not far from where the R. J. W. met her doom, Captain Joseph Theriault's schooner went ashore and Theriault and his two sons, John and Fred and Theophile Dacas, son of Herbert Dugas of Caraquet, were engaged on the shores of Little Shippigan. 35 schooners were beached and while all their crews reached shore safely many of the vessels are damaged.

4,000 MINERS BACK TO WORK AT PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Pa., June 9.—Adjustment of the wage scale in the Pittsburg district resulted today in many of the 40,000 miners returning to work under a contract that is to be in force for two years. Machine men are to be paid 49 cents a ton, pick miners one dollar a ton, and each miner is to be provided with an electric safety lamp which he can wear on his cap. The lamps are supplied with powerful storage battery which is charged every day before the miner begins work. The lamp is provided with every possible safeguard, while allowing the worker the benefit of a light which he can direct to the point where it is most needed. Authorities say the lamps will cost the mining companies approximately $250,000.—Exchange.

"LEAH KLESCHNA" WILL THRILL HUMANITY

"Leah Kleschna," the internationally famous play by the noted dramatist, C. M. S. McClellan, interpreted by the distinguished American actress, Carlotta Nilsson, is certain to startle the civilized world with its plea for the criminal who has never been shown the right way to live. The situation of the woman burglar, reformed by the kindness of the man whose house she attempts to rob, is overpowering in its effective and unaffected portrayal. Leah, who has been taught to steal from early childhood, and who is suddenly brought into contact with this regenerating influence, realizes that all her life, her soul had been struggling in the darkness. From that moment she strives to liberate her spirit from the evil in which it had so long been submerged. She leaves her father, the master thief of Paris, where she finds the solitude good for her soul—until a great love enters into her life and she wede the man who brought her into the light. At the Isis, Thursday, June 18th.

Comrade T. B. Osborne, the blind socialist orator, was in town and registered at the Waldorf.

Regal White Wyandottes

Dorcas (241 egg) Strain

A few early hatched cockerels for sale in the fall

Write

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News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES
By "Vexatus"

G. W. Cousens met with a slight accident on Tuesday, receiving some nasty wounds on the head. After being fixed up by the doctor, he was able to go home.

Mr. Harry Boulton left this week for his home in Lancshire, England.

A large company of children, under Mr. A. Kelley, the principal of the school, climbed Turtle Mountain on Saturday.

The miners at Bellevue were all idle on Monday.

The Bohemian people of the camp held a dance in the Workers Hall on Monday night.

The athletic exhibition and wrestling match in the lyric Theater on Monday night drew a large crowd. "Ursus" certainly gave a wonderful exhibition, while the wrestling between Clapham and Fred Beale was also good. Clapham failed to throw his man in 15 minutes and at the end made the statement that the local boy was the strongest man he had met for four months. He also made the statement that he would throw any three local men.

Mr. Comfort and daughter were up from the North Fork on Saturday. He reports great preparations for drilling for oil in that neighborhood.

Percy Andrews, the C. P. R. scale inspector, is spending the week in this vicinity.

A bold coyote stole a turkey off the nest, belonging to Andrew Goodwin, on Sunday night. A very valuable setting of eggs was destroyed as a result.

The Rev. Fred T. Cook will preach his opening sermon in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, June 21st.

Bellevue Local Union Notes.

Our meeting convened as usual with the President in the chair supported by a good crowd.

Correspondence

We have received from the District office the nomination call and were also asked to decide as to whether we desired to use the preferential ballot or to revert to our old method. Now, seeing that we, Local 431, were responsible for the resolution introduced at convention, whereby we desired that before any member could hold an office he must have a majority of all votes cast. And, whereas the preferential ballot was called into being to fill that need, we cannot very well ignore or discard it now. Surely we are not going to parade our lack of intelligence concerning the above-named ballot, and drop it like a hot cake before we have given it a fair trial? As was poitned out, the coming election will be less complicated than the last, so we advise you to stay with it. We were also in receipt of another circular informing us why President Smith had resigned. Now, at the first intimation of such a step, we were a surprised bunch. In the first place, as was pointed out in previous correspondence (that was withheld) we only desired him to attend our meetings. President Smith, however, puts it as the culminating point" which led to his resignation, as there was some dissatisfaction at some of the settlements effected by him. Now, if President Smith is referring to some findings that have been handed down during the life of our present agreement, there is much cause for dissatisfaction, but surely no one is blaming President Smith for that, as we should all know by this time the functions of such boards.

Reports of Committees

The examining committee reported as follows: We, the undersigned, being appointed a committee to examine the whole of Bellevue mine, do hereby beg to report that on the 1st and 2nd day of June 1914, we examined the lower section from the main entry, through all the working places, airways and traveling places leading thereto, and from 133 to 76, and all the old workings accessible and from 58 to 45, and all 61 district traveling roads and airways leading thereto, including return airway, and found all in good working order, with the exception of the inside district, where the ventilation is rather slack. Continuing on the two following days to examine the upper section, we examined all working places, airways and traveling roads, and found same to be in good working order and ventilation good, with the following exceptions: Slackness of air in main gangway and inside rooms, also in No.3 angle north, off 67 and the angles south of same. We also find traveling roads leading to splits 36, 37, 39 in an unsafe condition and would recommend that they be remedied at once.

Submitted by,

ROBT. LIVETT,

JOHN BARWICH.

After a few questions had been asked and answered, the report was accepted as satisfactory. The report of the delegate to the special board meeting was then received, and as there is an idea abroad that Bellevue Local began to publish its Local Union notes for the express purpose of getting after President Smith, the time is opportune to just state why we reconsidered our former position: During our recent three weeks' stoppage we thought we would utilize OUR paper for the purpose of making the membership of District 18 conversant with our troubles. But as that avenue was closed to us, we were compelled to use some other medium, and at the time we affected a settlement we were on the point of making our troubles public by having them published in pamphlet form. Now, realizing that he had nothing to lose by publicity then, and that if we had not discontinued our Local Union notes, the membership of our District would have been in possession of sufficient data, previous to our stoppage, to have readily understood our position and to sympathise with us; that, Mr. Editor, and Ledger readers is the true reason of our present position. Our meeting concluded at its usual late hour, with matters of a routine nature. Will all members endeavor to be present next Sunday, when we will receive nominations for the office of District President, also nominations for local officers?

By a typographical error it was stated in these notes that a day's wages was $3.00, instead of $3.30. This is understood by most of our readers, but in case of any question arising, we make this correction.—Ed.

COLEMAN NOTES

A most successful whist drive was brought to a close on Tuesday night, June 2nd, in the hall adjoining the Anglican church. The following ladies and gentlemen are the prize-winners: Mr. Leitch, first; Mr. L. G. Brennen, second, and Mr. M. Bell, third. Among the ladies, Mrs. Martin Bowman secured the first prize;s Mrs. J. Lonesbury, second, Miss W. Gower, third.

Work on the foundation of the Catholic school is progressing rapidly and it is hoped will be ready for pupils about the end of the summer months.

About thirty men were laid off in the International Coal Company's mine in Coleman last week. Conditions as to work are not very prosperous in Coleman at present.

At the regular meeting of the Coleman Local it was moved and seconded that we revert back to the old method of voting.

William Graham was appointed delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress to be held in St. Johns, New Brunswick.

On Friday night, the 5th of June, the Odd Fellows assembled in the Eagles Hall, Coleman, to do honor to one of their order who has left for a well-earned holiday in Drayton, Ontario. After tea and refreshments had been partaken of, an address was read by Mr. Thomas Haynes, and Miss Martha Moffit presented Mr. John Swan with a Past Noble Grand collar and jewel. Mr. Swan feelingly replied to the address. Speeches were made by Mr. Charles Dunlop and others, and dancing was indulged in until the wee sma' hours of the morning.

On Saturday night, the 6th, the drawing for the high grade bicycle given by Mr. Ouimette of Coleman took place and was won by Miss Glady Crawford.

Coleman Football Club journeyed to Hosmer on Saturday, June 6th and beat the team of that ilk by the score of 2 goals to 1. Corbin is due at Coleman on Saturday next, when a good exhibition of the of the soccar game is expected of both teams.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Murdock (of Flagstone, B. C.), in Coleman, a son. Mother and son are both well.

Mr. Crawford, who has been studying medicine for the past three years, is assisting Dr. R. T. Ross in Coleman. Mr. Crawford was a former resident of Coleman.

Mrs. Grant Downing underwent an operation for appendicitis and is progressing very well in Dr. Ross' private hospital.

S. H. McDonald of Coleman would like to try conclusions with any miner in the Pass at about 133 pounds. Now here is a chance for some one to pick up a couple of hundred dollars easily. (Reply through the columns of the District Ledger.)

MICHEL NOTES

Nominations for local officers will take place on Sunday at 2 p. m. A contract miners' meeting will be held after the local union business is over. The principal object of the contract meeting will be to receive nominations for checkweighmen. We hope to see both meetings well represented.

John Price has been laid up for more than a week with la grippe, but we are pleased to say he is improving.

A dance took place in Graham's Hall on Friday last, one remarkable feature about it being the small number of ladies present. Four gentlemen to one lady, that's too bad.

We are pleased to announce Mr. James Stewart has been promoted and now holds the position of manager for the Trites-Wood store.

Everybody is wondering when the new store will be started.

The whole mine [illegible] Thursday until 11 p. m. Friday.

An accident occurred in No. 5 mine on the 3rd instant to John German. The accident was caused by two cars that were being lowered down on the incline jumping the track. Assistance was promptly on the scene, but [illegible] seemed certain, and while W. Whitehouse, pit boss, and M. D. McLean held timbers to avoid this, the expected happened, and another fall of rock occurred, which would have buried him up again, but for the timbers placed over him. They managed to release him shortly afterward and it was found that no bones were broken, but that German was suffering severly from shock. Much praise is due to the above-mentioned rescuers, who, by their forethough avoided what would have undoubtedly been a fatal accident.

Mr. McIntosh, formerly of the Trites-Woods store, has taken up the position of bartender at the Michel hotel, succeeding Mr. Tom Winters.

A case of attempting to shoot his wife and abusing the constable, whilst executing his duty, came before J. P.s Burton and Matuskey. The accused, Tony Humer, was sentenced to twenty-one months in goal.

The football game between Corbin and Michel took place on Corbin's new grounds. The teams turned out as follows: Corbin—Walker, goal; Clark and Harlin, backs; Strang, White, Jackson, half backs; Stobbart, Bell, Overton, Stobbart, Hayden, forwards. Michel—Moores, goal; Hampton and Holmes, backs; Weaver, Travis, Guest, half backs; Sudworth, Grundy, Kirk, H. Brown, F. Roberts, forwards. Sands, referee. The game was very evenly contested, both teams scoring once. Michel lost several good chances and should have obtained the lead, however, they are pretty well satisfied with sharing the points in both matches. Corbin played a good and skillful game and deserve all the praise that is given them.

We are informed the Coal Company intends painting the houses this summer. Let us hope it is true; a little renovation will be appreciated greatly.

Mr. Joe Wagner visited Mr. Pete Sandergraff at his home in Spokane.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

The mines are running two days a week, as usual.

The death occurred on Sunday of Agnes, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Larsen, aged three months. The sympathy of the many friends of the family is extended to them in their sad bereavement.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Brigadier Hunter, who was a victim of the disaster to the Empress of Ireland, was held this afternoon from Hetterley's undertaking parlors. The members of the Salvation Army Band met at the parlors and marched from there to the Citadel. Adjutant Kemp of Calgary conducted the services. The interment was made in the public cemetery.

Fire broke out at 995 John street, Staffordville, on Sunday afternoon, completely destroying Frank Brandle's barn. Three months ago Mr. Brandle's home was burned to the ground. The equipment from both No. 1 and No. 2 fire stations responded to the call, but high winds had aided the fire to spread so there was no opportunity to save the building.

Mr. Jim Peacock, who underwent an operation for appendicitis, is home and is progressing favorably.

Building operations on the separate school on the north side have commenced. It is to be one of the finest buildings in the west when completed.

Dr. Miller, Provincial Superintendent of Technical Education, met those interested and the members of the school boards, lastevening. The night classes for miners will be commenced this winter, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark and baby of No. 6, Hardieville, left on Saturday for a two months' visit to the land of the thistle and the heather.

The official plan of the Thirteenth street subway was signed and sealed by the Mayor and City Clerk, and work on the construction is in full swing.

The Callies and Taber met on Thursday in a District game of football. The score being 2 to 1 in favor of the Callies. The winners appeared to be a more seasoned bunch of players, and were in a trifle better condition.

The North Lethbridge residents have obtained the cluster lights on the principal streets, making a vast improvement to the north side.

The members of the Roumania church, are building a church on Eight street north.

HOSMER NOTES

The merchants of Hosmer called together an emergency meeting on Thursday last to hear a complaint that groceries were being sold after 7 p. m. by certain individuals who had been a party to the agreement that exists. After all the evidence had been produced, a verdict of "not guilty" was announced.

It seems if any one in the vicinity of Hosmer shuffles off this planet while the White, B. C., season is on and the roads impassable, the government absolutely refuses to be responsible for any expense incurred in clearing the road for funerals. At least that is the nature of their reply to a Hosmer widow who had to hire teams to break the roads before her husband's burial could be proceeded with. Even in Russia one would hardly meet with these high-handed methods.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Salt, popular residents of Hosmer, have left for Bankhead, where they will reside in future.

Chief Cornett and President Kendall, of the fire department, were busy gathering funds during the past week and report meeting with gratifying success. A full list of donations will be given next week.

The merchants of Hosmer are now beginning to feel the good of closing their places of business at 7 o'clock each evening.

To appease the selfish few, however, the assistants are to be deprived of their weekly Wednesday afternoon off, but it is to be hoped that the general public will do their shopping before 1 o'clock on Wednesdays, so that [illegible] during the summer months. The principal stores in town are now closing at 1 o'clock, namely, J. Burns & Co. Ltd., H. Market Co. Ltd., International Product Co., Ltd., and the Hosmer Industrial Assn., Ltd.

Hosmer and Coleman gave one of the best displays seen at Hosmer for some time, in last Saturday's league match. Coleman gave the most polished display, but the thrustful methods of Hosmer caused the cupholders many anxious moments, and the fortunes of the game were in doubt until it had almost run its course, when Coleman, having scored two of the three goals scored, showed that they [illegible] the lead.

Hosmer went off in great style at the start. Pow sending in a fine drive which the visiting goalkeeper did well to stop. Play continued in ding dong fashion until Coleman from a combined attack scored through Kellock. Hosmer's goalkeeper having no chance to save. Hosmer, however, were by no means beaten yet, and encouraged by the spectators, attcked hotly. Pow, eventually tricking two opponents and scored with a good cross shot. And then the band played. This point gave Hosmer the touch of vim that told against the scientific methods of their opponents. Coleman wanted to move off in the orthodox fashion, but the Hosmer half backs would not let them, and consequently for the closing part of the first portion of the game most of the play was at Coleman's end. Ramshaw on one occasion, after good work by Pow, missed an absolutely open goal, much to Coleman's joy. Crossing over, matters still continutd even, both sides attacking in turn. Coleman, however, were the more dangerous in front of goal and gave Hosmer's defensive many anxious moments. Ultimately a weak clearance by Pruett left Jackson unmarked in possession, about 35 yards out, and he scored with a long shot that Hosmer's goalkeeper ought to have saved. Ramshaw, for Hosmer, missed a glorious chance of equalizing immediately after, and the game closed with Coleman winning 2—1.

Coleman's forward line was superior to Hosmer's, but there their excellence ended. Banks and Killock were the best of the line, and Beddington was also useful. "Ruffy" was the best of the halves, and was well supported by Jackson and Hunter. McCauley and Emmerson kicked well and Holmes, in goal, gave nothing away. Richards was Hosmer's stalwart and he received splendid support from Balderstone and Burlinson. It was this trio that kept Coltman wondering about the result. Hosmer's goalkeeper was at fault on one or two occasions, but kept a good goal, and had two sturdy defenders in Wardrop (who played one of his best games), and Pruett. Pow was the star of the front rank.

A special meeting of Hosmer Local was held Sunday last, and was well attended, the hall being filled. The action of the District Executive in declaring the election of delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada null and void, was thoroughly discussed, but the members failed to set any reason for such a step, especially as W. Graham got such a large majority and also having regard to the action they took in the Rocky Mountain delegation. We also went on record as being in favor of abolishing the preferential system of balloting, it being the general opinion that considering the large number of different nationalities that comprise the membership, the simplist method of voting is the one which would give the most satisfaction. The correspondence relative to the resignation of J. E. Smith as District President, caused surprise, the membership not seeing much reason for any such action. However, we suppose ex-President Smith has a perfect right to resign if he so wishes, even if the reason is not quite clear.

Vice-President Graham, of Coleman, was nominated for the vacancy, but we are since in receipt of a telegram from him declining the nomination. It is rumored that a movement is on foot to nominate an ex-president, if such is the case, it is certainly a good stunt to leave the field to as small a number as possible. We have already had some, and it hurt—we mean the Lib-Lab. stuff.

The nomination for Local officers also took place, with the result that the personnel remains practically the same, with a little change in committees. The election of Gas Committee brought forth some strong comments from the membership, it being the general impression that these committees are only a farce. It is an established impression that the company's treat the same as such. After a long discussion it was moved and seconded that we decline to nominate any gas committees, and also that every member refuse either to act on or pay any money whatever towards the upkeep of same. Motion carried unanimously.

The pit committee were also instructed to take up a few grievances with the management, and report to the next meeting. The Local also intend staging a concert and dance for the benefit of Brother A. Torek, who had his spine injured in the mine last August, and physically is practically helpless, and appointed Brothers Balderstone, Mihalcik and Bureski a committee to take charge of arrangements.

The result of the case Shuska vs. C. P. R. was practically as follows: The judge gave judgment for the company in the common law action, but ordered $1,500 dollars to be paid into court; $1,000 for the widow, and $250 for each child. Each side to pay its own costs. The gist of the judge's decision was that Shuska was in the chute at his own risk, and therefore the company were not liable or responsible for anything that occurred.

Tommy McKelvie had a narrow escape from being transformed into an angel while reparing a bull wheel on "Calliper's" central. Tommy got badly bruised and shaken up, and will be confined to the house for a few days.

The occupants of the Victoria Rach would be much obliged if the person or person who borrowed or stole the gasoline cans off the verandah would kindly return the same, otherwise the majesty of the law will be called into operation.

So joyful did some of the satellites of the company feel about the decision in the Shuska case that they proceeded to load up all and sundry with artificial joy producer. However, they cannot get away from the fact that what is technically right is not always morally so. The miners of Hosmer know that with an expenditure of a few dollars Shuska would probably be alive today, and knowing this we fail to see why anyone should get so exceedingly mirthful.

M. Anderson, J. Irving and J. Ayre are taking a jaunt out coastway for a vacation.

M. L. Stockett was a business visitor to Hosmer last week.

TABER NOTES

Chief Faulds, of the fire department, is getting up a program of sports for Dominion Day. The business people of the town are being canvassed and a good amount of prize money has already been donated.

Fred Whitcutt, an old timer of this camp, is in town this week visiting his sister, Mrs. Sam Dunn. Fred has been farming the last couple of years, but the way the crops are looking this year he figures that he will have to go back digging coal.

Ben Hunks has returned from a trip to the north country, and reports conditions pretty bad.

J. B. Osborne gave a very interesting lecture in the Miners Hall on Friday night. Only a small audience turned out, but those who did were very pleased with the address. Comrade Osborne pointed out how before the present machine era came in the problem was to produce food for the people, and now the question was the consumption of the vastly increased product of the worker aided by modern mahcinery. The problem of consumption arose over the fact that the worker only received about one-fifth of his product in the shape of wages.

A special meeting of Local 102 was held on Sunday to nominate a candidate for District President. This local decided to nominate one of its own members for the office, and the choice was Alex. McRoberts.

The Local also decided that the vote be taken according to the new constitution, by preferential ballot.

The football club visited Lethbridge on Thursday and were defeated by the Callies by a score of two to one, in what was claimed to be the fastest game played in Lethbridge this season. The boys go again to play the S. O. E.'s on the eighteenth.

A game was played on Saturday with Grassy Lake at the latter place, the boys going by motor. Taber won by two goals to nil. A return match will be played on Saturday.

The mines have worked one day this month so far, and no work is expected this week.

The Store of Quality and Service

We are now booking orders for Creston Strawberries for preserving, price & quality guaranteed

HOSMER INDUSTRIAL
Association Ltd.
HOSMER - B. C.
(Opposite C. P. R. Depot.)

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.

HILLCREST Opera House

Bright, interesting, educational subjects. Projection clear and sharp. No flicker; no eyestrain. Music by Hillcrest Orchestra.

Doors open 8 o'clock; start 8.30

Admission - 25c & 10c

HILLCREST ORCHESTRA

Open or Engagements for

Dances
Concerts
Etc.

UP-TO-DATE MUSIC

C. V. EDWARDS, SECRETARY
HILLCREST ALBERTA
Phone 74, ring 2

Don't Forget Sale of Men's And Boy's Clothing
ON SATURDAY JUNE 6th

All Mens 3 piece suits reg. $25.00 Sat. $20.00
All Mens 3 piece suits reg. $23.50 Sat. $18.00
All Mens 3 piece suits reg. $21.00 Sat. $16.00
All Boys 2 piece suits reg. $6.50 Sat. $5.00
All Boys 2 piece suits reg. $7.00 Sat. $5.75

All other suits at cut prices Also good range of Boys Knickers and Bloomer pants at cut prices Also some good lines of Mens pants greatly reduced.

Reductions in Groceries, Dry Good and all Mens Shirts

Fresh Fruits Sat. Reasonable Rates

HILLCREST CO-OPERATIVE
Society Limited
HILLCREST :-: ALBERTA

On Sat. June 6th at 9 p. m.
The Ticket That Wins
The Bicycle or Dinner Set Will be Drawn

For every dollar you spend with us you have one chance of winning one of the above mentioned valuable prizes.

The more dollars you spend the more chances you have of winning. You get best quality and lowest prices here, so have all your wants supplied at this store and be in line to get that beautiful set of dishes or the high-grade bicycle.

Be on hand Saturday evening, June 6th, at 9 o'clock sharp

W. L. OUIMETTE
Coleman - Alberta

H. G. GOODEVE CO. Ltd.
The Complete House Furnishers of the Pass
Hardware Furniture

We will furnish your house from cellar to garret and at bottom prices. Call, write, phone or wire. All orders given prompt attention.
If you are satisfied, tell others. If not satisfied, tell us.

Coleman - Alberta

F. M. THOMPSON CO.
"The Quality Store"
Phone 25 Blairmore, Alta.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CROCKERY
and Everything in Shoes

Our Grocery stock is complete with only the choicest brands. A full line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables always on hand.

Fresh Strawberries and Pineapples For Saturday

Sole agents for "INVICTUS," "REGAL," "K" make FINE SHOES and "LECKIE" MINES SHOES

Keep your tickets from our cash register. They are worth 5 per cent cash whenever presented, commencing May 1st.

The Store That SAVES You Money

The Corporation of the City of Fernie

BY-LAW No. 149

A By-law to assess, levy and collect the cost of the construction, as a work of Local Improvements of permanent sidewalks under By-law Number 146 and to raise upon loan the necessary monies to pay the cost thereof.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie did by By-law Number 146 authorize the construction as a Local Improvement, of permanent sidewalks, upon portions of the following streets in the said City of Fernie, namely:—

Mackenzie, Victoria, Pellatt, Howland, McPherson, Dalton, Bethune, Lindsay, Mason, Chipman, Nicholls, Morrice Avenues, and Walmsley, Gemmill, Wood, Cox, Hanson, McEvoy, Thompson, Rogers, Drinnan and Davies Streets;

AND WHEREAS the Council deferred making assessment until all such work had been carried out and the actual cost ascertained;

AND WHEREAS the cost of the work or improvement as shown by the Joint Report of the City Engineer and Assessor is Four thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty cents ($4538.80), and such amount is required to be assessed against the owners of the real property benefited by such improvement;

AND WHEREAS the report of the said City Engineer and Assessor has been adopted by the said Council;

AND WHEREAS the said Council has raised from the Home Bank of Canada on a temporary loan the whole of such costs, namely:—Four thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty cents ($4538.80) and it is intended to repay same out of the proceeds of the loan to be raised hereunder;

AND WHEREAS as the said Council has decided to distribute the payment of the cost of such works proposed to be assessed hereunder over a period of four (4) years and to borrow the monies necessary to defray such cost upon the special rates levied hereunder upon the lands and improvements benefited upon the guarantee of the Corporation at large;

AND WHEREAS the total frontage upon the said work of local improvement of the real property and portions of the real property immediately benefited is Eight thousand, five hundred and ninety-nine and one-half feet (8599.5 ft.) and the cost chargeable to the property benefited is as aforesaid the sum of Four thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty cents ($4538.80);

AND WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Fernie desires to pass a By-law for the purpose aforesaid;

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Fernie, enacts as follows:—

1. That the real property immediately benefited by the said work of local improvement shall be that which is particularly mentioned, set forth and described in the schedule following:—

SCHEDULE

Showing the real property immediately benefited and the proportion in which the Assessment is made on per foot frontage

Col. 1 Name of Owner	2 Lot	3 Block	4 Feet front	5 Rate per foot front	6 Total	7 Annual Payment	8 Total Payment
Dr. D. Corsan	12	1	60	.50c	$30.00	$9.00	$36.00
Mrs. C. M. Corsan	13	1	60	.50	30.00	9.00	36.00
J. F. Rudnicki	14	1	60	.50	30.00	9.00	36.00
Gladstone Local Union	2	6	13.5	.55	7.42	2.23	8.90
Dobson & Willingham	3	6	13.5	.55	7.42	2.23	8.90
J. W. Dobson	2-3 of 4	6	9	.55	4.95	1.48	5.93
Mrs. Eliz. Todd	1-3 of 4	6	4.5	.55	2.47	.74	2.97
Chas. P. Hill	5	6	80	.55	44.00	13.20	52.80
A. J. Farquharson	Pt. 6	6	1	.75	.75	.23	.90
Ellen Turner	Pt. 6	6	2	.75	1.50	.45	1.80
Wm. Hawthorne	Pt. 6	6	1	.75	.75	.23	.90
City of Fernie	7	6	4	.75	3.00	.90	3.60
Francis White	8	6	4	.75	3.00	.90	3.60
District Ledger	9	6	4	.75	3.00	.90	3.60
District Ledger	Pt. 10	6	2	.75	1.50	.45	1.80
C. N. P. Coal Co., Ltd.	Pt. 10	6	2	.75	1.50	.45	1.80
Wm. Hawthorne	2	7	13.5	.55	7.42	2.23	8.91
A. T. Hamilton	3	7	13.5	.55	7.42	2.23	8.91
C. A. Wilkes	4	7	13.5	.55	7.42	2.23	8.91
Methodist Church	5	7	80	.55	44.00	13.20	52.80
Methodist Church	6	7	150	.60	80.00	24.00	96.00
Methodist Church	7	7	77.5	.53½	40.42	12.12	48.50
C. E. Lyons	S½ 8	7	8.75	.59½	5.21	1.56	6.25
Mrs. A. Elley	N½ 8	7	8.75	.59½	5.21	1.56	6.25
Sam Graham	9	7	17.5	.59½	10.42	3.12	12.50
Mrs. Lelia Ross	10	7	4	.75	3.00	.90	3.60
Alex. Macneil	11	9	1.2	1.00	1.20	.36	1.44
A. C. Liphardt	12	9	1.2	1.00	1.20	.36	1.44
W. F. Muirhead	13	9	1.2	1.00	1.20	.36	1.44
J. D. Quail	14	9	1.2	1.00	1.20	.36	1.44
J. D. Quail	15	9	1.2	1.00	1.20	.36	1.44
G. F. Johnson	16	9	1.2	1.00	1.20	.36	1.44
Alex. Beck	17	9	1.2	1.00	1.20	.36	1.44
S. F. Wallace	18	9	1.2	1.00	1.20	.36	1.44
S. F. Wallace	19	9	1.2	1.00	1.20	.36	1.44
S. F. Wallace	20	9	1.2	1.00	1.20	.36	1.44
City of Fernie	12	14	60	1.10	60.50	18.50	72.60
Mrs. Geo. Bella	2	19	13.5	.55	7.42	2.23	8.91
Kootenay Telephone Lines	3	19	13.5	.55	7.42	2.23	8.91
John Hunter Estate	4	19	13.5	.55	7.42	2.23	8.91
Emma Kirkpatrick	E½ 5	19	40.25	.55	22.14	6.64	26.57
Mary McFarquhar	W½ 5	19	40.25	.55	22.14	6.64	26.57
Mrs. Marie Hoelzel	6	19	84	.60	50.00	15.00	60.00
Eliz. Campbell	7	19	17.5	.76	13.42	4.03	16.10
W. F. Vance	8	19	17.5	.76	13.42	4.03	16.10
Isabelle Wriglesworth	9	19	17.5	.76	13.42	4.03	16.10
Mrs. W. J. Blundell	10	19	4	1.50	6.00	1.80	7.20
Angele Chardon	11	21	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Angele Chardon	12	21	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
J. B. Turney	13	21	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
J. B. Turney	14	21	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Geo. W. Hadley	15	21	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Archie Maclean	16	21	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Al. Rizzuto	17	21	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Al. Rizzuto	18	21	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Knights of Pythias	19	21	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
L. E. McDonald	20	21	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Al. Rizzuto	1	22	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Al. Rizzuto	2	22	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
S. F. Wallace	3	22	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Jos. Aiello	4	22	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Sherwood Herchmer	5	22	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Sherwood Herchmer	6	22	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Francis White	7	22	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Catherine Robichaud	8	22	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Catherine Robichaud	9	22	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
W. A. Ingram	10	22	2.5	.70	1.75	.52	2.10
Sophia Bean	11	22	68	.54	36.83	11.05	44.20
Catherine Morrison	Pt. 12	22	34	.54	18.41	5.53	22.10
George Grandin	Pt. 12	22	34	.54	18.42	5.53	22.10
Frank Bean	Pt. 13	22	34	.54	18.41	5.53	22.10
W. J. J. Morrison	Pt. 13	22	34	.54	18.42	5.53	22.10
Hugh Carlile	14	22	68	.54	36.83	11.05	44.20
Wm. Handley	15	22	68	.54	36.83	11.05	44.20
Government	All	25A	1080	.80	86.50	Exempt	
John Bean	1	25	78	.62	48.48	14.54	58.17
John Bean	2	25	78	.62	48.48	14.54	58.17
John Bean	Pt. 3	25	34	.62	24.46	7.34	29.36
M. A. Berigan	Pt. 3	25	34	.62	24.47	7.34	29.36
George Barton	4	25	78	.64	49.63	14.90	59.61
George Barton	5	25	78	.62	43.83	13.15	52.59
I. E. Covert	6	25	10	.75	7.50	2.25	9.00
Thomson & Morrison	7	25	10	.75	7.50	2.25	9.00
Neil McLean	8	25	10	.75	7.50	2.25	9.00
Percy Bean	9	25	10	.75	7.50	2.25	9.00
Philip Carosella	10	25	10	.75	7.50	2.25	9.00
School Board		28 & 28A	1181	.70	827.44	248.23	992.93
C. J. Digby	1	29	5	.83	4.13	1.24	4.96
C. J. Digby	2	29	5	.83	4.12	1.24	4.96
P. Carosella	3	29	5	.83	4.12	1.24	4.96
P. Carosella	4	29	5	.83	4.12	1.24	4.96
P. Carosella	5	29	5	.83	4.12	1.24	4.96
Emma Alder	1	32	36.5	.60	22.12	6.64	26.54
Emma Alder	2	32	41.5	.60	25.00	7.50	30.00
P. V. James Estate	3	32	41.5	.60	25.00	7.50	30.00
Oscar Erickson	4	32	41.5	.60	25.00	7.50	30.00
Gee Han	5	32	41.5	.60	25.00	7.50	30.00
P. Bombino	6	32	41.5	.60	25.00	7.50	30.00
R. Migale	7	32	41.5	.60	25.00	7.50	30.00
R. Caravetta	8	32	41.5	.60	25.00	7.50	30.00
Sam Lee	9	32	41.5	.60	25.00	7.50	30.00
Sam Lee	10	32	116.5	.60	68.12	20.44	81.74
William Barton	11	32	161.2	.55	88.68	26.60	106.41
William Barton	12	32	95.7	.58	55.93	16.78	67.12
John Reid	13	32	95.7	.58	55.93	16.78	67.12
Mike Guzzi	14	32	95.7	.58	55.93	16.78	67.12
Tony Caravetta	15	32	81.2	.60	48.68	14.60	58.41
George Loxton	1	33	10	.75	7.50	2.25	9.00
George Loxton	2	33	10	.75	7.50	2.25	9.00
James Easton	½3	33	5	.75	3.75	1.13	4.50
J. P. Bushell	½3	33	5	.75	3.75	1.13	4.50
Thos. Robertson	½4	33	5	.75	3.75	1.14	4.50
Wm. Eschwig	½4	33	5	.75	3.75	1.14	4.50
J. H. Wetherilt	5	33	10	.75	7.50	2.25	9.00
A. F. Haddad	6	34	5	.90	4.50	1.35	5.40
Santa Pascuzzi	7	34	5	.90	4.50	1.35	5.40
Percy H. Lewis	½8	34	2.5	.90	2.25	.68	2.70
Valentine Oppl	½8	34	2.5	.90	2.25	.68	2.70
Dorothy Hamilton	9	34	5	.90	4.50	1.35	5.40
Joe Taverna	10	34	5	.90	4.50	1.35	5.40
Sam Parks	Pt. 1	36	41.5	.32.6	13.55	4.07	16.26
P. Burns & Co., Ltd.	2	36	71.5	.20	15.71	4.71	18.85
John J. George	3	36	41.5	.60	24.80	7.44	29.76
P. R. Lundie	4	36	41.5	.60	24.80	7.44	29.76
Western Canada Wholesale Co.	5	36	41.5	.60	24.80	7.44	29.76
Patsy Audia	6	36	41.5	.60	24.80	7.44	29.76
Marion I. Ward	7	36	41.5	.60	24.80	7.44	29.76
Miss Jessie L. Dobson	8	36	41.5	.60	24.80	7.44	29.76
Wm. Newing	9	36	41.5	.60	24.80	7.44	29.76
O. Ulfstein	10	36	41.5	.60	24.80	7.44	29.76
Sam Lee	6	38	68	.57½	39.15	11.74	46.98
Valentine Oppl	7	38	68	.57½	39.15	11.74	46.98
Fred Miller	8	38	68	.57½	39.15	11.74	46.98
Mrs. S. Orr	9	38	68	.57½	39.15	11.74	46.98
Margaret Kerr	10	88	68	.57½	39.15	11.74	46.98
Jules Andre	1	40	114	.51	58.42	17.52	70.10
Jules Andre	2	40	39	.55	20.92	6.28	25.10
Wm. McDermid	3	40	39	.55	20.92	6.28	25.10
Wm. Kummer	4	40	39	.55	20.92	6.28	25.10
John Johnston	5	40	39	.55	20.92	6.28	25.10
Miss A. M. Andrews	6	40	39	.55	20.92	6.28	25.10
Ching Wing Kee	7	40	39	.55	20.92	6.28	25.10
W. G. Barclay	8	40	39	.55	20.92	6.28	25.10
Sidney Gillett	9	40	39	.55	20.92	6.28	25.10
Thos. Griffiths	10	40	34	.54	18.42	5.52	22.10
Kennedy & Mangan	1	46	61.4	.58	35.70	10.71	42.84
Kennedy & Mangan	2	46	61.4	.51	30.70	9.21	36.84
John T. Mangan	3	46	61.4	.51	30.70	9.21	36.84
Mrs. Mary Palmer	4	46	61.4	.51	30.70	9.21	36.84
Mrs. N. P. Wrigglesworth	5	46	61.4	.51	30.70	9.21	36.84
Harry Willingham	1	47	4	.75	3.00	.90	3.60
A. T. Hamilton	2	47	4	.75	3.00	.90	3.60
Hattie E. Whelan	3	47	4	.75	3.00	.90	3.60
N. E. Suddaby	4	47	4	.75	3.00	.90	3.60
C. N. P. Coal Co., Ltd.	5	47	4	.75	3.00	.90	3.60
McGladrey Bros.	6	47	34	.88	20.04	6.01	24.05
McGladrey Bros.	7	47	39	.88	22.74	6.82	27.29
H. Snow	8	47	39	.88	22.74	6.82	27.29
Lily Kenny	9	47	39	.88	22.74	6.82	27.29
John Phillips	10	47	39	.88	22.74	6.82	27.29
H. W. McGuire	11	47	39	.88	22.74	6.82	27.29
W. J. Adams	12	47	39	.88	22.74	6.82	27.29
Jane Bullock	13	47	39	.88	22.74	6.82	27.29
Wm. Currie	W½ 14 & 15	47	114	.55½	63.24	18.97	75.89
L. G. Snow	E½ 14 & 15	47	39	.88	22.74	6.82	27.29
Emma Letcher	6	48	36.5	.50½	20.30	6.09	24.36
Emma Letcher	7	48	36.5	.50½	20.30	6.09	24.36
J. M. Clowers	8	48	36.5	.50½	20.30	6.09	24.36
Angus Smalek	9	48	36.5	.50½	20.30	6.09	24.36
Jozef Stelliga	10	48	36.5	.50½	20.30	6.09	24.36
Jozef Stelliga	11	48	36.15	.50½	20.30	6.09	24.36
Mike Kubiness	12	48	36.5	.50½	20.30	6.09	24.36
Mike Kubiness	13	48	36.15	.50½	20.30	6.09	24.36
John Garbutt	W½ 14 & 15	48	36.5	.50½	20.30	6.09	24.36
Henry Elliott	E½ 14 & 15	48	36.5	.50½	20.30	6.09	24.36
F. A. Riches	E½ 6	49	34	.56½	19.20	5.76	23.04
Dan Willis	W½ 6	49	34	.56½	19.20	5.76	23.04
Robert Smith	7	49	68	.56½	38.40	11.52	46.08
Jos. Johnson	½ 8	49	8	.61	4.89	1.47	5.87
Harry Haigh	½ 8	49	8	.61	4.89	1.47	5.87
Stephen N. Moore	½ 9	49	2.5	.75	1.87	.56	2.25
Alex. Bunch	½ 9	49	2.5	.75	1.87	.56	2.25
Cowper Stephenson	10	49	5	.75	3.75	1.12	4.50
J. A. Broley	½ 1	51	101.5	.51	51.37	15.41	61.64
Cecilia Lukas	½ 1	51	37.5	.51	19.38	5.82	23.26
John Rauter	2	51	79	.52	40.75	12.22	48.90
George W. Goole	½ 3	51	39.5	.52	20.38	6.11	24.45
Jos. Hamer	½ 3	51	39.5	.52	20.37	6.11	24.45
Wm. Dickinson	4	51	59	.52	40.75	12.22	48.90
Wm. Dickinson	5	51	69	.52	35.75	10.72	42.90
John T. Mangan	1	52	66	.56	36.96	11.09	44.35
Wm. Bateman	2	52	66	.56	36.96	11.09	44.35
Howard Marshall	3	52	66	.56	36.96	11.09	44.35
Jas. A. Broley	4	52	66	.56	36.96	11.09	44.35
Chris. Dingsdale	5	52	66	.56	36.96	11.09	44.35
Mary Podbielancik	1	53	5	.75	3.75	1.13	4.50
Mrs. Clara Morris	2	53	5	.75	3.75	1.13	4.50
William Jackson	3	53	5	.75	3.75	1.13	4.50
Miss A. M. Andrews	4	53	5	.75	3.75	1.13	4.50
Robert Speirs	5	53	5	.75	3.75	1.13	4.50
			8599.5		$4538.80		

2. That the said shares and proportions of the said sum of Four thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty cents ($4538.80) shall be assessed on the various portions of the real property benefited in the manner and to the amount set forth in the Seventh and Eighth columns of the Schedule in the next preceding section of this By-law; and the said property and portions of the real property set forth and described in the schedule in Section 1 of this By-law contained, are hereby assessed accordingly with the payment of the amounts set forth in the Seventh and Eighth columns of the said schedule opposite each said portion of real property.

3. The amount of the special rates assessed as aforesaid against each lot or part of a lot respectively shall be divided into four equal parts as by the Seventh column of the Schedule in Section 1 hereof and one of such part will be assessed, levied and collected in the first year and each subsequent year for three years after the first passing of this By-law during the Four (4) years which the debentures hereinafter mentioned have to run.

4. That it shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Fernie to borrow upon the security of the special rates hereby imposed and on the credit and guarantee of the Corporation at large by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same a sum not to exceed in the whole sum of Four thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty cents ($4538.80).

5. That it shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Fernie to cause any number of debentures to be called "Local Improvement Debentures" to be made for such sums of money, not however exceeding the sum of Four thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty cents ($4538.80), and each of the said debentures being of the amount of not less than One hundred dollars ($100.00), except in the case of one of such debentures which may be for a lesser amount if deemed requisite by the said Mayor and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation of the City of Fernie and signed by the Mayor and City Clerk thereof.

6. All the said debentures shall bear date as of the date after the final passing of this By-law, and shall be made payable in Four equal annual instalments from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect, at the Branch office of the Home Bank of Canada in the City of Fernie in the Province of British Columbia, as designated thereon and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of each of such annual instalments and the signatures of the Mayor and Clerk of the Corporation respectively to the coupons may be either affixed, printed, stamped, of lithographed facsimile.

7. All the said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent per annum from the date thereof which interest shall be paid and included in each annual instalment so payable at the branch of the Home Bank of Canada aforesaid.

8. It shall be lawful for the Mayor and Council of the said Corporation to dispose of the said debentures at par and to authorize the Treasurer to pay out of the sum so raised by the sale of the said debentures all expenses connected with the preparation and printing of the debentures and coupons.

9. The amount so assessed and levied against such lots or parts of lots as aforesaid for each year shall be paid as to the first year payment on or before the last day of December 1914, and as to such subsequent payments on or before the last day of December in the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, and in default thereof shall bear interest from and after such date respectively at the rate of 8 per cent per annum until paid, and may be recovered together with all costs in that behalf by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person liable for such debt and by sale of the whole of the real property or any part thereof and ten days' notice thereof published in one newspaper circulating in the said Municipality shall be given.

10. If the owner of any portion of the said property hereby assessed shall desire to commute the special assessment imposed by this By-law he or she can do so by paying to the Treasurer of the Corporation on or before the 15th day of November, 1914, the amount set opposite the real property mentioned in the Sixth column of the schedule in Section 1 of this By-law contained.

11. That the Corporation of the City of Fernie do guarantee the monies and interest thereon to be raised under the authority of this By-law and the Council as between the City and the various persons assessed hereunder and so as in no way to interfere with or prejudice the assessment and special rate hereby imposed or the charge hereby created on the lands and portions of the land will out of the current year's revenue pay to any person or corporation from whom they borrow the money upon the security of the debentures thereby authorized or to the several respective holders of the said debentures, the several respective annual payments as they may from time to time fall due.

12. The money to be raised by the sale of debentures herein authorized shall forthwith and after the receipt of the same be paid to the Home Bank of Canada in discharge of any moneys raised or advanced under this By-law or authorized in connection with the cost of the said works.

13. This By-law shall take effect and come into force on the First day of July, A. D. 1914.

14. This By-law shall be cited and known for all purposes as the "Special 1910 Local Improvement By-law No. 2, 1914."

Done and passed in Council assembled this 14th day of May, A. D. 1914.

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the By-law upon which the Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, City Hall, City of Fernie, B. C., on Wednesday, June 24th, 1914, at 8 p. m., Mountain Time.

If any owner or owners desire to object to the assessment made by this By-law the requisite petition should be filed with the undersigned ten clear days before the first sitting of the Court of Revision.

ARTHUR J. MOFFATT,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Fernie, B. C.,
May 15th, 1914.

THE PRESS AND THE WRECK

The Empress of Ireland was not carrying millionaires. There were but few people even well known. There were hundreds of common people—and they went down.

But no other news event of the day compared even measurably in importance with this terrible tragedy of the sea. However, Hearst's Journal used red ink at the top of its pages to tell of the Giants' victory. After that came the story of the loss of these hundreds.

And a large portion of the capitalist press views the matter in the same light. Already it appears that the Empress of Ireland will be forgotten soon by the great publicity organs. What of a few hundred common people?

And what more handy idea to lay hand to than to blame the crew of the sunken ship? In this case, following the rule, the capitalist press, for the most part, is displaying a despicable policy and one that the working class should mark well.—N. Y. Call.

A Royal Visitation
(As it ought to be)

By. R. R. Suthers

His Majesty, the King of England, having expressed a wish to visit some of the people in their homes, a small party consisting of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health, and a Lady Health Visitor was made up, and leaving the town hall by a side door, their majesties were conducted into one of the poorer districts in the Borough of Finsbury.

Most of the people here dwell in tenements, the entrances to which were crowded with a miscellaneous assortment of children of all ages and a number of men and women. Making their way slowly through the dense throng which followed them, their majesties entered a building and visited a number of the homes.

The first room was occupied by a small boy and twin babies less than a fortnight old. The father and mother were both out looking for work. The room was almost bare of furniture and exceeding dirty. On the floor was a dilapidated mattress without clothes, on which the whole family slept.

The next tenement was occupied by a woman who has been suffering from phthisis for the last three years. Her husband is a casual porter earning 12 or 14 shillings a week. They have five children, the eldest 13 years and youngest 11 months. They have two two rooms, each about ten feet by nine, and both were in a filthy and verminous condition. Although their majesties did not remain more than a minute, the King's light gray suit bore many evidence of his visit when he moved out.

The next tenement on the floor above also consisted of two rooms. The father said he had been suffering from phthisis for eight years and could not work. The mother was also very ill and was spitting blood. She has had eight children, four of whom have died of tuberculosis. Her majesty congratulated the mother on the cleanliness of her rooms, which were a great contrast to those just visited.

In the next home a mother was found in bed with a baby nine weeks old. To her majesty's question, "Are you too ill to get up?" the woman answered that she was in bed because bed was the best place when there was no fire, no coal, no coke, no wood, and no food. She said her husband did odd jobs and earned about seven shillings a weeks, 3s, 6d. of which was paid for her room. Her majesty asked why she did not go into an institution, to which the woman angrily replied that "she had not come to that yet—she was a respectable woman, she was."

Leaving this building, their majesties were next conducted to a creche, one of the four in the borough where working mothers can leave their babies. The Medical Officer of Health informed the King that there was accommodation altogether for 140 children, but it was not nearly sufficient. The creche visited was run by a woman who has had no nursing experience. The rooms were fairly clean and the beds also. There were thirteen children there, between the ages of 2 and 11. Three babies were lying in perambulators. One was unwashed, and sucking milk and water through a long, unclean tube from a medicine bottle. Its clothing was dirty and it stank abominably.

Another of the babies was thin and flabby, and had a cough. It also was dirty and smelt offensively. Its head was caked with scruf. The nurse said it was fed on milk and bread and water. The children had not been washed, the nurse said in reply to the Queen, "as they were supposed to be brought to the creche clean."

Their majesties were then taken to several tenements where the mothers were absent at work, and learned something of the methods employed to dispose of the children during working hours.

In the first one was a baby four months old, with its father. He explained that the mother went to work early in the morning and the boy was locked in the room alone. It was visited from time to time by the father, in the intervals of looking for work. When both were in work the baby was left with the landlady.

In the next room was a very dirty baby in charge of a girl about 8 years old. She said "Muvver washes 'im last thing at night."

Another home contained a baby in charge of a girl of 6. This child had an enormous bruise on the forehead and the mother said she had "tipped 'er aht of the mail cart."

A swarm of children gathered round the door of the next tenement. Altogether there were eight. "There had been eleven," the eldest daughter of 14 said, as she fed a very dirty baby out of a very dirty bottle.

Mother was at work and father was missing.

Their majesties were much shocked by what they saw and asked the Medical Officer of Health if more could not be done for these people's children. The Medical Officer of Health said that more creches were urgently needed, but, of course, they were only palliatives. "The problem at bed rock bottom," he said, "is a problem of poverty. It is an economic problem."

His majesty asked what the infantile mortality rate was and the Medical Officer told him that for 1912 it was 112 per 1,000, as compared with 90 for the whole of London. There are two lady health visitors who visit all the births in the slums, and there are weighing centers where the mothers are given advice as to the rearing of the children, but much remains to be done.

At the next tenement visited there was a woman who had just lost a baby which had been prematurely born. When the Queen expressed her sympathy the woman said: "Sorry to lose it? Not me, I was jolly glad." Noticing her majesty's shocked expression, the woman said: "So would you be, beggin' your pardon, if you's five mouths to fill already."

Remarking on the callous feeling displayed, the King was told by the Medical Officer of Health that during the last six years premature birth accounted for more deaths of infants than any other cause. There had been 381 such cases and the Medical Officer said there was no doubt that the bulk of these premature births were deliberately brought on. "Some of the mothers concerned have admitted this," he said. They frankly confess that they cannot afford to bear and rear more children—their straitened resources, their poverty, their struggles for a livelihood will not allow it. They cannot endure the double load of child-bearing and of supporting the family, necessitated by the father's unemployment, or by the casual nature of the work.

His majesty, who had a copy of the Medical Officer's last report in his hand, asked, "What is maraamus? I see that also causes a large number of deaths."

"Yes," the Medical Officer replied. "Marasmus is one of the four chief causes. It is a very loose term, and means that the exact cause of death was ill-defined, but the baby wasted for some time before its end. That is, the wasting was a marked feature of the child's illness."

"Is that due to the lack of food?" asked the King.

"Not always," relied the Medical Officer. "The babies are generally puny from birth. However well they are fed, however well they are clothed, they do not thrive, and slowly, but surely, degenerate, into the 'wasters' so common in children's hospitals."

"To what do you attribute the babies' weaknesses?" asked the King.

"These babies," replied the Medical Officer, "are the offspring of weak, flaccid, overworked mothers, devoid of tone, and with little or no energy, and reserve power. If these mothers, before confinement, were better fed, and less worked, the babies when born would start life with more grit, more stamina, more staying power, more highly developed and competent glands, organs, muscles, and body juices. The prevention of these deaths is almost entirely a question of relief. As I said before, the root problem is the probelm of poverty."

As the time allotted to the expedition was now expired a move was made to the Casual Wards in Little Gray's Inn. Under the Cleansing of Persons Act of 1907, the Borough Council made an arrangement with the Holborn Board of Guardians to provide for the cleansing of cases in Finsbury at acost of 6 shilling per person. At the Mayor's suggestion the whole party availed themselves of these facilities, afterwards returning to the Town Hall in a taxi. The King and Queen expressed their pleasure at having been able to see their people as they really are and departed for Buckingham Palace.

* * *

P. S.—I need hardly inform the intelligent reader that the above narrative is an account of a dream, induced by the perrusal of the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Finsbury. If any reader wishes for a little light holiday reading he can apply to the Town Hall, Finsbury, for the rull report.—From the English Clarion.

I OWE MY LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

They Did Me More Good Than All Other Treatments Combined

MRS. H. S. WILLIAMS

PALMERSTON, ONT., June 20th. 1913

"I really believe that I owe my life to "Fruit-a-tives". Ever since childhood, I have been under the care of physicians and have been paying doctors' bills. I was so sick and worn out that people on the street often asked me if I thought I could get along without help. The same old stomach trouble and distressing headaches nearly drove me wild. Some time ago I got a box of "Fruit-a-tives" and the first box did me good. My husband was delighted and advised a continuation of their use. "Fruit-a-tives" completely cured me.

Today, I am feeling fine, and a physician meeting me on the street, noticed my improved appearance and asked me the reason. I replied, "I am taking Fruit-a-tives". He said, "Well, if "Fruit-a-tives" are making you look so well, go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can".

Mrs. H. S. WILLIAMS.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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

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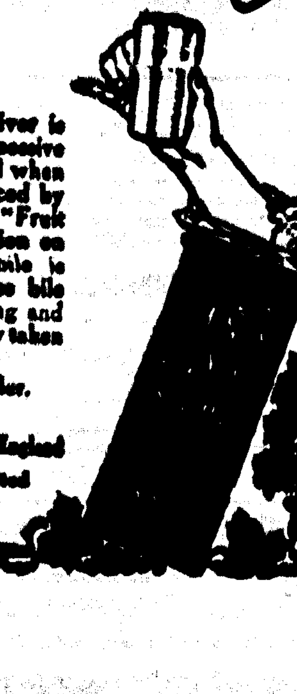

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PULLING OFF THE DISGUISE

The political activity of the Socialist, as I have understood it, does not consist directly of the class struggle between capital and labor; it is not the men of that struggle gone for themselves only into politics. It is the wise men of the country pulling off the disguise by which that struggle in and out of politics is so skillfully concealed from the victims by the beneficiaries of profit versus Americans. Direct combat between any two things ends only in the destruction of either and always in the production of something different from both.

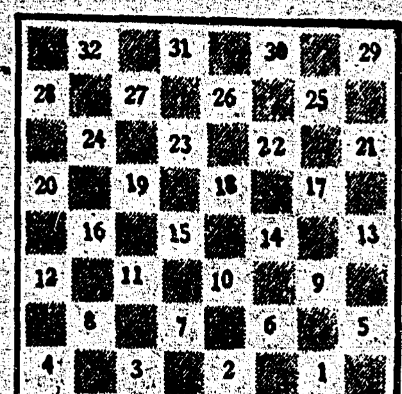
The class struggle is an abnormal, socially unnatural activity, and both contestants are the victims of the crime.

Political Socialism is not engaged in that struggle, Socialism is diagnosing it, doctoring it, sometimes giving it a chill and sometimes giving it a fever, with a view to some time exterminating it from the system.—Peter E. Burrowes, in "Revolutionary Essays."

The city beautiful is a fine ideal, but as long as the masters own the city and the jobs therein, the slaves will have a harsh, cheerless life, whether the city be beautiful or otherwise.

Our Checker Column

District Ledger Office, May 30th, 1914.



All matter intended for publication in this column should be addressed "The Checker Editor," and should reach this office not later than first post on Tuesday of each week.

Correspondents will oblige by quoting the position of the pieces at the stage when their play comes in.

Contributors will oblige by arranging their play in tabular form, four columns to the sheet, the first three columns being of equal length.

Answers to Correspondents

J. F. T., Strathcona, Alta.—Thanks for games, which we shall use at the first opportunity. We wish you every success in your chosen calling.

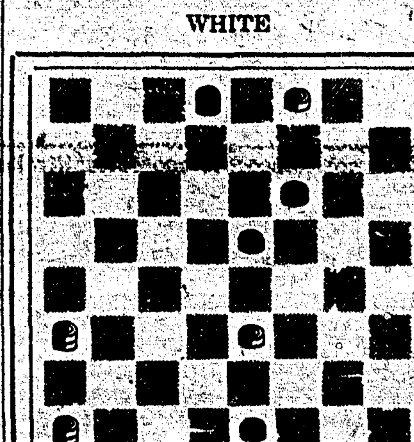
E. B. Springhill, N. S.—Thanks for cuttings, which are very good. Solution to prize problem arrived in time, and moreover, came first out of the hat. We congratulate you, and if you will send word what literature you desire, we will be very glad to forward same.

We wish to thank all those readers who sent solutions to our prize problem, most of which were correct. However only one could win, so we must wish them better luck next time.

Problem No. 14

By Mr. J. R. Yeoman, Whitby. Contributed by Mr. G. Wood, Coal Creek, B. C.

WHITE



BLACK

Black men on 2, 18, 22; king on 31.
White men on 10, 30; kings 4 and 12.
White to move and win.

The above problem, although published before in the Northern Weekly Gazette, is by a well-known problemist and contains some neat play.—(Ch. Ed.)

Solution to Problem No. 13

Black men on 5, 6, 9, 11, 12 and 15.
White men on 13, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 23.
White to move and draw.

.3—18	11—.0	..—18	26—31
15—19	18—15	23—26	14—10
20—16	19—23	17—14	Drawn

Problems Nos. 12 and 13 were ending between Mr. Peter Marr and the author, and it is very creditable to the latter that he could pull off draws with such an expert as Mr. Marr.—(Ch. Ed.)

Solution to No. 11 (Prize Problem)

Black men on 6, 9, 10, 12, 15 and 16.
White men on 13, 19, 21, 24, 26 and 28.
White to move and draw.

26—23	15—24	23—18	10—19
16—20	14—5	27—23	1—17
31—17	27—32	19—15	Drawn
20—27	28—19	2.—14	
17—14	32—27	5—1	

The above was an ending between Claude Brown, Cambuslang, and the author.—(Ch. Ed.)

Many of our readers sent in correct soltions to the above problem. On being put into the hat the first number to come out corresponded to the number allotted to Mr. E. Bradley, Springhill, N. S., who is, therefore declared the winner, according to the conditions of the competition.

The following games wert played by correspondence between Mr. E. Bradley, Springhill, N. S., and Mr. John Hodge, New Westminster, B. C., who was formerly the checker editor of the Glasgow Observer. We are indebted to our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Bradley, for the games.

"Cross"

Black—E. Bradley. White—J. Hodge.

11—15	19—15	7—11	23—17
23—18	4—8	16—7	13—22
8—11	24—20	3—10	26—17
27—23	16—19	25—21	.—9
10—14	20—16	18—25	14—10
23—19	2—7	29—22	9—14
14—23	30—26	12—16	10—7
19—10	14—18	17—14	14—21
7—14	33—27	10—17	7—12
26—19	9—13	21—14	8—12
11—16	21—17	16—20	15—10
			Drawn

"Cross"

Black—J. Hodge. White—E. Bradley.

11—15	11—18	1—5	6—10
23—18	22—15	27—24	7—2
8—11	12—16	8—11	19—24
27—23	24—20	15—8	28—19
4—8	16—19	4—12	15—24
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10—14	2—7	12—19	10—15
19—10	21—26	29—25	23—19
14—23	9—13	7—10	24—27
26—19	25—22	15—11	19—10
7—14	5—9	10—15	W. wins
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

MILITARY SALUTES

It has been estimated that in salutes, royal and military compliments, exchanges of courteous hubbub, signals of etiquette, roadstead and citadel formalities, rising and setting of the sun saluted daily by all fortresses and all vessels of war, the opening and closing of gates, etc., the civilized world in every part of the globe fires off daily 150,000 useless cannon shots. At 6 francs ($1.20) per shot, that would amount to 900,000 francs ($180,000) per day, or 300,000,000 ($60,000,000) per year blown off in smoke. This is only an item. In the meanwhile, the poor are dying with hunger.—Victor Hugo, in "Les Miserables." (Cosette, Book 2.)

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR MINERS IN ALBERTA

(The Minister of Education in Alberta is providing for the needs of miners in his general policy for technical education and plans to aid in the organization and maintenance of night schools and special classes in mining centers of the Province. Dr. James C. Miller, Provincial Director of Technical Education, confers with local school boards, mine officials and officers of the United Mine Workers of America and citizens regarding local needs and details of organization.)

Dr. James C. Mills, Provincial Director of Technical Education, is at present paying official visits to each of the mining centres of Alberta, conferring with local school boards, mine officials, officers of the United Mine Workers of America and interested citizens regarding the development, organization and maintenance of special classes for miners and those living in the mining centres. Having visited Bankhead, Burmis, Passbury, Bellevue, Hillcrest, Frank, Blairmore and Coleman, he goes to Taber and the mining centres in the neighborhood of Lethbridge, and later to Brazean.

In the conferences, Dr. Miller has indicated that it is the intention of the Minister of Education to aid the local committees in the organization and maintenance of such special classes during the coming winter. The director has expressed his sincere gratification on finding the local school boards, mine officials, offiers of the Union and citizens not only sympathetic but ready and willing to actively cooperate in the development of this movement. Upon the report of the director to the minister, after the present trip of inspection is completed, the details regarding organization and maintenance will be determined. Early in the autumn the director will again visit the mining centres to address public meetings and make final arrangements for the opening of classes about the middle of October or first of November.

In so far as the minister's general policy for the development of technical education is related to mining centres, there is under consideration the organization of such classes as the following, as a beginning, from which further development may be provided for as the need arises. The general consensus of opinion of all concerned is in favor of not attempting too ambitious a program in the beginning, but rather to begin modestly and plan for permanent and effective development.

(1) Classes to assist the non-English-speaking members of the community to gain a knowledge of the English language and of Canadian civics. If Alberta is to be an English-speaking Province, and if those who do not speak English on coming to the Province, are to become Canadians in reality and if the English-speaking members of the community are to understand and appreciate all the various groups that are being blended into our local and national life, it becomes fundamentally necessary that definite, positive, constructive efforts be made to facilitate and encourage the development of these desired ends.

(2) Classes in English, practical arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and trionometry, Mechanical Drawing and mechanics for those engaged in or looking forward to being engaged in the skilled trades or crafts or in mine operations.

(3) Classes in commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting.

(4) Classes for miners who desire to increase their efficiency and prepare themselves for the examinations leading to fire-boss, pit-boss, and mine-manager's certificate.

THE TRICKSTER TRICKED

One of the tricks performed by the celebrated Professor Anderson was extremely clever. The professor used to give one of the audience a rifle, some powder and a marked bullet. The marksman was then requested to load and prepare to fire. The professor used to walk to the end of the stage and invite the rifleman to shoot him. Then, after the latter had fired, he used to produce the marked bullet, insisting that he had caught it on a plate.

On one occasion a visitor who was an admirable amateur conjurer offered himself as an assistant. He took the gun and ammunition, and duly loaded. It was the custom of the professor to give the bullet a final tap with his wand to see that it was rammed down properly, and this final tap extracted the bullet. This the visitor knew, and when the professor offered his assistance, he politely declined. Anderson did not insist, but coolly walked to the end of the stage and called out:

"Now, sir take good aim at me and fire."

The visitor hesitated, as he knew the gun was really loaded.

"Fire, sir, fire!" cried the professor.

The holder of the gun lowered the weapon, saying he could not let it off, returned it to the wizard, who immediately, under pretense of seeing whether it had been properly loaded, extracted the bullet. Then he gave the gun to some one else. But ere the rifle was fired he addressed the audience.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "the person who has just resumed his seat knew my trick, and foiled it. If he had fired this, probably would have been my last appearance before you. But he hadn't sufficient nerve to shoot me."

When it dawned upon the house that Anderson had risked his life rather than confess himself beaten, the applause was deafening.

FATHERLY ADVICE

Amusing it is to read the views of the New York World on the pooling of forces on the part of England's miners, railway workers and transport workers. The World recognizes fully the power that this great alliance will wield and it understands thoroughly what the British workers can do with their strength so massed. But the World adopts the customary "detached onlooker" point of view and discusses the matter of leadership in a vein that, to workers, is most amusing. Says the World:

"In a great trade union combination of 1,350,000 members, comprising the miners, railway men and transport workers, England will face a force, political and industrial, that it will have to reckon with. If the three organizations, under the proposed agreement, were to work together in support of the Labor Party in Parliament, they would represent a formidable alliance, with the possibility some day of seizing the balance of power between the Liberals and Unionists. On the other hand, as a National trade Union organization, upholding in common the demands of one section or all, this great body of workers might in ordinary circumstances prove irresistible.

"In the last few years England has had its miners' strike, its railway men's strike and its dock workers' strike. But in each case only one class of workers was on strike. Only one part of the industrial body was paralyzed at a time.

"There is nothing as yet to show that the new British trade union combination proposes to exercise force against the employers, but its mere existence will be a threat not to be ignored. If it holds together and all parts co-operate loyally and can stand the physical strain put upon separate industrial interests, it will be a tremendous moral force to confront in time of social unrest. It cannot be ignored and it will be heard.

"The danger of such a huge organization lies in the abuse of its powers. In matters of legislation it will be entitled to respectful attention, irrespective of its partizan relations, if merely because of its numerical strength. But unless soberly led, it will be apt to take on a form of tyranny over industry as a whole, which cannot live without fuel and transporation. It might starve England into submission, but its members in the end would certainly be the chief sufferers."—N. Y. Call.

MEXICO AND PATRIOTISM

We Americans honestly believe that we will benefit the Mexicans by forcing our institutions upon them. We do not realize that the Latin temperament is different from our own—and that their ideal of liberty is broader than ours. We want to debauch the Mexican people and turn them into little brown copies of American business men and laborers, as we are doing to the Cubans and the Filipinos. As yet the revolutionists in the north have trusted the word of the President of the United States that this is not a war against the Mexican people—and the report of the State Department today is that "no aggressive act has yet been offered to Americans in constitutional territory." But at the first breach of faith on our part, the Mexican nation will rise against us as one man. The American soldiers will have nothing serious to anticipate in the opposition of the Mexican army. It is the peons and their women, fighting in the streets and at the doors of their homes, that they will have to murder. It is the patient, generous, ignorant race that has struggled for liberty for 400 years, unorganized and inadequately armed, that they will have to shoot down. The United States will have quenched the hope and the genius of the Mexican race forever.

And if we, having established a settled government in Mexico City, can withdrawn from Mexico, it will be to leave things worse than they were before—the great estates securely re-established, the foreign interests stronger than ever, because we supported them, and the Mexican revolution to be fought all over again in the indefinite future.—John Reed, in the June Metropolitan.

ROYAL HOTEL

FERNIE

Bar Unexcelled

All White Help

Everything Up-to-date

Call in and see us once

JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.

'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.

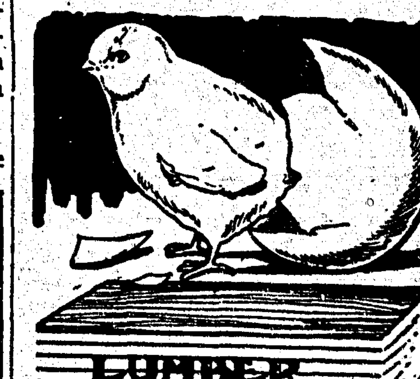
I HAVE A PERFECT system of HOME TREATMENT for out-of-the-CITY people who cannot come to me for personal treatment. WRITE TO-DAY for Question Blank and PARTICULARS. Enclose stamp and mention this paper.

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.



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.

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

THE WALDORF

Mrs. S. Jennings, Prop. L. A. Mills, Manager

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

European Plan Room Rates 50c. and Upwards

American Plan Rates $2.00 per Day

THE Bellevue Hotel

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Best Accommodation in the Pass.—
Up-to-Date — Every Convenience.—
Excellent Cuisine

SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

J. A. CALLAN, Prop. BELLEVUE, Alta.

Grand Union Hotel

COLEMAN, Alta.

Best of Accommodation

We cater to the workingman's trade

G. A. CLAIR :-: Proprietor

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.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
2163	Blairmore	W. C. Christophers, Blairmore, Alta.
949	Burmis	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	J. Mitchell, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
1387	Canmore	Michael Warren, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	J. Johnstone, Coleman, Alta.
2877	Corbin	Geo. Elms, Corbin, B. C.
1126	Chinook Mines	Jas. Horne, Chinook, via Diamond City, Alta.
2314	Fernie	Thos. Uphill, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	Evan Morgan, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	W. Balderstone, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
2334	Michel	H. Elmer, Michel, B. C.
2352	Passburg	T. G. Harries, Passburg, Alta.
102	Taber	A. Patterson, Taber, Alta.
2026	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hucter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.
1087	Brazeau Mines	Harry McKenna, Nordegg, via Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

For our Foreign Brothers

KOMU NIET RADY, TOMU NIET POMOCI

Da'vno a da'vno hla'soyu' sa slova': 'Kra'lovstvo samo v sebe rozdelené pustne a dom vozdvojeny pada'." Alebo inými slovami: "Skrnost' pav-sta'vaju' velké veci; neavornostou ai velké veci hynu'."

Davon a davno hlasoju sa slovci: "Kralovstvo aafo v sebe rozdelené pustne a dom vozdvojený pada." Alebo inými slovami: "Skrze svornost' povstavaju velké veci; nesvornostou ale velké veci hynu."

Ac je toto porekadlo—jedno i druhé—tak povzbudzujuce a tak nesčíselne dokazalo svoju pravdivost' v rodinach, obciach, spolkoch, krajinach i narodoch, predsa sa, že na nas Slovakov, najma v Amerike, ma to taký [illegible] ako by no mesto nadsal, [illegible]

Kolkokrat' tvrdilo sa, že ta, bud ona vec v narodnom, našom žití tu v Amerike—alebo aspon v tej ktorej organizacii—nemože pre toho bud' [illegible] Ano je to pravda že pre mnohých rýpalov sa to stava, ale preča mali by sme trpet' na tele narodá našho taký ud, ktorý vývoju, organismu jeho je nazavadu a celé zdravie jeho ohrožuje? Nuž či každý dobrý dobrý zahrodnik neuresava škodlivé, suché výhonky zo stromov svojho sadu len preto, že keď by ich nechal, zničovily by mu celu zahradu? Naco teda mame v kruhoch našich trpet' takých ľudí, ktorí su podobní onym škodlivým výhonkam stromovým a su sta vriedy, alebo nadory na tele našho slovenskeho naroda? Von s nimi!

Hovorilo sa občas, že ten a ten spolok by sa mal a mohol s tým bud' onym spolkom spojit, ale že ten a ten v tom ktorom spolku je proti tomu, ponevač sa obava, že by nebol predsedom, pokladnikom atď. Keď väčšinu ľudí dobrej vole uznava, že by jej zo spojenia sa kynul prospech a blaho, prečo brat' ohlad na jednoho-dvoch hlavanov? Uprimný, poctivý a pilný ud alebo udkyna nemusí sa bat, že by nebol do uradu zvolený, avšak kto urady berie len pre honor, pre chvast osobný zisk—ten je takemu spolku len na škodu a keď by bol taký proti osohu plodnému spojeniu sa, nechat' ho uradnikovat' pre seba samého.

S mnohých stran objavia sa občas ponosy, že by Slovaci v tom ktorom meste mohli mat' primeranu, reprezentačnu budovu, keby nie ta rozkydanost'.

Jako toto zlo premoct'? Niemnim, ako rozumčlanim, uznanim chýb a škod, vyplývajucich z takej rozkydanosti a poznanim bez tak [illegible] pri dobrej voli mohla by sa [illegible] daleko siahajuca naprava, finančny i mravný osoh; naša detva mala by sa [illegible] v narodnom povedomi.

Jesth chceme v takýchto veciach [illegible] tost', namyslenost' a stranickost'.

Uvažujme o dobrej rade a kým je čas, vzpamatajme sa!

Budeme-li jako oné rohaté kozy na uzkej lavičke, trefne k takýmto veciam pripodobnované, v našej narodnej biede, spadneme do vody [illegible] zahynutia a vinathoto všetkeho bude spočívat na tých ktorí [illegible] narodа.

Nie tí su opravdovi narodovci, ktorí takto robia, ponevač každému, kolkotolko myslíacemu človekovi vidome je, že nim takéto jednanie neprospieva, lež tí, ktorým blaho naroda na [illegible] ktorí odpudzaju od sebe každu slavu jako travu a uprimne pracuju na konsolidovaní naroda.

Takto zmdeom, nebo Slavom veršm!

A Montreal firm advertised for a man for a ten dollar a week job and within twenty-four hours one hundred and fifty men had applied for the job. Behind these applications lie many tragedies of men out of work, of children suffering hunger. Is it not time to end the beastly system which creates such misery?

The Irish home rule is passed. Remember how Carson and his gang were going to eat 'em alive if they ever dared pass the home rule bill? The capitalist is willing to wage bloody wars as long as workers are the ones to get killed. When it comes to their own carcasses, they are a huge bluff.

Prepare For Your Vacation

Dry Goods Department

EMBROIDERIES

Extra Special 2 yards for 25c

A clean up on a special line of embroidery, in all widths, fine qualities and particularly good patterns, special 2 yards for 25c

PILLOW CASES

Pillow cases, sizes 40 and 42, special 40c per pair. Ready hemmed pillow cases of a splendid grade of heavy cotton, a good wearer and washer. Special per pair 40c

FANCY CUSHION TOPS

Made of a good quality of heavy duck, in plain and fancy, also stamped ready to work. Odd lines worth as high as 75c, for 25c

WHIITE CAMBRIC

An extra fine quality of cambric suitable for underwear and night dresses, 34 and 36 inches wide, free from filling, special 2 yards for ...25c

TRIMMED HATS

Regular $8.50, $10.00 and $12.50, for **$4.95.**

But don't wait too long, as they are being picked up quickly, all this season's newest styles.

Regular $6.50 and $7.50, for **$3.75.**

An unusually good offer at this time of the year. These hats embody all the style features of a higher priced hat, regular $7.50, for **$3.75**

NEW CREPE WAISTS, EXTRA SPECIAL, $1.25 EACH

This is a new line, just fresh from the hands of the makers, trimmed around collar and cuffs, and down the front with Dolly Varden trimmings, special, $1.25.

SUITS

Have you seen our special $15.00 serge Suit?

Comes in a good quality of shrunk serge, navy blue only; best we could procure from any mantle house in Canada, all sizes, 34 inch to 42 inch. See it. The style is absolutely correct, and the quality of material is made for service. Special,**$15.00.**

WASH SKIRTS from $2.00 to $7.50

Shown in all sizes and made in Ducks, piques and repps, plain and fancy buttons, in a big range of styles, for the seasons wear, from **$2.00 to $7.50**

BOY'S WASH BLOUSES at 65c each

Every size and a complete range of new and very **serviceable cloths,made with or without the detachable collars** **65c**

Separate Skirts in Tweeds only, 25 per cent discount.

Tweed skirts in a big range of good colors. We can give you correct sizes, and the range is large.

72 inch sheetings, special 40c per yard. A dandy quality of cotton to give good wear, free from dressing and soft finish. Special per yard 40c

Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases

We have just unloaded a car of new Trunks, Suit Cases, Club Bags and Telescopes.

Our stock now includes trunks and bag of the very latest type, combining strength, convenience and beautiful finish. We have the greatest variety every shown in Fernie. From the metal-covered trunks at $2.50 each up to the gnuine fibre trunk at $35.00, also many styles in wardrobe and dresser trunks at $20.00 to $75.00 each.

Suit cases in imitation or real leather, all sizes in tan, russet, or black, fitted with toilet articles or with plain shirt pocket and straps. Prices run from $2.00 to $25.00.

Club bags in sea lion, pig skin or cowhide, in black or russett (leather lined) (fitted or plain); sizes, 16 inch, 18 inch or 20 inch, also kit bags in 18 inch or 20 inch, priced from $5.50 to $35.00.

See these lines displayed in our windows.

Announcement

We have installed a private telephone exchange in our store and patrons can now get direct connection with

Mr. A. B. TRITES	**No. 1**	**CLOTHING DEPT.**	**No. 7**
Mr. R. W. WOOD	**No. 2**	**FURNITURE DEPT.**	**No. 5**
Mr. E. K. STEWART	**No. 3**	**LADIES' READY TO WEAR**	**No. 5**
GENERAL OFFICE	**No. 4**	**HARDWARE DEPT.**	**No. 8**
BOOT & SHOE DEPT.	**No. 7**	**GROCERY MANAGER**	**No. 6**
DRY GOODS DEPT.	**No. 7**	**GROCERY DEPT.**	**No. 10**

Customers will get prompt service by asking to be connected with the Department desired, when calling "Central."

PLEASE TEAR OUT AND PASTE IN YOUR TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Grocery Specials For Saturday

Gold Standard Baking Powder 12 oz.	.15
Lima Beans, 4 lbs	.25
Mrs. Stewart's Liquid Blue, 2 for	.25
Slab Fruit and Cherry Cake, per lb.	.30
Scrub Brushes regular 20 and 25c each	.15
Government Creamery Butter, 3 lbs. for	1.00
Canada First Evaporated Milk, 20 oz. 2 for	.25
Family Size	.10
Cowan's Assorted Chocolates per lb.	.40
Robertson's Fancy Cream Chocolates per lb	.35
Golden Dates 2 lbs for	.25
Lemonade Powder, large size	.25
Liquid Veneer, large size	.35
Paragon Pickles, 40 oz.	.35
Heinz Baked Beans, med. size 2 for	.25
Heinz Tomato Sauce, small	.10
Baby's Own Toilet Soap, per box	.25
Swift's Witch Hazel Toilet Soap	.15
Roger's Golden Syrup 2 lb. tins	.15
Maple Syrup, quart bottles each	.50
Special Blend Bulk Tea, 3 lbs	1.00
Standard Peas per tin	.10
Sweet Wrinkle, 2 tins for	.25
Cooked Ham, per lb	.40
Roast Pork, per lb	.35

McCLARY'S BLUE ENAMEL CANADA WARE SPECIAL

Dish Pan	Reg.	$1.00 for	.75
Dish Pan	Reg.	1.25 for	.95
Dish Pan	Reg.	1.50 for	1.10
Dish Pan	Reg.	2.00 for	1.70
Milk and Rice Boiler	Reg.	.90 for	.70
Milk and Rice Boiler	Reg.	1.35 for	.90
Milk and Rice Boiler	Reg.	1.50 for	1.20

Grey Enamel Imperial Ware

Dish Pan	Reg.	.90 for	.70
Dish Pan	Reg.	1.50 for	1.05
Dish Pan	Reg.	1.75 for	1.35
Dish Pan, Oval	Reg.	1.25 for	.90
Dinner Pail	Reg.	.85 for	.65
Dinner Pail	Reg.	1.00 for	.75

Japanned Flour Tins

25 lb tin	Reg.	$1.50 for	$1.05
50 lb tin	Reg.	1.75 for	1.25
100 lb tin	Reg.	2.50 for	1.85

Raincoats

The weather this month makes raincoats a necessity. We are showing a big variety of styles for Saturday selling. Prices, $12,50, $15.00, $18.00 and up. These are coats of the best known make, and are fully guaranteed by us to give perfect satisfaction.

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW AND LINEN HATS

We invite you to inspect our big range of men's and boys' straw and linen hats, every wanted shape and quality is shown in our window display. We also wish to draw your attention to our $6.00 Panama, the best hat in the country at the price. Children's hats run from 25c to $2.50; men's hats from 50c to $15.00.

SEE OUR STRAW HATS BEFORE YOU BUY

Boot & Shoe Dept

Odd lines of Men's Fine Shoes and Oxfords at very low prices

Men's Patent Colt, Gunmetal and Tan Calf Oxfords, serviceable and easy fitting, regular prices $4.50 and $5.50, special for Saturday.....**$3.95**

Broken lines of men's shoes in Invictus and Just Wright makes, containing all the different leathers, Patent, Vici, Gunmetal and Tan Calf, regular $5.50, 6.00 and 6.50, special Saturday per pair **$3.95**

Boys' and Misses shoes and slippers, odd lines, we will clear out at $1.50 per pair. See bargain table for these values.

Odd lines of Ladies' high lace and button boots, containing patents, Vici Kid, and Gunmetal leathers, regular values $3.75 to $5.00, special Saturday per pair **$2.95**

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

Several of the rate payers are wearing anything but a smile, after perusing their assessments.

The city will place a hydrant at the south end of the town at the request of the resident, to be used for watering the streets. The cost is not to exceed $55.00.

Whether it may be taken as a sign of prosperity or not, we do not care to venture, but the City Hotel is certainly not doing the trade that it usually does at this period, only two guests being at present registered. The accommodation provided by the municipal authorities evidently does not appeal to many. This does not mean, however, that our police force is not performing its duty, but rather that their strict attention to duty has scared the evil-doers away.

Colin Campbell of Victoria, Superintendent of Provincial Police, was in town during the week.

Mr. H. Elmer is in town attending the Supreme Court on behalf of Michel Local Union.

Amateur horticulturalists have been warned by the city that they must be more sparing with the water, and in the event of them not exercising due care, will find themselves inflicted with an additional two dollar rate.

William Hawthorne is decorating the lower portion of the Beck block, and the store lately occupied by N. E. Suddaby has been divided, making two business places. Mr. Cross of the Pantorium Tailors will take the one to the south, while the other has not yet found a tenant.

GRAND THEATRE

Saturday, June 13

Owing to the big success of the Athletic show last Wednesday, the management have decided to re-engage—

Ursus, the Great

The strongest man in the world at 160 pounds. The man who has beated some of the strongest men in the world, including the great Sandow. The only man who performs the original anvil feat. Ursus performs genuine feats of strength and not fakes.

Sam Clapham

The original English light-heavy weight champion wrestler. The man who has met the world's best wrestlers. Sam will give an exhibition of muscular development and control and will also meet all comers.

This is your only chance to see a genuine athletic show, and should not be missed.

In addition to the above will be shown Five reels of Mutual Movies including

Big Domino Feature Entitled,

"THE THIEVES"

Also Keystone Comedy "The Under Sheriff"

Adults 30 cents, Children 15 cents

Matinee, Adults 15c, Children 5c

Buy a Commutor's Ticket, Good for 10 Moving Picture Shows, Price $1.00

J. B. OSBORNE

"The Philosophy of the Trade Union Movement"

J. B. Osborne, known to all socialists as the blind orator, delivered an address at the Socialist Hall on Wednesday evening, taking as his subject, "The Philosophy of the Trade Union Movement." This is but a brief outline of his remarks:

In speaking of a movement or an organization in society, it is our aim to understand the reasons of such a phenomena, and therefore I shall treat the subject in a cold and analytical manner. It has been said that the trade union movement is the lineal descendant of the ancient Trade Guilds, but this is not the case. The modern trade union movement is the direct product of capitalism. In this universe there is nothing stagnant, but all things are subject to change. Capitalism is undergoing a process of change, the same can be said of the trade union movement, for we see that more capitalism combines the greater becomes the concentration in the labor movement. The form of organization does not change before but after the development of capitalism. The labor movement has served the purpose of preventing the deterioration of the working classes. True, it will not get for the worker the full product of his toil, as many a labor leader had one time imagined, but the labor movement is understood by most modern labor leaders to function not as an aggressive organization, but as one of defense. However, capitalism has its limitation, for it is based upon the wage system, and whilst it lives and thrives as such it nevertheless, in the words of Karl Marx, digs its own grave.

A large and appreciative audience listened to the speaker, and many questions were asked at the close of the address. J. B. Osborne left this morning for Vancouver.

THE CITY LEAGUE

The city league pulled off two fixtures this week. Tuesday evening, the Teamsters met and defeated the Crow's Nest Trading Company, by a score of 2—1. Both teams played good ball, but the teamsters were too strong for the clerks, and their weight soon told on the lighter team. Within a few minutes of starting Chas. Hunnable made a great run and should have scored, but shot and hit the post when four paces outside of the Crow's Nest team. Corbett was the brightest star in the whole constellation of defense and saved repeatedly, while Pearson was a live, bustling player. Hunnable at centre was as good as any one on the field.

The defense was the best portion of the Teamsters' eleven, although Jimmy McNicholas played a cool, sure game, always being where the leather was.

On Wednesday afternoon the Butchers and Trites-Wood tried conclusions, and the result was a win for the latter by 2—0. The Butchers are a heavy team and should have made more use of their weight, but they lacked finish and one would occasionally see four or five butchers playing one another to get the ball. The surprise is that Trites-Wood did not score more, and they have only to thank the weak forward line for this.

Mrs. Thomas Williams was taken to hospital, suffering from a severe attack of inflamation. We are pleased to learn that she is now convalescent.

FEERNIE FOOTBALL CLUB

A general meeting of the above club will be held on Sunday at 4 p. m. prompt. The dance, players and working committees are especially requested to attend, as well as all others interested.

TRAP SHOOTING

Several enthusiastic trap shooters journeyed to the traps at the north of town on Wednesday afternoon, and enjoyed a quiet afternoon's sport. The scores were not heavy in the first 25, but later on some fair scores were registered.

The business men are determined to enjoy life as well as their assistants, and will make Wednesday the logical day for the meeting.

"GERMINAL" AT THE ORPHEUM

Those who attended the Orpheum on Wednesday evening enjoyed one of the finest products, both from a photographic and histrionic point of view. In the filming of this great literary production, one gets an illustrated edition of the work which more accurately portrays the masterly ability of Emile Zola and the passions and pathos of his characters. "Germinal" is a strong, passionate picture play, without the maudling, mushy romances that one invariably finds in the modern fictionist work of today. Charles Dickens is acknowledged by all to have been the most versatile of writers, but to Zola must be given the laurels for an intimate knowledge of human passion, and an ability to portray same that has never been equalled. He knew the people, and the people knew him; he lived their life when he wrote about them, hence the accuracy with which he can portray their every action. The last scene of this great picture play is characteristic of Zola, and gives one a glimpse of the satirical humor of the author, when the widow, after seeing her husband and children sacrificed to the greed of the mine-owners, is rewarded by the offer of a job in No. 5 shaft at a man's wages of six cents per car of coal loaded. The work is a masterpiece, and the splendid, brilliant photography brings out every detail and feature in a beautiful opaline tone that is both pleasing and restful to the eye. You should certainly see this great picture; it is an object lesson, it is food for reflection. Don't forget, at the Orpheum tonight (Thursday).

For Friday and Saturday the biograph two-reel Yaqui Cur will be shown, and Tragedy and Ambition, a two-reel special, is announced for Monday and Tuesday. The management have made arrangements for a line of features that will be a surprise and a pleasure for patrons of this house. These features will arrive regularly in the near future and good things are in store for those who have the Orpheum habit. This house is cool and comfortable on the hottest days, and its roomy seats, high ceilings and good ventilation make it a desirable place of entertainment.

"Through Fire to Fortune, or The Sunken Village," a five-reel Lubin special feature is booked for this house very shortly and dates will be announced during the coming week.

The Fernie Coal Creek Band has ordered a new set of instruments from London, England.

William Dicken had his engine and crusher chewing up rock on Tuesday last.

Our ever popular young citizen, Vic Allen, is in hospital, undergoing a slight operation. May he soon recover, is our sincere wish.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

The undersigned will have some furniture to sell before leaving Fernie. Anyone desiring to buy can view the same any day after the 17th inst. The list for sale includes oak dining room set, library table, rocking chairs, oak and iron beds, oak dressing tables, washing machine, lawn mower, garden (rubber) hose, etc.

215 W. M. WALTON.

TENDERS WANTED

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned for supplying labor only in the construction of a fence around the Annex school grounds.

Specificiations may be had on request.

All tenders must be accompanied with a marked cheque for $25.00, and be in the hands of the Secretary not later than 12 o'clock noon, June 15th, 1914.

J. S. DICKEN,
Secretary Fernie School Board.
213

Crow's Nest Business College

And Academy of Languages
J. W. Bennett, Principal

Classes arranged for any time during day or evening

Write For Prospectus

Johnson-Falconer Block
FERNIE :-: B. C.

Classified Ads.—Cent a Word

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FOR SALE—9-roomed house on full size lot, steam heated throughout, bath and every modern convenience, large outhouse, and lawn in front. The property is surrounded by a well- built fence and makes a splendid modern up-to-date home. Also Lot 3, Block 45, for sale cheap. For full particulars apply to The Ledger Office. 198

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness. Horse sound, weight about 1050; harness with collar and hames and breast collar. Now; the whole lot cheap, $135. Apply Box 380, Fernie, B. C.

FOR SALE—Cabbages, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, bed cabbage plants; also flower and herb plants. E. Dodd, back of Annex school, Fernie, B. C. 208

FOR SALE—100 laying hens, at $1.00 each, including our imported pens of S. C. Black Minorcs, S. C. White Leghorn, Ancona, R. C. Brown Leghorn and S. C. R. I. Red. Elko Poultry Yards, Elko, B. C. 211

FOR SALE—Cheap, uncalled for, new and second-hand ladies' and gent's suits, skirts, overcoats, pants, vests, waists, hats and shoes—all sizes. Pantorium Tailors, Ground Floor, 1b4 Main street, in Suddaby's old store. 217

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AUTOMATIC RIFLE—Remington, 35 cal.; splendid condition; sling; peep rear sight and ivory tip foresight. Apply Box 380, Fernie, B. C.

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