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The District Ledger

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

No. 35, Vol. VII. — THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., APRIL 25, 1914. — $1.00 A YEAR

Shocking Murder Case

GRUESOME TRAGEDY IS ENACTED AT COAL CREEK

More than one sensation was provided this week end. The first was the rather precipitate departure of the newly-appointed Provincial Chief of Police, who liked Fernie so well that he pulled his freight on Saturday night and, it is understood, will be seen no more here.

George Wellsby, Provincial Constable, late of New Michel, was appointed Acting Chief and the first day in office produced one of the most terrible domestic tragedies ever recorded in this district.

The Provincial Police of Fernie received information from Police Constable Boardman, of Coal Creek, that a colored man had been murdered, and that his wife, who was injured, was being detained.

Upon receiving this information a special train was requisitioned and the Acting Chief of Police (Geo. Wellsby) and Coroner Wilkes started for the Creek at about 11 p. m.

Arriving at Coal Creek, the authorities took immediate steps to secure all the information possible, but owing to the late hour and the condition of several witnesses, very little satisfactory evidence could be gathered. The deceased, Arthur Green, did not enjoy the best of reputation in the camp and about sixteen months ago run amuck and started shooting into the Club room, wounding one man. He was tried in Fernie, but escaped with a light sentence of four months, the opinion of the judge being that he had been rather illused and severely provoked. Every one seems to be of opinion that Mrs. Green, who is held in custody, was a most peaceful and law abiding woman, and not addicted to drinking or quarrelsome. Green also was very quiet, except when drinking. He was not a member of the Coal Creek Club or the United Mine Workers of America.

In reporting the inquest we have taken particular care not to mention any portions that may incriminate or prejudice the case of Mrs. Green. The woman has not appeared before the judge and no charge, so far as we know, has been laid, therefore it is only in the strictest interests of justice that any direct statement likely to influence or prejudice should be excluded until a preliminary hearing is given.

On Monday morning the inquest was opened in the Club Hall by Coroner H. Wilkes, the following gentlemen forming the jury: Chris. Wright (foreman), William Parker, Charlie O'Brien, Steve Hall, B. Fairclough and Geo. Monks. Sherwood Herchmer represented Mrs. Green.

The jury journeyed to Fernie in the morning and viewed the body, returning on the 2 o'clock train to the Creek. Upon leaving the train the police, coroner and jury adjourned to the site of the tragedy and viewed the room in which it was alleged the deceased was found.

The house is situate in that part of the Creek known as Slav Town, and is one of the semi-detached cottages almost directly behind the blacksmith's shop. The Greens occupied the one house and Micheluk the next.

Entering through the front door, the attention of the jury was called to footprints directly below the bedroom window, caused, it is alleged, by the woman jumping out of the window. The front door opened direct to the bedroom, while the kitchen is entered by a door to the left. Both rooms bore evidence of a severe struggle, while blood was splashed on the walls, stove and furniture. In the kitchen, one could scarce see the color of the oilcloth owing to the blood stains that covered the floor, and it was evident to all that the deceased man must have struggled and walked around for some time after receiving his death wound. The door connecting kitchen and bedroom had the top panels smashed completely out, and was splashed with blood stains. Two broken chairs lay in the bedroom and a broken glass. It is claimed that the chairs were hurled at the door, and were responsible for the damage. Blood stains were also discovered on the window frame and front door handle, while a razor with blood stains, and a bottle with which it is claimed the woman was hit, were taken possession of by the police.

The coroner and jury then adjourned to the Club Hall and the inquest was resumed.

The first witness called was Constable George Boardman, who stated that he was called at about 10 p. m. on Sunday by the company night [illegible] and told that the couple had been quarreling. He secured the assistance of Jas. English and went to the house. Entering the house, he discovered deceased laying between the table and stove in the kitchen. He examined the body and found life was extinct. After calling the doctor, he went over to Mrs. Green, who had gone in to Mike Micheluk's house. He saw the woman who made a statement about the affair, and told him that she had taken a rifle from deceased and given it to Steve Morrison. He found the rifle in a shack at the rear of Tony Murphy's house.

Questioned by the Coroner: He had never known deceased quarrel with his wife. The woman had the reputation of being a law abiding citizen, but deceased's character was none too good. He had previously been charged with attempted murder. The parties had been married about nine months.

Questioned by the acting chief, he found a knife sheath just inside the bedroom, there were blood stains on both sides of the window frame, and the front door handle. This door was locked. He found deceased lying on his face with his arm under him, his head towards the bedroom. Cross examined by the Coroner, he noticed signs of a severe struggle; the door between kitchen and bedroom was smashed, also two chairs and a looking glass.

Witness also stated that the acting chief had found upon the deceased, a key which fitted the front door lock.

James A. English, company weighman, stated that he was sitting in the Club on the night of April 19th, when the night watchman inquired for him. He went outside and met the Police Officer, and accompanied him to the house. Police Constable Boardman went in first and he followed. Green was lying on the floor face down between the table and the stove. The Constable turned the body over, and discovered the man was dead. He went over to the house of Micheluk, and there saw Mrs. Green. The Constable left him in charge of the woman and and telephoned to Fernie. The woman made a statement to him to the effect that Green had been drinking all day at Tony Murphy's house in Welsh camp. He sent over for her and after she had been there a little time, said he was going home. The woman said she followed him home, and when she arrived there found him lying on the floor. She lifted him up, removed his clothes and put him to bed. When he was on the bed, the man enquired what she was doing and rising up, said he was going to Fernie. They had some words, and he grabbed her by the throat. She kicked him in the legs. She then managed to get hold of a gun and gave it to Steve Micheluk. She came back again after a little while, but he started quarreling again. He had one knife in his belt and one in his hand. She made for the door, and he followed. She rushed to the window and shouted for help, but no one heeded. She jumped through the window. Replying to Coroner, the witness stated Dr. Workman dressed the woman's hand and eye. She had two fingers badly cut on the right hand, and a bad cut over the left eye. Her waist was covered with blood and disarranged.

Cross examined by Acting Chief, witness stated that he found knife (which Chief held in his hand) in a rocking chair in the bedroom. Another knife was found on the kitchen table and the bottle at the foot of the bed. The place was disarranged and bore evidence of a severe struggle. There were blood stains on the window frames and sashes. Mrs. Green told him the door was locked.

Cross examined, witness stated that Mrs. Green told him they had quarreled before, but not seriously.

Tony Murphy (who spoke with a distinct Italian accent) stated that he lived in the next house, west. He went with Mrs. Green when she came and complained about her husband. He saw Green push Mrs. Green over on the table. He had known Green for two years.

Cross examined by Acting Chief, he did not see knife in Green's belt. He heard lots of shouting, but told no one.

Questioned as to whether he had seen blood stained packet of shells which the Chief exhibited, he denied all knowledge.

Steve Morrison was the next witness, and not by any means satisfactory. Both the Coroner and Sherwood Herchmer repeatedly corrected him. Witness claimed that directly he saw trouble he went out.

Questioned by the Coroner as to why he did not stop and assist the woman, witness thought that a man with a knife was too dangerous to argue with, and that his best place was outside. The witness was asked several questions by Mr. Herchmer, and after contradicting himself with reference to the hiding of the rifle, admitted that Mrs. Green had asked him to hide it. He was asked again whether he saw anyone try to take the knife from Green, but persisted in his answer that he "got out." He did not see any shells; he did not tell anyone of the trouble, for he was too scared. The witness was cautioned by the Coroner and after several more remarks, allowed to stand down.

Dr. Workman stated that he was called about 10.30 by Constable Boardman. He saw the woman in Micheluk's house, and dressed a wound over the left eyebrow and [illegible] third and fourth fingers of the right hand. These cuts were bleeding profusely. He did not converse with the woman; he had previously examined Green and discovered life was extinct.

The next witness, Camille Gamarice, refused to give evidence otherwise than through an interpreter, and the inquest was adjourned to give Mr. Louis Carocella, of Fernie, an opportunity to attend and interpret. Upon the resumption the interpreter was placed upon oath. The witness, through interpreter, gave a very rambling story of the proceedings, corroborating certain portions of previous witnesses' statements and denying other parts. He was warned by the Coroner, but after a few more statements Coroner Wilkes ordered his detention by the Provincial police until Thursday, April 23, at 3 p. m., when the inquest will be resumed.

The post mortem on Monday evening revealed the fact that death was occasioned through severing of the brachial artery in the left arm. The knife passed through the muscles of the bicep and struck on the sixth rib. Had the man grasped the upper part of his arm tightly he could have stopped the rush of blood and saved his life.

Among the weapons taken from the house by Mrs. Green and the police were: A 30-30 Winchester carbine and 20 rounds of ammunition; a 10-inch skinning knife; a seven-inch bowie sheath knife (with which it is alleged deceased was stabbed), and a razor. All, except the rifle, bore blood stains. The box of shells must have stuck to Green's clothes and was discovered when the body was being moved from stretcher. The cardboard box was saturated with blood and was a most gruesome exhibit.

It has been found necessary to have Mrs. Green's wounds dressed daily at the hospital.

The funeral of the murdered man took place on Thursday afternoon from Thomson and Morrison's undertaking parlors. Rev. Perley officiated.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

All comrades and workmen are requested to take notice that a propaganda meeting will be held in the Socialist Hall on Sunday evening, at 7.45, when Comrade Goodwin, of Vancouver, will deliver an address on "The Social Problem and its Solution."

THE ASSIZES

The Assize Court will open here on the 8th of May, when the following are among some of the most important cases to be heard:

Cardemone vs. C. N. Pass Coal Co.
Shuska vs. C. P. Railway.
Gavin vs. Riverside Nurseries.
McLean vs. C. P. Railway.
Backs vs. Earl of Ramferley et al.

The following cases will also be heard if possible:

Orchard vs. C. P. Railway.
Fanna vs. C. N. Pass Coal Co.

At Nelson, May 14th:
Ryan vs. C. P. Railway.

At Grand Forks, May 20th:
Balen vs. Granby Consolidated.
Carter vs. Granby Consolidated.
Lawley vs. Hedley Coal Co.

At Greenwood, May 1st:
Ganzini vs. Jewel Danero.

Mr. Macneil, of Fernie, is interested in all of the above cases, which are mostly compensation cases in which the U. M. W. of A. and W. F. of M. are interested.

THIRTEEN KILLED IN FIGHT BETWEEN MILITIA & MEN

LATEST

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 22.—Six mine employees dead and two missing; three men, two women and a baby reported entombed in a burning mine; several camps destroyed and others riddled with bullets. There are about 200 militiamen and 400 strikers facing one another. This is the condition of affairs on the third red day of Colorado's labor war according to the C. P. R. bulletin.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 21.—Hundreds of armed strikers who yesterday fought for 14 hours with militia in the Ludlow district had dispersed this morning and quiet prevailed in and about the strikers' demolished tent colony.

No trace of a large body of armed strikers, which last night was reported to be rushing to the aid of the Ludlow strikers, was seen. They are thought to be in the hills west and north of Ludlow, but the groups are believed to be so broken up that no concentrated attack will be made.—Nelson News.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 20.—A fourteen-hour battle between striking coal miners and members of the Colorado National Guard in the Ludlow district today culminated late tonight in the killing of Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, and the destruction of the Ludlow tent colony by fire.

Fire again broke out east of Ludlow shortly before midnight, but continued for only a few minutes.

No accurate estimate upon the exact number of dead and wounded in today's battle can be secured until tomorrow or until after the fighting has ceased. Ammunition is said to be running low among both the militiamen and strikers. Exhausted by the continuous fighting of the day, the combatants are sleeping on their arms. Many have been without food for twenty-four hours.

A report from the military camp at Ludlow says that one soldier is dead and two are wounded, one fatally. [illegible] and at least three are said to have been killed, but this is denied at union headquarters.

The military force totals about 100 and fully 400 armed strikers are said to be in the hills at the foot of Hastings and Berwind canyons and along the Colorado and Southeastern tracks. An effort to send recruits from Trinidad was delayed today by refusal of the train crew to take out the train. The master mechanic and despatcher and superintendent finally took out the train. The entire district is in a high state of excitement. Citizens are arming themselves in Trinidad.

Darkness fell with the battle raging fiercer than at any time during the day. A machine gun, brought by the reinforcements, has been planted near the Ludlow station, and is sweeping the tents of the strikers' colony. Several tents are reported on fire.

Latest reports received here late tonight place the dead at 13, including 11 strikers, one soldier and one noncombatant.—Vancouver Sun.

JOTTINGS AROUND TOWN

Bless the city fathers for extending to the Annex the greatest boon of modern civilization—electric light. The citizens of the Annex are watching with interest the erection of the poles that are destined to carry light into the darkest places of the city suburbs. No more shall we stumble over stumps and plunge into treacherous holes of muck and mire. Even sidewalks are promised and are to be laid down in the near future, providing no one kicks.

A huge land slide occurred near the Fairy Creek bridge, which caused much concern to our city engineer, as the water main was in great danger of being broken up. Engineer Ramsay is, however, happy to report that all is well in this respect.

Rumor has it that the recent downpour of rain has undermined portions of the G. N. track in the vicinity of Dorr, causing the rails to spread, which resulted in six cars being ditched.

A special Welsh-English service was held on Sunday evening at Olivet Baptist Church. The Rev. Griffiths, of Calgary, officiated. A Welsh service was a novel feature, and despite the cosmopolitan character of the city of Fernie, much interest was displayed by the English speaking people. To hear a sermon and the rendering of a hymn in the language of the people that hailed from the land of the leek and daffodil was something out of the ordinary, and many prominent Welsh citizens were present at the service to again hear the Biblical message in the sweet and musical language of their childhood. The singing of an old Welsh hymn was particularly enjoyable, for it is the most happy medium through which the Celtic religious emotion can be expressed. A duet was sweetly rendered by Mr. T. Lamb and T. A. Phillips. Mr. Harold D. Wilson accompanied at the organ.

The Presbyterian Church is most fortunate in procuring the services of Lawrence Hutzinger, a violinist of no mean order. His rendering of "Souvenir" by Dwdand was masterful. He spares no effort in expressing and interpreting the music with life and soul. The appreciation was visibly though silently expressed. Mr. James Whitehouse accompanied at the organ.

At the Catholic Church, in the early afternoon, the traditional but beautiful religious ceremony of christening took place. Father Meissener performed the ceremony and officiated at the several services.

Comrade Harry Martin spoke to an attentive if not large audience at the Socialist Party Hall on Sunday evening. The subject of his address was "Woman and Socialism." The lecturer evidently had read widely upon this interesting but contentious question. The discussion which followed was, as usual, the most instructive and interesting feature of the meeting. It was contended by one of the participants in debate that if woman did not possess sufficient intelligence to emancipate herself it would be "all hope abandon" if left to the opposite sex. This remark produced much applause from the women present, but great indignation from the would-be knight-errants amongst the comrades who are, as characterized by Sarah Grand, "but mere men."

A grand dance was held in Victoria Hall on Monday evening under the auspices of the Fernie Football Club. By common consent this was admitted as the most enjoyable evening spent with the "light fantastic" during the season. Prizes were offered for the best exhibition or presentation of the hesitation waltz and the much criticized tango dance. We congratulate Miss P. Hughes and Mr. A. J. Smith, who won the prize for the hesitation waltz, and Miss G. Wright and A. J. Smith, who secured the prize for the tango dance. Carrie's orchestra was in attendance and performed very creditably. A mead of praise is due also to the master of ceremonies, Geo. Stewart, who filled his office in an efficient and agreeable manner. But to the indefatiguable efforts of the secretary, Jas. Gregory, is due the financial success of the undertaking. A. J. Carter was present representing the C. N. P. Football League.

On Monday evening the Loyal Order of Moose met at the Pythians' Hall to install the officers for the ensuing term. The officers are as follows: Past Dictator, T. Uphill; Dictator, Frank Newnham; Vice Dictator, J. Sweeney; Prelate, F. Volland; Secretary, G. F. Moses; Trustees, Ed. Rutledge and Chief McDougall; Inner Guard, J. Brown; Outer Guard, J. McPherson. After the installation was over, the members present enjoyed the rendering of laughter-making songs by Robert Billsborough and Samson. (This is not Samson who tore down the gates of Gaza, but a brother Moose that is helping to build up one of the best friendly orders in [illegible] also [illegible] for Mr. Rutcliffe. The latter part of the evening was spent in the playing of cards and other amusements. Each and all expressed satisfaction with the evening's entertainment. We can confidently predict that the Loyal Order of Moose will be a power for good in the city under the present direction of its present officials. May success attend their every effort.

We are pleased to learn from Geo. O'Brien that a few men who are not all officials of the coal company, have almost finished a course of training at the rescue station. The following are thus qualified to act in the saving of life in the mines: Harry Martin, Edward Ainsworth, Matt Tully and Thomas Tully. It is to be hoped that others will avail themselves of this opportunity and keep George busy.

A telegram was received by Bill Menzies informing him that his son was fatally shot near Seattle.

Mrs. N. D. Chacnuk is leaving on Wednesday for Prince Edward Island.

SOCIALIST PARTY DANCE

May 1st, 1914

The Socialist Local will hold a social and dance in their hall (on Pellatt Ave.) on May 1st, starting at 9 p. m. sharp. Admission, gents, 75c; ladies, 25c. A four-piece orchestra will be in attendance.

We wish her a very pleasant journey to the home of her former associates and friends.

The inhabitants of Fernie and Coal Creek received a moral shock when the sensational news of the gruesome tragedy had spread itself around. Perhaps we might congratulate ourselves for the rare occurrence of such things, and the wonder is, under the present conditions, that such happenings are rare in our midst.

The "movies" still have a fascination for a large number of the citizens of Fernie. The Orpheum is again undergoing the necessary repairs after the recent fire. It is being repainted and decorated, thus making it a palace of pleasing delight.

The May Day Sports Committee are straining every effort to make that day an eventful one in the annals of sports in this city. If the weather continues as at present the park and roads will be in the pink of condition. May the gods co-operate with us puny mortals of men to celebrate May Day in the spirit and joy of quickening springtime, as did our forefathers of Tudor days. "Let the woods, rivers and parks ring with the joyous laughter of men, women and children, who are lost to themselves in the forgetfulness of pleasure."

Some are asking whether the Council will get started at all this year on the roads. Possibly a few of those curiosities capable of "moving 100 yards a day" may be discovered, in which case we shall not be long. "Oh, let it be soon!"

Retrenchment seems to be the order with a certain packing company doing business in this town. Early in the year they had occasion to cut all advertising. The enormous sum of $6.00 per month was being squandered with the Ledger for advertising, but we lost it. Of course, it is only charitable to presume that they are returning this to the worker in cheaper and better meat. But like Thomas we wonder how long the prices would be cut did the present opposition quit? Strange, this concern with a capital of about $45,000,000 should forget the thousands they received from the U. M. W. of A. during the strike!

Why was it necessary for the Council to consider the appointment of a clerk in secret? Were they scared we should publish the list of applicants? However, let us hope the best man got the job.

A. J. Moffitt is the newly appointed City Clerk. The others must wait. That there were so many applicants speaks volumes for the easy snap some consider the job.

Do we want a stone crusher or a dredger of the city? One councillor suggested a steam shovel.

The citizens might ask themselves the question: "Is it cheaper to buy gravel at 35c per yard, or crush it at a cost of 20c per yard. The Elk banks have enough gravel to pave a dozen Fernies—and then some!

Kefoury Bros. announce a continuance of their sale until May 2—five days more. Get in on some of the bargains and save money.

The doctors have decided to alter the time for evening consultation and will attend from 7 to 8 p. m. at their offices in the Henderson Block.

Mrs. F. H. Sherman and family arrived in town yesterday and will take up their residence here.

LATEST FROM MEXICO

VERA CRUZ, April 22.—Six Americans killed and 30 wounded marks the investment of Vera Cruz, which took place about noon today by U. S. forces under Rear Admiral Fletcher, who has taken up his quarter at the Terminal Hotel. The entire city is strongly patrolled and quiet prevails. The paymaster of the British cruiser Essex was wounded today by a sniper ashore. The British blackjackets cheered American marines as they proceeded to land.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—General Carranza's (the constitutionalist leader) statement that he regards the seizing of Vera Cruz by the American navy asan act of hostility to the Mexican nation fell like a bomb shell in official circles tonight. President Wilson has expressly disclaimed any act of hostility towards the Mexican people particularizing Huerta as the object of American operations to secure reprisal, and has stated that it was not expected that Constitutionalists would inject themselves into the imbroglio.

THE JONES-UVANNI BOUT

[illegible] in the skating rink, will give Fernie fighting fans an opportunity to witness a real classy exhibition of the pugilistic art. These men fought ten rounds in Medicine Hat on April 14th, 1913. Sailor Jones got the decision but Uvanni still claims that this was not right, and has been only too anxious to meet Jones again. Both men are keen, clean fighters, and you may look forward to a real fifteen-round bout, with the best man winning. A preliminary of eight rounds between MacBride of Macleod and MacDonald of Fernie, for a purse of $[illegible], will precede the main event. These boys boxed a preliminary [illegible] Scott encounter, and the audience voted it the best stunt of the evening. Seats may be booked at Ingram's where a plan is on view.

As the main bout will be for the middle weight championship of Western Canada, several candidates for the honor will be in town ready to challenge the winner of the event.

All Aboard for May 1st

May Day Celebration Will be "A Hummer"

Forget your troubles, "can" your worries, close your business and celebrate the First. This is to be a "hum-dinger"—a real day of fun and frolic, so why worry your clerks and teamsters? If you can't close for the whole day, close for half a day—12 sharp. Let "Mr. the Mayor" declare a civic holiday even if for half a day.

Speeches in the morning—sports in the afternoon—dances, picture shows, and a real boxing bout under the auspices of the Athletic Association, in the evening. Let her rip for one day. The great PRINCIPLE involved is to be happy and jolly and make others the same, so get busy!

The tradesmen have contributed handsomely to the sports. All that is needed is a fine day to assure the most successful fete ever held in Fernie. Women and children will be admitted to sports free, but the men will contribute "two bits."

Full particulars will be found below, but if you want any further information send to T. Uphill, secretary Gladstone Local; he will oblige.

Refreshments will be provided on the grounds, but no beer.

	Time		Entrance	1st	2nd	3rd
1	1.00	Boys' Race, under 16 (open)	Free	$ 5	$ 2	$
2	1.10	Boys' Race, under 12 (open)	Free	4	2	
3	1.20	Girls' Race, under 14 (open)	Free	4	2	
4	1.30	Members of Dist. 18, over 45 years	.50	10	5	
5	1.45	100 yards (open)	.50	35	20	10
6	1.45	1st round Football	5.00	100		
7	2.00	Married Ladies' Race	Free	10	5	
8	2.15	Mile Race (open)	.50	20	15	10
9	2.30	Single Ladies' Race	Free	10	5	
10	2.40	High Jump	.50	15	10	
11	2.40	Tug-of-War, six each side (spike boots barred)	3.00	30		
12	3.15	440 yards Race (open)	.50	20	15	8
13	3.30	Chinamen's Race	.50	10	7.50	
14	3.45	Final 100 yards				
15	4.00	Ladies' Race, over 45	Free	10	5	
16	4.00	Long Jump	.50	15	10	
17	4.15	Squaw Race, 100 yards	Free	6	4	
18	4.30	100 yards Dash, members Dist. 18.	.50	15	10	5
19	4.45	Motor Cycle Race (2 miles)	.50	15	10	
20	5.15	Horse Race	1.00	50	25	
		Pony Race (under 14 hands)	1.00	35	15	

Prize money for horse races will be increased if funds permit.

Events 1 and 2, second prize, lacross stick.

Event 3, first prize, bracelet; second, cash.

Event 4, second prize, 2 boxes cigars.

Event 12, second prize donated by A. C. Liphardt; third prize is given by R. Duthie, value $8.00.

Event 13, second prize is given by J. Acillo, value $7.50.

Event 18, first prize is given by N. E. Suddaby, value $15.00, fishing outfit.

Event 19, second prize is headlight, value $10.00, given by J. Minton.

A prize of $33.00 will be given for the junior football team, also a prize of $33.00 for the junior lacrosse team, to be played in the morning. Entrance free.

One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) will be given for senior lacrosse, providing there is an outside team. Entrance $5.00, to be played immediately after the first round of football.

Football senior is confined to teams of the C. N. P. League; one club, one team; play 20 minutes each way. In the event of a draw, corners to count. No second prize unless three entries. No third prize unless 4 entries.

All entries with fees must be made and paid one hour before events. All entries must be made to the Secretary.

OFFICIALS OF THE DAY

JUDGES

W. R. WILSON — MAYOR GATES
A. B. TRITES — SAM GRAHAM
A. MACNEIL (Blue Rosettes)

STARTER

W. BALDERSTONE (Red and White Rosette)

GROUNDSMEN

D. McDOUGALL and J. SWEENEY (Yellow Rosette)

REFEREE

J. WILSON, Fernie (White Rosette)

UMPIRE FOR LACROSSE

M. KASTNER, Fernie

SECRETARY

T. UPHILL (Blue and White Rosette)

COMMITTEE

J. KENT — JAS. H. NICHOLAS
W. L. PHILLIPS — JOE BLAKEMORE
TOM LYONS — A. J. CARTER
G. STEWART — J. E. SMITH
A. SNOW — H. ELMER
J. SWEENEY

Price Admission, 25 cents — **Women and Children Free**

Dance in Victoria Hall in the evening

Boxing Match in Skating Rink at 8.30

I. O. O. F.

All Oddfellows and Rebekahs are requested to meet at the K. P. Hall on Sunday evening, April 26th, at 2 o'clock, to attend divine service at Knox Church. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

DIED

April 18th, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Markland of Coal Creek. The child lived one hour. Funeral on April 20th.

April 19th, the infant son of A. W. Steele. Funeral on April 22nd.

What Followed a Cut.

A Magistrate's Wonderful Experience With Zam-Buk.

Mr. J. E. Arsenault, a Justice of the Peace, and station master at Wellington, on the Prince Edward Island Ry., has had a wonderful proof of the healing power of Zam-Buk. He says:

"Four years ago I had an accident. I slipped in the station and fell on a freight truck, sustaining a bad cut on the front of my leg. I thought this would heal, but instead of doing so it developed into a bad ulcer and later into a form of eczema which spread very rapidly and also started on the other leg. Both legs became so swollen and sore that I could only go about my work by having them bandaged. My doctor said I must stop work and lay up.

"After six months of this trouble I consulted another doctor, but with no better result. I tried all the salves, liniments and lotions I heard of, but instead of getting better I got worse.

"This was my condition when I got my first box of Zam-Buk. Greatly to my delight that first box gave me relief. I continued to apply it to the sores, and day by day they got better. I could see that at last I had got hold of something which would cure me, and in the end it did.

It is now over a year since Zam-Buk worked a cure in my case, and there has been no return of the eczema or any trace of it."

Such is the nature of the great cures which Zam-Buk is daily effecting. Purely herbal in composition, this great balm is a sure cure for all skin diseases, cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poisoning, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, cuts, burns, and bruises. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

OVERPRODUCTION

A special correspondent to the Montreal Star declares that the experts of Europe believe that a universal slump is coming. This slump may beat the world slumps of 1901 and 1908.

Slumps in 1901 and 1908 and 1914 show that the periodical crises are coming swifter. Formerly they were looked for every eleven years. Now they are coming every six years.

Says the correspondent, "Ministers, bankers and experts are warning the manufacturers and exporters against plunging into big enterprises, as the world, they say, is suffering from overproduction, and only by a sharp reduction in economical activity can equilibrium be restored."

The experts predicted the slump a couple of years before because so money workers were employed. "The world in 1912," says Dr. Emil Brezigar of Berlin, "was in precisely the same condition as in 1900 and in 1907. All three were years of unusually good trade, dear money, low unemployment figures, and exaggerated output of iron." During 1913 the unemployed figures increased rapidly till 80,000 unemployed were in Berlin alone. Unemployment among trade unions was eight per cent of the membership.

There is a certain gentleman friend of the editor of this paper who in his own opinion, has solved the whole problem of our troublous times. The working class are too extravagant. They want the very best. They will hire livery teams of a Sunday to take their young ladies for a drive, that is, the unmarried slaves who have not a family to support. The workers, instead of saving their pay, spend it all. If they only saved their money by living on peasoup, wearing very cheap raiment, etc., they would have money to tide them over hard times.

This gentleman, who is but a specimen of our middle class economists who have only a very superficial understanding of present day problems, entirely overlooks the fact that OVERPRODUCTION, according to the capitalist thinkers, is the trouble. If the workers saved their wages (providing they could live on air) commodities produced for the consumption of the working class would remain on the market and overproduction would come all the quicker. The so-called extravagance of the workers is what prevents the panics striking us all the sooner.

Overproduction is not the trouble with us. Underconsumption is the trouble. We have built a system whereby production outruns distribution. The working class produces tremendously. The product of the labor of the working class is not consumed by the working class. It is handed over to the capitalist class. It is poured through the hopper of capitalist ownership. The hopper is too small. The more the workers produce, the quicker the hopper is clogged. When the hopper is clogged, industry halts and the producing class go workless and hungry.

The remedy is simple. Abolish the hopper of capitalist ownership. Let the working class produce, own and consume. Then we will hear no more of overproduction producing want and misery. We will no more see the tragic farce of women and children going hungry and illclad because their husbands and fathers have produced so much wealth.

Socialism is the only real and sane movement now at work to end the nightmare of our present and future nations (?) crises.

Bullets are the only commodity made by the working class that are consumed exclusively by that class.

TWO MOTHERS OF TODAY

By N. Henry Seaburg

What beautiful and endearing thoughts does the mention of the word "mother" awaken! What noble qualities does that work stand for? Love, joy, sorrow, goodness, mercy, faith, gentleness and hope are all embodied in that one small word—mother. How sweet it sounds! Undoubtedly it is the most wonderful word in the dictionary. Motherhood is the fountain of life. Pitied ought to be the woman who does not know that to be a mother is the acme of happiness; that a child is a jewel of the rarest quality; and that a home filled with the silvery laughter of that child is heaven.

How our hearts throb as we look at a drawing which paints, in sombre colors, the antiquated dwelling of our grandparents, with the large blazing logs burning brightly in the hugs hearth, before which the old mother is seated busily engaged in knitting. Contentedness emanates from that scene. Can we see a scene like that today? Perhaps—but very rarely. The mothers of today are very different from those of former years. Indeed, we have two mothers in this country; one the wife of the rich man, the other the wife of the poor man. The intervening distance between them is as great as the distance between the two poles. By the aid of our imaginations, let us first take a glimpse of the rich wife, and then a view of the poor wife.

Reclining upon a beautiful silk-upholstered couch is a magnificently-gowned woman. Her entire appearance conforms with the luxurious room. Furniture of the most costly and rare quality, pictures and bric-a-brac which have historical records dating back many centuries, and beautiful rugs and tapestry, whose texture and appearance instantly proclaim them to be Oriental, give the room the voluptuous atmosphere of some Oriental monarch. Vases of countless bright-hued flowers fill the room with perfumery of the most exquisite scent. Straggling sunbeams which evade the partly-lowered awning make dancing silver spots upon the heavy rug.

Such is the home of the rich wife.

A shrill bark emanates from the downy depths of a silk cushion lying upon a chair beside the woman. Hastily laying down her novel, the woman rises upon her elbows and looks anxiously at the white, fluffy animal buried in the cushion.

"You sweet little dear, what is the matter with you?" she exclaims softly.

Another shrill bark escapes from the animal as it raises its watery, brown eyes to her.

"Don't you feel well today? Oh, you poor thing. Come, I'll caress you, little doggie."

She gently takes the small dog from the cushion and presses it tenderly to her breast. Murmuring caressing endearments to it she rocks it as if it were a child. This motherly caressing, however, does not allay the whimperings of the animal. Licking its pink nose and rolling its watery eyes, it continues the shrill barking.

"Melville, please stop your fretting. I wonder what those ignorant girls have been feeding you new."

The woman rises angrily, and touches a button on the wall.

"Yes, madam," answers a trembling maid, appearing almost instantly in the doorway.

"What have you been feeding Melville?" demands the mistress imperatively.

"The same food as usual, madam," is the frightened response.

"Are you positive? Perhaps you can tell me what makes Melville ill, then?" demands the mistress frigidly.

"I—I—I'm sure I can't tell."

"It appears that way. You may go." The maid vanishes.

During this discourse the whimperings of Melville had subsided. Nestling in his mistress' arms he had closed his eyes and gone to sleep.

The woman gazes at his lovingly. Seating herself, she commences to murmur tender names to it.

A timid knock is heard in the doorway and a nurse enters.

"Madam, the children wish to know if you will go out for a walk with them?"

"Tell them, Mary, 'not today, but some other time.' You go out with them today."

"Yes, ma'am," is the reply, and the nurse leaves.

The woman resumes her petting of the fluffy animal.

She is the wife of the rich man.

Let us now see the dwelling of the wife of the poor man. As we enter the rubbish-littered entrance we are almost suffocated by the foul and stifling atmosphere. We step back involuntarily into the muddy alley—called "street." Here we seek to reinforce our lungs with the semi-pure air before we again attempt to enter the house. Finally, with sufficient courage mustered up, we mount the stairs to our destination. As we reach the first landing we are lost in the dense darkness which pervades the interior of the house. Gently opening the door facing us we see a spectacle which is directly the opposite of our first one. This is no luxurious abode of man. Here lives the worker and his family. Here lives the creator.

A dark, foul dungeon, with the musty beams of a clouded sun entering through an aperture in the wall and revealing more poignantly the misery of the hovel. How different from our previous view! Nevertheless, we are still in the land of reality and not that of dreams.

Our attention, however, is withdrawn from the inspection of the room to that of the persons within. First we see the mother; a tall, thin, bedraggled woman of seemingly 40 years of age, who is busily engaged in washing. Her tall form bends back and forth, back and forth, as she rubs the clothes on the washboard. Her face is hidden from view by the damp clouds of steam which rise from the water in the tub. The splashing water and the rasping rubbing on the washboard grate harshly upon the nerves. As we look closer at the face of the woman we can perceive the staring eyes gleaming sullenly at the contents of the tub; we can see the pinched features, the ashy color of her face, and the wrinkled forehead. We can see the tortures of poverty painted upon her features.

Occasionally she passes her skeleton hand across her forehead, wiping the beads of steaming perspiration from it. It is a mechanical movement, being undoubtedly the result of mechanical thought. In fact, she appears like a machine clothed in the modern dress.

"Da—da—da," comes a plaintive and appealing voice from the corner of the room.

The mother raises her head with a jerk. A gleam of infinite tenderness springs into her unseeing eyes. She quivers as this keynote of humanity recalls her to the world of the living. A smile of gratitude and happiness parts the thin lips. With the pathos of a fond mother's heart, she whispers softly:

"What's the matter, baby darlin'?"

"Da—da—da," is the silvery answer.

She looks tenderly at the squirming creature on the bundle of rags upon the floor. A golden-haired child is eagerly straining to reach a rag doll. Its bright, blue eyes are regarding the elusive object angrily, yet longingly. The small, chubby hands are vainly stretched out.

The mother leaves the tub and places the rag doll in the eager hands of her babe. The child presses the doll to its breast as if to protect it from some unseen danger.

Wiping her steaming hands upon her plain calico dress, the mother snatches the contented child from the floor and presses it to her bosom with fervid intensity. She strains it to her breast lovingly, raining kisses greedily upon its round, smiling face.

Placing the child back upon the floor she silently returns to her work.

The solitude of the room is interrupted by the occasional monologue of the woman—either to herself or to the child.

"Baby, I guess if it wasn't for you I'd end this life. Here I've been slavin' for the last five years at this tub tryin' to make a livin'. It doesn't seem to do any good, as we can never seem to live any better, no matter how much we work. Papa's been out of a job for six months now, and he's so discouraged that he drinks up everything he gets hold of. I don't know, but I can't blame him much. Tryin' to get a job all day and have every one say 'Nothin' doin' is no cinch. It's enough to drive a man to drink."

A few minutes of hasty rubbing on the washboard follows this outburst.

"What's the use of livin', anyhow? It's nothin' but slavin' from the day you're born till the day you die. Work—work—work, that's all you do. Will there be no end to it all? I wonder where all the things that are made in the world go to?

"What have I done that I must suffer like this? What have I done, oh! what have I done? I have never done any harm to anybody in my whole life. I've always done the square thing. And what is the result? It's only gettin' harder to live every day of the year. Can there be a God? Can there? Why don't he do somethin' for all these poor people around here? Oh! I'm beginnin' to doubt everythin'. What a life this is!

"It's queer why so many people are poor nowadays. Why can't people get work when they want it. Here's Dick, who's been tryin' to get work for the last six months, and he hasn't got any. I guess there's too many men lookin' for jobs. What a queer world! I wish I was dead. That's the only time I'll ever get a rest."

"Da—da—da," breaks in the child's voice.

"Yes, darlin', if it wasn't for you I'd end it all now. But I want to live—to live—and try to give you a chance to become somethin' in the world. I don't want you to to be like your pa and ma, and live in a place like we do. I think I'd rather see you dead than that. It's just the same as being dead. Perhaps worse. Half the time you don't have enough to eat. You hardly ever see anything nice, like the trees, or flowers, or birds, or—or rivers, or anything like that what you read of in books. Those things are only for the rich people. Yes, baby, I'll slave until I die, so that you can see those things when you grow up. And when you become a great man"—a radiant smile comes over her haggard face—"you'll not forget your ma, will you?"

A joyful, rippling laugh from the baby answers. The childish laughter continues. The mother listens to it as if entranced. And no wonder! What is so beautiful and wonderful as a child's laughter! What chords in a mother's heart can they alone touch! No music in the world can compare with it.

As if by the wave of a magician's wand the last scene suddenly disappears from our vision. What must be our thoughts, our comparisons, and our feelings concerning these two scenes? The first, a scene of the opulent, indolent and educated wife of today; the second, a scene of the impoverished, struggling and uneducated wife of today. What a difference! One centres all her affection upon an animal, the other centres all her motherly caresses upon her child.

They are the two mothers of today.

The Michigan Strike --A Victory

Now that the Michigan strikers have voted to return to work on the terms offered by the copper companies, every enemy of labor will laugh in ghoulish glee. They will figure blindly that organized labor has lost another crucial battle, and that beaten to a standstill they have eagerly sought their former positions regardless of the terms offered. The Michigan strike has been one of the most bitterly fought struggles in labor history, and no means that could help in the crushing of labor, but has been called to the aid of the Calumet and Hecla and other corporations in the field. The governmental forces of that state have been dragged through every slimy channel, that the interests of the mighty Calumet might be served.

The copper companies through the prolific use of their copper-stained dollars had secured the aid of governor and gunmen alike to act as their vassals. It was a fight between the organized power of greed and might as expressed by the Calumet and Hecla, with their ramifications in the large banking houses of the East, and the prosperity and well being of some thirty thousand beings, whose only capital was their labor power. Is it surprising that the miners, after eight months' militant struggling were forced to supsend their strike?

The strike was not lost. No man or group of men that ever make a stand for right, lose their struggle even though they may be compelled to again seek their work. Regardless of the fact that the men may have to give up all hope of their immediate organization, the wrongs that prompted their strike will not again be inflicted. The Calumet and Hecla and kindred companies have not left the battle unscarred. They have been sorely hit on the profit side of their ledger, and they do not easily forget an injury that reaches their profits. They will not seek another industrial struggle of like magnitude in the immediate future.

[illegible] that the men were compelled to return to work without the recognition of their right to collective bargaining established, but when the grim wolves of hunger and want are making their presence known in the wan face of the child and the mother man's nature grows desperate. Labor has done much for the Michigan strikers, but there was much it would have liked to have done that remained undone, and many organizations that donated liberally were forced to withdraw their aid in order to meet other demands in their own organization.

Charles Moyer and those other strong men who are at the helm of the Western Federation of Miners, need not feel the lash of despair. The fight they have made, and the generalship they have shown will live long in the workers' minds. What appears to be a serious set-back today will in the future lead to a more glorious victory than would have been gained by recognition at this time. It is making for that solidarity of labor, before which Industrial despotism will crumble.

They are pounding away at the use of the army in strikes as compared with its use in Ulster.

It is pounding away at the injustice of the deportation of the South African labor officials.

All along the line labor is awake and active.—Cotton's.

REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND

In 1880-81 the cost of the British army and navy was $125,000,000 per year. It is now $380,000,000 per year.

Three decades ago the cost of social services, national health, insurance, old age pensions, etc., was $75,000,000. Now it is $180,000,000 per year. While the increase on militarism has been over 300 per cent, the increase on social reform has been nearly 300 per cent.

Nevertheless the working class are not satisfied. They are pressing forward demanding ever greater concessions. The ruling class resist, nevertheless they have to yield. And in the future their yielding will have to be greater.

In Great Britain there are one million persons who pay taxes directly, and there are eight million voters.

To hold a majority of the eight million voters, Lloyd George is pressing the taxes upon the direct taxpayers. Income tax, super tax, death duties, land taxes, these are the sources from which the increasing revenue comes.

The source of taxation which is to be increased is the land tax. This tax will break up the big estates. The idea is to establish a peasant ownership to form a bulwark against advancing Socialism.

However, labor is awake to its interests. At the recent congress of the Independent Labor Party a resolution was passed declaring that the land should be nationalized and treated as a public trust instead of being thrust into the wasteful ownership of petty peasants.

In France the land is owned by peasant proprietors. With the increase of population the peasant holdings in the past were subdivided among the children till the holdings were getting too small to support the owners. Thereupon the French peasants deliberately cut down the birth rate. Race suicide in France was a direct result of the economic interests of the peasant owners. This is what Lloyd George will bring about in England with peasant proprietorship.

While declaring for the nationalization of land, the Agricultural Laborers and Rural Workers' Union was started. This union has a membership of ten thousand. It demands a minimum wage, eight hour day with overtime pay, weekly half holiday, abolition of the tied house system, etc.

For the first time in history, the railway unions have compelled recognition by the railway companies.

In the big strike of miners pending, the men refuse to follow their leaders who are dickering with the bosses.

In the recent revolt among the army officers, it is pretty well known that the King sided with the officers and court influences were at work. The British Labor Leader, commenting on this, says, "So long as the King was a mere dummy and idol, he was a matter of supreme indifference to us. But now that he has become something more than a figure head, we must reluctantly interest ourselves in him, and that interest once aroused, will not terminate until hereditory government has been entirely swept away."

If the king should lose his job, let not the people worry. He has patented a turning fireplace, which can be lit and warm one room, then turn round and warm the opposite room. He has sold this invention for $25,000. So under a co-operative community, the king could be given a job as inventor.

The workers are pounding away at the armament trust and exposing it.

The convention of District 17, U. M. W. A., which embraces the Kanawha river field of West Virginia, has formulated demands that are to be considered in joint conference with the operators on April 14. The demands call for an increase of 10 per cent on pick mining and day labor, and a proportionate increase on machine work. The check-off is demanded for every mine in the district.

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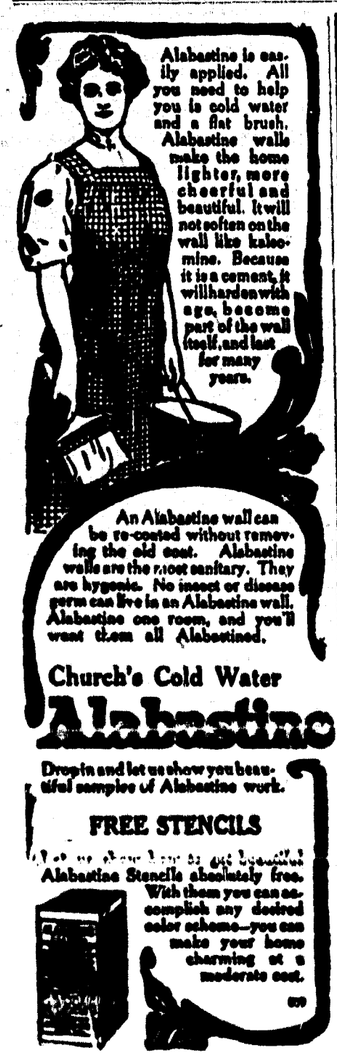

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Youth & Socialism

By Isaac Goldberg

Youth is pre-eminently the time of learning. It has been said by authoritative educators that the germs for the creation of great things have always been born in the mind before the 25th year. The mind, before that age, can learn with special facility the intricacies of technical studies, the details of brain-wrecking subjects. After that age, with the growing responsibilities which adult life brings, the mind untrained to learning finds it doubly hard to apply itself.

Modern education is in the hands of the dominant class, which, we have learned to expect, will always, conciously or unconciously, utilize all agencies to impress its way of thinking upon the world at large. Just as "big business" dictates the policies of modern education, thus training up the youth of the country in the same ideas which have brought things to the present serious pass. "Give us a business administration," is the cry, because business is at the helm of the ship of state.

What is the result? The school, which should have been the temple of genuine culture, a place removed from the sordid atmosphere of commercialism, a secondary home where all that is best in the world's history should have been taught to the future generation—this place is in the hands of sordid commercialism, operated in its direct interest.

In proportion as any study leads to the making of a trained office assistant, so far is it popular with the school board. Gradully the study of the ancients, the study of art, the study of poetry, have been sinking into the background, and bookkeeping, stenography, commercial languages, like Spanish, salesmanship and such have come to the fore. The worst of all is that the pupils, coming for the most part of poor parents, hail these innovations with joy, for it puts them more in the way of graduating with a "practical" education, with a better chance of getting a "job" when the school days are all too soon a thing of the past.

The pupils, brought up in the dire necessity of earning a living long before they should have to think of such a thing, actually believe themselves benefitted by the commercial administration when it is doing them irreparable harm. How is this harm done?

The business man is looking for cheap help. He cares for no educational accomplishments outside of such as increase the office efficiency of his hired assistants. In fact, he is opposed to culture and the higher studies, for an increased mental outlook renders a hired servant too intelligent—too thinking to work for small wages at disagreeable routine through long hours.

The business man knows that men are more costly than women to hire. He knows, moreover, that children are less costly than either. He knows, in addition, that it is expensive to train up office help in his establishment, and, therefore, favors all schemes to have that training given to the children at public expense in the public school. And the way to see that this is done (in the interests of business, remember, not that of education), is to get a "business administration" on the school board.

The business man knows that the more workers there are competing for the same position, the lower he can make the wages for that position. The more common trained help becomes, the cheaper it will be on the market. The net result, then, of the business subjects being taught to the average youth in grammar and high schools is to throw an increased army of young business assistants, trained in office work, upon the market. They are forced to compete against one another, and get in wages remuneration as low as untrained workers previously received.

The superior business education of the modern youth does not raise his wages. Every day one may read in the papers "Help Wanted, High school graduate. Start at $4 per week."

So much for the trained youth. But a very small percentage of our youth reaches school, especially high school. Why are so large a percentage denied adequate training?

The wages being given to our fathers and mothers (yes, mothers, for despite the assertion that woman's place is the home, capitalism has driven her into the mills and factories and department stores) are so inadequate for the decent maintenance of a family that the children, too, must go to work. Thus it comes about that the women are forced to compete against the men, while the children, in many instances, compete against them both, while wages, as a result, go down to their lowest possible level. This is one of the greatest charges that youth brings against capitalism. Capitalism has robbed youth of its childhood; it has taken it from school to toil in the mines and the mills; it has stunted its body at a time when it should have been feeding its brain; it has sapped the vitality of the future right at the source of life.

This perversion of education to commercial ends does not confine itself to the public school. It extends to the colleges and universities. The latter, privately owned, are not meant for the working class, despite their occasional scholarships and their democratic tone. Here are not taught purely commercial subjects, except from the employers' standpoint, not, as in high school, from the employee's. Here is taught culture, refinement—all the amenities of intellectual life, for the express purpose of breeding a superior class to take its place as the upper intellectual crust. These men are looked upon as the future elect of the world—their training of itself renders them unfit for average productive work.

Remember, we here speak of the college and university as institutions; in individual cases they have produced remarkable men and women who are taking their place in the noble fight to change the damnable system that begot the misery which it is for modern youth to eradicate.

Modern education, then, reflects the ideas of the dominant class. Youth is taught what is good for the masters; teachers with radical ideas are not employed; if unwittingly engaged they are discharged as soon as discovered. Not even college professors are exempt from this form of free speech stifling.

What is it, then, young Comrades, that they fear you will learn? Just this: They are afraid lest you become class conscious and imbibe the full meaning of the principles which we reviewed in the previous chapter. They are afraid that you will see clearly how the materialist conception of history is proved by their own attitude toward the school wherein you are trained; by their attitude toward the college which you never reach.

They fear that you will become thinking youth as well as mere working animals, and they fear nothing so much as thinking youth. For they know that youth's thoughts mean action.

The determination to make youth merely intelligent servants, to control youth's thought, is not confined to the school; it is evident in every avenue of publicity, be it church, newspaper, or young people's society.

In the teaching of history, especial prominence is given to wars. The student anxious to learn something about the part that the working class played in the olden days will have a difficult task before him if he expects to discover such information. School histories were not written by the workingman, nor do they acknowledge is historical existence. The average youth detests history, and rightly so, for it is taught to him (or her) as if the only concern in the world were kings and queens and wars. At all times the working man and woman were the main support of every historical epoch. But just as their contemporary civilization forgot them in life, so have the historians forgot them in chronicle.

The historical education of the youth of today is mainly a militaristic one. Youth is taught to revere the greatest shedders of blood, while it learns nothing of the laboring class that made all civilization possible. When it comes out of school, it finds the same militaristic education awaiting it. For although wars are waged for the rich interests, with "patriotism" held up as a blinder to the deluded soldiers, the ware themselves are fought by the working class.

In times of peace, through the control of army and navy by the dominant class, these agencies are used to quell labor agitators and all efforts of the working class to better their condition. They assume an anti-labor importance in the class struggle. And the better to impress this "patriot-militaristic" psychology upon the nation, the dominant class realizes that youth must be reached at the formative period—that period of which we spoke at the beginning of this little essay. Hence, arise boy scout movements, with their openly military atmosphere, their teachings of obedience and subservience to the employer. Hence, arise institutions like the Y. M. C. A. and similar movements. In all these cases, though the individual motive may be most laudable, the impulse at bottom is a class impulse, antagonistic to the interests of the class to which most of youth belongs—the working class.

The newspapers fill the mind of youth with sports, meaningless funny pictures, articles designed to stir the feelings of sex without causing real thought—anything, in fact, but matter which may lead to intelligent thinking about the real problem of the hour. The church, as an institution, educates youth in false channels by preaching the virtues which the upper class does not practise but which it finds it profitable for the lower class to follow.

On all sides youth of today is surrounded by the most adverse educational influences. There is such a thing as social heredity (usually called environment) and here youth, as before hinted, is corrupted by the very influences which would lead it aright.

If its elders were not immoral, youth might not be. If its elders did not smoke, youth would not know what tobacco was. But are the elders, therefore, at fault as individuals? Not at all. They are but the older victims of the same conditions into which the children have been born. And yet the elders believe that by admonishing the youth (or leaving the admonishing to the religious teachers) all will be set perfectly right. No, the root of the false education of youth lies in the false system under which they live. Why does society sanction smoking in a man and not in women? Why the double standard of morality? Why may a young man attend burlesque shows while his sister must go to more sober amusements? Why, altogether, a code based on sex rather than health and justice?

The different education of girls goes back, essentially to that same difference which caused the fall of man to be placed to the credit of Eve. The difference in education between the working class child and the child of the idle rich goes back to the system which engendered the opposing classes, and will never end until that system is ended.

Education is to youth the very foundation of making a living and of living a broad, useful, rounded life. But just at very birth youth is cheated of equality in the human family, so at the next important stage, that of his education, he is permitted to receive only such learning as shall render him a more efficient servant to the exploiting class. And thereupon thrown upon the market to compete with his elders, he is, in both skilled and unskilled work, made the competitor of his father and mother, while his sister (needing less than he) soon becomes his worst industrial enemy, and often replaces him as stenographer, bookkeeper, usher, ticket taker, etc.

Only under Socialism will this nefarious competition for work and consequent lowering of life-standard be stopped. Only under Socialism will youth have conquered the right to real education.—New York Call.

The Efficiency Expert

By G. L. Henry

In the middle of the last century economic conditions made it imperative for the ruling class to abolish chattel slavery. The slaves themselves could not think of it and fought against it, asking themselves who was going to take care of them if slavery was abolished?

But "higher interests" needed the abolition of slavery, had to have it, and put to work the "efficient business specialist," who, in 1862, in the guise of a London banker, came to the States, the bearer of a confidential letter to bankers of the Union to the effect that: "Slavery is about to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor, and carries with it the care for the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is capital control of labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling money."

The efficient business specialist had seen that there was a less offensive and a more effective lash than the actual physical whip; the fear of hunger.

In December, 1865, the great re- [illegible] in the Constitution of the United States by proclaiming the Thirteenth Amendment. Here it is:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for [illegible] been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Just fletcherize that for some time and see if you can digest that "shall have the power." That is the legal [illegible] of the efficient business specialist.

That was all the well meaning mas the "humanitarian" and the "charitable" could do for the slaves, and the question is still open whether those slaves who fought against abolition because apprehensive of their future security were not right when they asked themselves who was to take care of them. They had an intuition, a dim perception of the new whip. The fear of hunger is a thousand times worse than the actual physical whip. It paralyzes the workingman's muscles and brain and soul, and in most cases not himself alone, but those henceforth compelled to look to him for daily bread.

The efficient business specialist verily knew what he needed, what he wanted and how to get it. Henceforth controlling money got rid of the handicapping feature of slavery, the care of the laborer.

Now controlling money is organized, understands its own interest, keeps its business specialists very efficient and is steadily working in its own interest, the only thing it cares for; while the workers, who produce the money, are not organized in the sense of understanding that their own individual interest is an integral part of their common interest.

Meanwhile, controlling money progresses in direct proportion with the progress of labor saving devices, and all the new inventions, which it nat- [illegible] to control making labor very cheap and the laborer still cheaper, needs a little reloadding, a kind of a quickening process—and the efficient business specialist is again put to work.

It is a very safe guess that few, if any workers noticed a very short news item in small type in very few newspapers to the effect that some time before Christmas a prominent banker was granted an interview by a very prominent official. The new currency bill became law a couple of days before Christmas.

The same theory that had worked so well concerning labor was found to work the same way concerning property. Here, however, was at work and it was too slow; some kind of legislative help was needed. That is all.

Control of labor by money had brought about the fluidity of labor. Some quickening device was needed to accelerate the fluidity of property by increasing the number of "debtors" to money.—New York Call.

HOW TO TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR HAIR

Nothing spoils your good looks so much as homely hair—stringy, dull-colored, harsh. Nothing adds to good looks so much as beautiful hair—soft, silky, wavy and glossy. No matter how beautiful your hair is now, you can improve its good looks by using Harmony Hair Beautifier. If your hair is homely and ugly now, Harmony Hair Beautifier will make it softer, silkier, glossier, more beautiful in every way, and easier to put up and "stay put." Its rich rose odor hides the unpleasant oily smell of the hair. It is rightly named; it beautifies the hair.

Very simple to apply—simply sprinkle a little on your hair each time before brushing it. It contains no oil, and will not change the color of the hair, nor darken gray hair. To keep hair and scalp dandruff-free and clean, use Harmony Shampoo. This pure liquid shampoo gives an instantaneous rich lather that immediately penetrates to every part of hair and scalp, insuring a quick and thorough cleansing. Washed off just as quickly, the entire operation takes only a few moments. Contains nothing that can harm the hair, leaves no harshness or stickiness.

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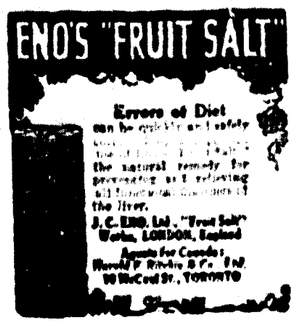

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THE COAL CREEK TRAGEDY

The terrible tragedy which was enacted at Coal Creek, on Sunday last, has revealed a state of affairs existing in that camp that does not reflect very highly upon a certain section of the foreign workers therein. In all communities, there is, of course, the extreme element, and the victim of last Sunday night, although quite normal when not under the influence of liquor, was unfortunately anything but a law abiding citizen once he became intoxicated. Out of respect for the dead man, we refrain from further comment upon his character. The tragedy has, however, brought home once more the fact that Sunday drinking and feasts celebrating (the occasion being the Greek Easter) is responsible for a great deal of rowdyism that prevails around about this time with some of our foreign brothers. When drink is partaken of in family circles, there is seldom any restraining influence and the parties will indulge in their carousing until an abused nature refuses to absorb or sustain any more liquids. With public drinking restraint is possible, and for the benefit of license holders, is invariably insisted upon. Coal Creek Club has received a considerable amount of criticism, and when the man Arthur Green broke loose some sixteen months ago, and shot into the Club, wounding one man, the advisability of renewing its license was questioned by some.

The doctor at Coal Creek pointed out the fact that drinking in dwelling houses should be discouraged on account of its insidious nature, stating his experience when the Club was not open, and expressing the opinion that the camp had been much more orderly during such periods as the Club was being operated.

The trouble that occurred some sixteen months ago arose out of the Club refusing Green a drink, as he was not a member. The judge, however, when he tried the case, saw fit to make some very caustic comments upon the conduct of the Club, and the members in particular. The sequel, however, of Sunday night, conclusively proves that those responsible for conducting the Club, and the members mixed up in the fracas, were perfectly justified in the attitude they adopted at that time. We are not attempting to defend the indulgence in strong drink. That is not our object, but we do wish to point out to individuals who are so anxious about the morals of society that if an evil exists let us have it under public control. We know there are many who will maintain that drink was responsible and forthwith start a campaign of abuse against all who sell liquors or buy them, but it would be just as logical to accuse the Church of being responsible because certain parties were celebrating a feast and desired something stronger than water to stir their religious fervor. Neither drink nor the Church was responsible and it is illogical to blame either. The former does not encourage men to drink on feast days and the brewer does not want men to get drunk—it is the poorest publicity either can receive. The tragedy is the result of a system that permits the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for profit. If a law was introduced to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants drunkenness would practically cease. Breweries have been profitable investments, for men like liquors, therefore, people invest their money in them.

Some years ago, when Great Britain was discussing the liquor question, an inquisitive scribe made it his business to enquire as to the number of clergy who held shares in brewing concerns and it was discovered that this form of investment found particular favor with the Churchmen! A number of people were horrified and expressed some very decided opinions. Why they should take such exception to a clergyman investing his money in a brewing concern we do not know, and so far as we are concerned it is no greater crime than investing in a patent medicine concern or an arms factory. This reminds us of another discovery made some ten years ago in England, viz.: that quite a number of Churchmen were interested in the Lynoch Powder Company. To be interested for the sake of profit in a concern that robs people by deluding them into believing that a certain specific is a "cure all," is very little worse than being interested in a concern that manufactures liquors, or a factory that manufactures arms to kill. Show us the difference. For good or evil, men will exploit one another so long as they are permitted to and to call a man a rogue or fool because he places his wealth into a concern that will secure him the greatest return, is, under present conditions, little short of telling him he shall not live. We ask ourselves, however, if these conditions did not prevail, what would, and the answer is: Just whatever those in power can force upon society.

THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

The authorities have for the third time succeeded in stopping military from evacuating Colorado. On every occasion that instructions have been received to withdraw the operators' guardians, an outbreak has been precipitated. This last outbreak justifies the belief expressed by union officials that the military would not quit, but would seize some pretext to incite the strikers, and they have succeeded. President White himself warned the government that the destruction of the strikers' tent homes would not be tolerated again and that in the event of an attack they would be defended. Even the International President's greatest enemy would not accuse him of being an alarmist or trouble maker. Just the opposite. John White has shown commendable forbearance and discretion in handling this question, but flesh and blood does not exist that can tolerate the disgustingly brutal outrages of the coal barons. The United States has bombarded and occupied Mexican territory because President Huerta refused to fire a 21 gun salute! And yet Woodrow Wilson permits the ravishers of Colorado to destroy the only home and cover the striking miner has and shoot his women and children. Shades of an enlightened civilization! Think! You workers who devour the latest news from the seat of war—think! Men must be shot and bayoneted because a recalcitrant president refuses to fire guns at a floating flag—a piece of silk or cotton!—the flag of freedom (.!) under whose protection the coal barons of Colorado and West Virginia murder, maim and starve men, women and children. Take note, you moralists! The saluting of a flag is evidently of much greater importance than the lives of a few workers. We hope and trust the workers of Colorado will put more trust in their rifles than in the promises of Chase or Ammons.

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G. F. Johnson	7.50
McLean's Drug & Book Store	7.50
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The Gladstone Local committee is making rapid headway in the arrangements and bills will be posted early next week with particulars.

T. Uphill is the secretary, to whom all subscriptions may be sent.

The Home Bank of Canada	5.00
The Canadian Bank of Commerce	5.00
P. Burns & Co., Limited	25.00
Geo. Barton	5.00
Philip Carosella (Roma Hotel)	5.00
Morton & Green	gas lamp for cycle and 10.00
St Market Co., Ltd.	5.00
L. Carosella	5.00
Herchmer & Martin	5.00
W. A. Ingram	four boxes cigars 8.00
Lemon & Hodgman	5.00
M. A. Kastner	5.00
The Crow's Nest Trading Co., Ltd.	25.00
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G. G. Moffatt	5.00
Geo. Dorenbecher	Cigars 5.50
W. R. Wilson	10.00
Fernie Teamsters' Union	25.00

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All money and cheques should be given to collectors or sent direct to T. Uphill, who will send receipt for all contributions.

To the Members of District 18

Greeting:

The contents of this letter may appear somewhat surprising; however I would appreciate your giving it your earnest attention.

There is a movement on foot, emanating, as usual, from the operators, for the express purpose of disrupting our organization.

Anyone paying close attention, more especially Local Union secretaries, will have noticed that there are usually a number of men who cannot be persuaded to join the organization in time of peace, no matter how they are approached, but when the time for negotiating an agreement with the operators approaches, many of these persons need no canvassing, but will come forward voluntarily and join the organization. Their reason for joining will be apparent to anyone.

Now, if you take special notice you will see that such things are again coming to pass. Men are joining whom we have every reason to believe are operators' lickspittles; of course, they are posing as progressivists, syndicalists, anarchists and many other "ists," their main contention being that the U. M. W. of A. is not aggressive enough. Be that as it may, and even granting they are correct in their contention, I can assure you many of these people need close surveillance.

I am sorry to say that some of these people who are selected by the operators for this special work are among the more intelligent foreign speaking men. This is a delicate matter to deal with, but nevertheless it must be met, and I trust I will not be misunderstood when handling it.

We are of late noticing some dissension, arising among the foreign speaking men, unfortunately, influenced usually by some of the leading speakers among them, and are just as liable to be led astray as otherwise, hence it again behooves us all to be extremely cautious and not be too ready to fall for any plausible stories that may be circulated by different members of our organization.

In Fernie the statement was made by some Italians that their grievances were not receiving proper attention, yet when they are asked to specify one case of neglect, they fail to do so.

Again, these people who feel aggrieved are in receipt of letters from an Italian in Michel, to my mind with no good intention, and whilst I may be wrong, yet I am of the opinion this party is a coal company hireling.

We all know how easy it is to create race feeling, and it is an easy thing for the intelligent foreign speaking man to make his countrymen believe they are being slighted, but it is all the more deplorable when we realize this feeling is created for other purposes than for the benefit of the persons whom they say are slighted, the purpose being aiding the companies to cause dissension in our ranks.

Officers of our organization are very often severely criticized for their actions; sometimes such criticism is merited, but it would be well to consider that various reasons can be assigned for such criticism, among them being the reason that the more feeling worked up against the officials the weaker becomes the organization.

It would be well to remember that it is but a short time since we knew for a fact that there were detectives on the payrolls of some coal companies in District 18. Again, when we consider the article by Robert Hunter in this issue, entitled "Industrial Baron's Private Armies," which I would like every member to carefully read, we can safely say we would be more surprised to learn that there were no spies in our ranks, than to hear that there were one to every fifty.

Our membership should seriously consider the demoralizing effect of unscrupulous agents in both our industrial and political organizations. It should to my mind make every member interested rather than indifferent; active rather than careless; regular at meetings rather than irregular; a fighter rather than a fault finder.

I don't mean by this that members should not genuinely criticize the work of their officers. Far from it. We should not be where we are today were it not for some men attempting to point out others' mistakes, but what I would like to see among the membership is a growing feeling of solidarity and interest in the organization's affairs; let each man say to himself, "My working mates' concern is my concern; his troubles are my troubles, and we must join together and work together and educate each other in order to emancipate our class; our policy must be straightforward and above board; hence, having naught to fear." But again we cannot be too careful of this creeping crawling bunch within our ranks, who are void of conscience or honesty; whose hearts have lost all its warmth and are merely serving the physical purposes; who kill or maim man, woman or child without scruple. This hideous monstrosity is our deadly enemy. Again, it goes to show how Pharisaical some of our employers are. Some of them pose as great humanitarians and philanthropists, and yet they are fully cognizant of the things I have just written—cognizant of the fact that their hirelings shoot to kill. Can we forget the Christmas catastrophe at Calumet, and the recent happening in West Virginia, Colorado and Vancouver Island?

In conclusion I would again ask our membership to consider what I have stated and wherever possible weed our ranks of anything and everything obnoxious. I know it will be a difficult matter, but we must solidify; we cannot use the tactics of the employer, nor do we wish to, and further, once the majority of our men become sufficiently educated Mr. Capitalist with his judiciary, army, etc., will be relegated to where he belongs.

Speed the day.

CYCLOPIC

INDUSTRIAL BARON'S PRIVATE ARMIES

Robert Hunter in Pearson's

A reputable detective formerly in the United States Secret Service, testified recently that, with the exception of a small class, the detectives were "the scum of the earth." . . . "There is not one out of ten that would not commit murder; that you could not hire to commit murder or any other crime."

A detective named Le Vin declared before the Industrial Commission of the United States that there were detective agencies where men could employ thugs to beat up anybody. A few years ago the late Magistrate Henry Steinert grew very indignant in court over the shooting of a young lad by these special officers.

"I think it an outrage," he declared, "that the police commissioner is enabled to furnish police power to these special officers, many of them thugs, men out of work, some of whom would commit murder for two dollars. Most of the arrests which have been made by these men have been absolutely unwarranted. In nearly every case one of these special officers had first pushed a gun into the prisoner's face. The shooting last night, when a boy was killed, shows the result of giving power to such men. It is a shame and a disgrace to the police department of the city that such conditions are allowed to exist."

All this is pretty straight evidence of the character of the men employed by the American Mafia. And when we realize that one agency has constantly in its employ over 5,000 of these men and that another agency asserts than in one very minor strike in New York City it supplied over 1,000 guards, one may gain some conception of how extensive the ramifications of the Mafia are. A number of agencies have been in the business for forty years. And, from the testimony taken by various United States commissioners, it is clear that there are hundreds of these agencies, each of them employing hundreds and sometimes thousands of men. Before the recent inquiry into the conditions in West Virginia, made by the United States Senate, an agent of the Mafia testified that in the Mills Hotel of New York there are hundreds of strike breakers ready to go any moment to any part of the country.

"All I have to do," he declared, "is to go to Mills Hotel No. 1 and put my hands up this way and whistle twice . . . and Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker street, will be emptied in two minutes, every one rushing down with his package. They won't ask any question but 'When can we leave?' That is the main question. They know it is a strike on. That is what they are doing there. In Thirty-sixth street, up-town, there must be 60 to 70 per cent strike breakers there. If not, engaged in gum-shoe work or what they call detective work, and so on."

The character of these professional strike breakers was made very clear a few years ago in an annual report of the Chicago & Great Western railway.

"To man the shops and roundhouses," says the report, "the company was compelled to resort to professional strike breakers, a class of men who are willing to work during the excitement and dangers of personal injury which attend strikes, but who refuse to work longer than the excitement and dangers last. . . . Perhaps 10 per cent of the first lot of strike breakers were fairly good mechanics, but fully 90 per cent had to be gotten rid of. To get rid of such men, however, is easier said than done.

"The first batch which was discharged, consisting of about 100 men, refused to leave the company's barricade, and, producing guns and knives, refused to budge. The company's fighting men, after a day or two, forced them out of the barricade into a special train, which carried them under guard to Chicago."

Here was one gang of hired thugs, the company's fighting men, called into service to fight another gang, the company's strike breakers.

Evidently the gunmen of America are pretty dangerous individuals even for the American capitalists to deal with, and in time they become as troublesome to the big corporations as the mercenaries of the Middle Ages eventually became to the dukes and princes of that time. It may be that large employers will find the support of a Mafia is in the end more costly than to pay hard-working men decent wages, and it is not unreasonable to think that the time may come when to deal with the Mafia will be a far more troublesome matter than to deal with unions. Certainly, the Mafia is becoming a very rich and powerful institution. It is probably that it has constantly in its employ more men than are enlisted in the regular army of the United States. To support such an army means the levying of a heavy tribute on American industry.

THE WAY OUT

[By George D. Coleman]

Capitalism: The wealth of the owning class. What we call capital is the surplus product of labor, that is, all the value produced by labor in excess of the wages received; or, what is known to Socialists as the "surplus value."

Co-operation under the system known as the Rochdale plan only divides that surplus with the ultimate consumer and makes no change in the system, and is only palliative treatment of the trouble.

Under the development of capitalism it has been the co-operation of the owners of capital, under the legal form of corporations, that he enabled large capital to operate with unity, and as production per worker has been so vastly increased by the aids of machinery and scientific methods, the surplus product, or the value produced in excess of wages, has been enormously increased.

Naturally this increased production, under the wage system and the law of supply and demand, with labor power as a commodity, labor has not been benefited, but capital has reaped all of the increase. This has developed the trust, or corporation of corporations, and at present the merging of all these interests into one grand international interlocking banking trust.

This has been the method of social evolution, and as this has been the way that nature, or the laws of social development have operated, would it not be wise to try to make the changes we desire in society in accordance with the methods of development we see? Is it not more practical, feasible and liable to be "the line of least resistance"?

What we call capital today is the surplus product of labor, and the vast accumulations of capital, actual, fictitious or watered is the product of labor which has received from organized capital but a small part of its product, and the much larger part has gone into the possession of those who own stock in the corporations, or have legal title to lands, mines or other socially used resources that are collectively used by the people.

If labor would so organize, which it can, as to be able to employ itself, and thus reserve to its collective ownership all of the value produced, not by paying to itself the whole social value of its product, for that would only dissipate the capital produced, but by reserving this surplus product, not for dividends, but for a collective capital, to enter into banking and financial new industries, and thus building up an industrial state inside of the present political state, and labor could thus rapidly aggregate to its central banking capital all the surplus value produced, and once in the complete possession of one single industry, they could offer their goods to the public at a price that the overcapitalized industries could not possibly compete and pay interest on their watered stock; or, on the other hand, leaving the prices as set by the corporations, but offering wages to labor 30 per cent higher than the corporations could afford to pay, there would be no skilled labor left them to exploit, and by either method, industry by industry, the capitalist system could be wiped out, and as the stock of the corporations paying no dividends would be only waste paper of no value, the present monkey and yacht party parasites would have to come to the mills, mines and factories, now owned by labor, and ask for work in order to live.

I don't need to elaborate on this idea. It's plain, clear, practical, and will work whenever the workers want to work it.—New York Call.

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

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Two non-transferable Scholarships, each for Three Months' Free Tuition, will be awarded for the best two papers explaining reasons

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YOU have equally as good a chance as anybody else. Because you are a poor scholar do not let that prevent you from trying.

It is NOT by the literary style but by the originality of the ideas expressed that the papers will be adjudged.

This competition will close May 1st.

For further particulars write to the College.

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Commencing May 1st the Office will be open for consultations from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

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COLEMAN RESIDENCE PHONE 143 BOX 148 ALBERTA

Classified Ads.-- Cent a Word

ANCONAS S. C. EGGS FOR SALE from high class heavy laying stock (Sheppard's strain); $1.50 per sitting; fertility guaranteed. N. Kennedy, 171 Howland Avenue, Fernie. 184

WANTED BY YOUNG PERSON—Employment by day or as maid. Apply Mrs. A. Turner, opposite West Fernie School.

WANTED—500 men to have their measure taken for made-to-order suits from $18.00 up. Hats supplied in all colors to match suits, any style. Pantorium Tailors, over McLean's Drug Store. 185

PEDIGREE AIREDALES—I have a few fine thoroughbred pedigree Airedale Pups and grown Dog for sale, write at once. W. Parnell, P. O. Fernie, B. C. 144

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

FOR SALE—House containing four rooms, clothes closet, toilet and sink; price $175.00. Apply 63 McPherson Ave. 172

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

LIGHT TEAM FOR SALE, suitable for express purposes. Apply Ledger Office. 176

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

FOR SALE—Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorn Eggs, 13 for 1.00; eggs guaranteed. Andrew Goodwin, Bellevue. 170

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—Cottage with water, Lot 6, Block 84, Fernie Annex. Terms cash. Apply W. L. Phillips, P. O. 504, Fernie, B. C. 191

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Barred Plymouth Rock and S. C. White Leghorns, $1.25 per 15 eggs. White Wyandottes, $1.75 per 15 eggs.

ED. C. SMITH, Wardner, B. C.

Regal White Wyandottes

Dorcas (241 egg) strain

Pen 1.—Headed by a son of a 224 egg hen.

Pen 2.—Headed by a grandson of a pen which averaged 220 eggs per hen for the year.

A few settings to spare from these pens. $3.00 per setting of 15 eggs.

Wm. ANTROBUS
Coleman - Alberta

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From Elk Lumber Co. mill

FOR SALE

BIG LOADS Usual Prices

McGLADREY Bros. Fernie, B. C.

Office: McIntyre's Barber Shop

News of The District Camps

BELLEVUE NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnston's two boys, James and Charlie, arrived home from Macleod last Monday evening, where they have been spending a fortnight with their aunt, Mrs. J. C. Johnston.

Miss Lizzie Crawford, of Cranbrook, spent Easter with her parents in camp.

President Smith, accompanied by International Board Member Rees, was in camp this week end and addressed the meetings.

Mr. Fred Beal, who had secured a position at Frank this week, moved his family to Frank.

Quite a large crowd took in the dance at Hillcrest on Friday night.

Tom Marsh and Fred Parker have left camp and gone to Frank, where they secured work. They will be missed this year by the football team.

Bob Dicken has quit this burg and has started to work at Frank.

Tom Burnett was a business visitor at Lethbridge this week.

A shooting affair took place on Wednesday evening at the Hillcrest end of the Frank slide as a result of an old fued among some foreigners. Several shots were fired and a knife was used in the fracas in which four men took part. One man was badly slashed in the cheek but none of the shots took effect. On Thursday an Italian from Maple Leaf gave himself up on hearing that he was wanted by the police, and was put under arrest for shooting with intent to wound. He was let out on $100 bail.

The boys of Ed. Geary's gymnastic class have decided to hold three meetings a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 p. m.

A class in first aid has been opened in the school on Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock under the leadership of Dr. McKenzie.

The following is the weekly program at Bellevue's busy Church: Monday, 4.30 p. m., Junior Epworth League; 7.30 p. m., Class in Mining Engineering under Mr. Tom Stephenson. Tuesday, 4.30 p. m., class in gymnastics for boys; 8 p. m., class in gymnastics for men. Wednesday, 8 p. m., meeting for the deepening of the spiritual life. Thursday, 4.30 p. m., class in gymnastics for boys; 8 p. m., class in gymnastics for men. Friday, 7.30 p. m., choir practice. Saturday, 8 p. m., class in gymnastics for men. Sunday, 10.30 a. m., practice, Bellevue Band; 2 p. m., Sunday School; 2 p. m., class in health, personal purity and sex hygiene for boys; 3 p. m., choir practice; 7.30, public worship; 8.30, song service. The Rev. Irwin seems, to say the least, to be a very busy individual.

PASSBURG AND VICINITY
By Observer

Mr. Nat Evans, accompanied by J. Howells and W. Picton, blew into camp on Tuesday from Michel, B. C. They claim that Michel is full up.

Miss Belle Thompson, of the Columbia Hotel, Elko, B. C., was visiting her sister, Mrs. T. H. Duncan, of the Passburg Hotel, Wednesday.

Mr. James Murphy, of Burmis, was a visitor at Blairmore on Tuesday.

A singing practice is held every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Presbyterian Church. All who can sing are invited to attend.

A large number of people from Passburg took in the special movies at the Lyric Theatre, Bellevue, on the 13th inst., and fully enjoyed the evening's entertainment.

The result of the election which took place on the 16th inst. resulted as follows: Local 2352, Passburg, Alberta, delegate to the Rocky Mountain Association:

	1st	2nd	3rd
H. Elmer, Michel	8	10	6
J. Granger, Canmore	6	4	7
D. Rees, Fernie	11	13	4
G. Wilde, Hillcrest	4	2	12

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
A. J. Briggs, Canmore	3	2	4	4	3
F. Barringham, Coalhurst	1	5	8	4	4
W. Graham, Coleman	10	6	3	6	1
H. Martin, Fernie	4	7	5	6	4
A. McRoberts, Taber	6	5	4	5	7
M. D. McLean, Michel	5	4	5	4	5

Local 2829, Maple Leaf, Alberta, delegates to the Rocky Mountain Association:

	1st	2nd	3rd
H. Elmer, Michel	3	11	3
J. Granger, Canmore	4	1	7
D. Rees, Fernie	12	5	1
G. Wilde, Hillcrest	1	4	8

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
A. J. Briggs, Canmore	4	4	5	3	2
F. Barringham, Coalhurst	3	3	3	2	3
W. Graham, Coleman	1	2	1	7	4
H. Martin, Fernie	4	5	5	2	2
A. McRoberts, Taber	3	0	3	3	6
M. D. McLean, Michel	4	5	2	2	2

Local 949, Burmis, Alberta, delegate to the Rocky Mountain Association:

	1st	2nd	3rd
H. Elmer, Michel	2	6	1
J. Granger, Canmore	2	2	2
D. Rees, Fernie	2	4	4
G. Wilde, Hillcrest	5	0	3

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
A. J. Briggs, Canmore	0	3	1	3	0
F. Barringham, Coalhurst	0	2	2	2	1
W. Graham, Coleman	5	0	2	1	1
H. Martin, Fernie	3	3	1	0	1
A. McRoberts, Taber	0	0	2	3	2
M. D. McLean, Michel	1	1	1	0	4

The chief trouble down here is we cannot say who is elected. The transferring of votes is the muddle and we shall be thankful to some scribe for further elucidation.

The C. P. R. have seen their way clear to station an agent at the Passburg depot at last.

The Passburg colliery commenced operations on the 15th inst. and about 60 or 70 men have started to work. We hope that steady work will be provided for those who are now idle.

A grand dance is being held at the Fairmont Hotel, Maple Leaf, on Monday evening, commencing 7.30.

At the regular meeting of Maple Leaf Local 2829, it was decided to issue relief to those men who were laid off some time ago.

The above Local instructed our secretary to appeal to the International and District for exoneration for the month of April.

Miss Jessie Duncan, of the Passburg Hotel, left Monday on a visit to her parents at Waterford, Alta.

Mr. Hugh Cameron, from the Dam Grove Ranch, was at Passburg on Saturday trying to make a new record in the travelling line, but unfortunately sprained his ankle, which he claims must be placed in a steel barrel before the ankle is cured. Too much oats, Jack.

Mr. T. H. Duncan, of the Passburg Hotel, was instructed to visit Macleod on Monday to give evidence.

The Observer has of late been asked by a large number of his friends to do them a favor and seemingly the Observer has promised to do so if it lies in his power. However we cannot sometimes prevent a person's name from appearing occasionally in the District Ledger. But the Observer was told quite politely that if these favors were not conceded he should not even pass the time of the day to them in future, but after observing for a while to find out what the Good Book says, it states There shall be wars and rumors of wars. And the Observer has a good cause to believe in the great Book now; even the editor himself is after him. All these favors will be conceded to those who are living and are scared to see their names in black and white, when the Observer is dead.

We are sorry to learn that all the strong Locals in Sub-district No. 2 are not desirous of participating in a sport day May 1st. Possibly we may have been under a delusion in dreaming that the Pass was going to be roasted on that particular date. But we generally have calm after a storm.

COLEMAN NOTES

Mr. William Watson, who has been pit boss in the employment of the International Coal Co., resigned that position from the 13th.

Isaac Thomas has taken over the position of pit boss (night shift) in place of Mr. Watson, resigned.

Louis Brennen has accepted a position as stenographer with the law firm of Gillis & Campbell, of Blairmore.

Carl Nelson was brought up before A. M. Morrison for giving A. Johnston, an interdicted person, intoxicating liquor. Carl was fined $100 and costs or three months' hard labor.

Mr. Peter Allen, who has been pit boss in the McGillivray Coal Co. for a considerable time, has taken over the duties of timekeeper at the mine.

A. Hunter has been appointed pit boss in room of Mr. Allen, being promoted time keeper.

Charles Biazusek was brought up before A. M. Morrison for assault and was fined $10 and costs.

J. W. Derbyshire is adding a room and pantry to his property on Second Street.

For carrying concealed weapons Mike Matlock was fined $5 and costs, and for assaulting Chief of Police Ford was asked to stump up another $20 and costs. Pretty stiff, Mike.

A grand masquerade ball was held in the Coleman Opera House under the auspices of the Coleman Football Club on Friday, the 17th. About sixty couples took part in the grand march. Prizes of $5 gold pieces were awarded to the following lady and gentlemen: For the best dressed gent, Mr. Harry Bolton; best comic, Mr. Jack Rushton; best character costume, a gent from Beaver; best dressed lady, Miss Rock Sadworth. A most enjoyable night was spent by all who took part in the proceedings. Lunch was served during the night.

M. McLean, an ex-captain of Calgary Caledonian Football Club, has joined the ranks of the Coleman Football Club.

On May 1st the Ukranian Society of Coleman will give an entertainment in the Coleman Opera House of a play in three acts, entitled "Who's Guilty?" This is the first play by local artists given in Coleman and everyone who loves the drama should not fail to see this play. A dance will be held afterwards.

Nick Bilbowa was charged before Inspector Jwaget, R. N. W. M. P., that he did assault Nick Hunczak on Sunday morning, the 19th, by striking him on the head with a coal oil can. This was a very bad case of assault. Accused was fined $20 and costs, or two months' hard labor.

On Monday, April 20th, George Debek was charged before Inspector Jwaget with striking Nick Hunczak on the head with a shovel. Nick was fined $10 and costs, or two months in Macleod.

Samuel Hatsfield, sr., tipple boss in the employment of McGillivray Coal Co., met with an accident on Friday, the 17th. A large piece of rock fell on his foot, injuring it somewhat severely.

Nick Billowa charged Mike Pawluk with breaking the windows of his house on Sunday morning, the 19th. Mike was fined $5 and costs or two months in Macleod. It appears there is as much trouble in Slav town as there is in Ulster over the Home Rule bill.

Alexander Scott has taken up the position of fire boss in McGillivray Creek Coal Co.'s mine at Coleman.

The Coleman Football Club held a smoker in the Opera House on Saturday, the 18th. A good program of songs was enjoyed by all who were present. Bill Graham, vice president, made an excellent chairman during the evening.

Dr. R. T. Ross spent Saturday until Tuesday in Calgary on important business.

On Sunday, the 19th, the Finnish people of Coleman assembled in the Opera House to celebrate the day when the Socialist propaganda was first started in Coleman.

Mr. Grant Downing, of the Coleman Hotel, spent Tuesday in Frank on business.

The Crow's Nest Pass Football League met in Coleman on Saturday, the 18th, and arranged the fixtures for the ensuing season.

BEAVER MINES NOTES

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., a respectable company of Beavers assembled at the Lyric Hall to give a send off to Tom Moody, who came here from Michel two and a half years ago, and was in the meantime employed here in an official capacity by the management of the coal company. Mr. Moody was well respected by all who knew him, and being a keen sport he generally acted as secretary for all local attractions and took a keen interest in everything pertaining to the social life of the camp. Mr. Eli Nielson made an excellent chairman, and in the course of his speech referred to the loss the camp was about to sustain through Mr. Moody leaving the district. Musical selections by the orchestra and songs by Harry Drew, H. Prior, the chairman, the guest, and others, with recitations by J. Loughran, enabled the company to spend a very enjoyable evening. Mr. Moody left for Calgary next morning to join Mrs. Moody and other members of his family, who are engaged in business there for the past six months.

During the night of the 15th inst., some local dicipies of "Bill Sykes" broke into Tim Lebel's store at Beaver and reduced the value of the stock in trade by about $100. Amongst the goods taken were two sacks of flour, hams, bacon, boots and all kinds of wearing apparel, besides about $20 in cash. Our local Sherlock is on the scent and not without hope of bringing his quarry to justice. An entrance was also forced into the store of Tom Moore, merchant, the same night, but no goods were missing as the result, the cracksman being apparently disturbed.

The masquerade ball held in the Lyric on Easter Monday could scarcely be written a success owing to the small number of masculine masquaraders, but that was not a surprise when we consider the financial state of the camp.

Mr. Slecotte, carpenter, and his son Ulidrich, were here from Coalhurst last week end, and it is their intentions to remain here for a time.

According to instructions of official circular, a referendum ballot was taken here on Tuesday, the 14th inst., upon the question of accepting or rejecting the policy committee's recommendation, when 23 members recorded their votes as follows: For the recommendation, 18; against, 5.

The ballot in connection with the election of delegates to the Rocky Mountain Convention showed 20 first choice and 2 second choice votes for Elmer; 16 first choice and 1 second choice votes for Rees; 5 first choice votes for Wilde; and 1 first and 1 second choice votes for Grainger. For the election of delegate to the Trades and Labor Conference, Bill Graham, who was nominated by this Local, was apparently a red hot favorite, as he got 20 out of the 21 votes recorded. The odd one went to McLean, and a second choice to Briggs. No doubt Bill's popularity here is due to the fact that he is the only official at present in office who has visited the camp recently, and was therefore the only candidate known to the members.

Mrs. Billy McCulloch, who with her husband celebrated the 50th anniversary of their first wedding on March 13th last, had to undergo a serious operation for the removal of a tumor. Dr. Connor, Pincher Creek, performed the operation, and in spite of advancing age—for Granny has passed the six score and ten mark—besides having her thigh broken and her arm fractured within the last few years, yet she is recovering strength rapidly.

On Friday of last week Dr. Connor paid a hurried visit to Beaver to see Mrs. Robt. Stonhouse, who had been taken seriously ill. An examination, however, convinced the doctor there was nothing but an operation could save her, and had her removed to Pincher Creek hospital, where she was operated on the following day. Before posting these notes Bob had a phone message from the hospital to say she was progressing favorably.

Mrs. Wm. Thomson, wife of ex-pit boss, also underwent an operation at the same hospital last Saturday, and according to latest bulletins she is improving as fast as could be expected.

Our Relief Committee met last Tuesday and doled out provision tickets to married men to the tune of $46. On Thursday, the 16th, our secretary received a cheque from Hosmer Local, value $50, per W. Balderstone, secretary, which was another God-send for our Relief Committee. The cheques received to date are as follows: Michel, $50; Carbondale, $37.50; Fernie, $50; and Hosmer, $50; total, $187.50, for which our members are extremely grateful, and although the thought of Beaver being ever able to repay the Locals who assisted us so generously in our days of distress may appear as ridiculous as that of the mouse undertaking to liberate the lion, yet we look upon what we received more in the nature of a loan than that of charity.

Although the mine was idle for the past fortnight, we are working three days this week, and if Dame Rumor can be relied upon brighter days are in store for Beaver in the very near future. Should the rumor show signs of materializing, readers of these notes will be made wise at the earliest, but in the meantime don't incur unnecessary expense by rushing to Beaver.

TABER NOTES

No change in the labor situation. The Canada West has worked four days this month. The Eureka mine worked five days last week. Other mines practically doing nothing.

Grading has started on the spur track to serve the collieries North of town.

The bylaw for water extension will be voted on Monday, the 27th. Ratepayers take notice.

Alf. Woods has returned from Great Falls and secured his old job in the blacksmith shop.

Local 102 has decided to hold a picnic at the river on May 1st.

The election for delegates to the Rocky Mountain Association resulted in D. Rees and H. Elmer getting the highest number of votes. For the Trades Congress McRoberts polled practically all the first choice votes. We are very sorry to see so much plumping. It seems that a great many were of the opinion that this would help out their candidate.

Taber will have a new chief of police after April 30th. Campbell of the Medicine Hat force, gets the job. There were a number of applications in, including Ford, of Coleman, and ex-Inspector Silliker, of Lethbridge. Sergeant Roberts has been re-appointed to his old position.

The stock of the Taber Trading Company is being auctioned off this week, and a great many people are taking advantage of the opportunity to get goods at their own price.

Ted Seidel has drawn his time and gone to the country across the imaginary line.

Bob McClosky was a visitor to town on Monday. He seemed not to be as lame as when he went away shortly after the strike.

It was reported in town on Monday that Jack Bastien had died in the Edmonton country. Jack had many friends in Taber and their sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

The Burns Club held a smoker in the Miners' Hall on Friday night and a very enjoyable time was had by all.

Taber now has a public market in the grounds formerly owned by the Citizens' Lumber Co. The opening took place on April 16th.

COALHURST NOTES

A smoker was held in the Miners' Hall on Monday, April 20th. The proceeds were for the benefit of John Hansford, who was reported as being in hard circumstances through unemployment. About $32 was realized and all who took in the concert had a thorough good "four bits" worth and went away feeling very happy.

May Day promises to be one of interest in Coalhurst. A program has been drawn up by the committee that will occupy a few hours to dispose of. About $150 worth of prizes will go to the victorious ones and a good time is anticipated.

The mine worked only two days last week and the outlook is not very bright for the rest of this month. Times are pretty hard with quite a number of families in Coalhurst. There is not a great deal of grumbling but it is plain to see the pinch is there alright. Quite a number have not been clear with the office for several pays now.

Tony Cancellier has invested in a Ford touring car and is busy getting acquainted with all its advantages and disadvantages. We notice the girls all smile on Tony now.

Earl Mills, of Springhill, Nova Scotia, was a Coalhurst visitor last week. He was on his way to Fort George.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lindsay are away up North on a vacation. While there is not much doing here Jim intends to have a look around the country.

Coalhurst Lodge 105, I. O. O. F., turned out in almost full strength on Sunday afternoon at Diamond City to pay a last tribute to Bro. Shaw, who died on Saturday after a hard struggle for two months with typhoid fever. Mr. Shaw had resided in Coalhurst only a short while, conducting a baker shop and restaurant, but nevertheless his strong personality had secured quite a host of friends. He was better known in Diamond City and was a member of high degree in the Diamond Lodge I. O. O. F., who conducted the funeral services. The deceased leaves a widow and one child to mourn the loss.

Billy Clapham is at present laid up with the results of a bad kick on the ankle received while playing football. The doctor says he will be laid up for two weeks. We hope to see Billy around in good shape again by May 24th, as he should be a favorite for the greasy pole and other events on that day.

COAL CREEK NOTES

Saturday was pay day in this camp and residents took in the sights of Fernie in large numbers.

Owing to the non-appearance of several artists at the vaudeville show given at the Orpheum on Saturday, the program arranged could not be carried out. Delays between each turn were conspicuous and caused people to get tired and dissatisfied.

Mr. Flett, the principal of Hosmer schools, was in camp renewing acquaintances during the week end. Pleased to see you looking so well.

The football game between Fernie and Coal Creek on Saturday last resulted in a win for Coal Creek by 2 goals to nothing. Get after the tinware, boys!

Born, at Fernie hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Markland, a daughter on Friday night. The baby only lived one hour. Interment took place on Monday afternoon. Mother doing well.

General Manager Wilson was in camp inspecting various places on Monday.

The Allen players received a large percentage of Coal Creek patronage on Monday evening. The company kindly run a special train from Fernie, which was much appreciated by the residents.

The first consignment of school boys' lacrosse sticks have arrived and can be purchased from Charles Buhrer at the store at 50c each. Practice every fine evening.

Fernie lacrosse team are expected up here on Sunday next to give the Creekites a practice game.

We are pleased to report the mines free from any accident of a serious nature since our last notes.

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

The stork was seen in Morrissey Cottages on Wednesday evening, 15th inst., eventually depositing his bundle at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ferguson, leaving a fine son. All doing well. How do, son!

A great sensation was caused in camp on Sunday evening, when report of a murder being committed in Slav town was circulated. The report proved only too true, the deceased being Arthur Green, negro well known in camp. A report of this case will be found in another part of the paper.

The Russian Slav fraternity celebrated their Easter festivities during the week end.

The boys at the Club held a whist drive on Monday evening, the winners being 1st, J. Kay; 2nd, Ike Cartmell; 3rd, John Caufield.

prize divided J. Howells, D. Atherton, G. Koppenhoffer.

Tom Emery has returned home from the hospital.

Messrs. McDonald and Cartmell are busy erecting the new grand stand on Victoria Park.

Bob Holland has commenced his duties as tonsorial artist at the Club.

Bill Menzies has received word of the death of his son in Seattle. Rumor has it the boy has been found shot. Bill has gone to Seattle to investigate. Accept our sympathies.

One of our celebrities is preparing for some pleasant jaunts during the comming summer, as evidenced by the new turnout which arrived in camp this week.

A large exodus of workers took place this week end, seeking employment in other parts.

A baptismal service will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday night. The officials will meet at the close of the evening service to wind up the business of the present conference year.

Mrs. Rev. Philp left Fernie last Wednesday morning to spend some six weeks in the prairie provices, when Mr. Philp will join her and return to Ontario.

MICHEL NOTES

The Michel Football Club annual drawing of prizes took place Monday night in the band room. The following are the winning numbers:

1	14590	18	7745	35	6686
2	1643	19	3991	36	8054
3	7677	20	182	37	7015
4	7033	21	18698	38	7166
5	1309	22	657	39	991
6	2026	23	6928	40	777
7	4182	24	6987	41	7654
8	673	25	6987	42	2705
9	925	26	4836	43	2368
10	2766	27	1803	44	5566
11	7623	28	4262	45	1596
12	8099	29	4079	46	7584
13	2120	30	1798	47	4051
14	844	31	14256	48	8081
15	1632	32	37	49	3110
16	2568	33	19542	50	2273
17	2939	34	6208		

A dance and supper followed the prize drawing in Crahan's Hall, Dan Waddington, Mel Taylor and McIntosh providing the music. The hall was well filled, everybody having a real good time, enjoying it immensely.

Comrade Goodwin, the Socialist organizer, was in Michel Sunday addressing the Local Union. The meeting appreciated the able manner in which he handled his subject.

Michel Football Club arranged a match between seniors and juniors. The seniors won a good game by 5 goals to 1.

Mr. Tom Williams, inspector of mines, was in town last week making his usual inspection of the mines.

Mr. Evan Evans was also in town Thursday on business.

The Michel mines have been idle from Saturday 7 a. m. until Tuesday 7 a. m.

Saturday was pay day and the mines were idle.

Mr. Ivon Howcroft and his brother who have been working in Old No. 3 mine, have secured work at Hillcrest, Ivon preferring the pitching seams left Michel on Monday night's passenger.

Mrs. Redhead, from Corbin, is visiting her parents in Michel for a few days.

A number of people are taking the advantage of getting their teeth fixed while the dentist is in town.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles held their annual dance and supper on Thursday night in Crahan's Hall, a large crowd of dancers and spectators being present. A splendid watch fob, with the inscription of office engraved on a solid gold locket, was handed to James Mercer for his services as Worthy President. John Newman said a few words concerning the order, which were responded to by J. Mercer. A good supper was then taken advantage of, after which was afterwards kept up until 2.30. The home sweet home waltz finished a good evening's enjoyment.

LETHBRIDGE NOTES

There is no improvement in labor circles for the last week. The mines only worked three days. Quite a number got started on the new hotel, but are suspended again waiting on steel. Reports have it that it may be a few weeks before operations are resumed.

Work has started on the subway on 13th Street. The street car track has been lifted a block length, and passengers are transferred from one car to another. The C. P. R. have a gang of about 60 men raising the track, and are paying them at the rate of 17½ cents per hour, $1.75 for ten hours' work. They are all Russians brought in by that company. We don't know who the onus falls on to get after these men, but believe it's up to the organizer of the A. F. of L. at least to make some effort to lay before these men the injury they doing to themselves and others by working for such a wealthy corporation for such wages, which is nothing short of slavery, and should not be tolerated in a Western city where the cost of living is at top notch.

Louis Gusil, one of the men burned in No. 2 mine two weeks ago, was dismissed from the hospital last week and will be able to resume work again in a few days.

G. Taylor, fire boss at No. 6 mine, has been transferred to No. 3 mine as section boss, in place of J. McCleary, who has gone on his homestead.

J. Reid pulled out Saturday night for his home, Glasgow, Scotland, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Kirkham for Yorkshire, England.

The Roumanians held a dance Monday in the Miners' Hall, the proceeds to go towards a building fund for a Roumanian Church, on Dominion Square, where they have already procured a site.

Rev. Father Rosenthal is expected to leave latter part of this week for Belgium on a visit to the parental roof, where his mother is dangerously ill.

J. Anderson has moved into his fine new house on 12th Street N. Joe Petas will be moving into his next week, as it is almost completed.

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SOUTH AFRICAN COAL PRODUCTION

Last year South Africa purchased only 65,202 tons of coal from Great Britain, as its own output is now supplying the domestic market. In 1913 the South African collieries are said to have produced upward of 4,569,000 tons. South Africa furnishes about 2,000,000 tons yearly for ship-bunkering trade.—The Coal and Coke Operator and Fuel Magazine.

It is easier for the average man to stand adversity than prosperity, and much more common.

From the time the iron ore comes from the ground to the time when the glittering finished mass of steel stands ready to manufacture commodities, labor, and labor only, has been the power which accomplished the transformation. The plute in his easy chair never did one stroke of brain work or muscle work towards its completion, yet he owns the machine, and owns the jobs of the slaves who will crowd each other for a chance to operate it. Doesn't it strike you as rather funny?

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WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL

By Carl Marx

WHAT ARE WAGES AND HOW ARE THEY DETERMINED?

If we were to ask the laborers, "How much wages do you get?" One would reply, "I get a couple of shillings a day from my employer;" another, "I get a half-crown," and so on. According to the different trades to which they belong they would name different sums of money which they receive from their particular employers, either for working a certain length of time, or performing a certain piece of work; for example, either for weaving an ell of cloth, or for setting up a certain amount of type. But in spite of this difference in their statements there is one point in which they all agree: their wages are the amount of money which the employer pays them, either for working a certain length of time or for a certain amount of work done.

Thus their employer buys their work for money. For money they sell their work to him. With the same sum for which the employer has bought their work, as for instance with a couple of shillings, he might have bought four pounds of sugar or a proportionate amount of any other wares. The two shillings with which he buys the four pounds of sugar are the price of four pounds of sugar. The two shillings with which he buys labor for twelve hours are the price of twelve hours work. Work is therefore as much a commodity as sugar, neither more or less, only they measure the former by the clock, the latter by the scales.

The laborers exchange their own commodity with their employers—work for money; and this exchange takes place according to a fixed proportion. So much money for so much work. For twelve hours' weaving, two shillings. And do not these two shillings represent two shillings worth of all other commodities? Thus the laborer has, in fact, exchanged his own commodity, work, with all kinds of other commodities, and that in a fixed proportion. His employer in giving him two shillings has given him so much meat, so much clothing, so much fuel, light, and so on, in exchange for his day's work. The two shillings, therefore, express the proportion in which his work is exchanged with other commodities—the exchange value of any commodity expressed in money is called its price. Wage is, therefore, only another name for the price of work—for the price of this peculiar piece of property which can have no local habitation at all except in human flesh and blood.

Take the case of any man, a weaver for instance. The employer supplies him with thread and loom. The weaver sets to work, and the thread is turned into cloth. The employer takes possession of the cloth and sells it, say for twenty shillings. Does the weaver receive as wages a share in the cloth—in the twenty shillings—in the product of his labor? By no means. The weaver receives his wages long before the product is sold. The employer does not, therefore, pay his wages with the money he will get for the cloth, but with money previously provided. Loom and thread are not the weaver's product, since they are supplied by the employer, and no more are the commodities which he receives in exchange for his own commodity, or in other words for his work. It is possible that the employer finds no purchaser for his cloth. It may be that by its sale he does not recover even the wages he has paid. It may be that in comparison with the weaver's wages he made a great bargain by its sale. But all this has nothing whatever to do with the weaver. The employer purchases the weaver's labor with a part of his available property—of his capital—in exactly the same way as he has with another part of his property bought the raw material—the thread—and the instrument of labor—the loom. As soon as he has made these purchases—and he reckons among them the purchase of the labor necessary to the production of the cloth—he proceeds to produce it by means of the raw material and the instruments which belong to him. Among these last two of course, reckoned our worthy weaver, who has a little share in the product, or in the price of the product, as the loom itself.

Wages, therefore, are not the worker's share of the commodities which he has produced. Wages are the share of commodities previously produced with which the employer purchases a certain amount of productive labor.

Labor is, therefore, a commodity which its owner, the wage worker, sells to capital. Why does he sell it? In order to live.

But labor is the peculiar expression of the energy of the laborer's life. And this energy he sells to another party, in order to secure for himself the means of living. For him, therefore, his energy is nothing but a means of insuring his own existence. He works to live. He does not count the work itself as a part of his life, rather it is a sacrifice of his life. It is a commodity which he has made over to another party. Neither is its product the aim of his activity. What he produces for himself is not the silk he weaves nor the palace he builds, nor the gold that he digs from the mine. What he produces for himself is his wage; and silk, gold and palace are transformed for him into a certain quantity of means of existence—a cotton shirt, some copper coins, and a lodging in a cellar. And what of the laborer, who for twelve hours weaves, spins, bores, turns, builds, shovels, breaks stones, carries loads, and so on? Does his twelve hours' weaving, spinning, boring, turning, building, shoveling, and stone-breaking represent the active expression of his life? On the contrary, life begins for him exactly when this activity of his ceases—at his meals, at the public house bench, in his bed. His twelve hours' work has no meaning for him as weaving, spinning, boring, etc., but only as earnings whereby he may obtain his meals, his seat in the public house, his bed. If the silkworm's object in spinning were to prolong its existence as a caterpillar, it would be a perfect example of a wage-worker.

Labor was not always a commodity. Labor was not always wage-work, that is, a marketable commodity. The slave along with his labor is sold once for all to his owner. He is a commodity which can pass from the hand of one owner to that of another. He himself is a commodity, but his labor is not his commodity. The serf sells only a portion of his labor. He does not receive his wages from the owner of the soil; rather the owner of the soil receives a tribute from him. The serf belongs to the soil, and to the lord of the soil he brings its fruits. The free laborer, on the other hand, sells himself, and that in fractions. From day to day he sells by auction, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen hours for his life to the highest bidder—to the owner of the raw material, the instruments of work and the means of life; that is, to the employer. The laborer himself belongs neither to the owner nor to the soil; but eight, ten, twelve, fifteen hours of his daily life belongs to the man who buys them. The laborer leaves the employer to whom he has hired himself whenever he pleases; and the employer discharges him whenever he thinks fit; either as soon as he ceases to make a profit out of him, or fails to get so high a profit as he requires. But the laborer whose only source of earning is the sale of his labor, cannot leave the whole class of its purchasers, that is, the capitalist class, without renouncing his own existence. He does not belong to this or that particular employer, but he does belong to the employing class; and more than that, it is his business to find an employer; that is, among this employing class it is his business to discover his own particular purchaser.

Before going more closely into the relations between capital and wage-work, it will be well to give a brief survey of those general relations which are taken into consideration in determining the amount of wages.

As we have seen, wages are the price of a certain commodity—labor. Wages are thus determined by the same law which regulates the price of any other commodity.

Thereupon the question arises, how is the price of a commodity determined?

By what means is the price of a commodity determined?

By means of competition between buyers and sellers, and the relation between supply and demand—offer and desire. And this competition by which the price of an article is fixed is three-fold.

The same commodity is offered in the market by various sellers. Whoever offers the greatest advantage to purchasers is certain to drive the other sellers off the field and secure for himself the greatest sale. The sellers, therefore, fight for the sale, and the market among themselves. Everyone of them wants to sell, and does his best to sell as much, and if possible to become the only seller. Therefore each outbids the other in cheapness, and a competition takes place among the sellers which lowers the price of the goods they offer.

But a competition also goes on among the purchasers, which on their side raises the price of the goods offered.

Finally there arises a competition between buyers and sellers; the one set want to buy as cheap as possible. The result of this competition between buyers and sellers will depend upon the relations of the two previous aspects of the competition; that is upon whether the competition in the ranks of the buyers or that in those of the sellers is the keener. Business thus leads two opposing armies into the field, and each of them again presents the aspect of a battle in its own ranks between its own soldiers. That army, whose troops are least mauled by one another carries off the victory over the opposing host.

Let us suppose there are a hundred bales of cotton in the market, and at the same time buyers in want of a thousand bales. In this case the demand is greater than the supply. The competition between the buyers will therefore be intense; each of them will do his best to get hold of all the hundred bales of cotton. This example is no arbitrary supposition. In the history of the trade we have experienced periods of failure of the cotton plant, when particular companies of capitalists have endeavored to purchase not only a hundred bales of cotton, but the whole stock of cotton in the world. Therefore in the case supposed each buyer will try to beat the others out of the field by offering a proportionately higher price for the cotton. The cotton sellers perceiving the troops of the hostile host in violent combat with one another, and being perfectly secure as to the sale of all their hundred bales, will take very good care not to begin squabbling among themselves in order to depress the price at the very moment when their adversaries are emulating each other in the process of screwing it higher up. Peace is, therefore, suddenly proclaimed in the army of the sellers. They present a united front to the purchaser, and fold their arms in philosophic content; and their claims would be absolutely boundless if it were not that the offers of even the most pressing and eager of the buyers must always have some definite limit.—Cotton's Weekly.

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The Premier diamond mines of South Africa last year paid 750 per cent dividends on the capital stock. When the workers in the mines objected to starvation wages the government shot them and deported their leaders. Proves that capitalist government exists solely to aid in the hold-up of the toilers.

Something of the change in the literature the people are demanding is shown in the fact that, while in 1906 the regular publishing houses issued only 336 books on economics (that a big increase over former years), in 1913 there were 977 such books published, not by Socialists but by old line publishers. One book in every twelve printed last year discussed economics.

CAN'T "BEAT THE SOCIALISTS"

A certain college professor once said: "The way to beat the Socialists is to beat them to it." Very good, but the funny part of it is that anything either of the old parties may do will not beat the Socialists. The Socialist party advocates a number of reforms that its candidates are pledged to carry out if possible during the transition of industry from capitalism to Socialism; that is, certain measures of benefit to the working class that can be inaugurated under the present regime.

The old parties in their mad effort to stem the rising tide of Socialism may and probably will put a number of these reforms into operation (with a joker in most of them) but that is as far as they can or will go. Never will they willingly consent to the ownership of industry by all the people to be controlled, operated and managed by all the people.

The only kind of public ownership that the old parties will ever inaugurate is public ownership under capitalist control and management and that kind of public ownership will not "beat the Socialists."

YOU CAN'T EARN MONEY WHEN YOU'RE LAID UP

There are a lot of people in this town who cannot afford to be sick. Perhaps none of you feel that you can, but certainly some of you can't, for as soon as you are sick, your wages stop and worry and debts begin to pile up. The sensible thing for you to do, as soon as you feel run-down and worn out, no matter what the cause, is to take something just as quick as you can to build up strength and health. Make yourself more comfortable and provide against serious sickness.

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Colorado Striking Miners vs. Corporation Gunmen

When you hear of a strike usually you hear of violence. The Mine Workers of Colorado have organized and ask for better wages and the recognition of their union, which has been denied by the coal operators. The miners have collectively withheld their labor and gone on strike. They need more money. Why? The necessities of life cost more every day. The coal operators hire gunmen to fight the miners. They want all the money they are getting. Why? The luxuries of life cost more every day.

Now, let the difference in the two motives sink into your head; and, if your mind is capable of an idea penetrating it, you will see one is a just cause, while the other is unjust.

Violence has accompanied this strike. If you believe the newspapers owned by the coal operators, the striking miners are always committing the violence. If you know the truth, the hired gunmen of the coal operators commit all the violence. If you are in doubt that the coal operators hire professional gunmen to keep the miners from organizing and to keep their wages down, then you are too ignorant to make a good citizen of this community. It may be that the large coal companies will find that the support of an army of gunmen is, in the end, more costly than to pay honest, hard-working miners decent wages; and it is not unreasonable to think that the time may come when to deal with the army of gunmen will be far more troublesome to them than to deal with the union.

Imagine, if you can, the state of mind of those whose friends have been murdered by these cold-blooded hirelings! Imagine, poor and needy men being forced to submit to the bullying and brutal insults of these gunmen! Imagine, the feelings of the strikers when they see their own governmen allowing the gunmen to break every law and their righteous rage that those hirelings are not only allowed to assault them, but that even a jury of their own peers has been fixed to convict them.

The strike is about as tragic a battle as one can see in the modern world. Men withhold their labor and go on strike, only as a last resort, because they feel themselves unjustly treated. They know that failure means starvation, without money or homes of their own. The loss of the strike means utter and complete ruin to them all, for they know that they must then pick up their few household articles and with their wives and babies start upon the road. The fight of the coal operators to run their mines as non-union mines can not be so serious a matter as the fight of the miners to retain their jobs, and force the coal companies to recognize the union, which will enable them to force the coal operators to pay living wages. The coal operators put their money into the mines and they say it is their property and they ought to have a right to run it to slut themselves. We will admit that all of that is true, but while they have put their money into the mines, the workingmen, the miners, are putting in everything they have in the world—for they are putting their lives into the coal mines, and they sure should have some right to say what their labor is worth and under what condition it should be sold. The coal operators know that when the union is recognized, it means a square deal to every one and that is a thing they do not want. They are spending millions of dollars fighting the union, for they do not want to be stopped from robbing the miners.

In a time so tense and distressing as it is in this strike, it is unendurable to be bullied by thugs and gunmen, who upon the slightest provocation will deliberately shoot you down. In no other modern country are rich men allowed to employ bands of gunmen to do their bidding. Nowhere else, except, possibly, China, are individuals allowed to declare war on a community, to man armored trains and armored automobiles with machine guns to shoot citizens. Now, if the coal operators have a right to buy machine guns and hire gunmen to protect their property and shoot down striking miners, then, I would like to know in the name of God, haven't the miners a right to buy guns to protect their lives? The coal operators claim that they will spend millions of dollars in fighting the United Mine Workers of America, so as every American citizen will have a right to work for whom they please. They lie, when they make that statement. They want the American workingman to work for them as their humble and submissive slave, without a right to even murmur, while they rob him in his weights of coal and in the company store; force him to live in their property, deny him the right to organize and deprive him of the statutory laws of the state of Colorado.

Yet, they claim to be Christians and walking in the footsteps of our Savior. They go to church on Sunday morning, take their seats in costly pews, arrayed in costly garments that have been wrung from the miners whom they have robbed. Not only have they robbed the miner of his manhood, but they have robbed his wife of her womanhood and his sweet little children of their childhood. They listen to the teachings of the man who said, "Who shall offend one of these little ones, it is better that a millstone be tied about his neck and he were cast in the depths of the sea."

When the books of life are closed forever and time shall be no more and the people of this earth have to pass in their last grand parade before Jehova's throne when you walk up to that pure white throne of eternal love and the court of last resort and final vindication for those that labor in the light of love and justice, Mr. Coal Operator and Gunman, you who have been responsible for this strike and [illegible] men you have murdered, when their eyes peer down into your very soul, what will you be able to say? Can you say you have done your best? No, no, a thousand times, NO.

There will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among you damnable tribe of hellions, who are responsible for the strike, the murder and the bloodshed. Mr. Coal Operator, if you have left one spark of manhood or you have any heart or soul, can you not hear the sobs of the widows and the cries of the orphans as they ask mother, "Why don't papa come home?" Oh, Mr. Coal Operator, he can not come home, for your gunmen have killed him, and you have made no more comment at it than you would at the fall of a sparrow. Oh, the pity of it all. Oh, the crime, the unspeakable, unpardonable, damnable crimes, committed in this so-called land of the free and a country so abundantly filled with riches for all. It is hard enough to be poor in a rich land, but it is unendurable to have added to that poverty every indignity and to be deprived to every right as a citizen—to be defenseless in the face of imported thugs is something that man can not long endure. To expect that men will forever allow themselves to be brutally and criminally assaulted without retaliation is to expect what has never yet been seen in this world. The time is sure and certain to come. If these criminal bands of gunmen are not broken up, then men will be forced to organize themsecretly, if not openly, to defend themselves and their families from the assaults of these criminal gunmen.

ROBERT M. ROLL.

Walsenburg, Colo., April 9, 1914.

DEFENDERS OF THE FAITH

By Edwin F. Bowers, M. D.

Court proceedings are to be brought against Maxim Gorky, the novelist, on the charge of "blasphemy," according to an order issued recently by the public prosecutor of St. Petersburg.

Gorky, who is suffering from tuberculosis contracted during his incarceration in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, recently returned to Russia from the Island of Capri after an exile lasting eight years.

The charge of blasphemy was preferred against him in connection with his novel "Mother," in which the bigoted Russians alleged that he insulted the national faith. If found guilty, the novelist's sentence will be exile to Siberia, which in his present state of health would be equivalent to a sentence of death.

And thus do our national friends defend the faith of their fathers—and mothers. There are, in Russia, men of immense learning—scientists, experimenters, surgeons, musicians, artists and writers. But Russia—official Russia—represents the apotheosis of reactionism and mental degradation, beyond which it would seem impossible to go.

Such sodden, brute-minded ignorance could hardly be expected, or hoped for, from any but fetish worshippers. And perhaps, after all, that is what the average Russian—the Russian who makes possible this persecution of a man of whom his benighted country should rightly be proud, represents blind, unthinking, iron-worshipping idolators!

It will take centuries of evolutionary development, and generations of patient education, to arouse this pathetically hopeless race to a realization of their brutal violation of all that civilization stands for—or should stand for. Meanwhile the blood of martyrs may have a leavening effect upon a few atrophied Russian consciences.

Gorky is merely one among thousands who must give up his life that a larger-minded, more tolerant Russia may some time be born.—New York

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

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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.
401	Beaver Creek	J. Loughran, Beaver Creek, via Pincher, Alta.
431	Bellevue	James Burke, Box 36, Bellevue, Alta.
1163	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.
1195	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.
1055	Hillcrest	Jas. Gorton, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, 1731 Sixth Avenue, N. Lethbridge
1189	Lethbridge Collieries	Frank Barringham, Coalhurst, Alta.
2129	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.
2626	Georgetown, Canmore	Max Hucter, Georgetown, Canmore, Alta.

For our Foreign Brothers

SLAVIANSKE ODDELEINIE
(Slavonien part)

ZPRAVY Z MAPLE LEAF
(Maple Leaf Local Notes)

Dna 15. aprila s druhej hodine hodine popoludni mali sme schodzu našej lokalke, kde pojednávané boly rozné, unie týkajuce sa záležitosti, ktoré v kratkosti tu podávam.

Predseda brat Černý otvoril schodzu za účasti pritomných udov unie. Citana bola zatým zapisnica z minulej schodze, ktora bola prijata tak, ako bola čitana. Potom boly čitané dopisy a medzi nimi i dopis, týkajuci sa platenia, ktoré platime na tejto majne za ostrenie tulcu vzdor tomu, že to v našom "contrakte" nestojí, proti čomu sme už dvakrat' protestovali. Tento krat' bol protest naš uvažovaný nestranným l'ud'mi v tom smysle, ako to tu dolu nižšie podavam.

Ked' sa začalo z dolovanim uhlia na tejto "kempe", kompania počítala za ostrenie "tulcu" jeden dollar. Pozdejšie založila sa unia a platenie toto tiež nebolo z jej strany povšimnuté, až ked' prichodily planšie časy z roka na rok, videlo sa to poniektorým moc platit' jeden dollar, obzvlašte ked' sa malo vyrabalo, i prišlo to na pretras v uniovej schodzi, kde zvolený bol výbor, ktorý bol poverený vyjednavat' s tehdajšim "managerom" J. Finlaym a výbor ten s nim ustalil, že na buduce budu majneri platit' miesto jedneho dollara len pat'desiat centov za ostrenie, čo bolo v tom čase i uniou prijaté.

My ale myslime, že ked' je "contrakt" každé štyri roky obnovovaný a podpisovaný, tak že to nema platnost', čo sa predtým bolo ujednalo v tomto pripade, no ale ti nestranni l'udia su inej mienky a vec rozhodli v tom smysle, že ponevač unia v tom čase bola platenie pat'desiatich centov udobrila a v terajšom, platnost' majucom "kontrakte" s veci tejto vobec nič nestojí, či mame platit', alebo nemame platit', oni ako "nestranni" su toho nahl'adu, že poplatok ten je len spravny a kompania je opravnena ho i na d'alej majnerom na "kontrakt" pracujucim z ich platu zt'ahovat'! — Teda zase jedno dobré poučenie do buducnosti, pre robotnictvo! Bola to rozhodne vel'ka chyba, že v tedy, ked' podpisovali "kontrakt", nevložili to tam, či platit', alebo neplatit'; potom za takéto nejasné znenie smluvy, len ten biedny robotník odpyka. Teda pozor na buduce, robotnici! Ked' budeme vysielat' svojich zastupcov, ktori budu vyjednavat "kontrakt", medzi kompaniami a uniou, pošlime tam takých l'udi, o ktorých vieme, že su naši, že citia s nami, že to, čo vymožu pre nas, je aj ich vlastným zaujmom; dajme im pokyny, že ako a čo maju pre nas vymahat', a ked' takýchto a takto upravených zastupcov si tam počleme, vtedy bud'me isti, že ti pre nas len dobre budu hl'adiet' spravit', že ti nebudu sa ohliadat' na milost', alebo lasku kapital'u, ako sa nam to bolo s našimi zastupcami už v mnohých padoch stalo.

Ačkol'vek vec tato bola v naš neprospech rozhodnuta, my stojime na svojom, a na zaklade našej smluvy, čo tam totiž nestojí, že kompania od nas to tiež požadovat' prava nema, opatovne sme a to čo najrozhodnejšie podali a ustalili zapisničný protest, proti takémuto darebackemu jednaniu zo strany kompanie voči nam. Jestli dačo s tým docielime, neviem, ale ked' by sme vec tuto len tak nechali a o svoje pravo sa nehlasili, v tedy by si kompanie vždy viac a viac oproti nam dovo'luvaly a nas o naše, t'ažko vyrobené centy obkradaly, čo na žiaden pad dovolit' nesmieme!

Ponevač tu už od šiestich mesiacov vel'mi slabo robime a na uniu nam st'ahovali, podali sme žiadost' do distriktu, by nam prispevky za mesiac april boly odpustené. Boly pripady, že niektori pracovali dva-tri dni v mesiaci, vyrobil po jednom dollari na šichtu a uniu mu ztiahli. Teda len spravne by bolo, keby našej žiadosti v ohl'ade tomto vyhovené bolo.

Na schodzi tejto dostali podporu ti majneri, ktori už dlhší čas su bez prace. Zenati dostali po $7.00 a slobodný po $5.00. Spolu vyplatené bolo $68.00.

Po tieto dni, už viacrazi odkladaný odchod tunajšieho "managera" J. Finlayho prišiel, i odst'ahoval sa a rozlučil z majnou, tak sa zda na vždy.

V pondelok, 20. aprila budeme mat' tanečnu zabavu v tunajšom hoteli, ktoru usporiada "manager" toho hotelu.

Zpravodaj.

ZPRAVY Z FRANKU
(Frank Notes)

Ze s robotným l'udom robi sa darebactvo so strany kapitalisticky, ktora ho ma všetky možné sposoby obkrada a prenasleduje, to sme dobre vedeli, ale že by sa tak robilo, ako v tieto časy s nami nakladaju, s nami slavianskym živlom na tejto "kempe", kde sme už od rokov usadeni, o tom sme veru nemysleli.

Ako je cteným čitatel'om tohoto časopisu znamo, na "kempe" tejto sa zase znovu začalo pracovat', ked' kompania najprv vyplatila peniaze robotnému l'udu, ktoré mu bola vyše poldruha roka držala nevyplatené, pri čom udajne na "bankrot" pomýšl'ala. Zo započatim prace mysleli sme a dufali a to pravom, že my, ktori sme tak dlho za našimi, t'ažko vyrobenými centami čakali, že budeme prvi, ktori dostaneme zase pracu v majne, ale ako vidno, to sme sa prepočítali a pritom naramne zklamali.

Za superintendenta povolaný bol sem McDonald z Bellevue, kde tiež zastával ten urad a tento chlap, ked' berie do prace robotnikov, tak dava prednost' tým, ktorých na Bellevue poznal a nas, tu osadených l'udi obchadza. Ci my by sme neboli prednejši, ktori tvorime vel'ku časť tohoto mestečka a vlastnime majetky, ktoré sme si zbudovali na lotoch, ktoré sme od kompanie pokupili, ako ti, ktori vobec žiadneho iného zaujmu tu nemaju, len dostat' pracu a vytiet' čo najviac penazi a potom ist'?

Nevieme či je to zumyslné jedanie kompanie, že nas tak obchodia, alebo je to vinou jednotlivca; ale nech je to tak, či omak, je to darebactvo na nas pachane. Ze by to mohlo byt' zumyslné jednanie kompanie, to by sme si mohli tak vysvetl'ovat', že je toto prave posledný rok na ktoru dobu je smluva medzi uniou a kompaniami tu v Canade podpisana a čimpozdejšie nas kompania tu osadených Slavianov zamestkna, tým výhodnejšie to pre nu bude, lebo ked' započneme robit', ona si prva ztiahne od tých l'udi peniaze, ktori doposial' ešte nemaju vyplatené loty, ktoré boli zvali na splatky, ešte vtedy, ked' praca tu išla dobre a bola ufnost', že to tak i potrva dlhši čas. A to je ta výhoda pre nu, lebo takto robotnici nebudu moct' zošporit' žiaden cent, budu finančne vyčerpani a ked' pride doba, kde by sa mohli domahat' zlepšenia svojich robotnickych pomerov, nebude im možné podujat' žiadnu akciu a nasledkom toho budu muset' pracovat' tak, ako doposial' pracovali pri nezlepšených pomeroch robotnickych. Mame uniu, nevieme ale, že či ona vohl'ade tomto niečo urobi, alebo lepšie rečeno, či bude moct' niečo urobit', lebo dnes je unia vo vel'kej nevýhode, ked' niečo podujme na polepšenie robotnictva, tých otrokov kapital'u, ktori dnes s posledným napnutim sil čelia nedostatku a biede, ktora sa na ich rodiny vali, ako rozvodnena rieka a hl'adi ich v zúfalstvo priviest'.

Zpravodaj.

ZPRAVY Z BELLEVUE
(Bellevue Notes)

Darebactvo na svete vždy panovalo a i panovat' bude, kým svet svetom bude. Silnejši usiluje sa zniišit' slabšieho, ozbrojený zase hl'adi premoct' bezzbranného a tak to ide ustavične v obehu l'udského života. Minulu stredu, nejakýsi darebak, udajne Talian, zakerným sposobom prepadol istého človeka, na ktorého pat'krat' vystrelil z revolvera, ale len jedna gul'a ho zasiahla, ktora ho poranila, avšak poranenie jeho je nie životu nebezpečné. Darebactvo toto stalo sa na železnicnej drahe medzi frankovským "slajtom" a darebaka toho, ktorý utok ten spachal, v okoli svojho činu na druhý den i polapili, ktorý iste neujde spravedlivýmu a zaslúženému trestu.

Tu teraz pracujeme dost' obstojne, len že ešte je dost' l'udi i bez prace, ale možno že sa to už pomaly len nej' ako napravi a čo nevidet' všetci pracovat' budeme.

Zpravodaj.

ZPRAVY Z PASSBURG
(Passburg Notes)

V našej nečinnosti na tejto kempe nastal obrat! V pondelok 13. april'a začali sme už pracovat', kompania dostala už "order" a tak tie smutné pomery jedným razom začinaju krajšiu a lepšiu tvarnost' na seba priberat'. Každý je veselši, a sradost'ou pospiecha do prace, by si mohol vynahradit' to, čo bol v minulosti z meškal. Teraz zamestknané je už vyše 30 majnerov.

Zpravodaj.

Fighting the Cossack Scheme

By Moses Oppenheimer

All Socialists are agreed that we should fight with all our might the scheme of the capitalists to establish in the industrial States constabularies after the model of the Pennsylvania body created at the behest of the coal and iron lords of that State.

All bodies of organized labor worthy of that name are likewise agreed on that point. There is a first-class opportunity for us to show that we, as a political party, first and foremost defend the interests of the workers.

The recent official action of the New York Chamber of Commerce proves that the enemy is wide awake and busily at work. The Executive Committee of that most influential body has been given full power to go ahead in securing the passage of such an act by the Legislature. A newspaper campaign to that end is in full swing. The candidates to be elected next fall will be carefully picked and groomed by the master class. The politicians of the old parties will be reached by powerful and influential interests. Remember that the action taken by the Chamber of Commerce was unanimous. That is ominous, highly significant.

What can, what should, we do in opposition? We must appeal to the masses, wake them up to the danger. We must take our cue from the historical advice from Ferdinand Lassalle: State that which is!

We know what the Cossacks are, what they have done in Pennsylvania. In that State the overlords had for years maintained a private army, the so-called coal and iron police, whose deeds of violence and brutality cried to heaven until the workers rose in angry protest.

Then the politicians, ever ready to carry out the will of their masters, abolished the private body and substituted the State constabulary. Like the reckless and overbearing King in the Bible, they said to the people: You were heretofore chastised with whips: now we are going to chastise you with scorpions.

The Pennsylvania State police has fully lived up to that prediction. They are, as the capitalists gleefully admit, a "hard riding and hard hitting body." They have shown that in many strikes, as our Pennsylvania brothers know to their sorrow. They have been fully as brutal as Russian Cossacks. They have never been judicially punished for any of their misdeeds.

The Socialists of Pennsylvania have gathered the facts and published them in a popular pamphlet. Here is first hand testimony. No better ammunition for a rousing campaign could be desired.

It is up to our State Committee and to the locals to make effective use of that ammunition.

The Pennsylvania pamphlet should be procured in large quantities. Copies should be furnished to every labor organization. Our campaign speakers should be instructed to use this ammunition on every occasion. A compact and outspoken opposition to the constabulary scheme should be developed before election, not afterward, when it is too late for results.

We know that the politicians are always willing to carry out the will of the masters. We also know that they are frightened if the masses grow ugly.

Here is our great chance. Let us make an issue of the constabulary. We are certain of strong labor support if we act with vigor. We can elect legislators of our own on that issue if we handle it right.

But we must not be content with platonic action, with the mere passing of resolutions. We must be up and doing. The time to start our counter campaign is now. Let us get to work.

What is here said of New York State applies with equal force elsewhere. We are confronted with a vicious conspiracy. We can defeat it if we wake up.—New York Call.

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You can buy Rexall Orderlies only at The Rexall Stores, and in this town only of us. N. E. Suddaby, Druggist. Victoria Avenue, Fernie, B. C.

TO THE NON-SOCIALIST WORKER

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. W.:

You do not attend lectures on the subject, you will not buy books, so the question arises how are you to be reached? One of the commonest of remarks made by nearly every Socialist speaker is "The emancipation of the working class must be effected by the members of that class." You are one of that number, and surely you wish to learn about that which will benefit YOU. You are prejudiced on account of ignorance; you have listened to what somebody else has told you and accepted the statements as correct, and very likely those who have talked to you don't know any more about the subject than you do yourself—a case of the blind leading the blind. This is a straight-from-the-shoulder talk. Still there is this to be said, if you can point out any mistake do so through the same source as is being used to enlighten you. You say that the reason you don't believe in Socialism is because so-and-so is a Socialist and his ways of doing don't meet with your approval. This is a very common objection, but it is also an exceedingly poor one. Nobody wants you to BELIEVE in Socialism, because it is not a religious or creed question, not a BELIEF but a conviction.

Would you say that arithmetic was not worth studying because a mathematician of your acquaintance was a crook, a wife beater or an all-round blackguard? Well! it's the same with Socialism. It is a science, and the acts of individuals have no bearing upon science.

Socialism is not brotherly love nor a new ethical code, but is an explanation of why conditions are what they are; an indictment of the present capitalist regime. It is quite correct that there are those who call themselves "safe and sane" Socialists, Christian Socialists, etc.; these are not Socialists at all, for the simple reason that the students of Socialism are not affected by any distinctions of nationalities. A Chinaman, a Hindoo or a Turk may be as well informed on Socialism as one living in what are called Christian countries. Socialism sooner or later develops wherever capitalism holds sway and the countries not influenced by it today are few and far between. Therefore Socialism is international and relatively speaking universal.

A Socialist might be a capitalist (I grant it is not very many of them that are). This does not make any more difference than it does to say that a rich man or a poor man is a geologist. A geologist is one who studies the structure of the earth; a Socialist is one who studies the structure of society. I think you, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. W., see the comparison. If a geologist is a booze fighter or a gambler, that does not affect the science of geology; the same may be said of a Socialist. What he does or does not has nothing to do with the science of sociology.

If somebody came along and told you that if you did a certain thing it would mean money in your pocket, you would sit up and take notice and would want to know how. Of course you are not to be blamed, as you have been brought up all your life to think in money terms. The Socialist comes along and says to you: Let me ask you to do something that is of far more importance to you and your class, and the probabilities are you'll ignore him. Why do you do this? Simply because you will persist in wearing a pair of goggles that keep you mentally blind. Take them off, get in and discuss the questions of the day. You will make mistakes, but what of that? The man who is willing to learn is on the high road to Wisdom. If anybody tries to do you out of even a quarter you'll raise a howl and yet every day that you work for every dollar value produced you receive 18 cents and yet you go on helping to keep the game going by voting and working for the master class. Right here please don't run away with the notion that the Socialist has it in for the individual capitalist, because he hasn't. The capitalist is a product of conditions, just as you are, and it is merely an accident that your positions are not reversed. The mission of the Socialist is not to indulge in any violent denunciations of the capitalist but to explain the workings of the system.

We will take up the question of what is capital in a later issue. In the meantime would advise that every [illegible] and woman study the "[illegible]" of present conditions, when the root of the trouble will be found is labeled the Profit or Wage Slave System. N. M. T.

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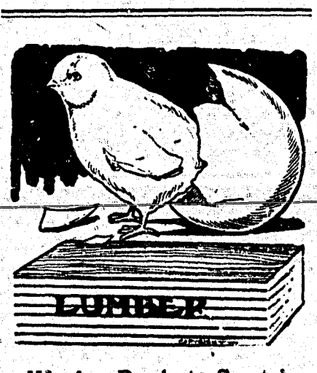

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Special values will be shown this Saturday in high grade bench tailored clothes for men and boys. We will show a range of new worsted Suits in our BIG WINDOW at $15.00. These are exceptional value and are perfect fitters. New Browns, Blues, Greens and Greys, made in the single breasted three-button style. All sizes 34 to 44 at **$15.00**

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These will be on display in our Clothing Department. Numerous other lines of Boys' and Youths' two-piece Suits will be shown at special prices.

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If you want perfect satisfaction buy your Summer Underwear from us. We will make good any garment that is not satisfactory.

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Mrs. Stewart's Liquid Blue	2 for	.25
Molasses Snap Biscuits	2 lbs.	.25
Eastern Township Creamery Butter	2 lbs.	.65
Fresh Churned Government Creamery Butter 2 lbs.		.75
Golden Nugget Candy	per lb.	.15
Canada First Cream	family size	.10
Heinz Catsup	pints	.25
Evaporated Peaches	2 lbs.	.25
Canned Peaches	2 lb. tin	.15
Navel Oranges	per case	3.10
Navel Oranges	half case	1.60
Navel Oranges	per dozen 25c to	.50
Grape Fruit	3 for	.25
Robin Hood Flour	98 lb. sack	3.10
Clam Shell for Chicks	6 lbs.	.25
Poultry Food	per package	.25
Assorted Soft Drinks	3 bottles	.25
Twin Bar Castile Soap	4 bars	.25
Carrots	12 bars	.25
White Swan Washing Powder	per package	.20
Irish Linen Writing Pads	large size	.15
Envelopes to match	four packages	.25

MONOGRAM STATIONERY
Regular 50c, for 25c Box

Splendid quality of Linen, done up in neat 1 pound packages. Your monogram on every page. Regular 50c, for ..... 25c box

PONGEE SILK
All Colors and Natural—75c yard

The Ideal Silk for Summer wear, strong and durable and washes like a white Cotton. Special 75c yard.

Shoe Dept.

YOU WILL NEED A PAIR OF RUNNING SHOES FOR MAY 1st

Tennis and Running Shoes in Blue and White Canvas with Rubber Soles, for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

Men's Football Boots, direct from the Old Country, guaranteed to give satisfaction made in three different grades. Prices $3.00, $3.50 and $3.75 per pair. Regulation Footballs from $3.00 to $4.50 each.

School Boys' Footballs at ..... $1.50 each
Extra Bladders ..... 50c and 75c each

Tennis Rackets in Ladies' and Men's Light, medium and heavy weights. Prices from $2.50 to $4.50 each.

Children's Brownie Rackets at ..... 60c each
Tennis Balls at ..... 25c and 50c each

COTTON HOSE
15c per pair—7 pairs for $1.00

A good quality for hard wear, fast black and shown in all sizes. Extra special, 15c per pair. 7 pairs for $1.00

FANCY NECKWEAR
Regular to $1.00 for 50c per piece

Big range to choose from in all the newest designs. Regular $1.00 for 50c

Money Saving Prices

TRITES-WOOD COMPANY, LTD.

The Store of Quality

BRANCHES AT FERNIE, MICHEL, NATAL AND COAL CREEK

HOSMER NOTES

We sincerely apologize for our premature remarks in last week's notes anent the possibilities of a local gentleman obtaining a lucrative government position at Fernie. 'Tis a sad commentary on our local Conservatives when the government has to ship in an outsider to hold down a bit of a dinky clerk of courts job. The Hon. W. R. would do well to be careful; even a worm will turn.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan gave a very enjoyable dance at the Queen's Monday night, at which fun and frolic reigned supreme.

An exciting one-round contest took place recently between two of the company's officials. The affair was international in character, Scotch vs. English, and caused quite a stir. After lots of fuss and fury the "affair" ended without much visible damage having been inflicted.

Fruit Inspector Fletcher and wife, of Crow's Nest, were sizing Hosmer up Monday.

Saturday's pay roll reached the high water mark. Talk about prosperity; you can fairly feel it here. Everybody's borrowing now.

The minions of the law swooped down on the tenderloin district Monday, with the result that the inmates were fined their 25th fine or thereabouts. How long will these moralists keep up the farce.

Frank Labelle has installed a tobacco stand in his pool room and is able to supply anything from the kind King George smokes to a bale of hay.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Maundull, on the 20th, a ten pound militant suffragette. Harry decorated with the smile that won't come off.

Died, on Friday, the 17th, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. A. Allan.

Hosmer and Fernie football teams are to meet in a friendly game on Saturday, the 25th. Kick-off at 6:30. Come and boost for the locals.

The foreign speaking population were celebrating Easter this week end, the more pious at the Church. The majority, however, celebrated by causing as much Vodka to disappear as possible.

We understand all coal company records were smashed last week. We don't care to state the tonnage, the Ledger readers might laugh.

Joe Fillon evidently could not resist the lure of the Northland and has pulled out for the Peace River country. Some fortunate wage slave will no doubt drink Joe's health.

The annual ball of the Hosmer fire department took place on Tuesday, and while not so well attended as expected, nevertheless proved to be a great success. The hall was tastefully decorated, the music first-class, the refreshments and ice cream thoroughly enjoyed, and the smiling faces of the gentle sex proved beyond doubt that everything was lovely.

Tommy Whittle, Hosmer's "Dan Leno," caused a much appreciated diversion at the firemen's ball by obliging with one of his comic masterpieces.

The Hosmer fire department's new bell tower, while in the course of erection, caused quite a few conjectures as to what it was to be. Some thought it was to be Krafchenko's last stopping place, others thought it was the headgear of a new shaft. However, it adds considerably to the appearance of the city.

Joe Hovan's christening proved to be a whale of an event.

A. I. Fisher, the well-known barrister of Fernie, was in Hosmer on Monday in the interests of law.

Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 53, will celebrate the 95th anniversary of Oddfellowship on April 26th, 1914. All members and visiting brothers will please attend at the Methodist Church at 6.30. Service will be held in the Opera House at 7.30 by Rev. J. J. Greenlee.

THE ISIS

That the management of this house has done more to increase the tone and class of pictures exhibited in Fernie cannot be disputed for a moment, and from the day he took over the Isis Mr. Miller had but one ambition, viz., to give the residents of this town the very latest, best and most educational feature films possible. It is only by doing this that the reputation of the house has been made and to continue catering along these lines no expense has been spared. Mr. Miller has a signed contract with the largest film agent in Western Canada, giving him a first and exclusive choice of all the latest features manufactured, and his program for this week end and next week amply proves that he is securing the "goods."

On Friday "Minona's Vengeance," a two-reel Bison. In filming this feature a big fort was destroyed. The plot centres around an Indian girl raised by a family who had destroyed her parents. She avenges the death of the latter by destroying her foster parents. On Saturday, the three-reel Rex drama, "A Jew's Christmas," is most powerful and dramatic pictures ever produced. It is a battle of a strong, big parental love with race and religious prejudice; a powerful and wonderful character study. On Monday the feature is "Love or a Throne," a 2-reel Imp. On Tuesday, "Rory o the Bogs," a three-reel Universal, featuring J. Kerrigan in an Irish romance of the 18th century. The most thrilling portion of this picture is the gallows scene: The time for the execution of Rory arrives. The death-bell tolls out mournfully. It arouses the conscience-stricken kidnapper to action. He rushes to the gallows and arrives there an instant before Rory is to be hung. He confesses that the crime was his. Rory is liberated. The tolling of the death-bell also arouses the conscience of Sir Everett. He confesses the kidnapping and restores Rory to his heritage.

On Thursday, April 30th, Henry Dixey in an original drama of the underworld, "Chelsea, 7750," a four-reel detective production, remarkable and startling in conception.

HALF HOLIDAY IN FERNIE

The store clerks mean to take every advantage of the half holiday that is to start on May 6th and will continue until further notice. All the big stores have agreed to close and will give every employee a half holiday, consequently a strong committee has been formed to arrange a baseball league and it is anticipated that at least four clubs will be formed.

A deputation of the clerks will meet the Athletic Association on Friday night and seek representation on the Association's executive. They should have every encouragement.

FERNIE FOOTBALL CLUB

A meeting of the above club will be held in the Miners' Hall, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 p. m., when all members who have any unsold tickets or money from sale of tickets, are requested to attend.

The match Saturday next will be played at Hosmer, and the team will gather at Rizzuto's livery barn at 4 p. m. sharp. Following is the team: Cooper, goal; Shields (captain) and Oakley, backs; Rigby, Atkinson and Riley, halves; Smith, Booth, Aiken, Joinson and Hartwell, forwards. Reserves: Corrigan, Sherwood and Thornton.

The executive of the Fernie Football Club wish to thank the ladies and others who contributed to the supper for the dance, those who lent dishes or in any way contributed to the success of the affair.

CROW'S NEST LEAGUE

A meeting of the Crow's Nest Pass League was held in the Council room, Coleman, on Saturday, April 18th, with the following representatives in attendance: W. L. Porter, Michel; Ed. Barnes, Coleman; H. Bostock, Hillcrest; G. Stewart, Fernie; W. Hughes, Coal Creek; Hy. Fisher, Bellevue; S. Paton, Frank; G. Brown, Corbin; W. Balderstone, Hosmer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted with the following amendment to the rules, same to be known as Rule 28: That the League Rules govern all cup ties and that no player shall be eligible to take part in cup ties unless he has been resident in the district between Burmis and Fernie one month prior to the first round of the cup. The secretary (A. J. Carter), who acted as chairman, addressed the meeting relative to an application for entrance into the League from Corbin and advised the representatives in the interest of the sport to receive it favorably. A few of the delegates seemed to be in doubt as to Corbin's ability to finance a team. It [illegible] connections were unsuitable. However, Mr. Brown, Corbin's representative, speedily cleared matters up to the satisfaction of everyone and a motion was made and unanimously carried that Corbin be admitted into the League. This action rendered up by Messrs. Balderstone and Barnes useless the schedule of games drawn stone, and another committee, consisting of Messrs. Balderstone and Barnes was appointed to draw up another schedule and report at 8 p. m., at which re-convening it was accepted. The next League meeting is to be held in Hosmer. Next week the fixtures of various clubs will be published in the Ledger.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Augusta Lasalles, who died on April 23rd, 1913. From her four loving children, who miss the tender care of their mother, but wish her memory to remain with them at all times.

—By Urbain Lasalles and his four younger brothers.

TELLS THE WONDERS OF NEW PLASTIC SURGERY

NEW YORK, April 20.—Members of the International Surgical Association listened today to the details of marvellous reparative processes effected in human patients, who have been maimed and mutilated by accidents and disease, and the world's foremost exponents of plastic surgery were the speakers. When they had told how they had supplied new nerves, blood vessels, bones and even new faces to men and women, whom they had practically reconstructed, and thus reclaimed from states of mental despair and physical uselessness, they were greeted with applause by their fellow-scientists.

These practitioners of plastic surgery should not be designated perhaps as "beauty doctors," the phrase applied to them in a spirit of fun by some of their confreres, because their achievements are of an enduring quality and are perhaps more representative of present day progress in surgery than anything else.

The fourth congress of the association closed this afternoon, with the election of Dr. W. W. Keen, the distinguished Philadelphia surgeon, as the next president of the association, and the selection of Paris as the meeting place in 1917, when the next congress will be called.

It is a common enough saying doctors never agree, but today's session of the congress furnished a notable exception, for the surgeons were unanimous in their conclusion that grafts and transplantations of bones to be successful when transplanted to the individuals from which they are taken. They are rarely successful when transplanted from one to another of the same species and are never successful when transplanted from one species to another.

TENDERS

Tenders are invited for permission to sell refreshments in the City Park on May 1st. Successful tenderer will have exclusive right to sell refreshments, excepting alcoholic beverages. Only one tender will be accepted.

All tenders must be in by April 16th and should be marked with the word "Tender," and addressed to T. Uphill, Secretary, Gladstone Local 182

TENDERS

Sealed tenders are called for kalsomining the Knights of Pythias' Hall, Fernie, B. C. Not necessarily lowest or any tender accepted. For further particulars and inspection of the premises see John Carmichael. Tenders received up to April 25th, 1914. 189

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FIVE ROSES FLOUR

The World's Best

Send for Five Roses Cook Book—

COUPON
Write Name and Address plainly. Don't forget to enclose Two Cents in stamps
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BEING A MANUAL OF GOOD RECIPES carefully chosen from the contributions of over two thousand successful users of Five Roses Flour throughout Canada. Also Useful Notes on the various classes of good things to eat, all of which have been carefully checked and re-checked by competent authority.

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DISTRIBUTORS—FERNIE, B. C.
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ISIS THEATRE

BEST ALWAYS

Fernie's Exclusive Picture Theatre

SPECIAL SATURDAY—Matinee and Evening,

LOIS WEBER AND PHILLIPS SMALLEY IN A "REX" MASTERPIECE

The Rabbi's Daughter

3 reels. An intensely interesting story of a Jewish girl's love for a Gentile against the wishes of the rigid Rabbi. After many years of hardships, race prejudice is conquered and a reconciliation effected by a child. Besides being a beautiful and well-acted story, many intimate views of Jewish beliefs and customs are seen.

Special Tuesday

POPULAR UNIVERSAL STAR J. WARREN KERRIGAN IN AN IRISH ROMANCE OF THE 18th CENTURY

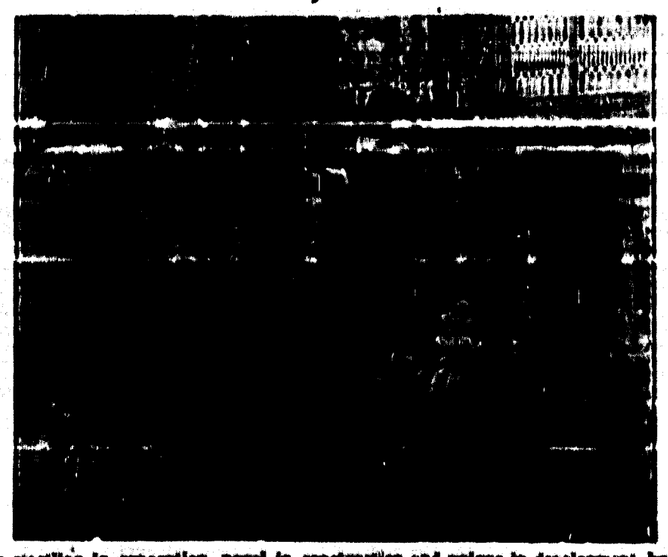
Rory O' The Bogs

3 reels. It concerns an avaricious uncle who steals, for his own son, the heritage of his nephew (Kerrigan) and the conscience which is aroused by the ringing of a death bell.

HENRY DIXEY IN AN ORIGINAL DRAMA OF THE UNDERWORLD

CHELSEA, 7750

Extra Special Thurs. April, 30th



4 reels. A detective play startling in conception, novel in construction and unique in development, by The Famous Players Film Co., direction of Daniel Frohman.