The District Ledger

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

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MAY DAY CELEBRATION WAS A RECORD BREAKER

With "Old Sol" at his Best Large Crowds Enjoyed the Finest Celebration yet Held

Never before in the memory of the oldest of old timers did we enjoy such favors from the weather man for our celebration. Those who travelled to this town from Sunny Alberta to the East, and the Banana belt to the West, all enviously agreed that Fernie possessed a clime second to none. It is anticipated that as a result of the boost the climate has received, this summer will see the introduction of several syndicates intent upon selling fruit ranches either on the land adjacent to the City Park or the foothills of the Lizard Range. Several were unkind enough to suggest that the latter offered splendid prospects for a packing plant, but it is presumed that these individuals were interested in (un)realty values to the East and West.

But we had a good time—we celebrated and we have to thank the weather, to a very large extent for the success of the day.

Visitors began to arrive from the West on the 6 o'clock train on Thursday, and continued to arrive until six o'clock on Friday night. Very few visitors left on the East bound, the majority catching the midnight train for the West, and the six o'clock East bound Saturday morning.

Gladstone Local may well be proud of their efforts in catering for the visitors and the tradespeople of Fernie were not behind in their efforts. There was possibly one regrettable feature about the catering, and that in connection with arrangements for refreshments on the ground. Most of the caterers were shy when tenders for refreshments were called for, and as a result it was exclusively in the hands of one young man who had sufficient pluck and confidence to make a bid. He deserves all he got for his courage and enterprise.

With the arrival of the West bound train in the morning, at 10.30, the program opened. The band led a rather lean procession to Dobson and Willingham's lot, where a wagon was requisitioned as a platform to speak from. But if the crowd did not follow the band, they got there, and when Harry Martin, grand marshall and chairman for the occasion, introduced the first speaker, John Loughran, of Beaver Creek, there were between five and six hundred assembled to digest the speaker's remarks.

In opening his remarks the chairman referred in sympathetic terms to the terrible disaster in West Virginia, and stated that it was feared some two hundred lives had been sacrificed.

John Loughran, on rising to speak, stated that owing to the limited time (20 minutes to half an hour) allowed him it would be impossible to do more than touch upon the fringe of any important subject, therefore he hoped they would excuse him if he dispensed with unnecessary preliminaries or lengthy references to the benefits which trades unionism has conferred upon the people of this and all other commercial countries where employers had had sufficient business acumen to recognise its leaders and adopt the principle of collective bargaining. The cruelest industrial conflicts the world has ever been cursed with were caused through self-conceited cads who call themselves "captains of industry," but whose environment and early trainings taught them to look upon their wage slaves as machines specially invented by an all-wise creator for their use. Hence their dread of having to recognise what they are pleased to term the "paid agitator," and one upon whom they looked with pious horror! But when we come to look around this magnificent crowd of holiday makers, young and old who are apparently out for a good time and determined to make this celebration a day of fun and frolic, we can scarcely refrain from asking ourselves the question: "What about our brothers in Colorado? How are they and their wives and families spending what should be to them an annual holiday, and a day of general rejoicing and thanksgiving?" But what do we find? According to the press this morning we read that within a 25-mile radius of Trinidad no less than 300 persons, men, women and children, have been butchered within the past few months in order to gratify the bloodthirsty cravings of the Rockefellers and other [illegible] of the same kidney, who claim to own not only the oil, coal and minerals, but the lives and bodies and souls of the unfortunate wage slaves and their dependents, who are forced through economic circumstances to become their slaves, after being lured into their camps generally by lying and misleading advertisements. But in addition to the 300 wage earners or their dependents who were either clubbed to death or shot, we also read that five thousand women and children are wandering homeless, foodless and friendless, over the barren plains on the other side of the Rockies, after being driven from the tents and temporary homes erected for them by the United Mine Workers of America, but which were wrecked, burned and destroyed by the state militia of Colorado. What a glorious occupation for the state militia of a nation that calls itself the land of the free to be engaged in, especially the nation that has planted the Statue of Liberty in the Atlantic ocean in order to impress upon strangers and immigrants about to enter the country the idea that slavery or injustice would not be tolerated in any form beneath the star spangled, or the Stars and Stripes of America. The speaker then went on to point out the objective lesson to be learned from Colorado if the miners and other workers are to hold their own in future against the encroachments of trusts, and combines headed by the Rockefellers and other millionaires whose millions have been accumulated through skinning, sweating and bleeding the wage workers of the country. We must not only amalgamate with other associations whose aims and objects are similar to our own, but we must federate with other unions where amalgamation is not practicable, and when we have consolidate all the available industrial forces in this and other countries into one solid phlanx, we will then be in a position to create a condition that will hasten the social revolution and will put the Rockefellers and their co-partners out of business for all time. That sectional strikers have proved to be failures in the past all will agree, and that strikes in the future, if they are to succeed, must be fewer but more elaborate most thinking men will admit; but whether the general strike will end in success or failure, much will depend upon the preparedness or otherwise of the Socialist Party, for it is upon the political rather than upon the industrial organization of the workers that the future successes of trades unionism will depend. But if we are to play an important part in the successes of the future we must get rid of the party bickerings that at present are threatening to split our organization into factions, and above all we must place more confidence in our District officials and make their positions more permanent and secure. He then compared the leaders of trade unionism in the older countries, most of whom are in office for the past twenty, thirty or more years, with the officials of District 18, who, as a rule, have to fight for their official lives annually. He also pointed out that human nature had not yet reached that state of perfection, when loyalty to an officials might be expected from the candidate that hoped to defeat him at the next election, and also that the average would be official takes so unkindly to defeat that he does not readily forgive the official that defeated him. Hence, the blackballing and mud slinging which generally follows every District election and which, if allowed to continue, must eventually split the association into fragments. Besides, no matter how intellectual a man may be, it requires at least 12 months to master all the details and intricacies connected with the various mines in the District, hence an official must be more valuable and competent the second and each succeeding year than what he was when elected. He wound up with an appeal to all members to actively identify themselves with the Socialist Party, reminding them that the great and inspiring motive of Socialism today is the fact that its ideals, with love for humanity, an inspiration for a better condition of things, and justice for all, that it is which is inspiring the best men and women of every country in the world. We have also taken up the task, and confident in the righteousness of our cause, we must not turn our backs, but march forwards, certain that the day is coming when justice, righteousness and international amity will universally prevail. (Applause).

Parker Williams, M. P. P., was next introduced by the chairman, and spoke for some fifty minutes. The speaker said: The working class are celebrating May Day the world over. In Colorado they are celebrating it at the mouth of the gatling gun. In Eccles, Pennsylvania, where the recent explosion occurred, they are celebrating around the mine head or in the morgue. It is thus how the working class celebrate May Day. The authorities would have use celebrate in September. Celebrate what? I don't know. Our forefathers of [illegible] days celebrated in the springtime of bud and blossom.

Some people don't like this May Day, because it has the ear marks of the international working class movement. When those people who wish us to celebrate our Labor Day in September will give us something to celebrate about, we will do so. It is ridiculous to celebrate when the winter is creeping upon us.

I have sat in the B. C. Legislature for eleven years. Some people have grown fat, but I have not, and am not likely to. The soldier is a patriot, at least, we presume that he is, because he offers his life for his country, but the coal miner is not a patriot, although he offers his life much more effectively. One out of every four miners in B. C. dies with his boots on, while the average miner had his whole system permeated with the poisonous gases that he inhaled in the pit. The speaker here explained why it was that the men incarcerated for the disturbances on the Island last year, suffered so terribly from gastric and digestive disorders in jail. The atmosphere of the mine had ruined their constitution, and the slightest change in their surroundings affected their physical condition immediately.

What, asked the speaker, is the cause of this terrible death rate? Gas and coal dust explosions, falls of roof and coal, are among the many causes. I presume the Creek waters still rush down to the Elk, and scientists says that there is over a mile of water in the air, but how much do the employers use to wet the airways? The employers have no conscience; they have a gizzard, and nothing else. The risks men take are great. They are so familiar with the dangers around them that such risks are taken in order to make a wage. A satisfactory wage scale would throw the responsibility upon the miner himself. It would then make it as safe as ranching. Can the various companies pay interest and secure a maximum of safety to their employees? I say they can. The owners had no difficulty in the discovering of the coal measures for they commenced operations on the surface. I claim that all the mines at Nanaimo paid from the grass roots. What of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.? The geological survey in the

(Continued on page two)

THE UVANNI-JONES BOUT

About two hundred and fifty fans turned up to witness the bout between Joe Uvanni and Sailor Jones. Most of them expected to see a real fight—but they didn't. Most of them were disappointed at seeing both men on their feet at the close of the fifteenth round—but they had to be content with what the contestants put up and quit the rink, explaining to one another what might have happened if Sailor Jones or Uvanni had done what he ought to have done. Philosophers could be heard soliloquizing upon the evils of meal ticket stunts and the number of times they had been stung before. However, it was a most gentlemanly encounter and reminded one of an affaire d'honneur between Parisian journalists. There was certainly not enough gore about the exhibition to satisfy the sanguine temperment of those present, and no doubt the fistic art in Fernie will suffer as a consequence.

The preliminary was not very exciting, and the substitute for McBride, while doing his best, was very much out of condition and quit at the sixth round. He provided a fair punching ball for McDonald, and we agreed with the advice given to the latter by a sympathetic member of the audience "to go easy."

The main bout was the next item, and Joe Uvanni appeared in the ring and was kept waiting some twenty minutes by the ex-nautical gentleman. From the first round to the last it was evident to all that Jones could beat his man did he wish. The Sailor, however, appeared content to bluff the Italian and allow him to do all the leading, the result being that Uvanni did all the work and Jones all the threatening. At no period did it look like a boxing contest. A suggestion that it was representative of a game of checkers, entitled "Your move next," is possibly to the point.

Con Whelan, who refereed the bout, declared it a draw. Jones appeared to be the fresher of the two men at the finish.

CROW'S NEST VS. TRITES-WOOD CO.

This was a game of football (in case the question should be asked), and the score board read 6-4 in favor of "The Crows" (who have been crowing ever since).

It has been suggested that a return match be played, but whether this will be on the ice or on the football ground we do not know. The clerks were out to enjoy themselves—and they did it, and those who played did not trouble about scoring so much as getting a punt at the leather. Of course, we do not wish to cast any reflection upon the "international" ability of those responsible for the score, but judging from the painful limp which several players developed later in the day we are inclined to believe that some considerable time must have elapsed since they obtain[illegible] prevailed during the whole match, most of the players being too tired after the first quarter of an hour to become aggressive.

Manager Corbitt, of the "Crows," states that his team will send all [illegible] back to the woods.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

We have received a wire from Vernon, B. C., where the provincial camp of the above order is being held, stating that Herbert B. Barnes, of Fernie, was unanimously elected Provincial Consul, also alternate to the head camp at Toledo for this year.

Mr. Barnes, who occupies the position of manager for the Fernie Co-operative, has taken considerable interest in fraternal orders in this city, and besides holding the office of Provincial Consul in the United Woodmen of America, is also Noble Grand for Mount Fernie Lodge, I. O. O. F.

GLADSTONE LOCAL

Notice

Chas. Vernetti, International Organizer, will address a meeting of Italian brothers in the Miners' Hall, on Sunday, at 1.30 prompt.

HARRINGTON IN FERNIE

J. D. Harrington addressed a fairly large meeting at the Socialist Party Hall on Sunday evening. Many old timers of the party turned up to hear their comrade and friend. Comrade Harrington, referred to the strike now being waged in Colorado and the brutal attitude of the coal barons towards the strikers. The capitalists are shipping arms from one state to another in contravention of the law, and they do so in the name of law and order. Humanity was paralyzed during the Paris Commune when it was made known that bodies were being burned before death had taken place. History is repeating itself at Colorado. Dum dum bullets are debarred from modern warfare, nevertheless they are used to shoot down the miners who are on strike. A bullet that was extracted from the limb of a little child was found to be a poisoned one. A bullet of this description makes it impossible for anyone to survive or escape the effects of blood poisoning.

This is being done to the workers who are trying to gain a little within their slavery. The men who are employed to do this work are amongst the most unscrupulous. Formerly, they were clad in rags, their whole outfit did not amount to ten dollars. To shoot at members of their class, they must be well clothed and catered for, their outfit now amounts to one hundred and fifty dollars. You are of more worth to your master when employed driving the slaves back to the mines than when you are producing values. The fight in the Colorado coal fields is a right against Rockefeller by the miners. In Mexico the States government is fighting the people for Rockefeller. Verily he is king. The people of Mexico are living and practising communism, therefore they must of necessity be crushed, for is it not a menace to capitalism?

Political action is an attempt to capture the powers of state. Much of our time is spent in discussing political action and direct action, and whilst we are discussing the relative merits of each question, the movement for the overthrow of capitalism is becoming stagnant. We have time and energy to spend in various pursuits, but we seem to spend but little time to think out close problems that concern our emancipation. In the overthrow of the capitalist system, however, you have to expend more energy than in producing wealth.

Several questions were asked the lecturer and satisfactorily answered. Harrington will speak at several of the camps before leaving for Vancouver.

THE BASEBALL LEAGUE SMOKER

Voted by all as the jolliest evening ever spent, lasting just long enough and providing enough to eat, drink and smoke to make a fellow comfortable; thus was the smoker at the Club Hall (Ingram's) described by all who were fortunate enough to participate.

The smoker was promoted by the new City Baseball League, of which Mr. M. A. Kastner is president and Charles Claridge secretary.

Speeches were delivered by the president, "Dad" Bleasdell, Chas. Claridge, the captians of the four teams which comprise the league—J. MacDougal (Scouts), Kirkpatrick (Coal Company), B. Smith (Bartender) and Mulhondra (Clerks). All gave their opinions of the merits of their own teams.

"Dad" Bleasdell delivered a very neat and helpful little speech, pointing out that while financial assistance was very necessary to the life of the league, a real enthusiasm for sport must prevail if they would be successful. He felt sure that it would not be through lack of material if they failed, but through lack of cohesion and a true sporting spirit. "Dad" did not claim fame as a baseballer, but admitted that at lacrosse he was an "old tough," and could still handle a stick provided he could have a "sub" to run.

The president (M. A. Kastner) also spoke and promised the boys every assistance to carry on the league during the season.

The feature of the evening was a [illegible] J. Uvanni and Wek Marshall, in which both boys gave a clever exhibition. The audience voiced their appreciation by roundly applauding.

Among those who contributed vocal items to the program were Messrs. [illegible], Quinney, Howen, Prentice, Lawn and Hansen. All the artists received deserving encores with the exception of Lawn, who finished an unaccompanied selection rather hastily and with a comment which the majority of the audience failed to grasp. Chas. Percy was the accompanist.

At the conclusion Charles Claridge [illegible] remarks upon the objects and ambition of the league. After a rousing cheer for those who had assisted in making the evening such a success, the company dispersed, satisfied that they had enjoyed one of the best smokers ever held in Fernie.

It is [illegible] to hold a smoker in the hall every month, or oftener if found permissible.

THE CITY COUNCIL

The City Council worked a shift and a half last night and this morning in their efforts to decide upon a power roller and crusher to pave our boulevards and streets. The Council will hold an adjourned meeting tonight to consider tenders in connection with the street lighting material, as they were unable to finish that portion of the business last night. As a result of their deliberations (provided the by-law passes) the city will purchase a twelve-ton Waterous steam roller and a Champion rock crusher with a capacity of sixty to one hundred tons a day. The wish of most citizens is: Oh! let it be soon. Our roads could certainly do with a little attention before the snow again concels the many defects.

The school board trustees asked for $20,000 to erect an eight-roomed brick building in the Annex. From the figures given by the chairman, this will not only be the most economical method of coping with the school question, but will be absolutely necessary for next year.

The new City Clerk filled his office with the confidence of an old timer, and appears to have a good grip of the work.

THE C. N. P. FOOTBALL LEAGUE

All clubs desiring of entering the junior competition are requested to notify the secretary without delay.

Referees will kindly take notice they are to be governed by the official schedule and take up their duties accordingly, without waiting for further instructions.

A. J. CARTER, Sec.

RESULTS

Played at Hillcrest, May 1st. Hillcrest, 0; Frank, 0. Referee, R. Tennant.

Played at Hosmer, May 2nd. Michel, 2; Hosmer, 0. Referee, Jas. Wilson.

Played at Coal Creek, May 2nd. Coal Creek, 6; Fernie, 1. Referee, A. Adamson.

FERNIE

Date		Referee
9	Coleman h	Walsh

Secretary, W. Gregory. Colors, Green and White.

HOSMER

Date		Referee
9	Frank a	Moore

Secretary, A. J. Pratt. Colors, Black and Amber Stripes; Black Pants.

MICHEL

Date		Referee
9	Coal Creek h	Tennant

Secretary, J. Hardman. Colors, Blue and White Stripes; Black Knickers.

COLEMAN

Date		Referee
9	Fernie a	Walsh

Secretary, W. Cowan. Colors, Red and White Stripes; Black Knickers.

FRANK

Date		Referee
9	Hosmer h	Moore

Secretary, Evan Morgan. Colors, Red and Black Stripes; White Pants.

BELLEVUE

Date		Referee
9	Hillcrest h	Wilson

Secretary, W. J. Cole. Colors, Green and White Stripes.

HILLCREST

Date		Referee
9	Bellevue a	Wilson

Secretary, J. Brehler. Colors, Green and White.

COAL CREEK

Date		Referee
9	Michel a	Tennant

Secretary, R. Johnstone. Colors, Red and White.

Corbin opens the season next week and will travel to Michel to play.

In the match between Frank and Hillcrest on May 1st, Referee R. Tennant ordered Ike Hutton and M. Dickenson off the field for fighting, and reported same to the League Committee, who have suspended these two players until May 18th.

FERNIE FOOTBALL CLUB

The committee wish all those who have sold dance tickets or had them to please return them or come to some arrangement with the secretary, so that the club can see how it stands financially.

The following players are selected to play at Fernie against Coleman on the 9th inst.: Cooper, goal; Shields (capt.) and Gregory, backs; Bisby, Atkinson and Riley, halves; Booth, Oakley, Simon, Hartwell and Watson, forwards; Isherwood and Corrigan, reserves.

By kind permission of W. R. Wilson, general manager of the coal company, [illegible] football ground to the north of the town, and palyers and spectators are asked to take note of this.

THEFTS IN WEST FERNIE

The Fernie Brick Company and several residents of West Fernie have experienced considerable annoyance by repeated thefts that have taken place from outhouses and buildings. The police have secured one individual and also succeeded in tracing tools and implements to other parties. These parties may take warning that unless they immediately restore the stolen property, they will find themselves provided with board and detention by the Provincial Police.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

DENVER, Colo., May 4.—(Special)—After a week of fighting, in which at least twenty-one innocent women and children and six men are known to have been murdered and cremated by the hired gunmen of the coal operators wearing the uniform of the national guard of Colorado, the armed forces of striking coal miners and militiamen are holding their positions tonight under an armed truce while prominent men of the state are meeting day and night at the state house trying to relieve the terrible situation.

Never before in the history of the world has there been a slaughter of innocents which aroused such horror as that at Ludlow, Colorado.

There were 406 women and children in the tent colony. Of these 200 have arrived at Trinidad, twenty-one are known to be dead and the others are missing.

Probably the most terrible and sickening phase of this inhuman slaughter of the wives and children of the striking coal miners was the burning by the gunmen militiamen of twenty to thirty bodies in a huge funeral pyre.

For three days these murderous assassins prevented red cross nurses from going to the scene of the massacre. It is believed that many of the women and babes died from suffocation who could have been saved had the militia allowed them relief. One doctor who went from Aguilar to the scene of the wholesale murder to administer relief was driven back by the bullets of these same gunmen militiamen.

In one ditch alone were found the distorted bodies of eleven small children and two women showing that they had died suffering great agony.

From every section of the country have come offers of armed assistance and checks with which to buy arms and food that the striking coal miners may continue their fight against the coal operators. Union officials hope that the thirst of Sunday school teacher John D. Rockefeller Jr., for the blood of innocent women and children has been satisfied and that these guns will not be needed. They have announced, however, that they will fight until every one has gone the way of the slaughtered 27 before they will surrender their constitutional rights to the coal operators and the corporation owned state militia.

Indications are that the long-heralded industrial revolution has started. Men in every walk of life are organizing themselves into volunteer companies, arming themselves and awaiting the call to arms to prevent the further slaughter of their brothers and sisters. The typographical union, one of the most conservative in the country, has contributed $500 "to buy arms and ammunition."

Saturday 1,000 women stormed the state capitol at 10 o'clock in the morning and demanded that Governor Elias M. Ammons call for federal troops. He refused but the women remained at their post until 8 o'clock in the evening and forced him to issue the call.

Today in a pouring rain storm 10,000 persons crowded the state house lawn in a monster protest meeting against the murder of helpless women and children. They demanded that the governor resign at once, that the coal operators' state militia be withdrawn, and that Major Hamrock and Lieutenant Linderfelt be arrested for the murder of the innocents at Ludlow.

"Mother" Jones was given a monster demonstration. When she appeared after making a hurried trip from Washington every umbrella went down, every hat went off and the men stood there in a pouring rain for twenty minutes while she assailed the lickspittle executives of the state and the Rockefeller interests who are responsible for the Ludlow slaughter.

The horrors of the Ludlow massacre are too numerous to mention. One child, William Snyder, Jr., 11, was shot and killed by the assassins when he ran out of a cellar to get a drink for his mother. When the militia had set fire to the tent colony under orders of Major Hamrock and Lieutenant Linderfelt, two little tots, aged seven and nine, ran from their flaming home only to be driven back by bullets into the tent to be cremated.

But of all the nauseating terrors of the massacre, the murder of Louis Tikas was the most horrible. Louis was the leader of the Greeks. When the tent colony was attacked by the gunmen militiamen he refused to leave until every woman and child was safe. He, with one of the women, got behind a coal pile. The militia finally captured him. After he had been clubbed over the head with a gun and kicked in the face he was shot. There is every indication that he was dead before he was shot. Lieutenant E. K. Linderfelt, whom the lickspittle governor still allows to command the troops at Ludlow, is said to have remarked: "I spoiled a d— good gun." [illegible] threatened to kill Tikas for months and who has also made his boasts that he would clean out the tent colony.

The United Mine Workers have answered all telegrams offering armed assistance by telling them to organize into companies and hold themselves ready for a call in the event of another slaughter, which seems inevitable as long as the state militia gunmen under General Chase, Major Hamrock and Butcher Linderfelt remain in the strike zone.

DENVER, Colo., May 4.—(Special)—At least one hundred men, women and children are murdered or cremated and 100 more are missing as a result of the two weeks' war of explosive bullets and torch made by John D. Rockefeller on the striking coal miners of Colorado.

Never before in the history of the world have the [illegible] been so ruthlessly slaughtered to satisfy the gold greedy blood thirst of the capitalist, and especially John D. Rockefeller, as during the past two weeks.

Since Monday two weeks ago when 150 assassins of the operators in militiamen's uniform attacked the Ludlow tent colony with machine guns and explosive bullets slaughtering and cremating 21 women and children who have been found and probably 100 more who are missing, the struggle has continued without cessation.

Proof has been established by eye witnesses before coroners' juries that Louis Tikas, leader of the Greeks, was beaten to death with a revolver, then kicked in the face and finally shot to cover up the heinous crime; slain women and children were not only thrown into a huge funeral pyre and burned, but living mothers and babes were burned to death according to the testimony of witnesses who have escaped from the horrible disaster at Ludlow.

And with all of this John D. Rockefeller calmly announces that he will never confer with his men, that he will lose every cent in his war by machine guns and torches on defenseless women and children, and that his Sunday School teaching conscience is clear. The position he takes should arouse the laboring people of the country to the peril that confronts them.

Prominent society women of Denver have organized relief committees to receive contributions of money and clothing. Relief is coming into the headquarters of the United Mine Workers from all over the country. Since hundreds have been made homeless and lost everything they had, these contributions, no matter how small, have been greatly appreciated.

Strike leaders are hoping that the federal troops in the strike districts will restore peace. They have always been maintained that there would be trouble as long as the state militia made up of BaldwinFelts assassins and barrel house bums and commanded by willing tools of the coal corporations remained in the field.

These militiamen who draw salary from the state and the coal companies have always assisted the murderous mine guards in their work of carnage. For six months they robbed and plundered strikers' homes, insulted their women and children and in every way possible tried to break the strike while the guards were carrying out their part by murdering the oppressed miners' leaders. The state government made up of corporation lickspittles has approved of all these outrages.

Secretary of War Garrison has issued an order calling for the disarming of every one. If this is carried out to the lotter, peace may result.

Every mine guard is a deputy sheriff. There is a question as to whether they will insist on carrying arms as deputy sheriffs.

The striking coal miners feel that if the mine guards and deputy sheriffs are disarmed there will be no need for their having guns. But if these two bodies of assassins are allowed to keep their guards there is certain to be trouble.

And while all of these negotiations are going on, hundreds of women and children, their homes and all their effects destroyed, are huddling in halls in Trinidad grimly waiting to see whether this horrible war of John D. Rockefeller is to be continued and wondering whether they are the next to be murdered and cremated as were their brothers and sisters in the Ludlow massacre.

At San Rafael Heights in Trinidad, many of the men have established a camp. There they wait on their arms not knowing when Rockefeller's hired assassins may sweep down on them.

THE ISIS

Features are programmed for Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at this show. Comic features, historic features and detective features may all be seen and enjoyed at this popular house next week; scares and thrills, laughter and tears. A picture show can get more into two hours than the greatest novelist has been able to crowd into twenty volumes. On Saturday, matinee and evening, the most excruciating of comedies, "When Ursus threw the Bull," in two reels, will be shown. The film is a shriek from the first to the last flicker, and is [illegible] as four reels of fun condensed into two. The management figure that the doctors will be robbed of hundreds of dollars as a result of this showing, and so far as melancho[illegible] exist if you visit the Isis on Saturday night.

For Monday, a thrilling detective film, in five reels, "Fantomas, The Man of Mystery," in "The Mysterious Finger Print," is booked, and will also [illegible] nerves and the blues.

On Thursday the [illegible] management has secured the greatest detective story ever filmed, entitled, "An Hour Before Dawn." The plot is unique and introduces certain recent scientific discoveries, discloses tremendous destructive forces of which [illegible] nothing. This is without doubt the most sensational film ever projected in Fernie.

WAGE-LABOR and CAPITAL .. By CARL MARX

Let us finally suppose that the money price of labor remains the same, while in consequence of the employment of new machinery or on account of a good season, or for some similar reason, there is a fall in the price of all agricultural and manufactured goods. For the same amount of money the laborers can now buy more commodities of all kinds. Their wages have therefore risen, just because their money price has not changed.

The money price of labor, the nominal amount of wages, does not therefore fall together with the real wages, that is, with the amount of commodities that may practically be obtained in exchange for the wages. Therefore if we speak of the rise and fall of wages the money price of labor or the nominal wage is not the only thing which we must keep in view.

But neither the nominal wages, that is, the amount of money for which the laborer sells himself to the employer, nor yet the real wages, that is, the amount of commodities which he can buy for this money, exhaust the relations which are comprehended in the term wages.

For the meaning of the word is chiefly determined by its relation to the gain or profit of the employer—it is a proportionate and relative expression.

The real wage expresses the price of labor in relation to the price of other commodities; the relative wage, on the contrary, expresses the price of direct labor in relation to that of stored-up labor, the relative value of wage-labor and capital, the proportionate value of capital and laborer.

Real wages may remain the same, or they may rise, and yet the relative wages may none the less have fallen. Let us assume, for example, that the price of all the means of subsistence has fallen by two-thirds, while a day's wages have only fallen one-third, as, for instance, from three shillings to two. Although the laborer has a larger amount of commodities at his disposal for his two shillings than he had before for three, yet his wages are nevertheless diminished in proportion to the capitalist's gain. The capitalist's profit—the manufacturer's, for instance—has been augmented by a shilling, since the smaller sum of exchange value which he pays to the laborer, the laborer has to produce a larger sum of exchange, value than he did before. The value of capital is raised in proportion to the value of labor. The division of social wealth between capital and labor has become more disproportionate. The capitalist commands a larger amount of labor with the same amount of capital. The power of the capitalist class over the laboring class is increased; the social position of the laborer has deteriorated, and is depressed another degree below that of the capitalist.

What then is the general law which determines the rise and fall of wages and profit in their reciprocal relation?

They stand in inverse proportion to one another. Capital's exchange value, profit, rises in the same proportion in which the exchange value of labor, wages, sinks; and conversely. The rise in profit is exactly measured by the fall in wages, and the fall in profit by the rise in wages.

The objection may perhaps be made that the capitalist may have gained a profit by adventurous exchange of his products with other capitalists, or by a rise in the demand for his goods, whether in consequence of the opening of new markets, or of a greater demand in the old markets; that the profit of the capitalist may thus increase by means of over-reaching another capitalist, independently of the rise and fall of wages and the exchange value of labor; or that the profit of the capitalist may also rise through an improvement in the implements of labor, a new application of natural forces, and so on.

But it must nevertheless be admitted that the result remains the same, although it is brought about in a different way. The capitalist has acquired a larger amount of exchange value with the same amount of labor, without having had to pay a higher price for the labor on that account; that is to say, a lower price has been paid for the labor in proportion to the net profit which it yields to the capitalist.

Besides we must remember that in spite of the fluctuations in the price of commodities, the average price of each commodity—the proportion in which it exchanges for other commodities—is determined by its cost of production. The overreaching and tricks that go on within the capitalist class therefore necessarily cancel one another. Improvements in machinery and new applications of natural forces to the service of production enable them to turn out in a given time with the same amount of labor and capital a larger quantity of products, but by no means a larger quantity of exchange value. If by the application of the spinning-jenny I can turn out twice as much thread in an hour as I could before its invention; for instance, a hundred pounds instead of fifty, that is, because the cost of production has been halved, or because at the same cost I can turn out double the amount of products.

Finally in whatsoever proportion the capitalist classes—the bourgeoisie—whether of one country or of the market of the whole world—share among themselves the net profits of production, the total amount of these net profits always consists merely of the amount by which, taking all in all, direct labor has been increased by means of stored up labor. The sum total increases, therefore, in the proportion in which labor augments capital; that is, in the proportion in which profit arises as compared with wages.

Thus we see that even if we confine ourselves to the relation between capital and wage-labor, the interests of capital are in direct antagonism to the interests of wage-labor.

A rapid increase of capital is equal to a rapid increase of profits. Profits can only make a rapid increase, if the exchange value of labor—the relative wage—makes an equally rapid decline.

The relative wage may decline, although the actual wage rises along with the nominal wage, or money price of labor; if only it does not rise in the same proportion as profit. For instance, if when trade is good, wages rise five per cent, and profits on the other hand thirty per cent, then the proportional or relative wage has not increased but declined.

Thus if the receipts of the laborer increase with the rapid advance of capital, yet at the same time there is a widening of the social gulf which separates the laborer from the capitalist; and also an increase in the power of capital over labor and in the dependence of labor upon capital.

The meaning of the statement that the laborer has an interest in the rapid increase of capital is merely this: the faster the laborer increases his master's dominion, the richer will be the crumbs that he will get from his table; and the greater the number the laborers that can be employed and called into existence, the greater will be the number of slaves of which capital will be the owner.

We have seen that even the most fortunate event for the working class, the speediest possible increase of capital, however much it may improve the material condition of the laborer, cannot abolish the opposition between his interests and those of the bourgeois or capitalist class. Profit and wages remain just as much as ever in inverse proportion.

When capital is increasing fast, wages may rise, but the profit of capital will rise much faster. The actual position of the laborer has improved, but it is at the expense of his social position. The social gulf which separates him from the capitalist has widened.

Finally, the meaning of fortunate conditions for wage-labor, and of the quickest possible increase of productive capital, is merely this. The faster the working classes enlarge and extend the hostile power that dominates over them the better will be the condition under which they will be allowed to labor for the further increase of bourgeois dominion and for the wider extension of the power of capital, and thus contentedly to forge for themselves the golden chains by which the bourgeois drags them in its train.

But are the increase of productive capital and the rise of wages so indissolubly connected as the bourgeois economists assert? We can hardly believe that the fatter capital becomes the more will its slave be pampered. The bourgeois is too much enlightened, and keeps its accounts much too carefully, to care for that privilege of the feudal nobility, the ostentation of splendor in its retinue. The very conditions of bourgeois existence compel it to keep careful accounts.

We must therefore inquire more closely into the effect which the increase of productive capital has upon wages.

With the general increase of the productive capital of a bourgeois society a manifold accumulation of labor force takes place. The capitalists increase in number and in power. The increase in the number of capitalists increases the competition between capitalists. Their increased power gives them the means of leading into the industrial battlefield mightier armies of laborers furnished with gigantic implements of war.

The one capitalist can only succeed in driving the other off the field and taking possession of his capital by selling his wares at a cheaper rate. In order to sell more cheaply without ruining himself he must produce more cheaply; that is, he must heighten as much as possible the productiveness of labor. But the most effective way of making labor more productive is by means of a more complete subdivision of labor, or by the more extended use and continual improvement of machinery. The more numerous the departments into which labor is divided, and the more gigantic the scale in which machinery is introduced, in so much the greater proportion does the cost of production decline, and so much the more fruitful is the labor. Thus arises a manifold rivalry among capitalists with the object of increasing the subdivision of labor and machinery, and keeping up the utmost possible progressive rate of exploitation.

Now, if by means of a greater subdivision of labor, by the employment and improvement of new machines, or by the more skilful and profitable use of the forces of nature, a capitalist has discovered the means of producing a larger amount of commodities than his competitors with the same amount of labor, whether it be stored-up labor or direct—if he can, for instance, spin a complete yard of cotton in the time that his competitors take to spin half a yard—how will this capitalist proceed to act?

He might go on selling half a yard at its former market price, but that would not have the effect of driving his opponents out of the field and increasing his own sale. But the need of increasing his sale has increased in the same proportion as his production. The more effective and more expensive means of production which he has called into existence enable him, of course, to sell his wares cheaper, but they also compel him to sell more wares and to secure a much larger market for them. Our capitalist will therefore proceed to sell his half yard of cotton cheaper than his competitors.

The capitalist will not, however, sell his complete yard so cheaply as his competitors sell the half, although its entire production does not cost him more than the production of half costs the others. For in this case he would gain nothing, but would only get back the cost of its production. The contingent increase in his receipts would result from his having set in motion a larger capital, but not from having made his capital more profitable than that of the others. Besides, he gains the end he is aiming at if he prices his goods a slight percentage lower than his competitors. He drives them off the field, and wrests from them, at any rate, a portion of their sale, if only he undersells them. And finally, we must remember that the price current always stands either above or below the cost of production, according as the sale of a commodity is transacted at a favorable or unfavorable period of business. According as the market price of a yard of cloth is above or below its former cost of production, the percentage will alter in which the capitalist, who had employed the new and profitable means of production, exceeds in its sale the actual cost of its production to him.

But our capitalist does not find his privilege very lasting. Other rival capitalists introduce with more or less rapidity, the same machines and the same subdivision of labor; and this introduction becomes general, until the price of the yard of cloth is reduced, not only below its old, but below its new, cost of production.

Thus the capitalists find themselves relatively in the same position in which they stood before the introduction of the new means of production. and if they are by these means enabled to offer twice the product for the same price, they now find themselves compelled to offer the doubled amount for less than the old price. From the standpoint of these new means of production the old game begins anew. There is greater subdivision of labor, more machinery, and more rapid progress in the exploitation of both. Whereupon competition brings about the same reaction against this result.

Thus we see how the manner and means of production are continually renewed and revolutionized, and how the division of labor necessarily brings in its train a greater division of labor; the introduction of machinery a still larger introduction; and the rapidity of progress in the efficiency of labor a still greater rapidity of progress.

That is the law which continually drives bourgeois production out of its old track, and compels capital to intensify the productive powers of labor for the very reason that it has already intensified them—the law that allows it no rest, but forever whispers in its ear the words "Quick march!"

This is no other law than that which, cancelling the periodical fluctuations of business, necessarily identifies the price of a commodity with its cost of production.

However powerful are the means of production which a particular capitalist may bring into the field, competition will make their adoption general; and the moment it becomes general the sole result of the greater fruitfulness of his capital is that he must now, for times as much as before. But as he must now, for the same price, offer ten, twenty, a hundred times as much as before. But as he must dispose of, perhaps, a thousand times as much in order to outweigh the decrease in the selling price by the larger proportion of the products sold, since a larger sale has now become necessary, not only to gain a larger profit, but also to replace the cost of production; and the implements of production, as we have seen, always get more expensive; and since this larger sale has become a vital question, not only for him, but also for his rivals, the old strife continues, with all the greater violence, in proportion as the previously discovered means of production are more fruitful. Thus the subdivision of labor and the employment of new machinery take a fresh start and proceed with still greater rapidity.

[illegible] the means of production employed, competition does its best to rob capital of the golden fruit which it produces by reducing the price of commodities to their cost of production; and, as fast as their production is cheapened compelling, by a despotic law, the larger supply of cheaper products to be offered at the former price. Thus the capitalist will have nothing by his exertions beyond the obligation to produce faster than before, and an enhancement of the difficulty of employing his capital to advantage. While competition continually persecutes him with the law of the cost of production, and turns against himself every weapon which he forges against his rivals, the capitalist continually tries to cheat competition by incessantly introducing further subdivisions of labor and replacing the old machines by new ones, which, though more expensive, produce more cheaply, instead of waiting till competition has rendered them obsolete.

Let us now look at this feverish agitation as it affects the market of the whole world, and we shall understand how the increase, accumulation, and concentration of capital bring in their train an uninterrupted and extreme subdivision of labor, always advancing with gigantic strides of progress, and a continual employment of new machinery, together with improvement of the old.

But how do these circumstances, inseparable as they are from the increase of productive capital, affect the determination of the amount of wages?

The greater division of labor enables one laborer to do the work of five, ten, twenty; it therefore multiplies the competition among laborers, five, ten, or twenty times. The laborers do not only compete when one sells himself cheaper than another, they also compete when one does the work of five, ten, or twenty; and the division of labor which capital introduces and continually increases, compels the laborer to enter into this kind of competition with one another.

Further, in the same proportion in which the divisionof labor is increased the labor itself is simplified. The special skill of the laborer becomes worthless. It is changed into a monotonous and uniform power production, which can give play neither to bodily nor intellectual elasticity. Its labor becomes accessible to everybody. Competitors, therefore, throng into it from all sides; and besides, we must remember that the more simple and easily learnt the labor is, and the less it costs a man to make himself master of it, so much the lower must its wages sink, since they are determined, like the price of every other commodity, by its cost of production.

Therefore, exactly as the labor becomes more satisfactory and unpleasant, in that very proportion competition increases and wages decline. The laborer does his best to maintain the rate of wages by performing more labor, whether by working for a greater number of hours, or by working harder in the same time. Thus driven by necessity, he himself increases the evil of the subdivision of labor. So the result is this: the more he labors the less reward he receives for it; and that for this simple reason—that he competes against his fellow workmen, and thus compels them to compete against him, and to offer their labor on as wretched conditions as he does; and that he thus, in the last result, competes against himself as a member of the working class.

Machinery has the same effect, but in a much greater degree. It supplants skilled laborers by unskilled, men by women, adults by children; where it is newly introduced it throws the hand laborers upon the street in crowds; and where it is perfected or replaced by later improvements and more inventions, discards them by slightly slower degrees. We have sketched above, in hasty outlines, the industrial war of capitalists with one another; and the war has this peculiarity, that its battles are won less by means of enlisting than of discharging its industrial recruits. The generals, or capitalists, vie with one another as to who can dispense with the greatest number of his soldiers.

The economists repeatedly assure us that the laborers who are rendered superfluous by the machines find new branches of employment.

They have not the hardihood directly to assert that the laborers who are discharged enter upon the new branches of labor. The facts cry out too loud against such a lie as this. They only declare that for other divisions of the laboring class, as, for instance, for the rising generation of laborers who were just ready to enter upon the defunct branch of industry, new means of employment will open out. Of course that is a great satisfaction for the dismissed laborers. The worshipful capitalists will not find their fresh supply of exploitable flesh and blood run short, and will let the dead bury their dead. This is indeed a consolation with which the bourgeois comfort themselves rather than the laborers. If the whole class of wage laborers were annihilated by the machines, how shocking that would be for capital, which, without wage labor, ceases to act as capital at all.

But let us suppose that those who are directly driven out of their employment by machinery, and also all those of the rising generation who were expecting employment in the same line, find some new employment. Does any one imagine this will be as highly paid as that which they have lost? Such an idea would be in direct contradiction to all the laws of economy. We have already seen that the modern form of industry always tends to the displacement of the more complex and the higher kinds of employment by those which are more simple and subordinate.

How, then, could a crowd of laborers, who are thrown out of one branch of industry by machinery, find refuge in another without having to content themselves with a lower position and worse pay?

The laborers who are employed in the manufacture of machinery itself have been instanced as an exception. As soon as a desire arises and a demand begins in an industry for more machinery it is said that there must necessarily be an increase in the number of machines, and therefore in the employment of laborers in this manufacture: and the laborers who are employed in this branch of industry will be skilled, and, indeed, even educated laborers.

Ever since the year 1810 this contention, which even before that time was only half true, has lost all its specious color. For the machines which are employed in the manufacture of machinery have been quite as numerous as those used in the manufacture of cotton; and the laborers who are employed as producing machines, instead of being highly educated, have only been able to play the part of utterly unskilled mechanics themselves.

But in the place of the man who has been dismissed by the machine perhaps three children and one woman are employed to work it. And were it not necessary before that the man's wages should suffice for the support of his wife and children? Was not the minimum of wages necessarily sufficient for the maintenance and propagation of the race of laborers? There is no difference, except that now the lives of four times as many laborers are used up in order to secure the support of one laborer's family.

To repeat our deductions—the faster productive capital increases the more does the division of labor and the employment of machinery extend. The more the division of labor and the employment of machinery extend, so much the more does competition increase among the laborers, and so much more do their average wages dwindle.

And, besides the laboring class is recruited from the higher strata of society, or else there falls headlong into it a crowd of small manufacturers and small proprietors, who thenceforth have nothing better to do than to stretch out their arms by the side of those of the laborers. And thus the forest of arms outstretched by those who are entreating for work becomes denser and the arms themselves grow ever leaner.

That the small manufacturer cannot survive in a contest whose first condition is production on a continually increasing scale, that is that he cannot be at once both a large and a small manufacturer—is self-evident.

That the interest on capital declines in the same proportion as the amount of capital increases and extends, and that therefore, the small capitalist can no longer live on his interest, but must join the ranks of the workers and increase the number of the proletariat—all this requires no further exemplification.

Finally, in the proportion in which the capitalists are compelled by the causes here sketched out to exploit on an ever increasing scale yet more gigantic means of production, and with that object to set in motion the mainsprings of credit, in the same proportion is there an increase of those earthquakes wherein the business world can only secure its own existence by the sacrifice of a portion of its wealth, its products, and even its powers of production to the gods of the world below—in a word, crises increase. They become at once more frequent and more violent; because in the same proportion which the amount of production, and therefore the demand for the extension of the market, increases, the market of the world continually contracts, and ever fewer markets remain to be exploited; since every previous crisis has added to the commerce of the world a market which was not known before, or had before been only superficially exploited by commerce. But capital not only lives up labor. Like the lord at once distinguished and barbarous, it drags with it, to the grave the corpses of its slaves and the whole necatombs of laborers who perish in the crisis. Thus we see that if capital increases fast, competition among the laborers increases still faster, that is, the means of employment and subsistence decline in proportion at a still more rapid rate and yet, none the less the most fortunate conditions for wage-labor lie in the speedy increase of capital.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

(Continued from page one)

early seventies reported: "As far as our knowledge of that particular district is concerned, there is the greatest possibilities of the largest coal fields on the American continent."

The people of B. C. can be bought and sold by a promise of a railroad at any time. After the railway had been laid, they asked for the coal field as a grant. The owners not only received this as a gift, but ten thousand dollars as well. If the mines at Coal Creek therefore did not pay from the grass roots, then someone came in between the cow and the milking time. The reason for the strike at Nanaimo is because the Dunsmuir Co. have been juggling in finance. They have capitalized their mines to the extent of $15,000,000. We know it is but watered stock, nevertheless, interest must be paid on that stipulated amount, watered or not.

"Mine safety lies not on your backs, for you cannot bear it. It lies on the back of the government of B. C." So says McBride. He (McBride) has got the fiction in his head, that he has got to look after the safety of mines. Why? The owners have got a darned sight better men to look after their property. Sir Dick McBride was a party responsible for the over-capitalization of the Dunsmuir mine, which has caused this strike at Nanaimo, and which made it necessary for the company to have a strike.

The Mines Department does not exist for the safety of the men at the mines. The average juryman has warm blood running through his arterial system, but the average judge has cold blood, much like the snake and other reptiles. We can look for no assistance to the judiciary, nor to the Mines Department, for the protection of our lives. Your only hope is in the trade union movement. It will never be faultless. The policy and action of the United Mine Workers on the Island have been as efficient as any organization on the American continent.

Get your women into your organizations. In the majority of cases, where men had turned away from the Union, it was caused by the women, but he knew of cases where men had been held in the Union by the women. You people would not have any complaint if you were disfranchised tomorrow. Either you are at fault, or the people of Ladysmith have blundered for my presence in the Legislative Assembly.

You cannot better your position for voting for either of the old political parties. Neither can you better your position by allying yourselves with the Liberal-labor or the newly-flaunted Conservative-labor. The Liberal-labor man is like a little tin god, and instructs his supporters. But in the Socialist movement, he is under teh instructions of his party and that is the difference.

THE SPORTS PROGRAM

The Athletic Association had got the park track and football field into splendid condition, and a marked improvement was noticed since September last. The grading of the track is now nearly perfect, while the football field has also been levelled and planted. All that was needed on Friday last was the addition of a few seats around the football enclosure to accommodate visitors who, after walking around all the morning, were sadly in need of a little support to rest their weary limbs. No doubt many improvements remain to be made in the shape of sanitary arrangements and water supply, but we can afford to exercise a little patience when we realize the tremendous amount of work that has been done in the park during the past eighteen months. Still, it is just as well to keep these improvements before those responsible who, we presume, are not so perfect that they are above advice or criticism.

The $100.00 for football was secured by Coal Creek after several extra periods had been played. No goals were scored, and the corners secured were counted as points. At one time it looked as though Fernie would make the running, but combination on both sides was so conspicuous by its absence that any accident might have happened. The Fernie juniors beat the Creek, 2-0.

The lacrosse game was by far the best and most exciting event of the day, and although Cranbrook secured the "dough" they were certainly far from being the better team. In the opening period Burland, of Fernie, made repeated rushes and scored two goals before the Cranbrook boys woke up; and when they did wake, they gave several exhibitions of temper that, to say the least, was not only unsportsmanlike, but distinctly cowardly. The referee and judge of play had to put players off for striking with stick and fist, and in this Cranbrook were the offenders. Bert Black played splendid lacrosse, and it was rather amusing to watch the visiting lads cannon off Bert when attempting to check. The most discouraging thing to Cranbrook was Bert's smile, which they could not rub off. If Friday's game is to be taken as a sample of what we may expect in the shape of lacrosse games, there is not the slightest doubt that the pastime will make progress in this town.

Bill Mazey, of Coal Creek, captained the winning team in the tug-of-war.

Following is a list of events and successful contestants:

Boys' race under 16—J. McDougal, 1st; R. Conton, 2nd.

Under 12—John Gibson, 1st; Archie Dunlop, 2nd.

Girls' race under 14—Rachel Suple, 1st; M. Griff, 2nd.

Members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, over 45 years—W. Karn, 1st;

One hundred yards race—John Skilling, 1st; A. Mouste, 2nd.

Married ladies' race—Mrs. Houston, 1st; Mrs. Bella, 2nd.

Mile foot race—George Young, 1st; George Shaw, 2nd; R. Stephens, 3rd.

Single ladies' race—Margie Mitchell, 1st; M. Kennedy, 2nd.

High jump—Nat Evans, 1st; R. McDonald, 2nd.

Long jump—J. Skilling, 20 ft. 4 in. 1st; Nat Evans, 2nd.

Horse race—R. D. Sherry's Tommy, 1st; W. J. Mouston's Max, 2nd.

Pony race—J. Minton's Jennie, 1st; McGovern's Joey, 2nd.

GAME ACT

Order-in-Council

(The British Columbia Gazette, No. 16, Vol. IIV., April 16th, 1914)

1.—An open season is declared:—

(a) For the killing and selling of bear, for a period of two years from April 1st, 1914.

(b) For the killing of mountain goat from September 1st to December 15th, both dates inclusive, in the years 1914 and 1915.

(c) For the killing of caribou of the male sex and over one year of age, from September 1st to December 15th, both dates inclusive, in the years 1914 and 1915.

(d) For the killing of moose of the male sex and over one year in age, in the Cariboo, Atlin, Skeena and Columbia Districts, from September 1st to December 15th, both dates inclusive, in the years 1914 and 1915.

(e) For the killing of mountain sheep of the male sex and over one year in age throughout the Province, except in the Yale, Similkameen and Okanagan Electoral Districts, from September 1st to November 15th, both dates inclusive, in the years 1914 and 1915.

2.—Indians living north of the 51st Parallel are, for two years from the 1st day of April, 1914, exempt from the provisions of the "Game Act," relating to ducks known as "Scoters," commonly called "Black" and "Siwash" ducks.

3.—These regulations shall not apply to any game reserve in the Province or to Cariboo, except as above mentioned, or the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Established April 1899

W. A. INGRAM

Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist

BARBER SHOP

Baths and Shoe Shine

BILLIARD ROOM

and LUNCH COUNTER

Our Coffee is Good

CASH MEAT MARKET

We Handle only Fresh Killed Alberta Meats

A trial order will convince you that they are the best and our prices the lowest

2lbs Creamery Butter 65 Cents

Prompt Delivery to Any Part

DAVIDSON, Mgr.

Turner Block, Wood St. Phone 52

DR PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Is a protection and guarantee against alum which is found in the low priced baking powders.

To be on the safe side when buying baking powder, examine the label and take only a brand shown to be made from Cream of Tartar.

Shiloh's Cure

STOPS COUGHS [illegible] 25 CENTS

HIGH CLASS Ladies' and Gent's TAILORS

SUITS FROM $30.00 up

Made to Measure & order on the premises

DeBurle & Company

Next Calgary Meat Market

P. O. Box 544 - Fernie, E.C.

TELEPHONE NO. 196

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

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

HOSMER LOCAL
No. 2497
Meet every 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 3 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.

Accidents in Mines in B.C. for Year of 1913

[By Thomas Graham, Chief Inspector of Mines for British Columbia]

Coal Mines

There were 27 fatal accidents in the coal mines of the province during the past year. This is one fatal accident less than in 1912.

The production in tons in 454,949 tons less than in 1912, and the number of employees is 459 less than 1912; these decreases being due to the labor troubles on Vancouver Island.

The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 4.05, as against 3.93 for 1912. The average for the ten-year period was 4.43. The collieries at which these accidents occurred were:

Comox, Canadian Collieries (D), Limited	6
Extension, Canadian Collieries (D), Limited	4
Nanaimo, Western Fuel Company	1
Middlesboro, Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Co.	3
Hosmer, C. P. R. Natural Resources Coal Dept.	3
Michel, Crow's Nest Pass Coal and Coke Company, Limited	1
Coal Creek, Crow's Nest Pass Coal and Coke Company, Limited	9
Total	27

Causes and Percentage to Whole		Per cent
Falls of roof and rock	11	40.74
Falls of Coal	7	25.93
Mine cars and haulage	5	18.52
Shaft sinking	2	7.405
Surface miscellaneous	2	7.405

Falls of roof and coal again account for the largest number of accidents, being 66 2-3 per cent of the whole, as against 33 1-3 per cent last year. Mine cars and haulage accounts for 18.52 per cent. This is a decrease compared with 1912, when the percentage was 33 1-3 of the whole. The other items are: Shaft sinking, 7.405, and miscellaneous, 7.405.

There is a very marked increase in the fatalities from falls of roof and coal. Of the 18 fatalities from this cause 6 (or one-third) were suffocated in fine coal. All three of the fatal accidents at Hosmer were from this cause, and at Coal Creek three were suffocated.

These accidents were from falls of coal in friable seams, on a pitch of 65 degrees as at Hosmer, and from sudden pressure or bumps, as at Coal Creek, breaking down a number of sets without warning and burying the unfortunate men in fine coal.

Recognizing early in the year that the fatalities from falls of roof and coal at the working faces were going to be large the following

Circular Letter

was sent to all mine managers in the province:

"Sir,—For a number of years past the percentage of fatal accidents from falls of roof and coal at the working faces has ranged from 35 to 60 per cent of the total accidents due to the industry. I regret to say that during the first five months of the present year there have been twelve fatal accidents from these causes, or three more than during the whole of last year.

"Owing to the large increase in this class of accidents, the honorable the Minister of Mines deems it necessary to avail himself of the powers given him in Section 101 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and proposes in writing to the managers of the various collieries a Special Rule covering teh question of "Systematic Timbering and Spragging" at the working face.

"Recognizing that, owing to the widely varying conditions in the different collieries in the province—even in the same field and often in the same mine—a hard and fast rule on systematic timbering would render such rule often impracticable, making the same invalid, and even often tending to bring about the very conditions that we are aiming to prevent; therefore, before formulating any such rule, the minister, in keeping with his former policy, would like to avail himself of your assistance and co-operation in this very important matter, and we beg to submit the following for your consideration:

"(1) The manager shall submit to the Minister of Mines a systematic method of timbering for the mine, division or subdivision of the mine. This shall indicate the average height of the seam, the kind of timber used, the minimum diameter of such timber, the maximum distance that shall exist between the props, timbers and other roof supports, and between such props, timbers and other roof supports and the sides and face of the working place or face.

"Should the minister approve of such 'Systematic Method of Timbering' a notice or notices of such method shall be kept posted in a legible manner at the entrance to such mine, division or subdivision of the same.

"(2) It shall be the duty of the workman in charge of a working place which shall include such working place and for a distance of fifteen feet back from the face to keep the props, timbers or other roof supports as designated in the 'Notice of Systematic Timbering" governing the mine, division or subdivision of such time in which he is employed.

"Nothing in such notice shall preclude or prevent the use of more props, timbers or other roof supports, or the erection of the same, should the workman or any of the officials deem such necessary for safety.

"(3) In addition to the requirements of Rule 2, as to timbering, every workman in charge of a place shall set sufficient sprags or other supports for the undermined coal, provided that before commencing to mine he shall set one sprag or other support and not less than one for every six feet of such undermining.

"(4) Temporary props shall only be withdrawn by use of a dog and chain, or other type of timber-drawing machine, unless permanent timber has been set before such withdrawal, and no permanent prop, timber, or other roof supports shall be finally withdrawn without the use of such timber-drawing device.

"Trusting to have your hearty co-operation in this, we await your suggestions."

I am pleased to say that a large majority of the managers in the province heartily endorsed the suggestion and all, with the exception of two or three who have since complied, were in a position to start the present year under a method of systematic timbering.

The Special Rule as finally adopted is uniform throughout the province; the method of timbering under the rule is drawn up to suit the local conditions of each mine:

Special Rule, Systematic Timbering

"(a) The manager of the mine shall cause to be posted at a conspicuous place near the mouth of the mine, a notice stating the minimum size of the different types of timber to be used in such mine, and the maximum distance between the timbers and between the timbers and the face and sides of the working place.

"(b) In the event of two or more methods of timbering being used in one mine, then in addition to the notice posted at the mouth of the mine, a notice shall be posted at the entrance to each section or district, stating the method of timbering to be used in such section or district of such mine.

"(c) It shall be the duty of the miner in charge of a working place—which shall include such working place and a distance of fifteen feet back from the face—to keep the props, timbers or other roof supports erected as designated in the 'Notice of Systematic Timbering" governing the mine, division or subdivision of such mine in which he is employed.

"(d) Nothing in this section shall prevent a miner from setting supports, or an official from requiring the miner to set supports in his working place at more frequent intervals than those specified in the notice aforesaid, where necessary for safety.

"(e) Every miner in charge of a working place shall set sufficient sprags or other supports for the undermined coal, provided that before commencing to mine he shall set one sprag or other support, and not less than one for every six feet of such undermining.

"(f) Temporary props shall only be withdrawn by use of a dog and chain or other type of timber-drawing machine, unless permanent timber has been set before such withdrawal, and no permanent prop, timber or other roof support shall be finally withdrawn without the use of such timber-drawing device."

I believe this is a step in the right direction and expect that results during the present year will justify the adoption of the rule.—Mining, Engineering and Electrical Record.

News of the World

Great Britain

An official blue book just published affords an interesting insight into the conditions of obtaining in the Irish capital. According to the report of sanitary authorities the housing conditions are so deplorable that at least 14,000 must at once be built in order to meet the most meagre requirements. Over 20,000 families have only one room whilst 1500 families live in single cellars which have been converted into living rooms. 33.9 per cent of all the dwellings in Dublin have only one room. In the case of 12000 such dwellings an average of 6.1 persons live in the one room. There are 98 persons living in one house, in another 74, etc. The sanitary conditions are everywhere in an indescribable condition, whilst the general conditions are most degrading. The report further emphasizes the fact that of the owners of these houses 14 are town counsellors. As regards the wages, 5,600 fathers of families receive not more than 15s. 2d. per week, 900 15s. to 20s. per week.

The British Federation of Workers in the paper mills is the third union to introduce the trades union stamp for protection against the production of non-union wares. Up to the present time only the hatters and the boot and shoe makers have had a special trades union stamp.

The British Labor Party introduced a motion into Parliament last year for the establishing of a Labor Ministry. The discussion in connection with this motion led to the Government's appointing a commission to ascertain whether it were possible to render the work in the various trades more regular. The first of the greater trades unions to vote AGAINST POLITICAL ACTION, though by only a small majority, was the Federation of Co-operative Employees. An amendment in the rules whereby the Federation may levy a special contribution for political purposes—other funds no longer to be used for such purpose at all—was rejected.

New Zealand

The most brutal injustice continues to be meted out to those who took part in the last general strike. At the beginning of February 13 trades union leaders were condemned to from three months to two years hard labor or penal servitude for "taking part in illegal gatherings."

South Africa

The South African Labor Movement has scored brilliant results against the Government of Martial Law and deportation. The various South African States have their own diets which dispose of the questions of taxation, education and public works. Up to the present, labor was scarcely represented in these diets.

The Labor Party had only two seats out of 45 in the Transvaal for instance. The recent election has, however, brought them 23 seats, whilst only two seats remained in the hands of the Conservatives who, up to the present, have constituted the ruling party. The Labor Party has also been victorious in the by-election in the Cape Colony.

The Dangers of Indigestion

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

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It has given us silks and fine linens for the few rich and shoddy garments and rags for the industrious many.

It has given us the palace of the drones and the shack of the toiler.

It has given us free schools and six million factory slaves of school age too poor to attend them.

It has supplanted the man at the machine with babes, made the workingman's home desolate, robbed his cradle and transformed the factory into a nursery of hell.

It has changed man's allegiance from kings who hold sway by divine right to kings of capital who hold sway by reason of their economic might.

It has enthroned the almighty dollar, made countless millions mourn, and outraged labor lies prostrate and bleeding at the feet of Mammon's god.

When competition has given way to co-operation—when man learns how to live—then on earth there will be peace; toward all men, good will.—The Liberator.

We pride ourselves on having abolished slavery, and refer to the feudal state as a period of darkness and despair. The capitalist state under which man sells himself on the instalment plan is heralded as the Omega of man's achievement.

But Dives is with us still, and—

Lazarus lies at the gate of Dives' mansion.

Behold the fruits of Capitalism:

It has given us a Rockefeller and the man with the hoe.

HOW'S THIS?

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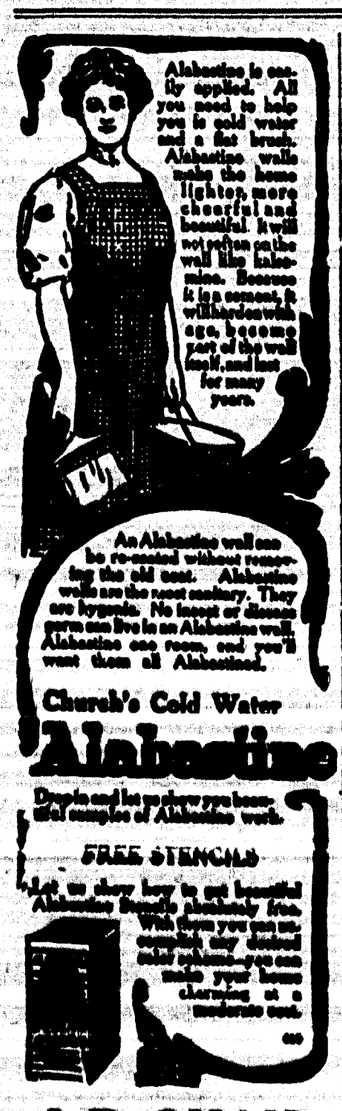

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The People Do Not Own the Flag

"As a tribute to the recognition of the American Flag, forced upon General Huerta, following a series of insults flaunted by the Mexican government against this nation, The Rocky Mountain News suggests that patriotic societies of Denver and Colorado arrange a celebration to be held in every city in the state when the Mexican leader offers his apologies in a salute to the Stars and Stripes."

"The News suggests that the international salute of twenty-one guns be fired from the capitol grounds, and that flags be hoisted on city and state buildings, over business houses and private residences, and that the national anthem be sung in every schoolroom to awaken the pride that every American should feel for the recognition and esteem that will be shown the American flag on that day.

"It further suggests that a parade of military, fraternal and patriotic organizations form a part of a monster patriotic celebration, in which every man, woman and child in Denver and Colorado take some part."

The above article appeared in the Rocky Mountain News, urging a state-wide tribute to the American flag.

There is an old saying that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

In the early stages of the coal strike in Colorado the Rocky Mountain News sent out an appeal asking the editors of Colorado to assemble in Denver to give expression to their sentiments [illegible] striking miners and the coal barons.

Less than a score of "molders of public opinion" gathered in Denver, but when they met in convention, the Rocky Mountain News presented the quill-drivers with a document for their signatures that was a SLAM at the strikers and a TRIBUTE to the plutocrats. Again, in the late election in the City of Denver, the Rocky Mountain News deserted the people and supported the Union Water Company in its BOODLE campaign to secure a franchise for twenty years.

It is no wonder that journals of the type and character of the News [illegible] upon the people to honor the flag, for subsidized journals must always appeal to PATRIOTISM to conceal their TREASON to the interests of the masses of the people.

"Mother" Jones was held incommunicado during the greater part of the winter in the southern coal fields of Colorado by the military, and the FLAG waved from the bastile in which she was incarcerated, but the News raised no protest against the FLAG being prostituted to wave over the prison of a woman who was held without charge, warrant or other due process of law.

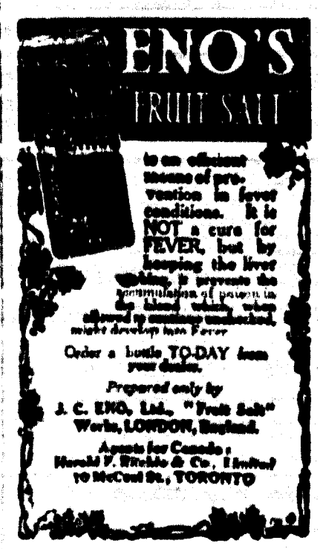
The FLAG no longer belongs to the masses of the people of this country. The FLAG is owned and controlled by economic masters, just the same as the machines of production and distribution and the flag that was once hailed as the emblem of liberty, has become the property of capitalism.—The Miners Magazine.

The railroads are not run in a wreckless manner. The victims are proof of the fact.

Capitalism without crime is unthinkable, since the very basis of capitalism, profit, is a crime.

Nothing good will be destroyed by Socialism—unless it insists on hanging to the coat tail of evil.

You can't understand Socialism by remaining out of the struggle and trying your hand at criticism. Get in the fight for humanized conditions and Socialism will soon look mighty good to you.



THE SYSTEM REMAINS UNMOLESTED

The following Monday after Easter Sunday, the state of New York placed four men in the electric chair and ushered them into eternity. The four men were charged and convicted of taking human life. The state of New York takes human life and such act is legal, but when "Gyp the Blood" or "Lefty Louie" imbrue their hands in the blood of a human being, such an act is visited with the penalty of death. The state of New York, as a collective body, has the LEGAL RIGHT to do that for which the individual is condemned to death. The state of New York can commit MURDER under forms of law, but the individual who commits murder must pay the penalty with his life.

If we lay any claim to a Christian civilization, then the Scriptural mandate, "Thou shalt not kill," should be as binding on the state of New York as on "Gyp the Blood."

The state of New York has no more right, morally, to take human life than the cold-blooded degenerates, who for hire from the "higher ups," killed a gambler.

But the majesty of the law must be upheld, and MURDER, which in the majority of instances has been committed through lust for profit, must be punished by MURDER perpetrated by the state, through the use of an electric machine.

But the state of New York, in executing the gunmen who killed a gambler, accomplished nothing. These four gunmen were but the hired tools of the "higher ups," who paid the professional assassin his price.

Rosenthal, the gambler, was killed so that he could not uncover the prominent members of the syndicate that collected millions of dollars from vice. The four brutal degenerates who were hired to kill Rosenthal [illegible] that was levied on VICE by the "higher ups," but were the servile tools of the "higher ups" who decreed that Rosenthal should die, rather than that he should hold up to the gaze of the people the RESPECTABLE HIGHWAYMEN whose graft enables them to hire the assassin who has made MURDER a profession.

The four degenerates have been consigned to nameless graves, executed by the state of New York, but the infamous system that made them criminals will remain to breed more criminals, who will [illegible] with human blood on the price that is paid for MURDER and MURDER will be committed just as long as there is PROFIT in MURDER.—The Miners Magazine.

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REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOR

While there may be many who disagree, personally we are compelled to admit that so far as RECOMMENDATIONS are concerned, the Royal Commission appointed by the McBride Government last year to enquire into the condition of labor in B. C. (and which has just issued its report) has done its duty fairly well. Let the reader thoroughly understand: We say so far as RECOMMENDATIONS are concerned, realizing only too well that all these commissions and reports mean just so much extra work for the Government Printing Department, and a few fat jobs for friends, and nothing more, if the parties in power make no effort to adopt the recommendations suggested. Still, in fairness to the commission, which was limited in its scope and barred from enquiring in a district where real trouble existed, we will admit they have done more than we expected. Their report might form the basis, with certain additions, of a very progressive labor platform, and the workers of B. C. would do well to read this report very carefully.

To review the report thoroughly would occupy too much space, but there are several portions with which we shall deal in this and subsequent issues, such portions having particular reference to our own industry.

Commenting upon International Unions and the objections raised by some, the commission makes the following comment:—

"Whilst some employers oppose international unions on the grounds that the authority exercised by the union officials resident in the United States may produce conditions injurious to Canadian industrial interests, yet we find no definite evidence of any such effect; and, on the other hand, it must be said that many large corporations employ managers and superintendents and are controlled by directors who are themselves aliens."

The last paragraph is rather an unkind rub for those self-satisfied patriotic, and in many cases alien, humbugs, who are forever proclaiming what they will do for a CANADIAN ORGANIZATION.

Under the heading "Discrimination against Union Employees," the commissioners make the following admission:—

"Though some organizers, led astray by the pursuit of visionary aims, may go to the extreme and would destroy much that is good in our industrial system, it cannot be doubted that the promotion of the organization of labor is doing much to benefit the condition of the laboring class as a whole."

The recommendations of the commission on this point are of such a nature that no comment is necessary, but they might have mentioned "what is good in our industrial system."

Upon the question of compulsory arbitration, the commission is compelled to admit that this method of legislation has been tried and found wanting, and state: "The general concensus of opinion is that it has been a failure. It has not prevented strikes, and seems only to have succeeded in creating antagonism between the employer and employee. When the State intervenes to force workmen to work for a particular master, as well as to compel the master to employ particular men, it is using its power in a manner which is not in accordance with liberty and justice." The last paragraph, so far as the worker is concerned, is a huge joke, and does not call for serious criticism. With the labor market overstocked, there are very few individuals in the enviable position of selecting any "particular master." So far as the selection is concerned, this is a privilege which the employer enjoys, and not the worker. The commissioners need have no scruples about a workman being forced to work for a particular master.

The commissioners have not made many discoveries, but they have discovered, or fancy they have, the cause of the present dissatisfaction which exists among the working class. Their contention that "the dissatisfaction with existing conditions arises not from a hopeless despair, but from a determination to improve social conditions, and from a genuine spirit of human brotherhood," is in part correct, but were the commissioners to make the journey through the Crow's Nest Pass at this particular period, they might discover that the condition of the worker both in British Columbia and Alberta was unsatisfactory in almost every respect, and the dissatisfaction was caused not so much through a desire to improve social conditions, as a desire to secure the barest means of sustenance. The commissioners appear to have swallowed one of the great Jim Hill's quibs, namely, that discontent is the result not of the high cost of living, but of the cost of high living.

Unemployment and employment agencies are also considered, and the report states "the evidence we have received justifies the need of efficient public bureau to prevent employment agencies being conducted solely for profit. The usual palliatives, that municipal employment bureaus and national labor bureau be established is one of their suggestions. Fortnightly payday and negotiable time checks are among some of the suggestions. Next week we will publish certain portions of the report, but would advise all who are interested to write W. H. Cullin, King's Printer, Victoria, B. C., asking for a copy of the report. It will prove very effective campaign literature, and should be interesting reading to all who appreciate the necessity of political action.

WHY RAILROAD COMPANIES PREFER WHITE LABOR

We were amused the other day when reading a statement credited to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the C. P. R., to the effect that "The C. P. R. preferred white labor, but if it was not obtainable (AT THE PRICE) the company could hardly be expected to stand back with folded arms."

We introduced the words between parenthesis. It is usual to blame the printer for such omissions, but in this case we fear that he is not to blame. Only the other week our Lethbridge correspondent, in his notes, called attention to the fact "that the C. P. R. had a gang of about sixty men raising the track, and were paying them at the rate of 17½ cents per hour or $1.75 for ten hours' work." The correspondent adds: "They are all Russians brought in by the company." There is, of course, a possibility that the C. P. R. had let this work to a contractor, and that the latter was skinning every possible cent out of the worker. We do not know, but this we do know, and that the C. P. R. always employs white labor when the white laborer can be obtained at the price.

No one wants to pay the same for a light team that he would for a heavy team, and the railway company will not employ the weak degenerate Oriental or Chinese when sturdy Russians or Swedes can be persuaded to work for 17½ cents per hour. Some may argue that there is no comparison between the horse and the man. There is not. If a man buys a heavy team, his feed bill will be more than with a light team. With the intelligent (?) worker, it is very different. The railroad company does not care a hoop what he eats just so long as he works. Whether he lives on a handful of rice, or pork and beans, cut no figure with them if they can get him for the same wage. The least of Sir Thomas' trouble is what the worker requires to live upon. He will always employ white labor (even in the company's coal mines) provided the price is what the company want to pay and not what the worker is entitled to.

One dollar and seventy-five cents a day for ten hours' work, is a remuneration that can scarcely be calculated to produce stalwarts for the Canadian militia or navy, but the Great Northern can beat this, for the great "James" (to prevent gluttony among the workers) pays his section men $1.35 per day!

PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

With the exception of those in Ohio, the miners in the organized fields whose contracts expired on March 31 are peaceably working wherever trade conditions allow, while their representatives, on scale committees or in joint committees are negotiating for new agreements.

In Indiana (bituminous) the scale committee failed to reach any agreement; the joint conference reconvened last Tuesday, and is in session as we go to press. There are many differences to be adjusted, but we see no reason why a satisfactory agreement can not be reached in the near future.

The joint scale committee, representing the miners and operators of District 12, are still in session at Peoria. Progress is being made but no permanent settlement has been made so far.

The joint conference of the Ohio miners and operators was not able to effect any settlement, owing to the uncompromising attitude of the eastern Ohio operators. It was adjourned Friday, April 24. Many of the operators of the various sub-districts, with the exception of eastern Ohio, have signified a willingness to meet the representatives of the miners to attempt to formulate an agreement for their respective sub-districts. Negotiations looking toward such conferences are in progress. We hope and expect to be able to report most of Ohio working in the near future.—U. M. W. A. Journal.

"Mother" Jones, for the life of more than a generation, has been fighting the battle of the working class. Her home has been on the firing line of industrial conflict.

Wherever the battle has raged for justice against wrong and oppression, and wherever the slave has rebelled against the tyranny of the despot, there has been found this dauntless woman raising her voice for human liberty.

She has lived with the victims of wage slavery and knows the infamies of a profit system.

She has heard the moans of sufferings from the pallid lips of hunger and scars the sore of misery from dispirited heart and the wails of wretchedness from hovels of poverty have given her superhuman courage to brave all the dangers of capitalism and consecrate her life to the world-wide movement for the economic freedom of the race.

Though a woman whose heart has beat for a civilization where man, woman and child should be free, the press—that molder of "public opinion"—has not hesitated to hurl its calumnies and invectives against the aged heroine whose only crime is her loyalty to the impoverished millions of the earth.

Capitalism has felt no scruples in paying the professional perjurer and the literary prostitute to smirch her good name, but the woman who has dedicated her efforts to humanity has never halted in her mission and never will until her heart is stilled in death.

She has exposed the crimes of capitalism, pilloried the determined system that puts the child in the factory-prison, denounced with fiery tongue the miserable wage that populates a "redlight" district with social outcasts, castigated with all the power of her impassioned eloquence the hellish wrongs that grow out of soulless exploitation, and for this, she has faced the injunctions of our courts, been seized by our brave soldiery, flung behind the walls of the bullpen and sometimes deported by that "invisible government" whose mandate is obeyed by the spurious defenders of legal rights and constitutional liberty.

"Mother" Jones is nearing the end of her journey. The last chapter in the history of her life will soon be written; but when she is laid away in the bosom of Mother Earth, the remembrance of her [illegible] working class will weave around her memory a garland of immortality whose flowers shall never fade.—The Miners Magazine.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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Return Limit, May 27th 1914

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District Passenger Agent,
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THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

BY-LAW NUMBER 147

A By-law to raise the sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) for the purpose of extending the electric light system now in operation in the City of Fernie.

WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it will be necessary to borrow the sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) and to issue debentures of the City of Fernie for the purpose of raising the said sum;

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable land and improvements or real property of the said City of Fernie, according to the last revised assessment roll, is Two million, one hundred and ninety-four thousand, four hundred and seven dollars $2,194,407.00);

AND WHEREAS it will be requisite to raise annually by rate the sum of Six hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty-five cents ($691.45) for paying the said debt and interest;

AND WHEREAS this By-law shall not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

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

1. It shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Fernie to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person, persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum not exceeding the whole sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed or issued, each for the sum of Five hundred dollars ($500.00) as may be required for the purpose and object aforesaid, not exceeding, however, the sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor and City Clerk thereof.

3. The said debentures shall bear date from the First day of June, A. D. 1914, and shall be made payable in Ten (10) years from the said date, in lawful money, at the office of the Home Bank of Canada, in Fernie aforesaid, or at the office of the Home Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, or at the office of the National Park Bank, New York City, United States of America, which said places of payment shall be designated by the said debentures, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of Five and a half per cent (5½ p. c.) per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable semi-annually at the said office of the Home Bank of Canada, in Fernie aforesaid, or at the said office of the Home Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, aforesaid, or at the office of the National Park Bank, New York City, on the First day of the months of June and December, respectively in each year during the currency of the said debentures, and it shall be expressed in said debentures and coupons to be so payable.

5. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Corporation to negotiate and sell the said debentures, or any of them, at less than par, but in no case shall the said debentures or any of them, be negotiated or sold for less than ninety per centum of their value, including the cost of negotiating their sale, brokerage and all other incidental expenses.

6. There shall be raised and levied in each year during the currency of said debentures the sum of Two hundred and seventy-five dollars ($275.00) for payment of interest, and the sum of Four hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-five cents ($416.45) for payment of said debentures, by rate sufficient therefor on all rateable land or improvements or real property in the said Municipality.

7. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council to repurchase any of the said debentures on such terms as may be agreed upon with the legal holders thereof, either at the time of sale or any subsequent time or times, and all debentures so repurchased shall forthwith be cancelled and destroyed, and no re-issue of the debentures so repurchased shall be made in consequence of such repurchase.

8. This By-law shall take effect on the First day of June, A. D. 1914.

9. This By-law may be cited for all purposes as the City of Fernie Electric Light Plant Extension By-Law, 1914.

Done and passed in open Council this Seventh day of May, A. D. 1914.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken in the Council Chamber, City Hall, City of Fernie, B. C., on Tuesday, May 26th, A. D. 1914, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and eight o'clock in the evening.

Fernie, B. C.,
May 6th, 1914.

ARTHUR J. MOFFATT,
City Clerk.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF FERNIE

BY-LAW NUMBER 148

A By-law to raise the sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) for the purpose of purchasing road making machinery, consisting of One Road Roller, One Stone Crusher and One Engine.

WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it will be necessary to borrow the sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) and to issue debentures of the City of Fernie for the purpose of raising the said sum;

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable land and improvements or real property of the said City of Fernie, according to the last revised assessment roll, is Two million, one hundred and ninety-four thousand, four hundred and seven dollars $2,194,407.00);

AND WHEREAS it will be requisite to raise annually by rate the sum of Six hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty-five cents ($691.45) for paying the said debt and interest;

AND WHEREAS this By-law shall not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

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

1. It shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Fernie to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person, persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum not exceeding the whole sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed or issued, each for the sum of Five hundred dollars ($500.00) as may be required for the purpose and object aforesaid, not exceeding, however, the sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor and City Clerk thereof.

3. The said debentures shall bear date from the First day of June, A. D. 1914, and shall be made payable in Ten (10) years from the said date, in lawful money, at the office of the Home Bank of Canada, in Fernie aforesaid, or at the office of the Home Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, or at the office of the National Park Bank, New York City, United States of America, which said places of payment shall be designated by the said debentures, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of Five and a half per cent (5½ p. c.) per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable semi-annually at the said office of the Home Bank of Canada, in Fernie aforesaid, or at the said office of the Home Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, aforesaid, or at the office of the National Park Bank, New York City, on the First day of the months of June and December, respectively in each year during the currency of the said debentures, and it shall be expressed in said debentures and coupons to be so payable.

5. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Corporation to negotiate and sell the said debentures, or any of them, at less than par, but in no case shall the said debentures or any of them, be negotiated or sold for less than ninety per centum of their value, including the cost of negotiating their sale, brokerage and all other incidental expenses.

6. There shall be raised and levied in each year during the currency of said debentures the sum of Two hundred and seventy-five dollars ($275.00) for payment of interest, and the sum of Four hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-five cents ($416.45) for payment of said debentures, by rate sufficient therefor on all rateable land or improvements or real property in the said Municipality.

7. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council to repurchase any of the said debentures on such terms as may be agreed upon with the legal holders thereof, either at the time of sale or any subsequent time or times, and all debentures so repurchased shall forthwith be cancelled and destroyed, and no re-issue of the debentures so repurchased shall be made in consequence of such repurchase.

8. This By-law shall take effect on the First day of June, A. D. 1914.

9. This By-law may be cited for all purposes as the City of Fernie Road Machinery By-law, 1914.

Done and passed in open Council this Seventh day of May, A. D. 1914.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken in the Council Chamber, City Hall, City of Fernie, B. C., on Tuesday, May 26th, A. D. 1914, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and eight o'clock in the evening.

Fernie, B. C.,
May 8th, 1914. 2.t.

ARTHUR J. MOFFATT,
City Clerk.

COMMUNICATED

A HINT ON PRONUNCIATION

To the Editor, District Ledger.

Sir,—So many and varied are the pronunciations given to the name of Mexico's self-appointed president that I thought it might interest your readers to learn the correct pronunciation. In Spanish, with but few exceptions and these permissible only by virtue of usage, "he" is mute when beginning a word. "u" is represented in English by "oo," "e" is sounded like "a" shortly pronounced "r" is rolled in a manner that would tickle the ear of a countryman of Burns. "t" has the same value as in English and "a" is "ah." Therefore, phonetically pronounced "Huerta" becomes "oo—airr—tah" or "wairr—tah."

Yours very truly,
J. W. BENNETT,
Crow's Nest Business College and Academy of Languages.
Fernie, B. C., May 6, 1914.

TENDERS

Sealed tenders for erecting a fence around Annex School will be considered by the School Trustees. Further particulars and specification may be obtained from G. G. Henderson, Chairman of the Board.

All tenders must be in by May 9th, and should be sealed and addressed to

S. DICKEN,
Clerk to the Board,
City Hall, Fernie, B. C.

WELL HEATED WELL VENTILATED

ORPHEUM

High Class Photo Plays

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
VITAGRAPH SPECIAL FEATURE IN TWO PARTS

Heartsease

Under the cold reserve of her husband, her heart wilts. Her younger son inherits her nature and soon follows his mother. Too late husband and father realizes the cause of their death

OLD DOC YAK
Selig. An animated cartoon of the famous comic supplement character. Drawn by Sydney Smith. Courtesy Chicago Tribune

THE WHIP HAND
Essany. A beautiful love drama with Francis X. Bushman

FLOOD TIDE
Edison. An excellent picture taken off the Cornish Coast

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
May 13th and 14th

The Lion & the Mouse

By Charles Klein. The complete triumph of a clever and beautiful girl over a powerful money-mad financier, who has ruined and discredited her father

SIX—REELS—SIX

Admission 15 cents and 25 cents

COMING—COMING—COMING

Germinal, or the Toll of Labor

By Emile Zola. Five reels

THOR, THE LORD OF THE JUNGLES
Selig. Three reels

Matinee Saturday at 2.30—5c and 10c
Prices, 10 & 20c. -:- ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA
GET THE ORPHEUM HABIT

J. T. GIDDINGS

BUILDER & CONTRACTOR

Plans and Specifications Furnished For All Kinds of Work

Phone 123 - - Fernie, B. C.

Regal White Wyandottes

Dorcas (24 egg) Strain

A few early hatched cockerels for sale in the fall

Write
Wm. ANTROBUS
Coleman - Alberta

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.

Lacrosse Sticks

50c & $1.00

Get the Kids a Stick - and watch 'em develop

Bleasdell's Drug Store

FERNIE, B. C.

THE ORPHEUM

"Heartsease," a special two-reel Vitagraph feature, is one of those domestic dramas, full of pathos and striking [illegible] an unsympathetic husband form the chief characters of the caste. It is the old tale retold, of a husband's lack of sympathy and the gradual decline of his wife and child. The film is splendidly acted and will appeal to many temperaments. "Old Doc Yak" is the reverse of the previous feature. It is a Selig film and an animated cartoon of the famous supplement characters for which Sydney Smith is responsible. "The Whip hand" is a beautiful Essany love drama, with Francis X. Bushman as principal. A splendid Edison scenic film, "Flood Tide," depicting the tide on the Cornish coast, is one of those delightful pieces of photography for which this house is renowned. For Wednesday and Thursday, May 13th and 14th, the management has secured the great Lubin six-reel feature, "The Lion and the Mouse." This is a picturisation of Charles Klein's great play, and is made greater by the emphasis that is [illegible] The stage version, with its dialogue, seems to be a political situation, with a love story to make it real. In the picture, as human nature really demands, the order is reversed. The political situation, however, is just as clear as in the play; nothing has been lost, and much gained by the fact that it is made to serve the love story; for, in turn, the love story made greater makes the political situation more poignant. Poignant it surely is, until the happy ending, which expectancy is made to hope for but kept uncertain of from the first. The management inform us that they have secured a five-reel feature, entitled "Germinal, or The Toll of Labor," which will be screened shortly. This is by the greatest of French authors, Emile Zola.

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

The Bellevue football team did not get a team to play Coleman on Saturday, but will play in the near future.

Quite a crowd of Bellevue sports took in the ball game on Friday between Hillcrest and Frank.

Bob Levitt and Jas. Burke spent Friday and Saturday in Fernie.

Miss Scott, of the teaching staff, was in Fernie taking in the sports on Friday.

Mr. Arthur Reilley and Mr. Best were Fernie visitors on Friday.

Mr. J. Hutton, who has been employed as a fire boss for some years, has severed his connection with the coal company and started to work at Frank.

Mr. and Mrs. George Copeland were visiting in Bellevue this week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton.

We are pleased to note that the Maple Leaf mine has opened up and is working fairly steady.

Mr. Randall is moving his family up from Maple Leaf this week.

Pete Ubertina has started a young farm on his triangular lot next to the old school house.

COLEMAN NOTES

In the action in which Mrs. Jonathan Graham brought against Dr. R. T. Ross, of Coleman, for $25,000.00, the case was tried in Macleod before Judge Walsh and a jury. A verdict was brought in for Dr. Ross with costs.

On Thursday, the 30th, a disastrous fire occurred at York Creek in which Mr. Oscar Brindley suffered the loss of three houses and all his effects. How the fire occurred is not properly known. The loss is estimated at about $1700, and is partly covered by insurance.

Mike Brennan has added an addition to his property on Third Street.

What's the matter with Bellevue? For the first time in five years failed to turn out a team to fulfill their league engagement. Get a move on, boys; better late than never. Coleman were quite disappointed over the matter.

Last week a batch of about forty men were laid off in the McGillivray mine. Prospects of work look very remote indeed in Coleman, at least for a time.

On Saturday afternoon an unfortunate occurrence happened to a party of ladies and gentlemen who were driving to witness the football match at Hillcrest. The party was being driven by W. Bell when they met a motor at a very intricate part of the road. The horses backed a little out of the way. The result was that the rig was upset and fell on Mrs. Bell, causing a dislocation of the hip. She was taken to hospital at Blairmore, and later to her own home in Coleman. Mrs. Bell is rapidly recovering from her injuries. The rest of the party were badly shaken but not hurt in any way.

On Saturday, May 9th, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Coleman eyrie, will hold a social in their hall, when all visiting Eagles to Coleman on that date will be made welcome.

On Sunday, May 24th, his Lordship Bishop MacNally (Roman Catholic) will pay his pastoral visit to Coleman, when he will administer the sacrament of confirmation to the Catholic children between Coleman and Passburg.

A whist drive took place in the hall of the Anglican Church on Thursday night of last week. Mrs. J. Lousbury was top scorer for the ladies and Mr. Goodeve for the gentlemen.

A miniature circus performance took place in the streets of Coleman on Saturday afternoon, a prominent official of McGillivray staff being the lone performer. After careering round the town his horse deposited him somewhat rudely in the vicinity of the depot. When picked up the only damage was a pair of broken glasses.

On Monday night about 5.30 an accident occurred in room 100 in No. 2 seam of the International Coal Company's mine at Coleman, whereby Paul Pieronack got several nasty wounds on the head and one of his legs badly bruised. He was taken to the Miners' Hospital and attended by Dr. R. T. Ross.

The Rev. Father Beaton, of Cape Breton, is the guest of the Rev. Father Delestre for the month of May.

LYRIC THEATRE

Bellevue - Alta.

Motion Pictures and Vaudeville

Don't forget that whatever happens the Lyric will continue to show the best pictures money can buy

Matinee every Saturday at 2 p.m.

LYRIC THEATRE CO.

G. W JOHNSTON, Manager

On Tuesday, the 5th, while at work in room 93, Albert Cilli met with an accident in the McGillivray Creek mine at Coleman, a large piece of top coal falling on him, bruising him rather severely. He was taken to the Miners' hospital and attended to by Dr. Connelly.

It will be remembered that some time ago Thomas Kennedy, of Crow's Nest, brought an action against the C. P. R. for $25,000.00 damages for the loss of an arm at Coleman depot. The C. P. R. appealed the case and the re-trial takes place in Spokane on May 12th. Several new witnesses have been subpoenaed in connection with it.

HILLCREST NOTES

Frank visited Hillcrest on Saturday and opened the league games for the season before a crowd of about 500, whose enthusiasm for their respective team was just tremendous. The home team won the toss and kicked off on schedule time, and the game was fast from the start and occasionally very rough. The ball had not been moving eight minutes before the inside left of Hillcrest received a severe injury to his knee, which necessitated his immediate removal to the hospital. The game, however, continued fast and exciting, and although the home team played ten men they were able occasionally to take the offensive. Just before half time hostilities broke out in one portion of the field, and it looked for the moment as if this end of the American continent was likely to be engaged in a conflict as sanguine as that to the south. The belligerants were invited to leave the field for the rest of the game. Play was resumed with the home team playing nine men and Frank ten. However, some good football was witnessed, and upon the call of time the score was 0-0. A surprise was sprung upon most people during the football match, when a brass band, hitherto unknown, struck up some lively selections. We are informed that the band is here to stay, and that its sweet sulcet strains will gladden our summer evenings. So be it!

Quite a number of the boys here took advantage of the cheap railway rates to Fernie. They report a good time and their opinion of Fernie hospitality quite complimentary.

Several of our citizens have decided to erect their own domiciliary edifices and thus save or minimize one of the sources of the high cost of living.

It is remarkable that some individuals can be guilty of any crime, including the theft of tools, and still get away with it. The fact that such individuals may have been useful to the employing class at some time may account for leniency shown. However, we have not abandoned all hope of bringing the guilty parties to justice.

What a pity it is that "William" does not write a book of travels and experience along the main line. This would be quite helpful in enlightening many of those Old Country slaves who imagine this Sunny Alberta a land overflowing with milk and honey.

W. Robertson has severed his connection with Hillcrest colliery and left for his ranch in Burmis, where he hopes to raise "taters," etc. It is our earnest wish that the raising of crops will not create a decline in his "hopes."

W. White, rope rider on No. 2 slant, had the misfortune to break his leg while following his employment on Wednesday last.

Glad to see you around again, Tipper, and hope you will soon be able to discard the props.

TABER NOTES

The May Day celebration at Taber took the form of a picnic at the river for the children. The band marched through town to the hall, where the women and children had been told to meet. The owners of automobiles in the town loaned their machines to take the women and children to the river and the kiddies took the ride as part of the day's enjoyment. On arriving at the river each woman and child was given an orange. A program of races and a skipping contest, for which cash prizes were distributed, was gone through. Coffee was passed round and each youngster was given a bag of candy and nuts, while ice cream was the last on the list of refreshments. At intervals the band furnished dance music and a number of the grown up people enjoyed themselves on the dancing stage. At 7 p. m. the start back was made and automobiles were busy for some time, taking tired, but delighted, youngsters to their homes.

The spring session of the District Court, Judge Jackson presiding, is now being held this week.

A football game between the fire department and the Shamrocks, of Lethbridge, will be played on Friday. Kick-off at 6.30 sharp.

A lecture on "Irish Wit and Humor" was given in Knox Church on Monday night by Rev. J. W. Morrow. A fairly good audience attended.

The by-law for extension of the waterworks on Monday last carried by a vote of 54 to 3.

The King George Hotel has changed hands the last few days, Reilly and Thompson having sold to a Lethbridge concern.

At the regular meeting of the town council last week, a motion was passed fixing a minimum wage of thirty cents per hour for all laboring work. The motion was introduced by Councillor McRoberts.

The town has decided to buy Douglas Lake, which was formed by the water from the gas well. The owners of the flooded property were talking of suing the town for damages, but as they happened to be in arrears for taxes an agreement satisfactory to all parties was arrived at.

On Tuesday morning a miner employed at the Eureka mine died of pneumonia. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon at 2.30.

Harry Brooks has been at Purple Springs for a few days, planting spuds.

Pat Vaughan arrived back to town from Lethbridge hospital on Saturday. Pat had his feet badly frozen during the winter. One toe had to be amputated.

The mines are going along the same old gait; worked four days in April, and we already have one day for May. Work threatens for Friday!

BANKHEAD NOTES

May Day celebration was carried through successfully, to the evident satisfaction of all who took part. The program was made up as follows: Free dance given by the Local Union on the night of April 30th. This dance was well attended and was singular in its cosmopolitan make-up, everybody bent on having a good time, while the generous way cake, etc., was contributed gives us the conviction that when Christ fed the 5,000 he must have adopted this system of obtaining the food. The dance broke up at 3.30 May 1st. At 1.30 in the afternoon of the 1st a free picture show was given to the children for an hour and a half, after which they were served with an orange and bar of chocolate. At 3.30 the hall was well filled to hear J. D. Harrington, of Vancouver, who was the chosen speaker for the day. The chair was taken by District Vice President Wm. Graham, who, in his opening remarks, referred to it being his first visit to Bankhead, and spoke on matters of interest to the organization, afterwards introducing J. D. Harrington, who was well received, and the able way in which the speaker dealt with the industrial problems of the hour and the wide range covered by his discourse proves him to be a student of the broadest of internationalism. His description of the treatment of the miners of Vancouver Island was well received, as was also that of the Colorado miners. He eloquently illustrated how the corruption of the present day courts of justice was leading the workers into stronger ties of international brotherhood. Miss S. Mushkat, who was present, interpreted the speech in Polish, after which cigars were passed around and a general smoke and chat was the order.

In the evening a free picture show was given to a crowded house. It should be mentioned that all arrangements were made for indoors, as the past few May Days have been so unsettled in this part, usually with snow, but on this occasion splendid weather prevailed.

J. D. Harrington left for Fernie on the night of the 1st, accompanied by Vice President Graham, Miss Mushkat travelling with them as far as Canmore.

Mrs. A. Edwardson and children left for England on the 1st, accompanied by Mr. Edwardson as far as Calgary, who returned the following day.

E. Violini left for Italy on the 30th April, he being advised to go home by the doctor owing to his advanced state of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Misses McCardell were week end visitors from the Mount Royal College, Calgary.

Quite a number of visitors were in Bankhead from Canmore and Georgetown for the week end.

Some kind of a panic seems to have struck our cripples since the visit of the company's lawyer, as the settlement offered to them was refused. Their monthly compensation is stopped, and now the Union learns that one poor fellow, through the fear of tomorrow's want, is only eating one meal per day, which he takes at the hotel. The Union will at once take steps to remedy the case of this particular man, who had his leg broken and the fracture is not properly set, an X-ray photo showing an overlap of the ends about two inches. Certain associates of the doctor have stated the leg is alright. The case was placed into the hands of a lawyer with a view of having the courts decide whether his leg should not be reset, but no doctors can be found to take the case up so far, though an opinion has been expressed that it could be reset by a surgeon for $500.00. The poor fellow has had $258.00 offered to settle, and has had his monthly compensation stopped because he refused it. If common humanity prevailed there would be some endeavor to help the Union in its desire to have this poor fellow's leg put right. But, no! There is the medical man's integrity at stake, and the lawyers must be fed, so the doctors pass him by like the priest and the Levite would, and the lawyer hovers over him like the vulture waiting for the dying carcase, and the poor fellow in his helplessness commences his one meal per deim, and may the Lord have mercy on his body and soul.

MICHEL NOTES

A sad case of drowning occurred last week in the creek, Natal. Gwendoline Taylor, the four-year-old daughter of Robert Taylor, was seen playing near the creek only a short time previous to her being missed by her parents. After searching the creek for several hours, Harry Prior and Frank Carpenter, returning home from a day's fishing and hearing what had happened, commenced to search, and in a few minutes located a log jam. Carpenter forded the creek with difficulty and found the body, life being extinct.

A pretty and fashionable wedding took place on Saturday last at the Methodist Church between Leonard Jones and Miss Edith Cratchley, of Ettingshall, near Wolverhampton, England. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Curry, Methodist minister. The bride was dressed in cream brocade silk, wreathed with orange blossoms and was given away by Mr. R. Jones. She was attended by Miss Phoebe Hampton as chief bridesmaid and Misses Rose and Ethel Hampton as flower girls. Mr. W. Newman acted as best man. After the ceremony was ended a reception was held at the home of Mr. R. Jones to a large party of friends. The music was rendered by Messrs. F. and D. Newman and others, while dancing and singing was indulged in to everyone's satisfaction. Following is the list of presents: Mr. J. Taylor and Miss Alice Newman, set of carvers; Mr. and Mrs. J. Newman, salad bowl and servers; Mr. W. Newman, dinner service; Mr. J. Robinson, cut glass tray decanter and glass; Mr. W. Talbot, velvet pile rug; Mr. A. Mitchell, bed spread; Mr. W. Walkden, gold tie pin, gold brooch, gold mounted comb and silver chain purse; Mr. W. Holmes, glass set; Mrs. E. and W. Robinson, fancy cushion cover and tray cloth; Mrs. W. Whitehouse, Battenburg table cloth; Miss P. Hampton, bed spread; Mrs. S. Hampton, stand lamp; Mrs. F. Hampton, fancy table cloth and linen; Mr. and Mrs. W. Lord, glass set; Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayes, silver plated cutlery; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hampton, silver plated coffee pot; Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones, fancy pillow shams and sideboard cloth; Mr. and Mrs. J. Cross, set of fancy jugs; Mr. F. Hampton, bed spread; Mr. J. Mack, fancy table; Mr. and Mrs. Zorratti, two velvet pile carpets; Mr. and Mrs. F. Jones, jewel case; Mr. Albert Jones, set of carvers; Mr. I. Jones, fancy silver cutlery; Mr. Walter Jones, fancy flower pot; Mr. and Mrs. F. Millard, basket of fine cutlery; Mr. and Mrs. D. Millard, fancy brass ornaments; Mr. and Mrs. E. Round, towels; Mrs. S. Jones, colored table cloth and hardware; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Crutchley, bed linen, trays and hardware; Mr. and Mrs. C. Crutchley, tea service; Miss A. Crutchley, pickle jar and salt cellars; Mr. Wilfred Crutchley, jug and glasses; Mr. B. Crutchley, cheese dish; Mr. T. Crutchley, sugar basin and cream jug; Mr. and Mrs. G. Richards, bed spread; Mrs. S. Fanks, pair of vases and fruit dish; Miss Fanks, fancy cover and curtain loopers; Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips, glasses and ornaments; Mrs. J. Wright, silver sugar basin, tongs and teaspoons; Mrs. E. Fellows, cloth rug.

The Michel Football Club are very well satisfied with the result of Saturday's game against Hosmer, the score being 2 goals to 0. The Football Club have changed their secretary, John Briscoe taking the position. John is well known in the Pass.

The season being ended in connection with the classes of mathematics which have been given by James Moores in the National School, both senior and adult classes have decided to show their appreciation of his untiring labor by presenting him with an hectograph duplicator suitably inscribed. Both classes thoroughly appreciated the able manner in which he has conducted the classes.

Burglars were busy at the Kootenay Hotel on Friday last, stealing two suits and other articles of value. The matter is in the hands of the police.

COAL CREEK NOTES

The summer weather prevailing on May 1st was ideal for sports, in consequence of which Coal Creek presented the appearance of a "deserted village." The special train was filled to its utmost capacity.

Coal Creek entered a senior and junior football team in the competitions held in Fernie on May 1st. The seniors won the prize by the odd corner. The juniors were not so fortunate, being defeated by Fernie juniors 1-0.

Our local "deer-foots" managed to bring some of the prize money back to camp.

Early risers on Saturday morning were entitled to witness a wrestling bout which took place on the depot between two of our local celebrities. Who got the first throw, Jack?

Apropos of the draw for sewing machine and refrigerator, the property of Lowther Morton, we are requested to state that owing to the inadequate number of tickets sold, the sewing machine will be withdrawn and the refrigerator drawn for alone. Anyone having purchased tickets and desiring their money back in consequence of these arrangements can do so by applying to Lowther Morton. The draw for the refrigerator takes place on Tuesday next. Please note.

Ted Foster and family arrived back in camp after their few months' sojourn in the Old Country.

Our old friend Billy Bennett and family back accompanied by his wife and family. Glad to see you, Billy.

Pleased to report Mrs. A. E. Henham sufficiently recovered to leave hospital last week end. Albert all smiles now.

We have been requested to protest against the band of horses which are allowed to caper unrestrained around the graves at the Fernie cemetery.

The 3.45 train was held back on Wednesday last to convey one of the daughters of Bill Shenfield to hospital suffering from scalds. We learn the girl is doing very nicely.

Another old timer blew in camp during the week end in the person of George Waring. George can still tell the story.

Our local branch of Trites-Wood Co. has fallen in with the request of the store clerks for half holiday, today being the initiation of same.

The football season opened up here on Saturday, when Coal Creek entertained Fernie Football Club before a very large crowd. The new stand was well patronized. A. Adamson was the knight of the whistle and handled the game satisfactorily. The superb goal keeping of Cooper, of Fernie, saved the result from appearing like a cricket score, Fernie retiring beaten by 6 goals to 1.

HOSMER NOTES

Hosmer and Michel opened the league season at Hosmer on Saturday before a fair sized crowd, Michel sending a good contingent, who were Johnny on the spot, especially when it came to hollerin'. Michel won by two goals to none, and won deservedly, for they proved themselves the superior side on the day's play. Hosmer, however, were to some extent the victims of misfortune, as they lost McQueen, who had his ankle badly injured after about ten minutes' play. This was a big enough handicap, but Michel had another stroke of good fortune in the shape of a strong wind, which rose about half time and assisted them to press Hosmer's weakened forces almost continuously through the second half.

Hosmer opened the game strongly and did all the attacking up to the time of McQueen's departure. Their forwards, however, proved to be weak, Pow being the only one who seemed to know where the goal lay and how to get there. Playing against ten men, Michel came more and more into the picture, their forwards playing nice combination. They were, however, prevented from scoring by good back play and daring goalkeeping. Half time found the score 0-0. Hampton, of Michel, also failed to utilize a penalty kick, his effort to score being ludicrous. Michel, aided by a strong wind, commenced the second half as if they intended to make a ten cent lunch of Hosmer, Balderstone being called upon four or five times in quick succession. Play, except for a few occasional bursts by Hosmer's forwards, was mostly in front of Hosmer's goal, and it only seemed a matter of time before Michel would score. This occurred when hesitation by the backs allowed Murray to break through to look a certain scorer. The Hosmer goalkeeper made a big effort to save the situation by throwing himself at the oncoming forward, but, unfortunately for Hosmer, he only succeeded in diverting the ball to Michel's outside right, who, with Balderstone stretched out on the ground, scored at his leisure. The Michel boosters were so overjoyed that they commenced to kiss one another. Hosmer made a rush from the kick-off, but were easily repulsed, and following some good combination, helped by a miskick by one of the home backs, Michel's outside right again found himself close in front with only the goalkeeper to beat, he made full use of the opportunity, crashing the ball high and wide of Balderstone into the net for No. 2. More kissing and dancing exhibitions from the Michel section of the crowd. Hosmer were now a well-beaten team, but their defence battled bravely to the end and kept the invaders out till the finish, Hosmer retiring beaten by two goals to nil. Michel, with a strengthened half-back line, will cause the best teams in the league to hustle. Moore in goal had nothing to do, but his prowess is well known. Hampton and Partridge at back proved themselves capable of looking after Hosmer's weak attack, but the half-back line was poor, Travers being the only one to show anything. Michel forwards were strong all round, their shooting and passing being especially good.

For Hosmer, White, who was about the best man on the field, Wardrop and Balderstone were the pick. Pow and Richards also worked like Trojans with varying success, but a big improvement is required from the forwards if we are to cut much figure in the league tourney. McQueen's enforced absence, which is likely to be prolonged, will also cause a big gap. But cheer up, Hosmer, the worst is yet to come. Teams—Hosmer: Goal, Balderstone; backs, Wardrop and Truett; havios, Richards, McQueen and White; forwards, Burk, Ramshaw, Pow, Burlinson, McGovern. Michel: Goal, Moore; backs, Hampton, Partridge; halves, Waddington, Travers, Weaver; forwards, Hicks, Challinor, Sudworth, Murray, Brown. J. Wilson, of Fernie, refereed satisfactorily.

A large crowd of Hosmerites took in the May Day celebration. Billy Kay proved himself a capable veteran and walked home with the first prize. Billy asked how many miles he had won by.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan gave an enjoyable dance on the evening of May 1st, a large number putting in an attendance.

Hosmer Board of Trade held a well-attended session on Monday last. It was decided to tackle that autocratic outfit, McBride, Bow-wow-ser and Co., regarding the protection of property and rights of way along the river. But by the look of things it will soon be too late. How Mr. Ross does show his appreciation of Hosmer's favorable vote and how very much he has the interests of his constituents at heart!

The society girls of Hosmer turned out en masse at a farewell party given in honor of Hosmer's departing scout master and spiritual advisor, Rev. J. J. Greenlee, and from all reports a gushing time was spent.

The janitor and school gaffer had a row Monday morning as to what constituted dust or dirt, with the result that the kids had a holiday, for which they were truly thankful.

Tom Cole has been appointed district fire warden. Congratulations, Tom.

P. C. O'Connor has left for pastures new or where the grass is green (Nelson). His place is taken by H. Amberman, late of Fernie.

A reported hold-up was investigated by his honor Judge Brown, at which there was lots of talk but no proof, the case simmering down to one of assault. The guilty one was soaked seven and costs.

The business men of Hosmer are to try and form a mutual benefit association. This seems to be an age of organization or protection of interests. For ours we prefer the grand bust up, when everyone will have to do his little bit.

Anti suffragette demonstrations at Fernie Public Schools and anti Socialist lectures by buzz-fuzz at Hosmer Public Schools are signs of the times. Even the kids are beginning to know too much!

At the last regular meeting the secretary of the Local reported settlement of most of the compensation cases on hand, some of them having been reached in record time. In one case where the company objected it cost them exactly double to make a settlement. Evidently they like doing business with the legal fraternity.

The case of Shuska vs C. P. R. comes up at the forthcoming assizes at Fernie.

The examining board for miners sat on Monday. Quite a number received passports. Up to date about 700 papers have been issued at Hosmer.

The wedding came off all right, but we were asked to keep quiet so mum's the word! Congratulations all the same.

Providing the prospecting in No. 9 proves anything, there are prospects of more work in sight! Seeing that there is no scarcity of slaves here's hoping.

Quite a few of the boys are pulling out for the Yellow Head Pass. It used to be "Go West, young man." The scene seems to have switched northwards.

John Beadeau's property seems to have been transferred into a peninsular. A little more intelligent cobbling is all that is required and you'll have an island. Trust the government.

An individual at the last Union meeting asked what Mr. Ross had ever done for the working class. Everybody seemed stuck for an answer. Guess that nuff sed circular still fills the bill.

The mine inspector has decreed that the pillars on B L shall be worked by two miners instead of a miner and backhand, and, as previously was the case, naturally the miners are kicking, as they claim it will reduce their earning capacity.

Mrs. Rankin, accompanied by Miss Gretta Rankin, left for a visit to Moose Jaw Wednesday last.

Hosmer journey to Frank on Saturday to fulfill a league fixture. The team will be chosen from the following: Adamson, Wardropp, Pruett, Lynch, Balderstone, Clark, Watt, Burlinson, Pow, McGovern, Richards, Burk, Ramshaw and Kerr. The team leaves on the 6.20 a. m., providing they can be persuaded to rise that early.

Classified Ads.-- Cent a Word

FOR SALE—$500 takes the lot; 10,000 shares International Gold Mining Coy., Stevens Co., Wash. 1,000 shares Idaho-Minerva Mining Coy., Benier Co., Idaho. Terms. Apply Shareholder, c. o. Editor this paper. 192

FOR SALE—Cheap, Two Pool Tables and two Bowling Allies (Brunswick-Balke). Apply Box 7, Natal, B. C. 195

FOR SALE CHEAP—4 roomed Plastered House on half lot. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply J. Beveridge, 79 Lindsay Ave. Also two roomed Plastered House on half lot. Apply J. Beveridge, 77 Lindsay Ave. 171

WANTED—First-class Barber; good opening for steady man. Apply Grand Union Hotel, Billiard Parlor, Coleman, Alta. 196

EGGS FOR SALE.—Pure Bred Silver Spangled Hamburgs; $2.75 per setting. Jos. Leo. Allan, West Fernie. 197

BICYCLE FOR SALE—Practically new; "Perfect" make; a bargain. Apply, Ledger Office.

HILLCREST Opera House

There will be a first-class two-reel feature entitled

The Ghost

This is a startling film from beginning to finish. Don't miss this feature. It will be shown

On Saturday May 9th

Also a roarer of a Keystone comedy. If you want to get a laugh come and you will go away holding your sides.

Doors open 8 o'clock; start 8.30

Admission - 25c & 10c

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Dances Concerts Etc.

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C. V. EDWARDS, SECRETARY

HILLCREST ALBERTA

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Fresh Strawberries and Pineapples for Saturday

Sole Agent for "Invictus" "Regal" and "K" make Fine Shoes

AGENT FOR LECKIE'S MINE SHOES

Keep your tickets from our cash register. They are worth 2 per cent cash whenever presented, commencing May 1st.

THE STORE THAT PAYS THE MONEY

List of Registered Players In Crow's Nest Pass Football League

COAL CREEK

Date of Registration		Name of Player
21st April	1	George Harvey
“ “	2	George Young
“ “	3	Jas. Yates
“ “	4	R. Jones
“ “	5	Thomas Luxmore
“ “	6	Joseph Harper
“ “	7	Mark Norman
“ “	8	W. W. Parnell
“ “	9	Peter Armstrong
“ “	10	D. Atherton
“ “	11	Bert Davis
“ “	12	F. Townshend
“ “	13	Thos. Bann
“ “	14	Thomas Walker
“ “	15	John Manning
“ “	16	John McLetchie
“ “	17	Thomas Martin
“ “	18	Harry France
“ “	19	Thomas Burns
“ “	20	Aaron Blackey
“ “	21	R. Johnstone
“ “	22	J. D. Machin
“ “	23	J. Myers
“ “	24	W. McFegan
“ “	25	Wm. Grant
1st May	26	R. Thornton

FERNIE

Date of Registration		Name of Player
21st April	1	William Gregory
“ “	2	Joseph Shannon
“ “	3	Peter Johnson
“ “	4	W. Reilly
“ “	5	John Maclean
“ “	6	Benjamin Smith
“ “	7	Ernest Watson
“ “	8	Thos. Thornton
“ “	9	William McConnell
“ “	10	James Lamb
“ “	11	Hugh Brown
“ “	12	Philip H. Bayley
“ “	13	Harry Isherwood
“ “	14	Alexander Aitken
“ “	15	Thos. Oakley
“ “	16	John W. Skilling
“ “	17	John Hirst
“ “	18	B. Hartwell
“ “	19	Robt. D. Winstanley
“ “	20	Thos. Shields
“ “	21	C. L. Cameron
“ “	22	J. Gormley
“ “	23	Allan J. Smith
“ “	24	J. T. Atkinson
“ “	25	George Booth
28th April	26	G. Cooper

HILLCREST

Date of Registration		Name of Player
21st April	1	Harry Jepson
“ “	2	A. Padget
“ “	3	R. Dugdale
“ “	4	J. Moorehouse
“ “	5	Matthew Dickson
“ “	6	F. M. Bostock
“ “	7	William Geo. Miller
“ “	8	W. N. Rochester
“ “	9	Andrew Raisbeck
“ “	10	T. Dugdale
“ “	11	George Jackson
“ “	12	James S. Leigh
“ “	13	Jack Grineshaw
“ “	14	Dan Cullinan
“ “	15	John Clark
“ “	16	William Murray
“ “	17	Robert Murray
28th April	18	J. Dugdale
1st May	19	R. Griffiths
5th May	20	Arthur Watson
“ “	21	Jas. Fisher
“ “	22	Arnold Varley
“ “	23	H. Varley

MICHEL

Date of Registration		Name of Player
21st April	1	Joe Littler
“ “	2	Harry Challinor
“ “	3	W. Holmes
“ “	4	W. Whitehouse
“ “	5	Ed. Partridge
“ “	6	James Moores
“ “	7	Alec. Waddington
“ “	8	Alf. Ball
“ “	9	Joseph Travis
“ “	10	Simeon Weaver
“ “	11	William Jenkins
“ “	12	Harry Brown
“ “	13	F. Roberts
“ “	14	R. Sudworth
“ “	15	Samuel Hampton
“ “	16	A. Moores
“ “	17	J. F. Briscoe
“ “	18	John W. Barnes
“ “	19	James Murray
“ “	20	J. Hardman
29th April	21	J. Kirk
“ “	22	Jas. Guest
“ “	23	Bert Travis
“ “	24	Jesse Briscoe

COLEMAN

Date of Registration		Name of Player
21st April	1	William Fines
“ “	2	Fred Odger
“ “	3	Sam Moores
“ “	4	Stephen H. MacDonald
“ “	5	Wm. Roughead
“ “	6	Henry Holmes
“ “	7	James Kellock
“ “	8	John Hunter
“ “	9	J. Emmerson
“ “	10	John McAulay
“ “	11	Jas. Muir
“ “	12	J. Bateman
“ “	13	Wm. Banks
“ “	14	Frederick Beddington
“ “	15	Mitchell McLean
“ “	16	Walter Pleasant
“ “	17	Thos. Jackson
2nd May	18	Wm. McCauley

BELLEVUE

Date of Registration		Name of Player
21st April	1	James Cardle
“ “	2	Jas. Fisher
“ “	3	A. Varley
“ “	4	Alfred Shein
“ “	5	Edward Bosely
“ “	6	H. Varley
“ “	7	J. Longworth
“ “	8	J. Radforth
“ “	9	R. Jorden
“ “	10	W. Miller
“ “	11	Wm. Collins
“ “	12	Patrick Morrison
“ “	13	Ernest Fisher
“ “	14	E. J. Hughes
“ “	15	A. Tristram
22nd “	16	Walter Pleasants

FRANK

Date of Registration		Name of Player
21st April	1	Thos. Sloan
“ “	2	Isaac Hutton
“ “	3	Jack Graham
“ “	4	Robert Petrie
“ “	5	Wm. Love
“ “	6	Thos. Jackson
“ “	7	John D. Vetnie
“ “	8	Robert D. Griffiths
“ “	9	Thomas Patterson
“ “	10	Samuel Paton
“ “	11	John Richardson
“ “	12	E. A. Marples
“ “	13	Fred Parker
“ “	14	T. Marsh
“ “	15	James Watson

FRANK

28th April	16	Pat Morrison
“ “	17	A. Tristram
2nd May	18	R. Jordan
“ “	19	Walter Miller
“ “	20	W. McGraw
“ “	21	W. G. Fraser

HOSMER

21st April	1	Thoms Richards
“ “	2	David Pow
“ “	3	Arthur Andrew Pruett
“ “	4	Thos. Whittle
“ “	5	Jas. Wardrop
“ “	6	Andrew Sinclair
“ “	7	Harry Hutson
“ “	8	George McQueen
“ “	9	Clifford Moore
“ “	10	J. Clarke
“ “	11	John Burk
“ “	12	D. Brownrigg
“ “	13	John Burlinson
“ “	14	Hugh Lynch
“ “	15	Ernest Watt
“ “	16	Allan Penman
“ “	17	W. Balderstone
“ “	18	Wm. White
“ “	20	Alec McKelvie
“ “	21	Robinson Ramshaw
“ “	22	Andrew McGovern

CORBIN

2nd May	1	D. Brown
“ “	2	T. Comm
“ “	3	T. Ollerton
“ “	4	Wm. White
“ “	5	J. Scobie
“ “	6	Jas. Clark
“ “	7	Tom Clark
“ “	8	Wm. Walker
“ “	9	R. Garbett
“ “	10	T. Gilman
“ “	11	Billy Ball
“ “	12	J. Johnson
“ “	13	W. Robinson
“ “	14	Jimmy Murray
“ “	15	Tom Overton
“ “	16	W. Lightfoot
“ “	17	Dave Stobbart
“ “	18	R. Stobbart
“ “	19	Ed. Jackson
“ “	20	A. Hayton
“ “	21	Jas. Strong
“ “	22	Wm. Harlin

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.

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Seven hundred dollars is the price of a Ford runabout; the touring car is seven hundred and fifty, F. O. B. Cranbrook. Write us for particulars.

News of The District Camps

(Continued from page five)

COALHURST NOTES

Two days' work last fortnight! That's fine and dandy! The ratepayers had plenty of time to talk about policemen, irrigation ditches, bad butter, price of eggs and collar buttons in Coalhurst; fire fighting, village dumps, etc., that's saying nothing about the "issues" mentioned in the challenge that appeared in the post office. But we, "the miners," take notice that the price of chewing came down. Reciprocity prevails, three legged stoves catch sales, sidewalks and boulevards take a back seat for the present.—Amen.

Irrigation Bud, alias Red, has only a few more ten-acre plots for sale. He says he could dispose of thousands if he had them. What about the Bow Island gas line, Red?

Harry Skidmore has changed his place of residence from Coalhurst to Lethbridge for the summer or during the slack time.

Tom Miller has been doing some improving on the hardware store and post office front in the way of paint and new door steps.

Organizer Tully, of the I. O. O. F., was in Coalhurst on business of the order last week.

The new slot machine in the tipple worked fine the first day it commenced its duties. To operate it right costs the miner two bits each time. Quite a number succeeded in getting acquainted with the dock board by this route.

May Day in Coalhurst was a day of history, everything working out O. K. The kids' treat and parade to the sports ground from the Miners' Hall was the opening of the day's program. About one hundred and fifty children sat down to dinner and all seemed to enjoy the feed immense. The children's races were run off first, followed by the old men's race, which started the fun for the adults. There were seven entered for this event and the first prize went to Reuben Lennard, with John McPherson second and John Gordon third. Next on the list was 100 yards flat, confined to married men; T. Skeith first, Fred Adamson second, and F. Barringham third. One hundred and fifty yards open was won by Joe Melling. Ernest Buchanan second, Adamson third. Obstacle race, Wm. Clapham first, Joe Melling second, Geo. Burlow third. Mrs. Prescott won the leg of mutton in the married ladies' race, and several other ladies won prizes in different races. The baseball game was a lively one, the single men proving themselves victorious over the married men. The tug-of-war was won by a team of nine picked men from Coalhurst, beating a team of nine from Wigan. The football match was the windup for the day, Wigan vs. Coalhurst, which resulted in a win for the Wigan team by three goals to one. The Coalhurst eleven were hot favroites before the match, having a good line-up of old "International men" of past renown, which looked good. Coalhurst won the toss and kicked down the grade with the wind. After a few rushes the Coalhurst forwards found they had a defence to get through before they could run up the goal average very high. After some ten minutes of play they found the Wigan forward line doing a little "combo" stunt up the field in good shape, which resulted in a goal. Half-time came with Wigan in the lead and down hill to kick. The rest was easy for the boys from the suburbs, who, we notice, have an enterprising bunch to choose from, playing good football all through the game. The goals scored were good ones and deserving. We hope to see more games played during the summer.

Tom Pearson returned from the West this week and started to work again on Tuesday.

Fred Grippe had a hard time to get the proper interpretation of his "off taxes" last pay. He says there must be a mistake somewhere.

Billy Clapham has offered to go and fight for Mexico. He says he don't like Mexicans, but he does like fighting. We appreciate his ambitions.

Reuben Lennard was appointed janitor of the school last week, and commenced his duties the first of May. The School Board are busy figuring out how they will raise the necessary money to carry on the school under the present system of taxing land only, and not property as before.

Isaac Whitefield has moved his house onto higher ground and is now ready for the next flood.

BEAVER MINES NOTES

For the past month the inhabitants of Beaver Mines have been looking forward towards bright prospects, and a rumor got into circulation that the mine would start regular after May 1st to supply an order which, although not large, would employ the few men who remained in the camp fairly regular. Dame Rumor, however, that fickle jade, has once more jilted us. The fact that the mine worked on Saturady and Monday for the purpose of supplying the expected order goes to show that the rumor contained the germ of truth, and that something must have gone wrong during the hatching process. Be that as it may, the mine stopped work at 3 p. m. on Monday, whilst the news that the order was cancelled fell upon the camp like an exploded bombshell, and since then we are treated to the unpopular music of the three long whistles for no work.

J. Loughran, secretary, returned from Fernie on Sunday and reports having had the pleasantest outing that came his way for some years. John says the weather, the sports and the arrangements left little to be desired, whilst the sports committee and the District officials spared no efforts in catering for the visitors, and in their endeavor to make the day what it really was—one of genuine sport and real enjoyment.

Some of the head men of the firm visited Beaver on Tuesday, but what the future has in store for the camp is at present an enigma. It was sad to see the numbers of men that came into the camp during the week end, and will, of course, have to pull out again, which is an expensive and serious matter for men who are down to their last dollar.

Colorado Russianized by Rockefeller & Company

There was war in the Southern Colorado coal fields last week. After the state militia was withdrawn, the imported gunmen were converted into companies of state militia. In other words, the professional assassins, who were hired and brought into the state by the coal barons, were sworn in as members of the National Guard of Colorado.

The thugs and degenerates wearing the uniform of the soldier opened fire on defenseless men, women and children, and another chapter in labor's history is red with blood.

The massacre, at Ludlow, Colorado, was one of the most heartless and cold-blooded that has ever disgraced the history of any state of our union, and the Cossacks of Russia are princes of peace compared with the hired fiends recruited by Rockefeller & Company to shoot strikers into submission or death.

As a result of the attack on the tented homes of the strikers at Ludlow, the press reported the following on the morning of April 22:

THE CASUALTIES AT LUDLOW

Dead

Albert Martin, private, Company K, Infantry, Denver; shot through head, leg and neck.

Louis Tikas, leader of Greek colony, shot through body and head.

Edward Fyler, Financial Secretary of the Ludlow Colony, shot through face.

Frank Rodino.

John Bartolito, striker, shot through breast.

Frank Snyder, ten, son of William Snyder, a striker, shot through head.

Premo Larsie, eighteen, bystander, shot through head.

Mrs. Angelo Dominiski.

[illegible] Aguilar, his wife and three children.

Trimo Larese, nineteen.

Joe Diemer, nineteen.

Two children of Mrs. Marcelino Pedrigon.

One unidentified Greek.

Two unidentified women, found in cellar of tent.

Thirteen unidentified children, found in cellar of tent.

Missing

Mrs. William Chaves and two children.

Mrs. Nick Milasovichs and seven children.

Two children of Mrs. Mary Pecrucci.

Mrs. Frank Pedrinono and two children.

Wounded

Louis Purcelle, Company A.

Twenty strikers.

On the night of April 21 the Rocky Mountain News sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States,

"Washington, D. C.:

"In the name of Humanity, the Rocky Mountain News appeals to you to use your great power as President of this nation to stop the wanton murder of innocent women and children with machine guns by mine guards in the State of Colorado.

"In the name of Christian Civilization the people of this commonwealth appeal to you to act as promptly and as patriotically as you have met the issue in Mexico.

"Here in Colorado, in place of salutes to the colors, we are firing into crowds of women and children.

"Under the Stars and Stripes and in the uniforms of American soldiers we are murdering people whose principal offense is that they are fighting for a [illegible]

"We have had enough of investigations and inquiries. We believe the time has come to stop this slaughter and we appeal to you to do so.

"THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS."

The Rocky Mountain News is not an organ of the laboring people, but the reign of terror created by the armed thugs of Standard Oil, garbed in the uniform of the National Guard of Colorado, has forced this daily journal to raise its voice against the anarchy of mine operators, who are backed by Standard Oil in their effort to shoot the working class into slavery.

LABOR has been patient, but if LABOR ever loses its patience and focuses its vision on the "higher ups" who are responsible for the maintenance of a private army of professional assassins who seem to be LICENSED to kill, there will be something doing."—The Miners Magazine.

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.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

For sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

Labor conditions remain unaltered, the mines only working two days last week.

The members of Local 574 were unable to organize a demonstration on May 1st, but held a smoker in the Miners' Hall on that evening, when a program of vocal talent of excellent ability was gone through. The following artistes contributed to the enjoyment of the evening: J. Vere, J. Graham, Joe Peter (Hungarian song), E. Sherman, J. Cain, R. Peacock, J. Petrunija, W. Fife, Carl Byok (Swedish song), L. Moore, W. Vere, F. Pilarilla (Italian song), S. Froman, A. Norman (Swedish song). Accompanists, Mr. A. Karr and S. Troman. All expressed themselves as having had one of the most sociable and enjoyable evenings ever held in the Miners' Hall.

About forty Knights of Columbus of Lethbridge journeyed to Medicine Hat by special car on Saturday, May 2nd, where they were instituting another council in that city.

The tenders for the erection of the separate school to be built on the north side of the city were opened on May 4th. Begler and Lee, of Edmonton, were the lowest tenderers and therefore were awarded the contract.

Building operations will be started in a few days and will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000.

The members of the Miners' Band are looking forward with great interest to the arrival of a full set of new instruments, which are expected this week from C. C. Conn's, U. S.

The ladies of the Caledonian Society held a most successful basket social for the benefit of the Callies' Football Club. An enjoyable evening was spent in singing and dancing, music being furnished by Miss L. Moore.

Miss L. Wheelan arrived in Lethbridge from Scotland on Sunday morning after six months visit with her parents.

Colorado and Not Mexico

A Call to Action

[By Frank J. Hayes]

Shall we sit idly by while our brothers are being slaughtered by the paid gunmen of the operators in the coal fields of Colorado? Shall we see helpless women and innocent children sacrificed on the altar of greed without endeavoring to call to account those who are responsible for this deplorable state of affairs?

It is our plain duty, unless our unionism is confined to our own particular state, to spend every cent we can raise in supporting and protecting our gallant brothers in Colorado who are waging a battle to the death against Rockefeller and associates, including a thousand or more paid gunmen recruited from the slums and barrel houses of our large cities.

Rockefeller says "it is a fight for a great principle," and that he purposes to spend all his millions rather than concede the miners of Colorado the right to enjoy the liberties of union men.

In view of the position taken by this distinguished Sunday school teacher, who daily "preys" for the welfare of his people, there is but one thing for labor to do, not only the United Mine Workers of America but every labor organization in the United States, and that is to accept the challenge and fight to the bitter end. Let no trade unionist stand idly by or minimize the importance of this great industrial struggle now going on in Colorado. To falter at this time is to give hope and encouragement to the enemies of human progress.

Let every United Mine Worker give this industrial struggle his hearty and unanimous support. Let protest meetings be held by all local unions, and demand that the federal government take some definite action to compel John D. Rockefeller and his associates to recognize the rights and liberties of our people in Colorado.

If the federal government can precipitate a war with Mexico, because Huerta failed to apologize for an overt act, what about the federal government compelling John D. Rockefeller and his associates to do likewise, and thus bring about an immediate termination of the anarchistic policies they have pursued in Colorado for years.

Let no American worker become enthusiastic over the threatened war with Mexico until the federal government "cleans house" at home.—U. M. W. A. Journal.

The real science of political economy is that which teaches nations to desire and labor for the things that lead to life; and which teaches them to scorn and destroy the things that lead to destruction.—Ruskin.

If voting for what you want is "throwing your vote away," what do you call voting for what you don't want?

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Every woman wishes to look young always. Gray hairs mean the passing of youth's charm. They are the source of many a heartache to many and many a woman. But they need not be. Hay's Hair Health restores gray hair to its natural color. It is not a dye.

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ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

Economic determinism is a wonderful discovery.

The knowledge that man's actions and morality are governed by the way they get their living was a revolutionary, epoch-making event.

Formerly history was written in terms of thought, in terms of the influence of big men, of great names. Napoleon did it. Alexander did it. Grant did it.

Now we know differently. We know that the so-called great men were the product of their ages. Given a Napoleon in a community of Quakers and he would not have amounted to shucks. Put Gladstone in old Sparta and he would have been looked down upon as a pestilent, talkative nuisance.

The economic conditions shape men's thoughts and actions. The type that rises under one system of production is a nuisance or a criminal under another system.

Moreover, within any given system, men's outlook are shaped by their economic standing.

The plute thinks plute thoughts and plute outlook and plute religion. The worker thinks worker thoughts and worker morality and worker religion.

The tenant looks upon the landlord as a gradgrind skinflint. The landlord looks upon the tenant as an obstreperous nuisance who wants repairs and wants to beat the landlord out of the rent.

The Socialist, knowing the influence of economic determinism upon societies within a particular society, is trebly armed in argument. He bursts through the foolish ignorance of the anti-Socialist. He knocks the hypocritical bubbles of the conventional moralist into invisible soft soap. He is a terror to the orthodox.

May the economic determinist grow mighty in the land, for through him is the salvation of the working class assured.—Cotton's.

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Secretary, J. B. Meiklejohn.

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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.

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SLAVIANSKE ODDELENIE
(Slavonien part)

PRVY MAJ
(May 1st)

Zase zavital tužobne očakavaný den robotnictva, den to prvého maja! Všade, po celom vzdelanom svete, alebo ešte lepšie rečeno, všade kde robotnik pracuje, robotnicky "proletariat" svati den tento jako den a svoj sviatok, v ktorom usporiaduje pochody, manifestacie, zabavy a rečnenie k robotnému l'udu, kde sa mu aspon jeden raz v roku dava a dostava priležitost' naležite porozmyslat' o svojom t'ažkom a ani z d'aleka neodmienanom stave robotnickom. Aj tohoto roku hodla usporiadat' unia skoro všade takéto slavnosti, kde je ku tomu dobra a vhodna priležitost' a pri tejto ojedinelej slavnosti robotnickej obyčajne nečnia zastupcovia všetkých narodnosti k unii patriacich, len naša slovenska narodnost', ako obyčajne ked' sa o niečo važne jedna, nikedy, alebo len malokedy je pri takejto priležitosti zastupena. Prečo je to? Ma to takto byt'?

Mnohým našim bratom je to l'ahostajné, že či je naša narodnost' pri takýchto manifestaciach robotnickych zastupena, alebo nie; myslia si, že je to pre nich postačiteIné, ked' idu na takuto slavnost', počuju tam pekné rečnenie inonarodných rečnikov a zastupcov a ked' sa v tom pokochaju. Naš l'ud je už jakosi na to navyknutý, važit' si cudzie, davat' prednost' iným, ale sam seba si uctit' nevie a potom i iný narod, obzvlašte tunajši narod anglický si ho podl'a toho važi a dl'a toho i ceni.

Aj tohoto prvého maja usporiadana bude takato manifestavia, ale ako z predbežného programmu, uverejneného v tomto ctenom časopise bolo vidno, naš narod nie je ani teraz nikým representovaný. Ako by nas tu ani nebolo a predsa my Slovaci a Slaviani vobec tvorime slušnu čast' v tejto novej vlasti; obzvlašte v unii, lebo každý naš človek, jako nahle je zamestknaný, ked' totiž dostane pracu v majne, už patri i do tohoto robotnického telesa, ktoré usiluje sa všemožne napomahat'. Kde vazi tedy prična tejto vel'kej nevšimavosti našho Slavianofilstva? Kto nesie vinu tejto netečnosti a l'ahostajnosti?

Poviem vam uprimne, čo mi i každý važne na vec tuto pozerajuci človek prisvedčit' musi, že vina tejto nevšimavosti a l'ahostajnosti leži na nas všetkých bez rozdielu, ale največšia vina spada na naše slavianske obchodnictvo tu v Canadej. Naši obchodnici počitaju sa jakosi za l'udi vyššie stojacich nad obyčajným robotnikom, tak že oni predstavuju akoby inteligenciu našho naroda a nasledkom tohoto mali by si i veci narodných viac všimat', ako ten robotnik, ktorý je od rana do večera zapriahnutý v t'ažkej praci, tomu malo zostava času na rozmyšl'anie o tom, čo by naroduprospelo a čo by ho v očiach tunajšieho naroda do lepšieho svetla postavilo.

Ano, opakujem: naši obchodnici su za tuto nevšimavost' narodnu zodpovedni! Oni obchoduju s našim l'udom, l'ud ich napomaha, tedo len slušna vec by bola, keby ako inteligenti, podujali nejaku akciu k voli dobrej veci tohoto naroda, ktorý ich napomaha.

Mnohý obchodnik si snad' bude myslet', že snad' ja im zavidim to, čo si svojou pilnost'ou a šetrnost'ou zarobili a kde sa dopracovali, ale to by sa vel'mi mýlil. Ta každému našmu človeku žičim, prajem, ba ano, ked' považime tu okolnost', že kol'ký narod Slaviansky je tu v Canade, prideme ku tomu presvedčeniu, že na taký velký počet' žiaducne by bolo, aby sme mali ešte viac našich obchodnikov a nasledkom toho nemože sa povedat' a žiadnom zavideni. Fakt je, že keby sa obchodnici dovedna spojili a spoločne ruka v ruke na povzneseni narodnom pracovali, že by ich namahy dobrým výsledkom korunované boly! Ale ako to spojenie previest'? Svojho vlastného časopisu nemame, že by sme ak pomocou tlačeného slova za spojenie to agitovali, teda čo robit'?

Aj tu vam niečo poviem! Ja som sa stal dopisovatel'om tohoto časopisu a jestli chcem i na d'alej dopisovat' do neho, mam sa postarat' o to, aby som ziskal i predplatitel'ou a jestli vy, ktori tieto riadky čitate zaujimate sa za pokrok našho naroda a nie ste odberatel'mi tohoto časopisu, predplal'te sa nan direktne na redakciu tohoto časopisu s tou poznamkou, že si časopisten predplacate k voli slavianskej časti a tým sposobom zabezpečite dopisovanie do neho a pomocou jeho budeme sa most' vzdelavat', poučovat' a bratsku lasku medzi sebou pestovat'.

Teda precitnime k novemu životu bratia Slaviansky, nech je den prvého maja dnom našho narodného prebudenia a povznesenia, odhod'me tu l'ahostajnost' a nevšimavost' narodnu, ktora nas už po tisiročie v otroctve udržuje a žime životom abý nam prinaleži v rade iných narodov!

Maloveský.

ZPRAVY Z BELLEVUE
(Bellevue Notes)

Na Bellevue je stavka! Okolité majny začinaju pracu a tu začiname odpočivat'. Mnohý si pomysli, že sme sa už dost' napracovali, že sa nam zide trochu si aj oddýchnut'; ale ked' sa vec dobre uvaži a zpravého stanoviska rozumne posudi, nuž ku divnej zavierke by sme prišli.

Doposial' robilo sa tu ustavične, ale dl'a tohoto nemože sa povedat', že by robotnici spracou boli bývali spokojni; robili preto, lebo robit' museli, ked' nechceli svoje rodiny nechat' hladovat' a i preto robili, ponevač takmer všetky okolité menšie "kempy" skoro nič nepracovaly, tak že na každé uprazdnené miesto čakalo aj patdesiat, alebo i sto robotnikov, a ked' sa niekto dobrovol'ne vzdal prace, tak jej viacej ani nedostal. To je to smutné postavenie robotného l'udu, že trebars sa mu i zle vedie, vn vo svojej porobe, vo svojej, chudobe a opustenosti, suc sam na seba odkazaný, nemože si pomoct', nemože sa z tej poroby vyslobodit', do ktorej ho kapitalizmus strcal, strcia a kto vie do kedy ešte strcat' bude. A prečo je toto? Prečo ten robotnik upi v takej porobe? Ten robotnik, z ktorého mozolnatých ruk celý svet je živý? Ci poroba, chudoba, bieda, opustenost' a kto vie ešte jaké ine nerestí, su tie odmeny za jeho dobro, ktoré on od nepamati sveta človečenstvu preukazoval, preukazuje a preukazovat' bude, kým svet svetom bude? Jestli ano, tak to je podivna odmena.

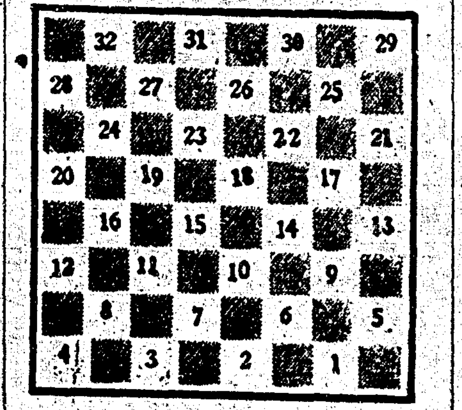
Naša dnešna stavka je preto, lebo kompania nechce nam dat' strielat' uhel' v pilieroch, ale chce aby sme ho len kopali; alebo lepšie rečeno: kompania nechce nam dopriat', aby sme si l'ahším sposobom vyrobili tých par centov, žiči nam aby sme sa za ne poriadne nadreli a tak krvopotne si ich zaslužili. Kde sa jedna o naše dobro, žeby sme si mohli pracu trochu obl'ahčit', tu kompanie hned' su s ich urakokami a figl'ami pohotove, aby nam robily prekažky, len aby ten robotnik nevyrobil mnoho, z čoho by mohol svoju rodinu trochu v lepších, svetu rovnejších pomeroch udržovat'. Prichodi pomaly doba, v ktorej smluva unie s kompaniami v 18. distrikte vyprši, a tu kompanie nechcu žeby robotnictvo bolo v tom čase pri nejakom groši, aby ony boly vo výhode, by tak skor prinutily robotný l'ud ku praci za podmienok takých, jaké im najlepšie do kramu pasovat' budu.

Že čo vyhrame z našou stavkou to sa predbežne povedat' neda, ked'že kompania stoji pevne na svojom stanovisku; včera popoludni, tojest v nedel'u 19. april'a, o pol tretej hodine mali sme schodzu, na ktorej zvolený bol výbor, zo všetkých narodnosti k lokalke tejto patriacich, ktorý dnes pojde do Blairmore, kde ma kompania h'avnu uradovnu, by tam mohol vec tuto nejako do poriadku priviest'. Ako a čo tam vykonaju nemožno vopred povedat'; že jako sa toto všetko skonči, nezabudnem sdelit'.

Zpravodaj.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN

District Ledger Office, May 9, 1914.



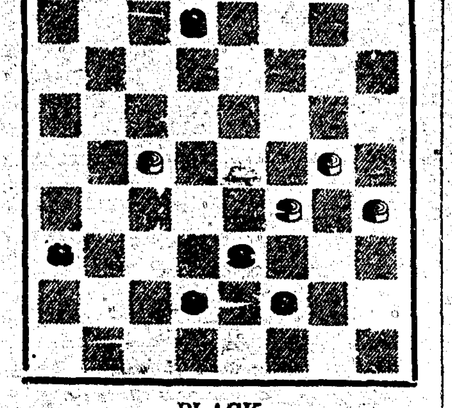
An Apology

We wish to apologize to the readers for the nonappearance of the column for the last week. In extenuation, we wish to state that our checker editor has just passed through a somewhat severe illness, and has been confined to Fernie hospital for over four weeks. However, he is now on the road to recovery, and informs us that with the co-operation of our readers this column will be even better in the future.—Editor, District Ledger.

Problem No. 10

By Mr. J. F. Thomson, Strathcona, Alta.

WHITE



BLACK

Black men on 6, 7, 10, 12; king on 31. White men on 13, 14, 17 and 19. White to move and draw.

An instructive example of end-game play and well worth careful study.—Checker editor.

Solution to Problem No. 8

Black men on 2, 10, 17 and 24. White men on 9, 30, 31; king on 1. White to play and win.

9—6	24—28	14—18	27—31
2—9	15—18	13—17	14—9
1—6	28—32	31—26	31—22
9—13	18—14	32—27	9—13
6—15	17—21	18—14	w wins

End game between T. McCulloch and the author.—Ed.

Solution to Problem No. 9

Black men on 6, 9, 12, 15, 27; king on 31. White men on 13, 14, 18, 20 and 30. White to move and draw.

14—5	6—10	20—16	31—22
15—22	30—26	12—19	6—31
5—1	22—25	1—6	drawn

End game between D. G. Wilson and the author.—Ed.

We are indebted to the Glasgow Weekly Herald for the following games played in the second round of the recent Scottish tourney. The games are between two well-known exponents of the science of checkers, and will well repay the most careful study of our readers. The notes are by Mr. G. M. Bonar, ex-champion of Scotland. Analyses of the games are invited.

10—14 24—19

Black, Geo. Jewett		White, Jas. Ferrie	
10—14	24—20	27—31	2—6
24—19	3—7	7—3	27—31
6—10	20—11	31—27	6—10
27—24	7—16	3—8	31—26
11—15a	28—24	27—24	10—14
22—18	1—6	25—22	26—31
15—22	26—23	24—27	14—18
25—18	16—20	22—18	13—17
8—11	24—19	27—31	18—27
19—15	6—10	11—7	31—24
10—19	23—18	2—11	15—18
24—8	20—24	8—15	24—28
4—11	18—15	12—16	18—14
29—25	10—14	18—14	17—21
14—17	15—10	16—20	14—18
21—14	14—18	14—10	28—24
11—15	19—15	5—9	18—23
18—11	18—23	10—6	w wins
9—27	15—11	9—13	
31—24	24—27	6—2	
7—16	10—7	31—27	

a Very bad, perhaps the loser. The following is correct play: 9—13, 22—18, 11—15, 18—11, 8—15, 23—18, 15—22, 25—9, 5—14, 19—16, 12—19, 24—6, 1—10, 29—25, 4—8, 25—22, 8—11, 32—27, 11—15, 27—23, 7—11, 28—24, 2—6, 22—17, 13—22, 26—17, 3—8, 23—19, 8—12, 31—26, 15—18, drawn.

10—14 24—19

Black, J. Ferrie		White, G. Jewett	
10—14	14—23	22—26	15—19
21—19	27—11	13—9	2—7
6—10	20—27	26—31	4—8
22—17	31—24	9—6	1—6
9—13	8—15	1—10	19—24
28—24a	22—17	15—6	6—10
13—22	15—18	23—27	21—27
25—9	17—14	32—23	10—15
5—14	10—17	31—27	27—31
26—22	21—14	23—18	[illegible]
11—15	18—23	27—23	16—7
22—17	14—9	18—15	3—10
7—11	6—10	23—16	31—27
17—13	9—6	6—1	30—25
2—6	10—14b	3—8c	27—31
29—25	6—2	15—10	25—21
11—16	14—18	8—11	31—26
25—22	19—15	10—7	21—17
[illegible]	[illegible]	11—16d	w wins
[illegible]	[illegible]		

a Very strong for white.

b This seems better for black: 4—8, 6—2, 8—11, 2—7, 11—16, 7—14, 16—20, 19—15, 20—27, 15—10, 27—31, 13—9, 12—16, 14—17, 22—27, 32—22, [illegible]

c 16—20 seems to draw.

d 4—8 seems to draw thus: 4—8, 7—3, 16—20, 2—7, 11—16, 1—6, 8—11, 3—8, 11—15, 8—11, 15—19, 11—15, 19—24, 7—11, drawn.

The capitalist is very patriotic. His property is never in danger but that he wants some one else to go and protect it.

The great reason for the rapid spread of Socialism is the great "spread" there will be for all when it comes.

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The Massacre of the Innocents

The horrors of the shambles at Ludlow is overwhelming. Not since the days when pitiless red men wreaked vengeance upon intruding frontiersmen and upon their women and children has this Western country been stained with so foul a deed.

The details of the massacre are horrible. Mexico offers no barbarity so base as that of the murder of defenceless women and children by the mine guards in soldiers' clothing. Like whitened sepulchres we boast of American civilization with this infamous thing at our very doors. Huerta murdered Madero, but even Huerta did not shoot an innocent little boy seeking water for his sick mother. Villa is a barbarian, but in his maddest excess Villa has not turned machine guns on imprisoned women and children. Where is the outlaw so far beyond the pale of human kind as to burn the tent over the heads of nursing mothers and helpless little babes?

Out of this infamy one fact stands clear. Machine guns did the murder. The machine guns were in the hands of mine guards, most of whom were also members of the state militia. It was private war, with the wealth of the richest man in the world behind the mine guards.

Once and for all time the right to employ armed guards must be taken away from private individuals and corporations. To the state, and to the state alone, belongs the right to main[illegible]

Private warfare is the only sort of anarchy the world has ever known, and armed forces employed by private interests have introduced the only private wars of modern times. This practice must be stopped. If the state laws are not strong enough, then the [illegible] government must step in. At any cost, private warfare must be destroyed.

Who are these mine guards to whom is entrusted the sovereign right to massacre? Four of the fraternity were electrocuted recently in New York. They are the gunmen of the great cities, the offsprings of humanity, whom a bitter heritage has made the wastrels of the world. Warped by the wrongs of their own upbringing, they know no justice and they care not for mercy. They are hardly human in intelligence, and not as high in the scale of kindness as domestic animals.

Yet they are not the guilty ones. The blood of the innocent women and children rests on the hands of those who for the greed of dollars employed such men and bought such machines of murder. The world has not been hard upon these; theirs has been a gentle upbringing. Yet they reck not of human life when pecuniary interests are involved.

The blood of the women and children, burned and shot like rats, cries aloud from the ground. The great state of Colorado has failed them. It has betrayed them. Her militia, which should have been the impartial protectors of the peace, have acted as murderous gunmen. The machine guns which played in the darkness upon the homes of humble men and women, whose only crime was an effort to earn an honest living, were bought and paid for by agents of the mine owners. Explosive bullets have been used on children. Does the bloodiest page in the French revolution approach this in hideousness?

In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, we have appealed to President Wilson. His ear heard the wail of the innocent, outraged and dying in Mexico. Cannot the president give heed to the sufferings of his own people?

Think, Mr. President, of the captain of the strikers, Louis Tikas, whose truce with the gunmen was ended with his murder. Think of the fifty-one shots which were passed through the strike leader. Think of his body, which has lain exposed since his infamous killing. Then, with that vast power which has been committed to you as the executive of a great nation, attend to the misery wrought by an anarchistic lust for dollars. Without your [illegible] betrayed by the state, may be slaughtered to the last smiling babe.—Rocky Mountain News.

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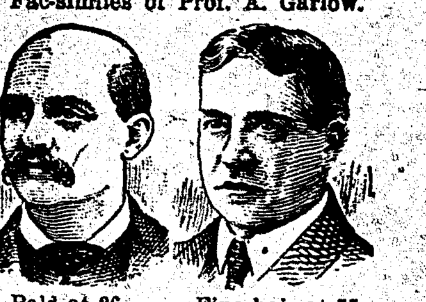
OFFICE AND YARD—McPherson ave. Opposite G. N. Depot. P.O. Box 22. Phone 23.

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



Bald at 26. Fine hair at 55.

I POSITIVELY Cure all hair and scalp DISEASES. Prevent BALDNESS and premature grayness. GROW ladies' and children's hair rapidly.
I TAKE NO DOUBTFUL cases and positively cure all I do take. Hair can be fully restored on all heads that still show fine hair or fuzz to prove that the roots or CAPILLIARY glands are not dead.
I HAVE A PERFECT system of HOME TREATMENT for out-of-the-CITY people who cannot come to me for personal treatment. WRITE TODAY for Question Blank and PARTICULARS. Enclose stamp and mention this paper.
MY PRICES are reasonable. My cures are POSITIVE and PERMANENT.
PROF. GEO. A. GARLOW
The World's Most Scientific Hair and Scalp Specialist
Room 1, Weldon Block, WINNIPEG, MAN.

ROYAL HOTEL
FERNIE
Bar Unexcelled
All White Help
Everything Up-to-date
Call in and see us once
JOHN PODBIELANCIK, Prop.

Southern HOTEL
BELLEVUE, ALBERTA
Every convenience and attention
Meals that taste like mother used to cook
Best in the Pass
Jos. Grafton, Proprietor

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

Stephen T. Humble
Furniture, Hardware, China, Stationery, etc.
OLD COUNTRY PERIODICALS
BELLEVUE Alberta

Passburg Hotel
You're always welcome here
Clean Rooms, Best of Food and every attention
THOS. DUNCAN Passburg

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

P. Carosella
Wholesale Liquor Dealer
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Gents' Furnishings
BAKER AVENUE
BRANCH AT HOSMER, B.C.

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

COLEMAN Liquor Co.
Wholesale Dealers in
Wines
Liquors
Cigars
Mail Orders receive prompt attention

THE FERNIE LUMBER CO.
A. McDougall, Mgr
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber
Send us your orders

Full supply of following for an appetizing meal to choose from.
Beef, Pork, Mutton Poultry, Butter and Eggs
Try our Cambridge Sausages for tomorrow's breakfast.
CALL OR PHONE
Calgary Cattle Co.
Phone 56 Wood Street
FERNIE, B. C.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables
First class Horses for Sale.
Buys Horses on Commission
George Barton Phone 78

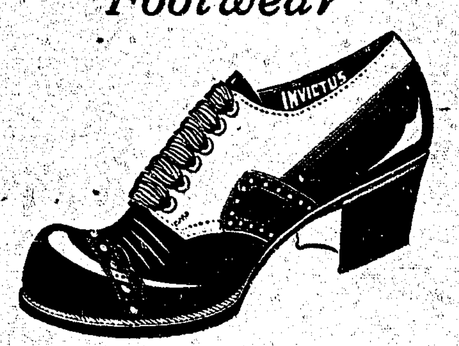
A "Ledger" adv. is an investment.

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.
481	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. Johnston, 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.
2079	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hutler, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.

Good Values In Ladies' Suits

Comparative Values in Footwear



With the majority of people, price is the chief consideration in purchasing footwear.

That's why there are so many uncomfortable feet in Canada today and so many dissatisfied shoe purchasers.

For low-priced shoes cannot be good shoes—the high cost of good materials and skilled labor wont permit.

Then why experiment—at the expense of your comfort—with low-priced shoes? Why not wear

INVICTUS SHOES

and be thoroughly satisfied?

Distinctive and pleasing in appearance, they possess that style individuality that is the hallmark of fine footwear. Invictus Shoes will outwear ordinary low-priced shoes—yet they cost little more.

STRAW HAT WEEK IN OUR MEN'S DEPARTMENT

The Straw Hat season is now on. We advise you to make your selection without delay, and be sure of the newest styles and greatest variety of choice.

Children's Straw and Linen Hats
Youths' Linen and Straw Hats
Boys' Straw Sailors and Linen Hats
Men's Straw, Linen and Panama Hats

This season's newest styles in Straw, Linen and Panama will be shown in our big window marked at attractive prices for Saturday buyers.

MEN'S BLACK SATEEN SHIRTS—75c

On Saturday we will sell Black Sateen Shirts, well made and cut on large, roomy patterns; all sizes 14½ to 17½. Special each **75c**

Men's working sox in light grey
On sale Saturday 7 pr. for **$1.00**

2 Lines of Women's High-Grade Suits

At Clearance Prices—$15.00 and $25.00
No. 1—$15.00

A strictly tailored Suit, tailored along the very newest lines and showing perfect workmanship, Suits that are made to stand plenty of good hard wear; Coat lined throughout with satin serge; Skirt showing small draped effect on knee and two small slits. These Suits come in Navy Blue Serge of a splendid grade, thoroughly shrunk and sponged and not easily spotted; also shown in a good line of Gray Tweed and Homespun. Just about 22 of these Suits instock, so we advise early shopping. Extra **$15.00**

Line No. 2—Regular to $40.00

Every Suit in this line at $25.00 is a perfectly tailored garment and shows class and fit in every line. Shown in every color and every style that is popular in the larger centres. The Coats are cutaway styles with the long one-piece shoulder and Balmacean sleeves. The Skirts—semi peg tops, draped effects and wide effect on hips. If you want a Suit that is in every way the same as shown in New York and Montreal, AT COST PRICE, we have 50 Suits at **$25.00**
Regular to $40.00.

ONE LOT OF RIBBON

Regular to 40c and 50c for 15c yard

Plain and Fancy Ribbon from 4½ to 9 inches wide; very best qualities; simply a clearance at a very low price. All one price .. *15c*

EMBROIDERIES AND EDGINGS at 5c per yard

Beautiful new patterns and qualities; big range of new patterns to choose from. Per yard *5c*

50 DOZEN LADIES' COTTON HOSE
15c per pair

All sizes from 7 to 9½; a quality that will give best wearing satisfaction. Extra special, per pair *15c*

NOTIONS AND NICKNACKS AT NEXT TO NOTHING

Starting Thursday morning, and running for 7 days until Friday night, May 15th, we announce a big Smallware Sale. Everything in Smallwares, Notions and Nicknacks at prices that are cut almost in half and in many cases less than half price. It is a stupendous clearing sale of the best quality of Smallwares and everyone should take full advantage of it, as the prices indicate money-saving opportunities. Every day new goods and new values will be offered. Our advice—Shop Early.

Grocery Specials For Saturday

Assorted Sweet Biscuits	2 lbs.	.25
Canada First Condensed Milk	2 tins	.25
Canada First Evaporated Milk	per tin	.10
Evaporated Peaches, fancy 10 lb. box	each	1.35
Evaporated Prunes, fancy 10lb. box	each	1.35
Dates	1 lb. packet	.10
Robin Hood Flour	49 lb. sack	1.60
Robin Hood Flour	98 lb. sack	3.10
Colombo Olive Oil	½ gallon	1.25
Colombo Olive Oil	1 gallon	2.25
Clam Shell for Poultry	6 lbs.	.25
Heinz Pork and Beans, medium size	2 for	.35
White Swan Laundry Soap	12 bars	.45
Witch Hazel Toilet Soap	per box	.15
Sauer Kraut	6 lbs.	.25
Heinz Tomato Soup	per tin	.10
Rogers Pure Cane Syrup	per tin	.15
Lyle's English Syrup	2 tins	.35
Tetley's Yellow Label Tea	per lb.	.30
Carrots	15 lbs.	.25
Panshine Cleanser	4 tins	.25
Lyman's Taleum Powder	large size	.25
Hind's Honey Almond Cream	per bottle	.40

Men's Underwear

Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear in Natural or Black, sizes 34 to 44, On sale Saturday at

50c each

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

LOCAL ITEMS

It was truly an arbor day in Fernie on Wednesday. The spirit with which the citizens responded to the call of the Mayor to clean, plant and beautify the city was remarkable. On every avenue and street men were seen with various implements and conveyances making short shrift of the unsightly things and the winter's accumulation. About 600 trees were provided. Chief McDougall was in charge of the distribution. Upwards of 12 teams were requisitioned to bring the trees to the city. These teams were generously placed at the disposal of the Mayor by the business men of the city. Around the Provincial Court a number of men were also busy planting trees, a consignment of 400 plants arrived from Calgary.

The Daughters of the Empire have also been busy and are contributing materially towards the beautifying of the city. It is their intention to plant trees, a number of which have been shipped into town, along McPherson Ave. We hope that success will attend the efforts of those who have expended so much in this direction.

The Veterans' Association met in the basement of the English Church on Sunday evening. Col. McKay presided. Many important matters came up to be dealt with, of which we shall mention a few. A communication was received from Cranbrook. It was an appeal for aid on behalf of a fellow veteran, who was unfortunate enough to lose both his feet during last winter's cold. He is at present in Cranbrook hospital. It was the intention of the Cranbrook association to provide him with artificial feet. The appeal was received and a grant of $25 was made from the funds.

A communication was read from Nelson, a call for representatives to attend the Chako Mika or carnival, to be held in Nelson on the 13th of July. Col. McKay and George O'Brien were appointed to attend, with alternate T. Uphill and J. Woods.

It was decided to hold a free social for the veterans and their wives on May 25rd in Victoria Hall.

The secretary reported cases of sickness and affliction of members of the local association. James Gash, whose youthful son has been stricken totally blind, every effort proving fruitless to save his sight, was granted assistance to the amount of $25 from the funds. Geo. Townsend, who unfortunately had a broken leg whilst following his occupation some months ago, was granted the sum of $25. A vote of sympathy was extended to D. F. Markland, whose wife lies sick in hospital, and also having but recently buried an infant child. A vote of sympathy was also forwarded to Charles O'Brien, whose son lies sick in hospital suffering with tuberculosis.

If there is a society that is sadly needed in this city it is one to cultivate and promote good music. The ragtime music that one hears day in and day out at the dance halls and picture shows jarrs and nauseates the man or woman of cultivated musical tastes. However, the Presbyterian Church is making a step in the right direction for the encouragement it gives to the production of good music. If religion is a thing of real worth to mankind, it could not find a better medium to express itself than through that of music. Last Sunday evening Lawrence Hutzinger rendered Handel's Concertino and Raff's Cavatina, selections from the classical masters, with fine feeling and wonderful technique on the violin. J. Whitehouse accompanied with a gentle and sympathetic touch upon the organ. Whitehouse is an organist of no mean ability and we shall expect to hear of him again when lovers of good music will come into their own.

One of our neighboring ranchers, whilst returning from the city, met with a singular experience. Walking over the eight-inch sidewalk so generously provided for pedestrians on the Great Northern bridge, he absentmindedly stepped into space and came in contact with Mother Earth below. We are pleased to report that he is none the worse for the mishap. However we would gently remind him not to think too intently of the transcendental, for in this rude and prosaic age one generally comes back to earth —suddenly!

On Friday evening the Socialist Party celebrated May Day with a social and dance. The hall was [illegible] ated with the party colors, and a large streamer bearing the Marxian message, "Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain," was placed across the forefront of the hall. A four-piece orchestra was in attendance. Lunch was served at 12 p. m. The committee in charge consisted of the following ladies: Mrs. H. Martin, Mrs. G. Gallier, Mrs. J. Allen and Mrs. Ed. Owen. Mrs. H. Robinson ably superintended and solicited the variety of good things for the evening's entertainment. The committee desires to thank each and all that contributed to the success of the evening.

Thomas Critchley writes us that he will be in the Old Country before we go to press, and that he wishes to thank A. B. Campbell (the agent who booked him and his family through) for the very kind and courteous attention he received. Mr. Critchley suffered some delay in securing his tickets, but exonerates the agent from all blame, and seems more than satisfied with the treatment received.

The monthly tea of the Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Pearson, on Wednesday, May 13th.

Miss Doris J. Bennett, of Revelstoke, B. C., arrived in town on Tuesday, and is taking a course at the Crow's Nest Business College and Academy of Languages.

W. J. McCaul, of the board of railway commissioners, was in the city last week taking evidence for and against the present schedule of the Great Northern local train. A number of ranchers living in adjoining towns requested that it be changed so as to arrive from the west in the morning, returning in the afternoon, allowing them time sufficient in Fernie to do their shopping.

W. S. Keay, formerly of the inland revenue department, left for his future home at Edmonton on Sunday morning.

The spring assizes will commence on May 8, when three criminal cases will be tried before Chief Justice Gordon Hunter. P. E. Wilson, barrister, of Cranbrook, will be crown prosecutor. There are a number of civil cases.

A. Lindley, of Creston, was a visitor to Fernie on Wednesday. Mr. Lindley says that conditions in the far-famed fruit district are relatively excellent and that all signs point to a goodly crop this year.

J. F. McIntosh, of the local customs department, will make a tour through the Flathead district via Belton, Montana. Considerable machinery is being shipped into the oil fields. It is expected that the diamond drills will soon be in operation for the purpose of developing the crude illuminant.

Two Slavs were fined for noncompliance with the Mines Act re spragging when undercutting coal. B. Caufield and D. Martin were the witnesses.

MINE RESCUE TRAINING

In the Ledger issue of April 25th, it was not our intention to cast any disparagement upon those who had undertaken a course of training, neither upon the institution, because we thoroughly understand and appreciate the necessity of such in minimizing the number of accidents and deaths at the mines.

DEATH OF AN OLD FERNIE RESIDENT

On Tuesday evening, there passed away in the person of Mary Podbielancik one of the oldest and most respected of Fernie's inhabitants. The deceased lady, who was sixty-five years of age, had been ailing for some time, and the end was not unexpected.

Mr. and Mrs. Podbielancik came to Fernie in the fall of 1902, and with their sons have succeeded in acquiring the confidence and esteem of every citizen of this town. Of a kindly and generous though retiring disposition, the deceased lady made many friends and acquaintances, and her departure will be mourned by an aged husband and three sons. For the past four or five years, she had resided with her husband in West Fernie, and there conducted a dairy business, their house and its surroundings being one of the neatest and most picturesque homes of this town. The deceased lady was born at Bjelipotok, Hungary, and arrived in this country on the 23rd of April, 1888.

The funeral took place on Friday morning from the Roman Catholic Church, when some fourteen or fifteen rigs and numerous pedestrians followed the remains to the cemetery.

The Roman Catholic Church was heavily draped in mourning, and a Solemn Requiem Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Missener, assisted by Father O'Neil and Father A. Swinczeckl as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The Rev. Father Michels acted as master of ceremonies, and assisted the choir. Handsome floral tributes were sent by Messrs. Trites and Wood, W. R. Pollock, A. Harewood and several others. The Rev. Father Michels assisted at the graveside.

Wm. Dicken's new 45 h. p. gasoline motor is now in commission.

Mrs. Hamilton will leave for her old home in Sunderland, England, on the 28th inst.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

William A. Parrett, fifth son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Parrett, of Bishopstone, Salisbury, England, to Elsie L. Brooks, youngest daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. T. Brooks, of Tottenham, London, England, April 13th, at the Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg, by the Rev. J. S. Gordon, D. D.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. McNeil Walton announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Mamie, to Mr. John F. Gill, manager of the Bank of Hamilton, Grenfell, Sask. The marriage will take place June 16th, at Christ Church, Fernie, B. C.

BASEBALLERS' PARADE

On Wednesday evening next baseballers will form up outside Ingram's, at 6.15, and parade to the Municipal Park, where the opening league game of baseball will take place. The Mayor will try to pitch the first ball, ex-Mayor Bleasdell will try to swat it, while the Fire Chief will use his best efforts to catch same. This promises to be one of the most exciting events of the season, and the contesting teams will be Bartenders vs. Coal Company.

ASK FOR

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

The World's Best

Send for Five Roses Cook Book—

COUPON

BEING A MANUAL OF GOOD RECIPES

Address your Envelope to LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED, WINNIPEG

DISTRIBUTORS—FERNIE, B. C.

Western Canada Wholesale Co. Trites-Wood Co.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of my dear son, [illegible] years, who was killed on his ranch, May 3rd, 1912.

Worthy and true, respected was he,
With those he left behind;
A better son never lived.
For he was true and kind.
We think of him in silence,
No eyes may see us weep;
But treasured in our inmost hearts
His memory we will keep.

By his loving Mother, Brothers and Sisters.

ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

Fernie's Exclusive Picture Theatre

SPECIAL SATURDAY—Matinee and Evening

The funniest burlesque comedy in existance

When Ursus Threw The Bull

2 reels. Ursus and his bull strike for their wages. Others follow. To get another bull, a new leading man and "supers" is the question. Firemen from the local station are secured. When the show is under way the fire bell rings. It is a constant laugh from beginning to end. Four reels of fun condensed into two.

EXTRA SPECIAL MONDAY

FANTOMAS, The Man of Mystery in

The Mysterious Finger Print

5 Thrilling Reels, Further Adventures of the Man in Black

Admission 15 cents and 25 cents

EXTRA SPECIAL Thursday May 14

Laura Sawyer and House Peters in an astounding mystery introducing the greatest marvel of the age

An Hour Before Dawn

3 reels. Based on the astounding discovery by Signor Ulivi, an Italian engineer, of a powerful elemental destructive force, which has recently created a sensation in the scientific world. Produced by Famous Players Film Co. A sequel to Chelsea 7750. Usual Prices.